AFL-CIO News

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Liberal-Conservative Clash To Mark Congress Opening

OASI Plan Held Sound By Experts

After 21 years of operation, the nation's social security system is "financially sound," a 12-member Advisory Council on Social Security Financing declared in a unanimous report.

The council, appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under a congressional mandate, added that "the contribution schedule now in the law makes adequate provision for meeting both short-range and long-range costs."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany enthusiastically hailed the unanimous verdict of the council's business leaders, economists, insurance experts, financiers and labor representatives, declaring that "had there been flaws in the financial structure, this group would have brought them to light."

"This report," Meany added, "should put an end to the propaganda scare stories circulated from time to time by some irresponsible persons who have apparently not yet accepted the fact that social security is here to stay."

In recent years, there has been a rash of allegations that the fund was "in the red" and that the program was financially weak because, in the past two years, payments exceeded receipts.

The advisory council—made up of three employer representatives, three employe representatives, and six members representing the general public and the self-employed—concluded after 14 months of studies that the wild rumors of insolvency were unwarranted.

"The method of financing," their unanimous opinion said, "is sound and . . . no fundamental changes are required or desirable."

Financing of America's social

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OVERSEAS TELEPHONE calls for American servicemen around the globe were provided by the Communications Workers in what has come to be their traditional observance of the Christmas holidays. Here Staff Sgt. Douglas Dixon is shown talking from the USO Club in Casablanca to his parents in Raieford, N. C. The Community Services project was inaugurated by the CWA last year to "bring a touch of home to the serviceman," according to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. (See story page 2.)

Senate Battle Due On Filibuster Rule

By Willard Shelton

The 86th Congress will open its session Jan. 7 with major attempts by liberal groups to modify the rules, both in the Senate and in the House, or to reduce in other ways control of the legislative process by the long-entrenched conservative coalition.

The Senate struggle will center on an effort, led by a bipartisan group including Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Republicans Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and Clifford Case (N. J.), to obtain a change in the Senate's famed filibuster rule so as to make possible a shutting-off of debate, eventually, by simple majority vote.

A group of liberal Democrats in the House has discussed various plans to reduce the power of the Rules Committee, headed by conservative Rep. Howard Smith (Va.), to prevent passage of legislation in the social, labor and civil rights fields by denying bills a green light for floor action.

The heavy Democratic majorities elected on Nov. 4 thus will face tests on the opening day that may determine largely what legislation eventually is approved in both the 1959 and the 1960 sessions leading up to the presidential election.

The AFL-CIO convention in 1957 urged the Senate to amend its filibuster rule to "permit a majority of senators present and voting to limit and close debate."

This was reaffirmed by the Executive Council last November in a resolution asking modification of the rule "so that the majority rule may prevail and not be thwarted by a recalcitrant minority."

The traditional position of labor also has favored true majority rule in the House and opposed dictatorial control by small units such as the Rules Committee that may thwart majority preferences in legislation.

The Democrats have a 64 to 34

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Showdown Vote Set in GOP Revolt

A caucus of "modern" Republicans in the Senate decided to make a formal challenge to Old Guard domination of the party machinery by nominating Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) to run for floor leader against the Old Guard choice, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

The group also decided to nominate Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) as assistant leader or party whip. There were strong indications that Kuchel would also prove acceptable to the right-wing group led by Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.), senior GOP member of the Senate. In the 85th Congress Dirksen was whip under Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), who retired to make his unsuccessful race for governor of his state.

The decision between Cooper and Dirksen will come at 9:30

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Idle Benefits Exhausted:

Forgotten Jobless Look to Congress

By Gene Zack

A new army trudges the wintery streets of America at the start of the New Year—a vast, gray army of jobless who have used up all of their available unemployment compensation and are still out of work.

Its ranks, now conservatively estimated at close to three-quarters of a million workers, are swelling day by day.

These are the almost-forgotten victims of the lingering recession—so forgotten, in fact, that they barely rate as a statistic among the mountains of figures compiled and published periodically by the government in its various assessments of the nation's economy.

Some are relatively new to the ranks of the unemployed. Thousands of others, however, lost their jobs as long ago as the fall and winter of 1957. While the nation's industrial output has slowly climbed back to a point close to pre-recession levels, these jobless have remained idle, their jobs swallowed up by industry's failure to achieve full production, combined with automation and higher worker productivity.

The vast majority of them—more

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Meany Names Trustee For Jewelry Workers

At the request of the executive board of the Jewelry Workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed a trustee to administer the affairs of the international, vested with the authority of the president and secretary-treasurer of the union.

Named as trustee was Charles Hasenmeyer, assistant regional director of AFL-CIO Reg. II, which includes New York and New Jersey.

Meany acted after receiving the resolution of the Jewelry Workers executive board. He received, at the same time, written resignations tendered by Pres. Joseph Morris and Sec.-Treas. Hyman J. Powell.

The resolution asked that Meany name the trustee to "conserve the interests" of the union and its members "and to administer its affairs

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Some Strike Benefits Ruled Tax Exempt

Milwaukee—At least some union strike benefits are gifts which fall into the same category as public assistance grants and thus are exempt from income tax, the U.S. Seventh Court of Appeals ruled here.

The court's 2-to-1 decision overturned an earlier ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Kenneth P. Grubb in the case of Allen Kaiser, a participant in the Auto Workers' nearly five-year-old strike against the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan.

In Detroit, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey hailed the court action as "vindication" of the union's position that strike relief paid to workers is not subject to federal income taxes. He added that in the Kohler strike alone, the decision involves nearly $500,000 in taxes.

The court made it plain that its decision was reached on the facts in Kaiser's particular case, adding that "the question as to whether such benefits received under other circumstances might constitute taxable income" was not settled by this ruling.

In handing down the decision, the majority ruled that the strike assistance bore a definite relationship to public welfare. "Both provide relief to the indigent," the opinion said. "Strike benefits are intended to prevent want as are public assistance benefits."

CWA Links Servicemen, Kin on Yule

From a ship at sea in the Pacific . . . from the Marine base at Okinawa . . . from the frozen outposts of Alaska, the nation's 49th state . . . from Tokyo . . . American servicemen talked to their loved ones during the Christmas holidays, thanks to the warm-hearted generosity of the Communications Workers.

In what has now become a traditional Yuletide observance, the CWA donated hundreds of dollars and worked out the complex details with the USO and its overseas facilities in order to put the AFL-CIO Community Services project into operation.

Weeks before the holidays, USO selected 25 lucky servicemen at America's far-flung bases around the globe as the recipients of the CWA holiday calls. Letters were sent to parents, special circuits were cleared, and CWA members threw the switches that linked the men to home.

In letters to the families of the servicemen selected for the calls, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said:

"The traditional words 'peace on earth, good will toward men' have a special significance during this holiday season. The 280,000 members of our union can think of no more fitting way to celebrate this season than by bringing a little happiness to America's young 'men of good will' who are keeping our 'peace on earth'."

Meat Cutters Hail Start of Poultry Check

Chicago—Officers of the Meat Cutters hailed the beginning of compulsory federal inspection of poultry as "a great day for consumers and poultry workers."

As of Jan. 1, all poultry in interstate commerce is being examined for disease by government inspectors with the same thoroughness with which the federal meat inspection program is carried out.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters expressed confidence "that mandatory inspection will cut to a minimum the fearful number of food poisoning cases and industrial injury cases which have been caused by diseased and filthy poultry."

The Meat Cutters, with endorsement and support of the AFL-CIO and other affiliated unions, conducted a long crusade to arouse Congress to the dangers of diseased and filthy poultry. Their success came in a 1957 law which provided a transition period of voluntary inspection, with compulsory inspection beginning Jan. 1, 1959.

Agriculture Dept. officials estimate that two-thirds of all poultry sold this year will be federally inspected, compared with less than one-third under the voluntary program.

Schoemann Gets Conference Post

Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower has appointed Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipefitters and chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, to the national committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The conference, to be held in Washington in the spring of 1960, will be the sixth held since Pres. Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated the program in 1909.

UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADOR of the American labor movement to the trade fair at New Delhi, India, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (center) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is given farewell as he leaves Washington by IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman (left) and Robert Noonan, administrative assistant to Freeman.

Benefits Exhausted, Idle Seek Aid in Congress

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than half a million—have the dubious distinction of being "double exhaustees." These are the jobless in 22 states who used up regular unemployment compensation, then received benefits for an extended period under provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act passed last spring.

The other nearly quarter of a million come from the 26 states which turned their backs on the jobless and refused to take advantage of federal advances made possible under the "optional" TUC program to extend the compensation period by 50 percent in order to ease the impact of the recession.

Their common plight points up one of the most pressing problems that will face the 86th Congress when it convenes next week—the problem of instituting major reforms in the unemployment compensation program through enactment of federal minimum standards covering the amount and duration of jobless pay.

As the program now operates, benefits range all the way from a low of $7 a week in such "right-to-work" states as Arkansas and Georgia to a high of $70 in the new state of Alaska. The period for jobless payments runs the gamut from as little as five weeks in the "work" state of Florida to Pennsylvania's 45-week payment period.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for enactment of federal standards that will eliminate inequities between the states by setting a uniform benefit period and payments properly related to the worker's income.

This position was shored up last week when the labor and public members of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's official Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security unanimously endorsed a program of jobless pay equal to at least half the individual's normal wage or two-thirds of a state's average weekly wage, whichever is less, for a flat 30-week period.

It is virtually impossible to chart, with absolute accuracy, the number of workers who have exhausted jobless pay and who remain idle. The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security loses track of them, ordinarily, once they have gone off the unemployment compensation rolls.

One month they appear on the BES reports as a statistic in a column headed simply "final payments." The next month they are forgotten. The Labor Dept., which painstakingly analyzes most other factors in the statistical profile of the nation's economy, makes no continued effort to keep track of these exhaustees.

A few years ago the BES conducted post-exhaustion studies in half a dozen states in an attempt to see what happened to the jobless worker when his benefits ran out. Its figures were alarming, showing that after two months 67 percent of these exhaustees were still jobless, and that at the end of four months, 58 percent still had not found work.

Applying these same percentages to the nearly 1 million workers who used up regular and temporary unemployment compensation between July and December, 1958, this would mean that nearly 714,000 of those who left the unemployment compensation rolls in the last six months of 1958 still are without jobs.

Experts in the unemployment compensation field say that if this analysis is wrong the error would be on the conservative side. They point out if the percentages ran that high a few years ago when the economy was healthy, then the figures must be higher now in the crisis generated by the recession.

Major Weakness

BES Dir. Robert C. Goodwin has characterized the disturbingly high rate of exhaustions as "a major weakness" in the jobless pay program. Speaking recently at the 22nd annual Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies in Chicago, he declared:

"We need to adapt our laws so that the longer duration of unemployment occurring in recessions will be provided for in advance rather than through an emergency program."

Steel Organizer Suffers Attack

Miami, Fla.—Estes Riffe, organier for the Steelworkers, suffered a heart attack while complaining to police in suburban Opa-Locka that a barrage of bullets had struck his car shortly before.

Riffe, 26, is a son of the late John Riffe, executive vice president of the former CIO at the time of the merger and a long-time USWA official.

Riffe escaped injury in the attack, but police found one of the bullets in the back of the driver's seat.

He has been involved in an organizing drive at the plant of the Adams Engineering Co., Miami, where there has been considerable violence both on and off the picket line. The union is seeking a wage higher than the present $1 an hour.

Production Up, Jobs Down

Industry Recovery Sacrifices Jobless

By Gervase N. Love

The billions of dollars industry has been pouring into new plants, new equipment and new techniques over the past few years are beginning to pay off in more than increased profits.

They are paying off in lines of the unemployed that still linger at jobless compensation offices in spite of the country's emergence from the bottom of the recession—lines made up of men and women whose jobs are gone forever in sacrifice to production.

The problem is, of course, simply that with new machines and operating methods, fewer workers are needed to produce the same amount of goods as in the past—not only in one or two industries, but in many.

A recent study by the Steelworkers shows that the industry produced 13.4 percent more ingot tons in the third quarter of 1958 than in the first three months, with production and maintenance employment 2.4 percent lower and salaried employment 1.2 percent less.

Production and maintenance manhours increased only fourtenths of 1 percent and the manhours of salaried workers dropped by 2.7 percent.

"It is certain that this trend will continue into the fourth quarter," the USWA study predicts. "Ingot production (21.3 million tons in the third quarter) will have risen by nearly 25 percent as compared with the third quarter. Manhours and employment will also show increases—but by considerably lesser percentages."

The study also says:

"Large numbers of unemployed steel workers have little prospect of re-employment unless the industry operates near capacity (an unlikely prospect for the near future) or unless there is a reduction in weekly work hours."

In 1957 the industry operated at 84.5 percent of capacity and required 9.2 manhours to produce an ingot ton of steel. In the third quarter of 1958 the operating rate was 60.1 percent and the manhours needed to produce an ingot ton normally would have been larger because the requirement rises with lower production. Instead, but 9.1 manhours were needed.

"From these figures," the study says, "one conclusion is inescapable, namely, that stable production will result in declining employment levels. Slowly rising production can be and has been accomplished with little or no rise in employment. Realistically a shortening of work hours would be required to provide the expansion of job opportunities necessary to re-employ the still sizable number of laid-off steel workers."

The magazine Business Week took a recent look at the auto industry and concluded that Michigan's 380,000 jobless—despite the recent jump in production—"could be classed as the first large group of victims of 'productivity unemployment'."

The Christmas season in Detroit is normally a period of high employment, the magazine noted, but this year was the "bleakest since depression days," with 13 percent of the city's labor force idle despite the highest production of the year.

Grim Outlook

The General Motors situation as revealed in the study types the plight of the auto worker and his chances of a job in the future:

"GM . . . plans on 25 percent more cars but only 5 percent more hourly workers for the first three months (of 1959)."

In March 1957 the Dodge main plant had 20,600 UAW members employed on two shifts. Now it has 7,100 on one shift. But production has dropped only from 950 cars a day to 550. Members of UAW Local 3 are complaining of a speedup.

Assembly line workers in auto plants are usually adaptable people who during past periods of unemployment often were able to get unskilled or semi-skilled jobs in other fields.

But the other fields are having their problems, too, in some cases because of increased productive capacity. And as the magazine article notes, "now, apparently, there's no place at all for the jobless to go."

"Economists say that what has happened in Detroit is merely a forerunner of what may hit other industries in a few years," the magazine article points out in apparent disregard of what has already happened in textiles, electrical equipment, coal mining and many other industries.

"Modernization has made possible more output per manhour; increased capacities mean that goods can be churned out for the rising population—but also that a growing pool of unemployed may plague welfare officials and threaten consumer buying power."

Prices Still Chasing Wages—McDonald

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Rising prices that caused the latest cost-of-living increase "cannot be attributed to negotiated wage increases granted in our current contract" because wages are still chasing prices, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers said.

The newest rise in the Consumers Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics means a pay increase of 1 cent an hour for about 500,000 USWA members. The CPI jumped two-tenths of 1 percent in November to reach the all-time high set last July.

"A rise in the cost of living in the face of continued unemployment and sharply reduced workweeks," McDonald pointed out, "proves beyond doubt our contention that wages consistently have been chasing prices."

Cabinet Post Urged To Aid Consumers

Creation of a new cabinet-level department to give "effective representation" to the interests of the nation's consumers has been proposed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.)

Kefauver, chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monoply Subcommittee, said he would introduce legislation in the 86th Congress calling for appointment of a Secretary of Consumers to serve "as an advocate of the consumer's interest at all levels and stages of government."

The Tennessee senator made the suggestion in an article in "The Progressive," a magazine published at Madison, Wis.

Machinists Approve Pact:

Peace With Airlines Sought by 2 Unions

Strikes by 1,500 American Airlines pilots and 550 Eastern Airlines flight engineers were still in progress as federal mediators continued efforts to bring about settlement of the last of a series of airline disputes.

A third union—the Machinists—formally ended its strike against Eastern after its members ratified a new contract but had not yet returned to work as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The Flight Engineers maintained their picket lines and the company had not immediately resumed operations.

The Railway Labor Act Mediation Board on Dec. 30 asked the Flight Engineers to return to work and submit unresolved issues to arbitration after a five-day period of direct negotiations.

The union rejected this proposal but said it would accept, with minor changes, an earlier mediation proposal for settlement of the dispute. The company never replied to the earlier proposal on the grounds that it had not yet been accepted by the union.

Wages at Issue

When negotiations were broken off on Dec. 29, issues still in dispute included wage scales, dues checkoffs, vacation pay and the agency shop, a spokesman for the union said.

Before the strike, which began Nov. 24, the issue of whether the third crew member in the cockpit of jet planes should be a qualified pilot was a major point in dispute. Eastern has accepted a recommendation by a presidential emergency board that engineers on jet planes be required to qualify as pilots.

The Civil Aeronautics Board declined to change its regulations regarding qualifications of crew members, declaring: "No demonstration has been made of the need for immediate emergency action by the board to insure public safety, beyond present requirements."

The Flight Engineers are under an injunction prohibiting them from striking over qualifications of crew members.

In the American Airlines strike, efforts to reach a settlement were clouded by a propaganda war waged by the company against its pilots and their union.

In full-page newspaper advertisements and in public statements, the company attacked the pilots as "selfish and arrogant."

American Airlines attempted to picture its pilots—including veterans who had flown for the company since the early years of commercial aviation—as $20,000-a-year-men who work only 85 hours a month and who deliberately chose the Christmas season to strike.

To American's 1,500 pilots, some of whom make as little as $4,800 a year, this was rubbing salt into the wounds left by 18 months of fruitless negotiation, during which they continued to work under a contract scheduled to expire in 1957.

There would have been no Christmas season strike, the Pilots asserted, if American had not obtained a temporary court order blocking a strike scheduled for November. A previous strike call, back last April, was cancelled by the union to permit further mediation efforts.

The Pilots were hopping mad at the implication they work only 85 hours a month. That figure, the union pointed out, represents flying time—the number of hours and minutes a plane is actually in the air. Hours spent preparing for the flight, the debriefing period at its end, and ground delays because of weather and mechanical difficulties are not considered flying time.

Even on a single flight, a spokesman for the ALPA declared, the stops made to discharge and pick up passengers at intermediate airports are subtracted from the flight time.

American Airline's charge that the strike prevented large numbers of travelers from spending Christmas with their families was partly exploded by newspaper stories revealing that other lines covering the same routes as American were flying with empty seats.

The charge was also deflated by the CAB's refusal to sanction regular flights by non-scheduled airlines over American and Eastern routes.

THE WIFE OF AN AFL-CIO maritime union member is shown receiving a special award from United Seamen's Service, saluting her husband for gallantry at sea. Six merchant mariners, five from AFL-CIO affiliates, were honored with the awards. Left to right are: John J. Ervin, comptroller of Mathiasen's Tanker Industries, owner of the ship aboard which the cited seaman serves; Vice Adm. E. L. Cochrane, president of United Seamen's Service; Mrs. William Galligan, Quincy, Mass., accepting the award on behalf of her husband, a member of the National Maritime Union; and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

SCME Local Wins Rights After Strike

Evansville, Ind.—Municipal employes here have won recognition of their right to union representation in a nine-day strike.

The strikers, members of Local 541 of the State, County and Municipal Employes, had the public on their side, union spokesmen reported, even though the walkout tied up city garbage collections, street cleaning and some water line repairs.

Reason for the public support was that the union had accepted a pre-strike proposal by the Evansville AFL-CIO Council that the dispute be submitted to arbitration or mediation. The city, however, refused.

Before the strike, Evansville city officials had insisted that they were precluded from entering an agreement by an opinion of the state attorney general. The union countered by pointing to the fact that 11 Indiana cities already had union agreements which did not appear to violate state law.

A unique mediation effort by the Southwestern Indiana Broadcasters Association helped bring about a settlement. Radio and TV newsmen met with union and city officials, explored the issues involved and brought the two parties together.

The union's membership agreed to return to work after city officials pledged to "seek in good faith to reach an honorable and legal settlement with the union."

Two days after the workers returned, the city agreed to recognize Local 541's right to represent employes with respect to wages, hours and working conditions.

The city agreed also to a key union demand that no employe be discharged "except for just cause."

The local union praised the support of the Evansville AFL-CIO Council as "invaluable."

Six Seamen Honored For Heroic Exploits

New York—Six American merchant seamen—five of them members of AFL-CIO maritime unions—have been cited by United Seamen's Service for conspicuous bravery at sea.

USS presents the citations, together with special medals, each year in honor of the late Andrew Furuseth, former secretary of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific and an almost legendary figure in the trade union fight for decent wages and working conditions for members of the merchant marine.

Three of this year's award winners are members of the National Maritime Union and two are members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots. The sixth is a member of the unaffiliated Sun Marine Employes' Association.

The leaders of the two AFL-CIO affiliates—NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and MMP Pres. Robert A. Durkin—were present at the ceremonies held in connection with the annual board of directors luncheon of United Seamen's Service.

In presenting the awards, Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, president of USS, saluted the merchant seamen for having "distinguished themselves on duty." Their heroism, he said, "contributed to the prestige of the seafaring calling."

The awards went to the following merchant mariners:

WILLIAM GALLIGAN of Quincy, Mass., a member of the NMU, who saved the lives of eight members of the engine room crew aboard the Mission San Francisco following a collision with an Estonian freighter in the Delaware River on Mar. 7, 1957.

Galligan, chief pumpman aboard the San Francisco, effected the rescue despite an explosion and fire which killed all of the ship's officers. He previously received a Coast Guard commendation, and was honored with a medal and a check for $500 from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

CAPT. LARS BJOTVEDT of Brooklyn, a member of the MMP, who exhibited "masterly seamanship and navigation" in bringing his ship, the SS Saxon, to the aid of a windjammer which foundered and sank on Sept. 22, 1957, during Hurricane Carrie.

Bjotvedt's operations, 500 miles off the Azores, resulted in the rescue of five survivors from a half-sunken lifeboat which split in half within five minutes after the crew members were hauled to safety.

HUGH J. ALLEN of Providence, a member of the NMU, who was aboard the first ship to reach the ill-fated Andrea Doria when the Italian liner sank after being rammed in a fog off Nantucket July 25, 1956.

A relief messman aboard the SS Cape Ann, Allen manned an oar in a lifeboat which picked up survivors. While alongside the Andrea Doria, Allen courageously jumped overboard and saved the life of a child who had fallen from the stricken vessel into the water.

HARRY STILLSON of Beverly, Mass., a member of the NMU, who was serving as an able seaman on the Gulfoil when it collided with the S. E. Graham in the harbor mouth of Newport, R. I., on August 14, 1958, and burst into flames with the loss of lives of 18 crewmen.

"With complete disregard for his own safety," the citation said of Stillson, "he ran around to all rooms waking and warning his sleeping shipmates. As a result, he was so badly burned about the face, hands and arms that skin grafting was necessary."

CAPT. S. S. PARDOE of New York, a member of the MMP and master of the SS Mormacmail which went to the rescue of a burning Swedish ship on July 7, 1957.

When heavy seas damaged the Mormacmail's lifeboat as crew members attempted to lower it for the rescue operation, Pardoe brought his own vessel close into the blazing Swedish ship. Special ladders were rigged up from it to carry out the life-saving task. In a hazardous operation which took three hours to complete, 56 persons were rescued with no loss of life.

JOHN A. McKENNA of New York, a member of the unaffiliated Sun Marine union, a quartermaster aboard the Passaic Sun, who saved the life of Mrs. John Daamean from the East River, N. Y., on May 1, 1957.

When the sailboat in which Mrs. Daamean was a passenger capsized, and the Passaic Sun could not be maneuvered to her direct aid, McKenna jumped overboard with a life ring, swam some 200 yards, and kept the woman afloat until further aid arrived. He received a Coast Guard commendation for the rescue.

U.S. Approves UAW's New SUB Clauses

Detroit—The Dept. of Labor and the Treasury Dept. have put their stamp of approval on the improved supplemental unemployment benefit program which the Auto Workers won from Ford and Chrysler in 1958 contract negotiations.

For some 7,000 workers at Ford—first of the auto industry's "Big Three" to sign with the union last fall—the decision freed an estimated $1 million in SUB payments retroactive to Sept. 1, according to UAW Vice Pres. Ken Bannon. The checks were slated to go into the mails the first week in January. Chrysler is reported scheduling payment of the increased benefits early in February.

Approval of the same SUB plan negotiated at General Motors, last of the industry leaders to come to terms with the UAW, is expected shortly.

In last fall's negotiations, the union won these major improvements in the SUB program:

- Increasing benefits so that the amount paid from state compensation programs and SUB would add up to 65 percent of straight-time take-home pay.
- Granting of SUB benefits to employes on short workweeks to guarantee them 65 percent of straight-time take-home pay.
- Extension of SUB up to 39 weeks in those states in which the jobless pay program was extended under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act passed by the 85th Congress.

The union entered the new year with only 3.5 percent of the UAW's 1.3 million members idled by labor disputes. Of the slightly more than 47,000 members on strike, 35,000 were at Intl. Harvester Co.; 3,500 at Ex-Cell-O Corp., a parts manufacturer; and 3,000 at Auto-Lite Corp. The remaining 5,600 were involved in a dozen small work stoppages.

Contract talks in the seven-week-old Harvester strike were resumed after Christmas, when UAW and management negotiators met to discuss issues still separating the two sides. Federal mediators, who have sat in on negotiations for several weeks, were not due back in the picture until Jan. 7.

Hawks Elected UAW Reg. 5 Head

Detroit—Theodore Hawks of St. Louis, Mo., has been elected director of Auto Workers Reg. 5 and a member of the union's international executive board.

Hawks was named by a special regional convention to fill the unexpired term of Russell Letner, who resigned for reasons of ill health. Reg. 5 covers the eight-state area of Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

The Meaning of the Battle

A FEW HOURS after the opening gavels fall in the House and Senate officially convening the new 86th Congress, the political groundwork will be laid for the next two years and for the critical 1960 presidential election.

There will be columns of newsprint devoted to the strategy and tactics of the rules change fights in both chambers but a probably mild public interest in the political wars on the banks of the Potomac.

But there is more involved here than some technicalities over the operating rules of the House and Senate. It's not just another political dogfight, either.

What's involved is whether the reactionary-conservative coalition of members of both parties that has unofficially called the tune for nearly two decades on vitally important legislation can be deposed from its entrenched position.

From this entrenched position in the House Rules Committee and in the chairmanships and ranking memberships on key committees in both houses this coalition has delayed, pigeonholed, emasculated and destroyed legislation dealing with social welfare, labor, civil rights and a wide range of other problems affecting the economic, social and political welfare of the nation.

Since the congressional elections of 1938 this coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats has operated effectively. During this 20-year period the coalition appeared from time to time to shift ground, to compromise a bit, to take on the coloration of progress.

But in the "clutch" the coalition held firm, its grip anchored into the curbs on democratic procedure written into the House and Senate rules.

With the decisive liberal victories in the 1958 congressional and gubernatorial elections there is a chance for the first time in two decades to blast the coalition from its solid position by effectively changing the operating rules of both chambers. A majority of senators could then close debate after a prescribed period long enough to allow all points of view to be heard in detail and in depth. House committee members could then carry directly to the House floor bills approved by their committees for decisive action, after a reasonable period has elapsed without action by the Rules Committee.

Until these logjams are broken, the American people are likely to find themselves cheated of the programs they voted for in November. They will find the anti-liberal, anti-progress coalition applying its very real legislative skills to the task of killing off measures designed to take the long overdue bold steps forward in social security, health, unemployment compensation, minimum wage, Taft-Hartley revision, depressed area aid, housing, corruption in labor-management relations, aid for education, civil rights, immigration reform and many others.

There will be many clever and absorbing arguments offered—legalistic, procedural, traditional—to block changes in Senate Rule 22, the rule that gives a license to endless speeches designed specifically to prevent action.

There will be intricate arguments advanced that without the tight traffic control of the Rules Committee the House would become a legislative shambles.

These are not the issues. The issue is simply whether a well-organized, deeply entrenched political coalition of conservatives and reactionaries can continue to thwart the voters.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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How About Something More up to Date?

It's a 'Rye Bread Town':

Solid Cincinnati Workers Oust Corrupt Leaders of 3 Unions

CINCINNATI IS THE only city in the entire nation which has voted against the old leadership of three unions expelled by the AFL-CIO.

The explanation of the rejection of the Teamsters, the Laundry Workers, and the Bakers is basically a simple one, one which is wrapped up in a song sung on TV during the commercial of a local bakery. "Cincinnati," runs the jingle, "is a rye bread town."

It is that; it is a solid town. It has beer and baseball, but it also has its own city-owned university, an art school unequalled in the nation, and one of the country's leading symphony orchestras.

MOST IMPORTANT, it is a low-pressure town devoid of Madison Ave. hot-shots; a town that admires solid, old-fashioned qualities like honesty and sincerity as much now as when they were brought here by sturdy German immigrants in the last century.

The labor movement has always been a reflection of those qualities and of the community itself. It has been clean and it has had no tie with rackets.

It was the failure of Teamster officials at the Ohio state level and nationally to recognize these things which brought about the recent defeat of George Starling, 300-pound head of Local 100, after 15 years in office.

Starling, known as "Big Poppa," was backed by the forces of James R. Hoffa, Teamsters' president, and lost out by a margin rumored at only 36 votes in 2,167 cast. But he did lose and to an openly anti-Hoffa candidate, Walter G. Schulz.

THE DEFEAT OF "BIG POPPA" can be traced back to the days when Hoffa, then head of the Central Conference of Teamsters, sent Ralph Vanni here to "organize the unorganized."

The newspapers promptly tabbed Vanni a very unsavory character and threw their weight behind the "clean" forces headed by James T. Luken, president of the Milk Drivers' Local 98 and also the Cincinnati Joint Council of Teamsters.

Al Schottelkotte, Enquirer columnist and radio commentator, constantly harped on Vanni's obvious role, which was to "get rid of Luken." Joe Green, labor reporter on the Enquirer, and his counterparts on the Times-Star, Joe Kolling, and the Post, Jim Feldman, added their weight through good, deep interpretive reporting which left no doubt in readers' minds that the Vanni appointment was a power play on the part of Hoffa and his Ohio lieutenant, William Presser.

Vanni was pulled back to Detroit this spring when he got a particularly bad press after trying to keep William L. Kircher, assistant regional director of the AFL-CIO, out of a meeting of the old, corrupt Bakery Workers' Local 460.

KIRCHER SEES THE VOTES by local members against the three unions expelled by the AFL-CIO as "an expression to their friends and neighbors by the members that they did not want to be part of corrupt unions."

He also points out that the Starling defeat might have been forecast at the Miami convention of the Teamsters which ousted Dave Beck for Hoffa.

At that time, the 12 Cincinnati locals had 23 votes—they voted 8 for Hoffa and 15 for Hagerty. Starling's local, the biggest, voted 4 for Hoffa and 6 for Hagerty.

"The factional situation had long existed here," Kircher says. "In the case of Starling, it was the first time in five years there had been a vote. When the disgraces in the Teamsters were made public, it was just a matter of time until he was unloaded."

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers union for 2,200 workers in 17 bakeries, and the new Laundry Workers' union for 1,300 employes in 18 laundries, were both simply cases where the AFL-CIO staff here "grabbed hold" and went to work.

Workers were peppered with factual leaflets and they were receptive because they had been the victims of contracts verging on the sweetheart type which left them among the poorest paid in the Queen City.

There had been much unrest even before the scandals revealed by the McClellan committee and the members of both unions were, as one newsman put it, "ready to unload."

In addition to the dissatisfaction with wages and working conditions there were other contributing irritations like the discovery that the financial secretary of the Bakers here was a man once convicted of a holdup murder.

But underneath all the reasons, there remains only one common denominator for all three unions, and that common denominator is Cincinnati and its people and the backing given those desiring clean unions by this community and its press.

Vandercook Says:

GE's 'Togetherness' Profit-based

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THROUGH THE YEARS, the relation between business and people—its own people—has undoubtedly grown closer. Many factors have contributed to that end. American democracy, as it's grown older and more experienced, has gradually brought most of us into closer communion with one another. White collar and no collar workers, executives and production men, have increasingly discovered the vast number of economic and social interests which they share.

Vandercook

But occasionally, there's a slip-up. And a bad one. . . . Such an instance is now being provided by what is happening to the town of Bloomfield, N. J.

For many years, one of the chief sources of the collective income and the general prosperity of the town of Bloomfield has been the presence in that New Jersey township of a manufacturing plant of the mighty General Electric Co. The main product of that GE branch factory was air conditioners. Its workers are unionized. They have earned wages proportionate to their skills; to skills, in many cases, which had been developed during 10 or 20 or even 40 years of continuous employment.

As recently as 1954, as many as 2,200 workers were regularly employed in GE's Bloomfield plant. Then, someone decided that the products of the Bloomfield plant might be less expensively produced, despite the huge costs of moving, if that manufacturing enterprise were shifted right across the country to a new location in Tyler, Tex. Pay scales were lower in Texas. At least, they were and are for the time being.

AS TO WHAT would happen to the laid off employes of the old plant in Bloomfield, N. J. Well, GE shrugged its corporate shoulders. These things do happen. One of these things that is happening is that another six to seven hundred employes of the shut-down factory in Bloomfield are, in all likelihood, coming to the end of their working lives.

Where does a man, or a woman, who has worked 30 years for one employer and has reached the middle fifties, look for another job? Try it. What's worse is that due to odd tricks of timing, many pensions will be curtailed, because Human Being X or Y cannot—through no fault whatever of his own—work out the full span of pensionable years.

As one commentator on GE's foolish flight to theoretically more profitable pastures, notes: "Eventually, the overgrown corporations will have no place —(wages-wise and tax-wise) to run away to." But that's small comfort now, to those who are left behind.

Morgan Says:

Ike's Budget 'Hollow Exercise'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

MAYBE THE DIFFERENCE between the Rockefeller report on the potential of the country's economic growth and the White House sneak preview of the federal budget for the next fiscal year stems from the difference in the seasons.

The Rockefeller report came in the spring of the year when the sap was running and it sang with hope and challenge. Nothing conceals the early winter bleakness of Washington and it was into this cold, leafless atmosphere that the restricted $77 billion budget figure emerged, put together, or so it seemed to some, by men with tired blood.

Morgan

There is, I realize, the danger of sounding wildly profligate in referring to the sum of 77 thousand million dollars as restricted but in relative terms it is. It is more than $2 billion less than expenditures for the current fiscal year are expected to be.

Is this the proper focus when the country's population, public needs and over-all responsibilities are steadily growing? Inflation, the experts agree, is a pressing danger and there is a tidy-housekeeping virtue to the prospect of a balanced budget but it is a hollow arithmetical exercise indeed if it conceals or ignores the weaknesses in education, health, housing, transport, scientific research.

The economists and businessmen who made the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report on the economy could hardly be called wild or irresponsible spenders. Their main message seemed to be that we could afford the services we need and we are going to need a lot if we are going to stay in business against the competition of the driving momentum of a totalitarian economy.

REMINDING US that "from its earliest beginnings our economy has exhibited a strong growth trend," the report maintains that it is not only possible but highly desirable to increase our national output by 5 percent a year over the next 10 years. A rate of 4 percent would yield enough revenue to cover minimum expenditures, it concedes, but far less than enough to cover our "desirable objectives."

"The simple fact is," the report emphasizes, "that the American people want a higher level of living. Our aspirations will challenge our ability to produce goods and services as far ahead as anyone can see. The high and rising level of defense expenditures is a major factor in holding back our progress on other more constructive fronts. We can afford the defense programs essential for survival. In doing so, however, unless we achieve a 5 percent growth rate, we shall have to hold back otherwise desirable expenditures below a level commensurate with our aspirations.

"America has a notable record of responding to challenges and making the most of opportunities. With our growing population, our extraordinary record of rising productivity, the inherent dynamism, in our enterprise economy," the Rockefeller report concludes, "there is every reason to face the future with full confidence that we shall measure up to the challenges that lie ahead."

But sadly the Administration seems to be shrinking from those very challenges.

Joe Hill Play Gripping Tale Of Labor's Early Struggles

THE NIGHT BEFORE Joe Hill was scheduled to die, more that 43 years ago, a speaker at a protest meeting cried out: "Joe Hill will never die. You hear it, everybody? Joe Hill will never die!"

That this prophesy was accurate received fresh evidence recently when Barrie Stavis's play "The Man Who Never Died" was produced in New York City. After almost half a century, working men and women still identify themselves with Joe Hill, the union organizer and folk singer who was framed by "copper bosses."

JOE HILL, OF COURSE, did die—from the shots of a firing squad in 1915. His ashes were then scattered in 47 states (at his request) but not in Utah, his own state, where Hill said he didn't "want to be found dead." But in a very real sense, Joe Hill never did die. First, because the story of his unfair conviction and phony trial has been told over and over again. And, secondly, because the songs he wrote have enlivened and inspired thousands of picket lines and union meetings throughout the years.

As the play unfolds, and the familiar songs like "Pie in the Sky" and "Casey Jones" and "There is Power" are heard, the observer cannot help but realize the great strength which Joe Hill's songs added to union organization.

Stavis, who spent years doing the most intensive study of Joe Hill's life and death, has written a gripping story of union solidarity, company terror, stacked courts, and the struggles of copper miners for a decent living. And the production at the Jan Hus Theater does justice to the effective writing.

TECHNICALLY, THIS IS KNOWN as an "off-Broadway" production because of the location of the theater. But the cast and the direction are of top-notch quality. The settings are simple and stark, skilfully handled to produce very moving effects.

It is good to have this play at this time. Both the younger union members and the public at large need to be reminded of the struggles which have built the labor movement. Any trade unionist passing through New York City would be amply rewarded with a visit to "The Man Who Never Died."

—Hyman H. Bookbinder.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL interests of members of the 86th Congress, with unavoidable effects on the results of the more sensationally-publicized struggles over proposed changes in Senate and House rules, will be the assignment of individuals, both veteran and freshmen, to choice committees.

It is perfectly understandable that members compete with each other for posts on so-called "major" legislative committees. The work of Congress is largely done by committees, which become expert in the fields of legislation they cover.

A senator or House member denied a place on committees in which his major interests lie, either personal or sectional, is crippled in influence. It is rare to see a legislative committee overridden by the full membership of either chamber.

The power of the trusted veteran members—the official leadership of each party—in assigning desired committee posts is very great. A younger member or "rebel" who bucks the leadership on control of either house is compelled to recognize, if he is realistic, that he is taking chances with his career.

This does not mean that rebellion is not possible.

A young representative named George Norris in the House, half a century ago, broke the power of Speaker Joe Cannon by leading an uprising and went on to a distinguished career as a rebel in the Senate, which is more tolerant of personal idiosyncracy.

A strong party minority can always force the leadership to recognize its claims to concessions of one kind or another. But an element in the equation is the consciousness of the challengers that places on committees may be won or lost in various ways.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE liberal revolt this year arises very largely from inequities visited upon the "modern" group by the GOP leadership.

For the past several years liberal Republican freshmen have been denied major committee posts by their party leaders while they watched Democratic newcomers get unusually generous treatment.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) may have trouble finding enough major committee places to spread around among his 13 new Democratic senators and other ambitious junior claimants, but in the past the Democratic leadership has given at least one important place to each freshman, whether liberal or conservative.

Republican juniors who used to call themselves "Eisenhower men" would like equal kindness. Senate Republican committee posts are awarded, for practical purposes, by the five-man leadership group dominated by Sen. Bridges of New Hampshire and, in the recent past, by the now-departed Sen. Knowland of California, the party floor leader.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER'S indicated $77 billion budget for the next fiscal year is smaller than the actual federal investment this year, and the Administration suggests that more "spending" would be imprudent and irresponsible.

The business magazines, however, are stuffed with stories stating flatly that we are on the point of great breakthroughs in raising the country's gross national product, which is the key to per capita taxes and debt and spending.

A large income earned by our people enables us to sustain, without inflationary damage, the defense the country needs and the services our people need, in the way of schools, health and hospital programs, important public works, measures to meet special problems such as depressed areas. These things are not "spending" but sensible investment, as Republican Sen. Aiken of Vermont pointed out immediately after the election.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT in the Joe Hill play, "The Man Who Never Died," at the Jan Hus Theater in New York, shows Mark Gordon (right) portraying the famed union organizer and labor song writer and singer. The play dealing with Hill's life was written by Barrie Stavis.

FIRST UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION checks for jobless Detroit municipal employes have been paid out under new law climaxing uphill struggle by State, County and Municipal Employes to win protection for laid-off public workers. Detroit City Treas. Charles N. Williams presents first check to Willis Smith. Looking on are (left to right) Anthony Tashnick, staff director, Public Employes Council 77; Donald Sublett, secretary of Detroit Civil Service Commission; Joseph Nowakowski, personnel examiner; and Walter Jones, staff representative for Council 77.

Review Board Praises Democracy in UAW

Detroit—The Auto Workers Public Review Board—set up in April 1957 as a court of final appeal for members protesting local or international union disciplinary action—has given the UAW a clean bill of health.

In its first report to the 1.3-million-member union, covering the period from Apr. 8, 1957 to Sept. 30, 1958, the seven-member board said its experience in the first 18 months of operation "proved that the UAW is free from corruption and gross perversions of the democratic procedures."

Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit, chairman of the "watchdog" group, said in a preface to the report:

"It would be unthinkable that there should not occur in a union as large and as ramified as the UAW instances of just grievance or appeals from decisions of the international executive board. None of the cases we dealt with and to which we gave our serious attention and study reflect evils in the basic structure of the union or the conduct of its affairs."

Serving with Rabbi Adler on the committee are Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan, Windsor, Ontario; Msgr. George C. Higgins, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; Judge Wade H. McCree, Detroit; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Edwin E. Witte, economics professor, University of Wisconsin.

Along with its report to the membership, the board submitted an audited financial report showing total expenses of $32,803.55. These included $1,154 for hearings examiner proceedings; $1,603 for board and panel meetings; $75 for investigations, and $22,066 for the salaries of the director and secretarial help. Walter E. Oberer, former law professor at the University of Texas is the full-time director.

Thirteen of the cases brought before the board were filed by members appealing the decisions of the UAW's executive board. Five were dropped and three others were dismissed when the appeals are pending.

In the remaining five cases, the review body overruled the union's top leadership three times.

An additional 11 cases were submitted by the union's executive board because they involved ethical practice matters over which the review body was granted direct review status.

These covered local officers and staff members who invoked the First or Fifth Amendments when questioned by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee about alleged Communist affiliations. The international ruled—and the review board sustained the decision—that in the specific circumstances such action did not disqualify them from holding local office.

NLRB Reverses Itself In Bakery Election Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board has reversed a month-old ruling which the AFL-CIO warned would "invalidate most of the collective bargaining agreements currently in effect in the United States."

The case involved a representation election at the Wm. Wolf Bakery of Baton Rouge, La., between the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the ousted Bakery Workers.

In ordering an election, the NLRB declined to rule on the question of the existence of a schism in the bargaining unit—the customary ground on which it has decided representation elections between the ABC and the union expelled from the united labor movement a year ago.

Instead, the board held that there were "illegalities" in the check-off system provided by the B&CW contract with Wolf Bakery, involving the check-off for initiation fees and lack of any time limit on the check-off authorization.

In reversing the earlier ruling, the NLRB concurred in principle with the contention of the AFL-CIO that the labor board should be guided by Justice Dept. interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Radio Stations Broadcasting Washington Reports Listed

More than 200 radio stations across the country have so far arranged to carry the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, which will be broadcast once a week throughout the session of the new 86th Congress.

Below are the stations which have so far notified AFL-CIO Radio of their program plans. Consult the station or local newspaper for the exact day and time of the weekly broadcasts.

ALABAMA
WOWL, Florence
WMFC, Monroeville
WPNX, Phenix

ARIZONA
KCLF, Clifton
KIKO, Glove-Miami
KNOG, Nogales
KTAR, Phoenix
KGLU, Safford

ARKANSAS
KXJK, Forrest City
KHOZ, Harrison
KFFA, Helena
KPOC, Pocahontas

CALIFORNIA
KTEE, Carmel
KPAY, Chico
KSPC, Claremont
KBMX, Coalinga
KICO, El Centro
KOWN, Escondido
KDAC, Fort Bragg
KBVM, Lancaster
KXOA, N. Sacramento
KOXR, Oxnard
KCAL, Redlands
KRCK, Ridgecrest
KSCU-FM, Santa Clara
KDWC, West Covina

COLORADO
KFKA, Greeley
KAVI, Rocky Ford
KLMO, Longmont
KVRH, Salida
KCRT, Trinidad

CONNECTICUT
WBIX, Bristol
WRTC-FM, Hartford
WINF, Manchester
WMMW, Meriden
WICH, Norwich
WHUS, Storrs
WFLF, Willimantic

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WWDC, Washington

FLORIDA
WTWB, Auburndale
WTRL, Bradenton
WDSP, DeFuniak Springs
WFBS, Fort Walton Beach
WRUF, Gainesville
WJOE, Port St. Joe
WTUN-FM, Tampa

GEORGIA
WAZA, Bainbridge
WJJC, Commerce
WGSR, Millen
WSNT, Sandersville
WJIV, Savannah

IDAHO
KPST, Preston

ILLINOIS
WCFL, Chicago
WIBV, Belleville
WSRV, Carbondale
WITY, Danville
WNUR-FM, Evanston
WEBQ, Harrisburg
WPRC, Lincoln
WTAD, Quincy
WWKS-FM, Macomb
WTIM, Taylorville
WKRS, Waukegan
WFRX, West Frankfort

INDIANA
WGRE, Greencastle
WJOB, Hammond
WSAL, Logansport
WILO, Frankfort
WPGW, Portland

IOWA
WOI, Ames
KJAN, Atlantic
KCHA, Charles City
KSIB, Creston
KLIL, Estherville
KVFD, Fort Dodge
KXGI, Fort Madison
KGRN, Grinnell
KNWS, Waterloo

KANSAS
KNCK, Concordia
KSAC, Manhattan
KNDY, Marysville
KNEX, McPherson

KENTUCKY
WHIR, Danville
WIEL, Elizabethtown
WWXL, Manchester
WPRT, Prestonburg

LOUISIANA
WNPS, New Orleans
KUZN, West Monroe

MAINE
WAJR, Lewiston
WTVL, Waterville

MARYLAND
WBJC-FM, Baltimore
WFMD, Frederick
WDVM, Pocomoke City
WAQE, Towson

MASSACHUSETTS
WMWA, Amherst
WGAW, Gardner
WHAV, Haverill
WREB, Holyoke
WMRC, Milford
WNBH-AM & FM, New Bedford
WMS-WCFM, Williamstown

MICHIGAN
WFYC, Alma
WCBY, Cheboygan
WTVB, Coldwater
WAGN, Menominee
WMAB, Munising
WNIL, Niles
WIOS, Tawas City

MINNESOTA
WELY, Ely
KMRS, Morris
KLTF, Little Falls
WCMP, Pine City
WJON, St. Cloud
KDOM, Windom
KWOA, Worthington
KLOH, Pipestone

MISSISSIPPI
WDSK, Cleveland
WMBC, Macon
WRJW, Picayune

MISSOURI
KSD, St. Louis

MONTANA
KBOW, Butte
KLTZ, Glasgow
KXGN, Glendive
KBTK, Missoula

NEBRASKA
KTNC, Nebraska City
KRVN, Lexington

NEW HAMPSHIRE
WKNE, Keene
WHEB, Portsmouth

NEW JERSEY
WFMU, East Orange
WSOU, South Orange
WWBZ, Vineland

NEW MEXICO
KLMX, Clayton

NEW YORK
WCSS, Amsterdam
WBRV, Boonville
WCLI and WCLI-FM, Corning
WFRL, Dundee
WHUC, Hudson
WICB, Ithaca
WJTN, Jamestown
WVIP, Mt. Kisco
WWES, New Rochelle
WEVD, New York
WSLB, Ogdensburg
WDLC, Port Jervis
WSPN, Saratoga Springs
WSPE, Springville

NORTH CAROLINA
WPNF, Brevard
WUNC, Chapel Hill
WIST, Charlotte
KGPC, Grafton
WWWS-FM, Greenville
WKDX, Hamlet
WEEB, Southern Pines

NORTH DAKOTA
KDIX, Dickinson
KNDC, Hettinger

OHIO
WATG, Ashland
WOVB, Athens
WBOE, Cleveland
WKSU-FM, Kent
WIMA, Lima
WTIG, Massillon
WMVO, Mt. Vernon
WOHO, Toledo
WYSO, Yellow Springs

OKLAHOMA
KHWH, Altus
KWPR, Claremont
KIHN, Hugo
WNAD, Norman
KOKH-FM, Oklahoma City

OREGON
KRNS, Burns
KODL, The Dalles
KRVM, Eugene
KLBM, La Grande
KMCM, McMinnville
KUMA, Pendleton
KLIQ, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
WVAM, Altoona
WBRX, Berwick
WCHA, Chambersburg
WCVI, Connellsville
WMRF, Lewistown
WXPN, Philadelphia
WRTI-FM, Philadelphia
WPHB, Philipsburg
WDUG, Pittsburgh
WPTS, Pittston
WPAZ, Pottstown
WPME, Punxsutawney
WLYC, Williamsport
WILK, Wilkes-Barre
WISL, Shamokin

RHODE ISLAND
WWON, Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA
WJAY, Mullins

SOUTH DAKOTA
KABR, Aberdeen
KORN, Mitchell
KOBH, Hot Springs

TENNESSEE
WDNT, Dayton
WEMB, Erwin
WGAP, Maryville
WHDM, McKenzie
WUOT, Knoxville
WDBL, Springfield
WTUC, Union City

TEXAS
KNEL, Brady
KDEY, Center
KCAR, Clarksville
KULP, El Campo
KBCS, Grand Prairie
KMLW, Marlin
KWEL, Midland
KPAC, Port Arthur

VIRGINIA
WTJU-FM, Charlottesville
WEVA, Emporia
WDDY, Gloucester

WASHINGTON
KCVL, Colville
KLOG, Kelso
KBAM, Longview
KUOW, Seattle
KUJ, Walla Walla

WEST VIRGINIA
WTCS, Fairmont
WWYO, Pineville

WISCONSIN
KPVA, Camas
WOMT, Manitowoc
WOKY, Milwaukee
WTRW, Two Rivers

WYOMING
KWRL, Riverton
KWYO, Sheridan
KWOR, Worland

Labor's Economic Review Says:

Aid for New Nations Key to True Liberty

The industrialized nations of the free world, and particularly the United States, must increase their aid to the newly independent countries if they are to achieve full economic and political liberty, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Unless effective assistance is given them, the gap between the "have-not" nations and the increasingly industrialized free world and Soviet blocs will not only persist but grow, the department warns in the current issue of its publication Labor's Economic Review.

And if the free world does not step in to shore up the new nations in their struggle to give their people some of the good things of life, they are likely to succumb in desperation to the politically-motivated offers of economic aid stemming from the Soviet Union and its satellites or turn to some form of domestic totalitarianism.

The AFL-CIO publication issued this warning just before the opening of the new Congress, in which the fight for adequate economic assistance funds is expected to be an important issue before the foreign affairs and appropriations committees.

"The people in the lands which have recently won freedom," the Review analysis explains, "have come to believe that political independence has set the stage for the economic growth of their countries—economic growth which will free them from the age-old burden of poverty which they and their ancestors have always borne.

Sees 'Political Awakening'

"Hundreds of millions of people in these underdeveloped lands are questioning for the first time the necessity of continuing poverty. Indeed, the continuing scourge of malnutrition, ill-health and illiteracy has become intolerable for people who have been fired by the enthusiasm of political awakening.

"It goes without saying that the political leaders in these countries cannot ignore the yearnings of their people for a better life. But we must also accept the fact that we in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in the other industrialized nations in the free world, have a heavy responsibility and an important stake in the developing struggle to wipe out poverty all over the world."

Two forces are serving to hinder, if not counteract, effective steps to improve the economies of these areas, the Review points out.

One is the population explosion which, combined with improvements in public health, has materially boosted the number of people in many countries. Thus, per capita income and the standard of living it supports have continued to lag despite a rising national income.

The second is the conflict between the free world and the Soviet bloc which, the Review points out, diverts to military purposes funds that might be devoted to economic development.

"It is hard for most Americans to realize what life means to the hundreds of men and women who live in these poverty-ridden lands," the Review comments. "These are people who, no matter how hard they toil, cannot escape the pangs of hunger, the ravages of disease and what appears to be the utter impossibility of satisfying the most elementary needs of themselves and their families.

Aid Held 'Absolutely Essential'

"Economists agree that there is no possibility of the people of such countries simply lifting themselves up by their bootstraps. . . . Economic assistance by the industrialized countries is absolutely essential if the underdeveloped countries are to lay the foundation for sound economic growth."

There must be a groundwork laid before a new nation can hope for industrialization and economic expansion, the Review notes. It includes an improvement in farming methods so as to relieve manpower for other work while increasing production; roads, power plants and communication facilities; new housing, and "education and training programs as well as health and social services to assure efficient utilization of the new facilities and plants."

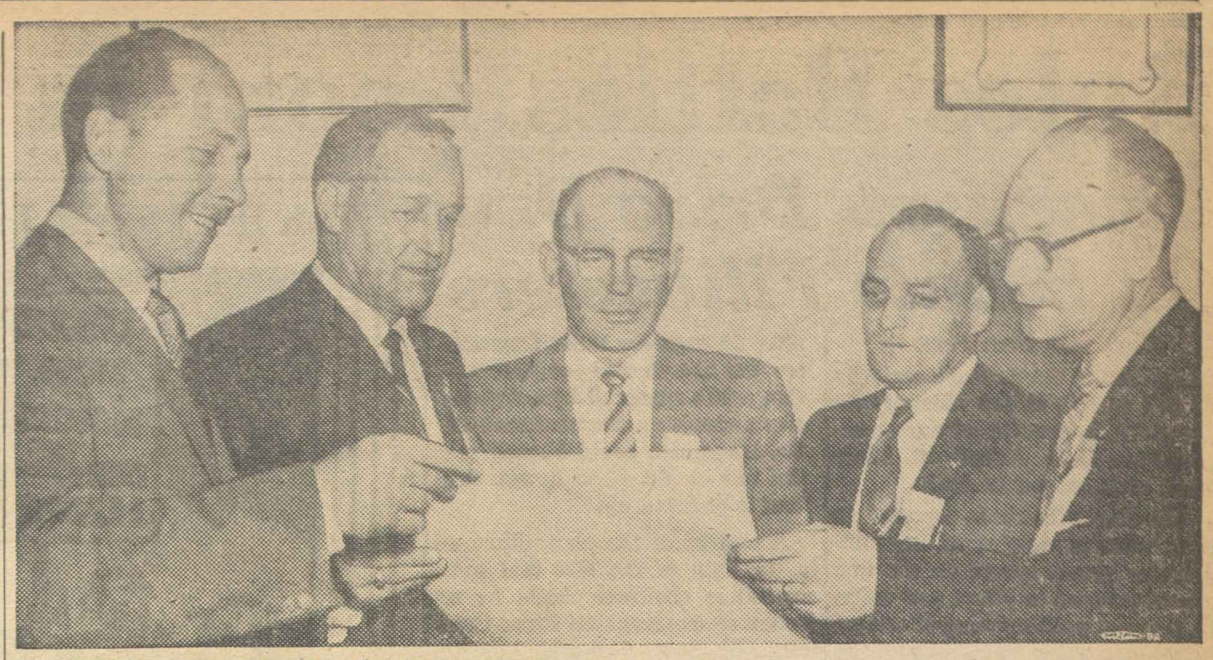
Thus, the Review says, there must be outright grants from wealthier nations, both long and short-term loans and private investments in addition to internal savings. The AFL-CIO researchers also suggest the direct transfer of U.S. farm surpluses.

The Review notes that a number of surveys, while not agreeing in all details, indicate the belief that economic aid should be boosted from $3 to $4 billion a year from all free world sources, with perhaps $2 to $3 billion coming from this country.

The publication points out that Soviet economic aid to non-Communist countries is primarily political in purpose and tends to emphasize "show-case" projects which do not necessarily constitute an effective development program and cost less. It also stresses the need for continued military aid where justified and the necessity of this country protecting itself against aggression.

"While we cannot be blind to the political impact of economic aid," it adds, "it is the height of folly for the U.S. to appear to tailor its foreign policies to political considerations. The fact is that our programs, much more than the Soviet's, have been directed toward significant economic objectives.

"We must do everything possible to assure that the fruits of economic development are widely shared. One way of doing this is by encouraging the development of strong democratic trade unions in the underdeveloped countries."



CHARTER FOR IDAHO STATE AFL-CIO—46th state body to merge—is presented by Eugene P. Moats (left), special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at harmony convention in Pocatello. Officers of the newly-merged state body examining the charter are (left to right) Darrell Dorman, president; Robert Lenaghen, former state federation president now second vice president of the united labor movement; William Hoops, former IUC board member now first vice president of the state AFL-CIO; and Albert Beattie, former IUC secretary-treasurer, who holds the same post in the merged organization.

ILO Timber Industry Conference Cites Need for Job Stability

Geneva, Switzerland—Efforts to ensure greater stability of employment in the timber industry were urged by worker, employer and government delegates of 23 leading lumber producing countries at a pre-Christmas conference convened here by the Intl. Labor Organization.

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers and Kenneth Davis, Western states director of organization in the timber industry for the Carpenters, were spokesmen of American lumber workers.

Hartung was the unanimous choice of the worker delegates as the workers' vice chairman of the two-week session.

"Free and independent trade unions are an essential prerequisite to the full development of sound labor-management relations," the conference said in a memorandum on worker-employer dealings, one of the main agenda items.

As workers' vice chairman of the committee on labor-management relations, Davis urged the conference to adopt the memorandum without change because it was a "complete document which I believe cannot be improved upon."

The Soviet delegation alone opposed the proposal. "In the capitalist society there can be no community of interest between workers and employers," Soviet Worker Delegate I. A. Novikov claimed in explaining the negative vote.

Greater stability of employment could usefully contribute to the development of sound labor-managements relations, the conference found.

It also said it was "essential that management in the timber industry should take no action which would impede or prejudice the independence of trade unions or their activities including the right of responsible organizers to have free access to workers during non-working hours or in their homes, particularly in enterprises conducted in remote areas."

In a resolution on accident prevention, the conference said that "the safety of the workers takes precedence over production interests and that the urgency of any industrial operation must never result in safety measures being neglected."

The conference also unanimously adopted resolutions on minimum living conditions based on the principle that the "standards of accommodation, feeding, health and welfare in logging camps should be such as to provide workers with their normal requirements in decency and reasonable comfort, having regard to the general standard of living in the country concerned."

Hartung said in his final speech as vice chairman of the conference that good results had been produced but that "the job to be done now is in carrying out the work we have done here."

He said that he wanted to tell the employers that "if they put their shoulders to the wheel they will be doing humanity one of the most outstanding jobs that they as individuals have ever done in their lives."

The employers' group refused to name Soviet or Yugoslav employers on conference subcommittees.

By a vote of 51 to 18 with 58 abstentions, the conference upheld their action by refusing to seat the Communist employers.

Nation's Social Security System Held 'Financially Sound' by Experts

(Continued from Page 1)

security system, their report to the directors of the fund said, is "the largest financial trusteeship in history."

Dramatizing the scope of the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program, the council reported that about 12.5 million people now are drawing monthly benefits under the program, with payments for 1959 forecast at $10 billion. About 9 out of 10 of the nation's workers are covered.

The council made several suggestions, most of them of a technical nature, aimed at strengthening the operation of the social security system. The principal one was that the Treasury Dept. pay the same rate of interest when it borrows from the OASI fund as it pays on loans in the open market.

There have been occasions, chiefly in the past year, when the government was paying only 2⅝ percent interest to the social security fund, while paying as high as 4.5 percent to private lending institutions. This disparity, if continued, could cost the social security system as much as $375 million in interest annually.

Meany said congressional adoption of this recommendation would "substantially strengthen the system," adding: "There is no reason why the government should pay a higher rate on money borrowed from banks and insurance companies than it pays on money borrowed from the social security trust funds."

The AFL-CIO president noted that effective Jan. 1, wage earners and employers started to pay increased contributions to the social security system. At the same time, workers who have retired and the survivors of workers who have died receive larger benefit checks.

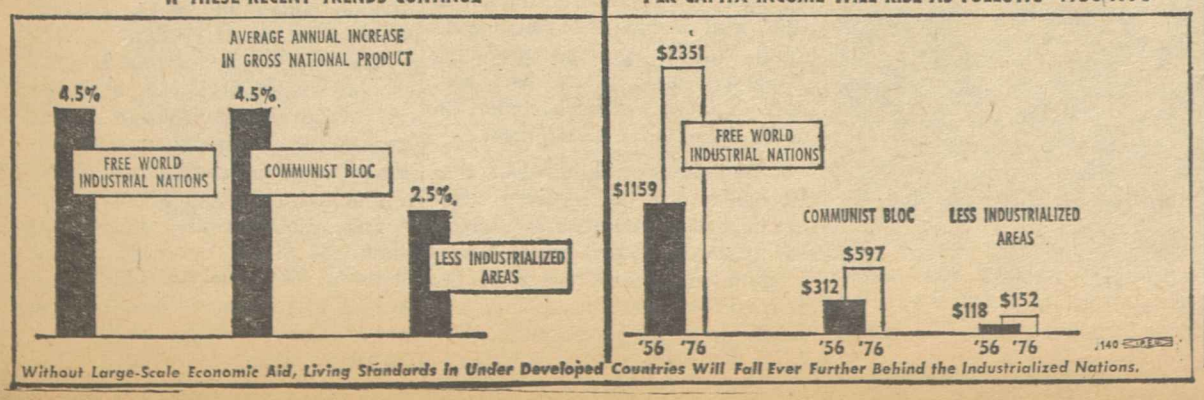
"These two changes go together, a fact workers appreciate," Meany said. "They understand that improvements in social security protection cost money. They also understand that at least part of the cost should be paid now in order to keep the social security system on a sound financial basis, both in the short run and in the long run."

Printing Trades Pay Up 9.8 Cents in Year

Union pay scales in the printing trades rose an average of 9.8 cents an hour in cities of over 100,000 population during the year ending July 1, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics study showed that 90 percent of the organized printing trades workers surveyed received wage increases during the year. Nearly three-fourths fell within the 6 to 14 cents-an-hour range.

Anticipated Growth Trends Without Economic Aid



Without Large-Scale Economic Aid, Living Standards In Under Developed Countries Will Fall Ever Further Behind the Industrialized Nations.

Rules Battles Loom in 86th Congress

Bipartisan Drive Due On Senate Filibusters

(Continued from Page 1)

margin in the Senate and a majority of 282 to 153 in the House, with the party designation of one member-elect, Dale Alford of Little Rock, Ark., as yet in doubt.

The Senate battle is expected to open when a member of the anti-filibuster group moves on the first day to proceed to adopt new rules. In the past such opening-of-session resolutions have been offered by Sen. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N. M.).

The present Senate filibuster rule, contained in Rule 22, allows cloture of debate to be imposed by two-thirds of the entire membership except on proposed changes in the rules themselves. On rules changes, no cloture is permitted.

Two Methods Advanced

Two major proposals for revision of this rule have been offered.

One, sponsored by the Douglas-Javits group, would allow cloture by two-thirds of those present and voting after a specified period of debate and cloture by simple majority vote after three weeks of debate.

In practice, both supporters and opponents of this plan concede, a Senate debate could continue for as long as eight or nine weeks before a showdown vote would be forced on an issue pushed to a decision by shutting off debate.

A less drastic change, offered with the support of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), would modify the existing rule by allowing cloture by a two-thirds vote of members present and voting but not by simple majority.

The Johnson plan would further revise the existing rule by making cloture applicable to all actions pending in the Senate, including future changes in the rules as well as legislative bills and motions to consider them.

Rayburn Silent on Curbs

In the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) has not publicly indicated whether he would support efforts by the liberals to curb the power of the Rules Committee headed by Smith.

One plan discussed by the liberal group is revival of the so-called 21-day rule that existed in the 81st Congress and allowed legislative committees to bypass the Rules Committee.

This would provide that if after 21 days the Rules Committee has not cleared for floor action a bill approved by a legislative committee, the chairman of the committee could himself get the bill on the floor by moving that it be taken up.

A variant of the plan, discussed in the light of the fact that some committee chairmen might be reluctant to move against Rules Committee disapproval, would allow another ranking member to call up the bill on the floor.

New Lineup Proposed

Another plan proposed has been to enlarge the Democratic membership and decrease the Republican membership on the Rules Committee so as to make the group the servant of the majority leadership.

Present membership on the Rules unit is eight Democrats and four Republicans. Smith and one other conservative southern Democrat, voting with the four Republicans, can block a bill from clearance.

The liberals have discussed the feasibility of making the party line-up nine Democrats and three Republicans.

A major factor in the power of the conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats in both houses is the seniority system in both the Senate and House. The effect of promotion of members to committee chairmanships on a strict seniority basis has been to enhance the authority of conservatives of both parties elected from "safe" Republican or Democratic areas.

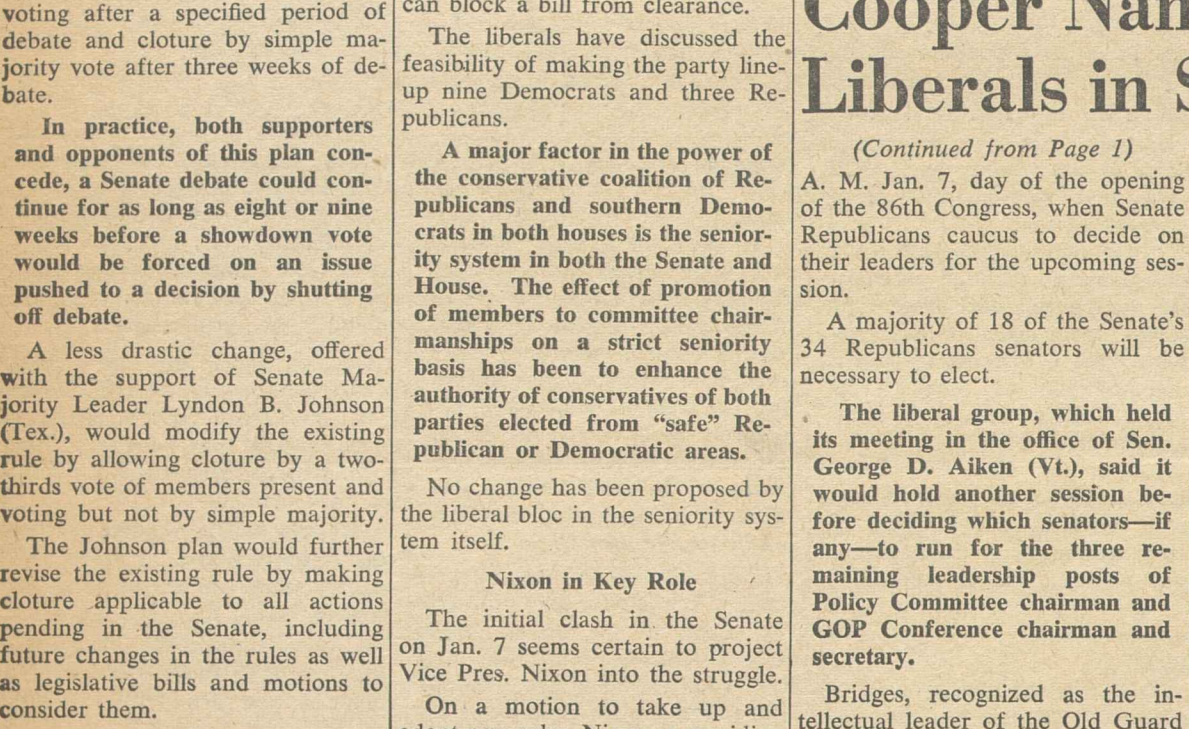
No change has been proposed by the liberal bloc in the seniority system itself.

Nixon in Key Role

The initial clash in the Senate on Jan. 7 seems certain to project Vice Pres. Nixon into the struggle.

On a motion to take up and adopt new rules, Nixon as presiding officer has the responsibility of ruling whether such a motion is in order or whether, as conservatives argue, the Senate is a "continuing body" with rules carrying over from one session to the next.

Nixon is expected to rule that the motion is in order. An appeal can be taken from his decision, and the scene would then be set for a showdown filibuster that would tie up the Senate for an unpredictable period before it is able to move to other business.



ENDING THE FILIBUSTER is the first step towards effective civil rights legislation. That's what Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), left, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), declared as they were interviewed by Harry W. Flannery, center, on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People. Javits and Douglas are leading the fight to revise Senate Rule 22, which permits filibusters.

'Wish Ike Would Join OUR Crusade'

Cooper Named by GOP Liberals in Senate Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

A. M. Jan. 7, day of the opening of the 86th Congress, when Senate Republicans caucus to decide on their leaders for the upcoming session.

A majority of 18 of the Senate's 34 Republicans senators will be necessary to elect.

The liberal group, which held its meeting in the office of Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), said it would hold another session before deciding which senators—if any—to run for the three remaining leadership posts of Policy Committee chairman and GOP Conference chairman and secretary.

Bridges, recognized as the intellectual leader of the Old Guard and a Dirksen backer, is chairman of the Policy Committee and has been unchallenged commander of the activities of its professional staff. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) is chairman of the Conference, which includes the entire GOP delegation, and Sen. Milton D. Young (N. D.) is secretary.

Sets the Tone

The technically anonymous "staff" of the Policy Committee has been responsible for setting the tone, frequently, of Republican party campaign doctrine. In the recent political campaign its contribution was publication of the document that became a source book for anti-labor GOP orators, "The Labor Bosses — America's Third Party."

Sources close to the liberal Republicans say it is unlikely that in the end they will offer a nominee against Bridges, whose seniority is a major factor in attracting support for whatever position of official leadership he chooses. They also doubt that candidates will be named to oppose Saltonstall or Young.

Aiken was offered, but declined, support of the liberal group as its candidate against Dirksen. The Vermont senator said that his New England section was well represented in the party's Senate leadership and that the border section represented by Cooper was not.

Pick Up Support

A further reason for Aiken's decision may have been the announcement by Sen. Thruston Morton (Ky.), whom the liberals had hoped to win, that he would vote against Dirksen only if his Kentucky colleague, Cooper, were the anti-Dirksen candidate.

The caucus of liberals in Aiken's office was attended by only senators, although two of the three GOP freshmen who successfully bucked the Democratic tide of last Nov. 4 were included—Hugh Scott (Pa.) and Kenneth Keating (N. Y.).

Aiken told a news conference after the meeting that three other "moderns," unavoidably absent, were expected to vote for Cooper, and that a strenuous effort would be made to round up the required 18 votes for a majority.

Some Gains Seen Certain

The liberals already count as positive gains the apparent assurance that Kuchel will be named as whip, that members of the liberal group will be granted preferred committee assignments and that more of them will be accepted on the Bridges Policy Committee.

A spokesman said, however, that they have not yet received what they regard as adequate assurances that the Policy Committee staff will function as an instrument of the entire GOP Senate group and that "a lid" would be put on publication of "staff" campaign documents.

New Laundry Union Victor In Milwaukee

Milwaukee — The AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union won a sweeping victory here as the expelled Laundry Workers, soundly thrashed in nine recent representation elections, announced it was ceasing all operations in this area.

The withdrawal by the union ousted from the united labor movement in December 1957 on charges of corruption left the AFL-CIO affiliate as the undisputed bargaining representative of some 2,000 workers at laundries and dry cleaning establishments in Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh and Madison. It made unnecessary representation elections pending at dozens of area plants.

Arno Schulz, expelled as president of Local 3008 of the AFL-CIO affiliate after an abortive effort to lead it back into the ranks of the LWIU signed a stipulation ending the operations here of Laundry Workers Local 714. In the nine elections, the LWIU had polled only five votes while the AFL-CIO union was receiving 94 votes.

Schulz's withdrawal came on the eve of scheduled court action to recover the property and assets of Local 3008, whose members had thrown him out of office and nullified his attempted switch of the local back to the ousted international. The stipulation, promising restoration of Local 3008's assets, made further court action unnecessary.

1-8-59

In pre-trial hearings, Schulz acknowledged the attempted secession was engineered by E. C. ("Jimmy") James, key figure in an alleged conspiracy to siphon $1 million from the old Laundry Workers' welfare funds. This case formed the basis for the union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

Meany Names Trustee for Jewelry Union

(Continued from Page 1)

and finances" in accordance with the union constitution and the constitution of the AFL-CIO.

The trustee, the resolution specified, should have "all those powers" vested by the Jewelry Workers' constitution in the president and secretary-treasurer, all powers "necessary to carry out the purpose of this resolution" and all powers "necessary to carry out the constitutional obligation" of the Jewelry Workers to the AFL-CIO.

The trustee is to continue in power, the resolution stated, until the end of the Jewelry Workers' next constitutional convention held under terms of the constitution unless terminated earlier by Meany.

The resolution also stated that the board would "upon the request of the trustee adopt such other and further resolutions as may be necessary to effectuate the powers here conferred upon the trustee."

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New Congress Opens With Rules Fight, GOP Revolts

Free Labor Hails Cuban Revolution

The downfall of the Batista dictatorship in Cuba was hailed by free labor throughout the world as another indication of the advance of true democracy in Latin America.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in a statement by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, pledged "our full support to all Cuban trade unionists in upholding the principles of free trade unionism." The ICFTU's western hemisphere arm, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), voiced the hope that "as soon as possible democracy will be fully established in Cuba, including the free exercise of all trade union rights."

When the triumphant revolutionary forces led by Fidel Castro seized control of the government Pres. Fulgencio Batista and his followers had abandoned, one of the first moves was to set up a committee of three trustees over the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC) and its affiliates.

The three, all prominent labor leaders who had been victimized by Batista because of their opposition to his dictatorial rule, were David Salvador, of the labor section of Castro's 26th of July Movement; Jose Maria Aguilera of the Bank Workers; and Conrado Bequer of the Sugar Workers. Two years ago Bequer went on a hunger strike in protest against Batista which nearly took his life.

To help in any possible way during the transitional period, ORIT dispatched to Cuba a delegation to work with the Castro-appointed trustees and CTC officials. Serving on it are Luis Alberto Monge, former general secretary of ORIT, and Fernando Melgoso, administrative assistant to the general secretary.

The ORIT statement recalled that at its recent congress in Bogota, Colombia, to which Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler led an AFL-CIO delegation, all Latin American dictatorships were condemned, "including the Batista regime."

"With the support of the Cuban delegation," it continued, "ORIT had denounced the dictatorship existing in Cuba on previous occasions, including the meeting of the executive board in Washington in January 1958."

Some trade union leaders who did not compromise themselves during Batista's heyday remained undisturbed in their jobs after the ouster of the dictator. However others, who co-operated or were accused of co-operating with Batista, were ousted; some were jailed, others fled and still

(Continued on Page 7)

Old Guard Wins Battle In Senate

By Willard Shelton

A strenuous effort by Republican liberals to gain two of the party's five Senate leadership posts for the 86th Congress fell short when Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), the Old Guard candidate, defeated Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) for floor leader.

On the House side, a surprising last-minute rebellion in the reduced Republican ranks unseated the veteran Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.) from the leadership and replaced him with Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), for more than 12 years a Martin lieutenant.

Martin also was deprived of his post as GOP House Policy Committee chairman, a position he had previously held simultaneously with the floor leadership. Elected was Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.).

The Senate liberals gained one place in the party's official leadership when their candidate for whip, or assistant leader under Dirksen, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), was elected over a candidate belatedly nominated by the conservatives, Sen. Karl Mundt (S. D.).

The White House refused to support the "progressive" group although the liberal senators had strongly supported Pres. Eisenhower in his 1952 battle for the nomination with the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.).

The Republican insurgent drive that unseated Martin blew up so quickly that the veteran Massachusetts leader, who had been the accepted head of the House GOP forces for 20 years, found himself unable to rally the strength to beat back Halleck's determined challenge.

The split in the GOP House

(Continued on Page 5)

THE AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP program becomes a reality as AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler signs the agreement with the National Merit Scholarship Corp. to set up six four-year merit scholarships worth $6,000 each to aid exceptional students going to college. Looking on is John Conners, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

For Exceptional Students:

AFL-CIO to Award Merit Scholarships

The AFL-CIO will award six $6,000 four-year merit scholarships to high school seniors of exceptional ability who plan to enter college in September, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has announced.

Two scholarships will be granted in each of three geographical sections of the country. One will be awarded to students either of whose parents are current members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO; the other will be entirely unrestricted. Students will not be limited in the course of study they may choose.

The program is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corp., an independent, non-profit organization. Selection of winners is to be made by representatives of the AFL-CIO from finalists qualifying in the 1958-1959 National Merit Scholarship Program examinations.

Winners will be permitted to study at any accredited college or university. The amount of their award will be based upon the financial need of the individual.

The awards will vary upward to $1,500 per year depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from personal resources. The awards are subject to change if the family's financial circumstances change in the course of the year.

Each year students in public, private or parochial schools who are second semester juniors or first semester seniors are eligible to participate in the National Merit Scholarships Qualifying Test in their own high schools in April.

Ten thousand students, the high-

(Continued on Page 7)

Filibuster Showdown Hits Floor

By Gene Zack

The heavily-Democratic 86th Congress convened Jan. 7, and the Senate plunged immediately into a fundamental fight over proposed filibuster rules changes to make it easier to close off debate.

It was an historic opening session during which the first elected members from Alaska, the nation's 49th state, took their oaths of office. Admission of Alaska to the Union boosted Senate ranks to 98 and temporarily expanded House membership to 436.

The Democratic party was more firmly in control of both houses of Congress than at any time in two decades, with a 64-34 margin in the Senate and a 283-153 majority in the House. Democrats unanimously re-elected Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) as Senate majority leader and once again named Sam Rayburn (Tex.) as speaker of the House.

The surface unanimity of the Democrats was in sharp contrast to leadership fights which rocked the dwindling Republican ranks. In the Senate, a band of GOP liberals lost a battle to block election of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) as floor leader. Dirksen, choice of the Old Guard conservatives, defeated John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) by a 20-14 margin.

In the House, a GOP rebellion unseated Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), after a 20-year reign as his party's leader in the lower body. Unlike the Senate fight, however, this was not a liberal-conservative clash. House Republicans named right-wing Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) to replace Martin, also a conservative, by a 74-70 vote.

Although unanimous in their leadership choices, the Democrats

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Overhaul of State and Local Taxes Proposed in New AFL-CIO Study

State and local taxes—which support two-thirds of all civilian services—are in dire need of overhauling to bring them into line with the principle of taxation based on ability to pay, the AFL-CIO declares in a new, major study of taxation.

In a 118-page book, "State and Local Taxes—A Handbook on Problems and Solutions," prepared by the federation's Dept. of Research, the AFL-CIO calls for a two-pronged attack:

1—A long-range program aimed at modernizing and rewriting state constitutions to remove bars to progressive tax laws and distribution of tax funds.

2—A short-range program aimed at modifying now the inequities and regressive character of most state and local tax laws.

The new book examines in detail the increasing importance of state and local taxes, defines progressive and regressive taxes, analyzes the factors making for a good tax system and studies in detail property, income, business, death and gift, sales and motor vehicle taxes and the coordination of governmental tax systems.

It documents its analysis with 23 tables and 14 charts setting out in detail the various taxes in use in the states, how much they yield, whom they affect, etc.

The American worker's interest in equitable taxation, says the foreword to the volume, is a major consideration because "changes in taxes affect take-home pay in the same manner as changes in wage rates."

"It is just as important to the individual wage or salary earner that the government take from him his fair share of taxes—no more and no less—as it is that he receives a fair day's pay for his labor," it adds.

The aim of the volume, the

(Continued on page 2)

Anti-Franco Battle Nearing Showdown

The struggle against the Franco dictatorship in Spain may be reaching a climax. The new series of arrests, the mounting terror of the police regime are evidence of this trend.

The AFL-CIO News is carrying in this issue on Page 4 the first of several articles on what's happening in Spain. The author, Arnold Beichman, has just returned from a visit to the dictatorship-ridden land. Beichman is press officer in the U. S. for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

DISCUSSING PROBLEMS connected with investigating disputes under the Building Trades Dept.-Industrial Union Dept. agreement are the members of two teams currently operating in this area. Meeting in the office of Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, are from left to right: Matthew Taylor of the Ironworkers, Anthony Smith of the Plumbers, James Gildea of the IUD and Thomas Burke of the Auto Workers. Taylor and Burke constitute one team, Smith and Gildea the other.

Missouri Utility Unions Join to Kill Strike Ban

St. Louis—Representatives of 30,000 Missouri utility workers announced plans for a statewide campaign to repeal the King-Thompson Act, which has been used repeatedly to force strikers back to their jobs on company terms.

Officers of the Missouri Utility Workers Legislative Conference declared their intent to renew their fight against "this union-busting law in the courts and in the legislature." The conference, with the backing of the Missouri State Labor Council, will carry on a public relations campaign "to tell the real story of the impact of the vicious King-Thompson Act to the people of Missouri."

Under the Act, passed in 1947, the state can seize utility companies when workers strike. Fines of $10,000 a day are levied on the union for each day the workers remain out after the state has "seized" the plant. Officers of the union are subject to $1,000 fines.

Both the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Street Railway Employes are challenging the constitutionality of the law through the courts. The OCAW is fighting a $241,000 fine because members refused to go back to work in a 1956 strike at the Laclede Gas Co. here on the grounds that the seizure law was invalid. They returned only after an injunction was issued.

Other unions joining in the legislative fight to repeal the act include locals of the Communication Workers, Utility Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Laborers and Operating Engineers.

Officers of the conference met with Pres. John Rollings of the Missouri State Labor Council and Public Relations Dir. Oscar Jager of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to co-ordinate efforts to repeal the law.

They charge the public utility employes in Missouri have fallen behind in wages and working conditions compared with states which do not have such "restrictive and one-sided legislation."

They cite the case of a Kansas City utility company where, after the workers were forced to end their strike, a mediation panel set up under the King-Thompson Act actually recommended a wage cut.

"In the final settlement in this case," the union officials declared, "the workers were able to gain next to nothing because they had lost their bargaining power."

'Work' Law Kills Police Union Ban

Little Rock—The Arkansas Supreme Court invalidated a law prohibiting policemen from joining a union because it conflicted with the "right-to-work" provision in the state's constitution.

The court took at face value the law's guarantee against denial of employment because of membership or non-membership in a labor union. The ruling upheld a lower court injunction restraining the Little Rock chief of police from enforcing a 1957 law requiring the dismissal of policemen who join or remain members of unions.

The injunction was obtained by Police Union 1377, State, County & Municipal Employes. In invalidating the 1957 law, the Supreme Court said it was "not convinced" that union membership by police officers constitutes "a threat to the public welfare."

Teachers Ask Federal School Aid

Chicago—Officers of the American Federation of Teachers called for action by Congress, state legislatures, local school boards and teachers themselves to improve the education of America's children.

The AFT executive council, meeting here in the aftermath of the tragic fire which snuffed out the lives of 92 school children, heard Pres. Carl J. Megel charge that a fourth of the nation's public schools "are so obsolete as to contain fire hazards."

He called for federal aid to school construction plus "a thorough going over" of state and local building and fire prevention codes.

The AFT president also denounced the "lockout" of nearly 35,000 Arkansas and Virginia school children "by the political demagogues." He said the nation's children must be "educated against intolerance."

AFT Vice-Pres. Rebecca Simonson of New York called on the 86th Congress to "prove its sincerity for the national welfare" by enacting a comprehensive program of federal aid to education.

She charged "there are places in our country where the leadership would rather kill public education than recognize the civil rights of all their citizenry."

A veteran high school science teacher, AFT Vice-Pres. Edward T. Jewett of Council Bluffs, Iowa, told the executive council that schools have improved their instruction of bright and average students but still fail to provide adequately for slow learners.

"Proper training of those having handicaps or slow minds means smaller classes under well-trained teachers," Jewett declared.

Keyserling Study Declares:

Farm Income Hurt By Lag in Pay Levels

The farmer has not been injured by rising pay scales but by the failure of wages to rise enough to bring about full prosperity and help offset the "bad national farm policies" that have produced an agricultural depression.

That's the conclusion of a new booklet, "Toward a New Farm Program," published by the Conference on Economic Progress, which carefully traces the serious impact of the long farm depression on employment and production and proposes a "full prosperity budget for agriculture" to replace present "bankrupt" policies.

The 62-page study directed by Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Pres. Truman, declares that for the six-year period 1953-58 the total personal income of the American people was almost $134 billion below the amount needed for full production and full employment, resulting in a deficiency of almost $96 billion in total private consumption.

Because of this American families spent $32 billion less for food, clothing and shoes than they would have spent under full prosperity and reduced the farmers' net income by about $4.7 billion.

"There has been propaganda to the effect that farmers have been hurt by rising industrial wages. Just the opposite is true," says the study. "Farmers have been hurt by the failure of wages and salaries to expand enough to help maintain full consumption and full prosperity for all."

A new and workable farm program would aid both workers and farmers, says the CEP publication.

The proposed "full prosperity budget for agriculture" includes expanded domestic and overseas consumption of American farm products; farm production and employment adjusted to consumption; and farm purchasing power rising toward income parity with others.

The booklet says there are three main aspects to the "farm fiasco":

- Since World War II, and mostly after 1951, there has been a vast deflation of farm income.
- The farm plant is being eroded by this income deflation with farm families being driven off the land without opportunities for employment at good incomes elsewhere.
- The accumulated farm surpluses and the public costs of an irrational farm program are mounting by leaps and bounds. These surpluses have resulted from the same national policies that have thrown farm families into an "enduring depression and hurt the whole economy."

The fatal flaw in our national farm program, says the publication, is in asking agriculture to return to the economics of the 19th or early 20th century—an approach the rest of the economy has abandoned since the depression of the '30s.

The national committee of the CEP includes AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes, O. A. Knight and Walter P. Reuther.

The booklet is available from the Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D. C., for 50 cents a copy. Special prices are available for bulk orders.

Sea Unions Continue Runaway Ship Fight

New York—A three-point program to end the threat to wages and working conditions posed by "runaway" ships will be undertaken by the American sea unions and their allies who staged the successful boycott of so-called Panlibhonco vessels last Dec. 1 to 4.

Plans made public by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, co-chairmen of the American Committee of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, provide for:

- Joint organizing efforts aimed at bringing American-controlled vessels registered under the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica—the Panlibhonco countries—under contract to unions here.
- Further demonstrations for the purpose of keeping the public informed on the threat that runaways constitute to American wages and working conditions, and to the U.S. merchant marine itself.
- Joint efforts to push appropriate legislative programs; mutual support in legal actions, and a common public relations program.

The American phase of the boycott was part of a worldwide protest sponsored by the ITF which hampered the movements of runaway ships in a large part of the free world.

The term "runaway" is applied to ships whose owners register them outside the country which is their economic base in order to evade labor standards, taxes and safety regulations. Most of them —some 1,600 vessels totaling more than 24 million tons—are registered in the Panlibhonco countries, which have virtually no merchant marine of their own.

Hall and Curran said they will press at forthcoming IFT meetings for policies in every country "by which the true control of individual vessels involved in runaway operations can be determined, regardless of shipowner manipulations, and the unions within the countries in which that control rests made responsible for organizing those ships and bringing them under contract."

In their report, Curran and Hall said 160 Panlibhonco ships were picketed either at docks or while anchored in harbors, and that 131 of them were completely immobilized.

"The picketing provided an unprecedented demonstration of labor unity," they added.

Overhaul of State and Local Taxes Proposed in New AFL-CIO Study

(Continued from Page 1)

foreword continues, is "to fill a gap in present knowledge and to assist union members and others throughout the country in working to achieve a more effective, a more equitable system of taxation by state and local governments."

The long-range program outlined calls for constitutional reform to allow states to use a progressive income tax system. Seventeen states, including some of the most industrialized, have no tax on individual incomes and 14 have no levy on corporate profits.

The program also includes repealing property tax limitations written into state constitutions and statutes, allowing states and local governments to increase their borrowing powers and ending segregation of state funds.

The shorter-range program on the state level calls for improving existing income taxes to make them progressive and equitable, reducing the impact of regressive sales taxes by lowering and eventually eliminating existing levies and vigorously opposing new ones, and placing a larger proportion of the state tax burden on business which generally is not carrying a fair share in most states.

On the local level there is need for improvements in local property taxes by a thorough examination of assessment procedures; opposition to local sales and payroll taxes; and state aid for local governments by increasing the use of state-collected, locally-shared taxes, direct financial aid to poorer units and taking over some of the services administered and financed locally.

"State and Local Taxes" is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications at $1.50 a copy. The price for 50 or more is $1.25 each and drops to $1 a copy for orders of 100 or more.

Workers Fete Vets For 15th Christmas

Los Angeles—For the 15th consecutive year, the Los Angeles County Central Labor Council brought a large measure of happiness to veterans at Wadsworth Hospital at Christmas time.

The council and affiliated unions presented the patients with 400,000 cigarettes, 1,000 wallets, 1,000 pens and two 21-inch television receivers.

Since the central body began its veterans' program it has given 1.6 million cigarettes to the patients—the largest gift presented to any Veterans Administration hospital in the nation.

Picket Lines Ended:

Retail Clerks at Macy Outlet Win Strike After 13 Months

Toledo, O.—More than 250 members of the Retail Clerks have won a 13-month struggle to preserve their union and their jobs at the Toledo outlet of R. H. Macy & Co.

The clerks—many of them grandmothers—voted by a 9-to-1 margin to accept a "statement of understanding" worked out by Toledo's Labor-Management-Citizens Committee to end the strike at LaSalle & Koch which began Nov. 23, 1957.

Also covered by the agreement are an additional 400 members of RCIA Locals 128 and 633 at two other Toledo department stores—Lamson's and Lion Stores.

A. B. Crossler, RCIA vice president and director of organization who headed the union bargaining team, said the settlement "upholds the moral principles of trade unionism—the right to work under union conditions with adequate union protection."

The agreement ended management efforts to have the National Labor Relations Board conduct a decertification election—in which strikers would be denied the ballot and only strikebreakers permitted to vote.

Under the "statement of understanding," all of the strikers will be reinstated by Feb. 2 without loss of seniority. The agreement specifies there will be no discrimination because of strike activities, that the legal right of employes to join the union will remain unimpaired, and that full job security and union protection will continue.

The 250 strikers, who braved freezing winter weather and blistering summer heat in their 13 months on the picket line, return to their jobs under conditions provided by the previous contract, coupled with improvements in wages put into effect by management since the contract lapsed on Nov. 15, 1957.

The agreement—worked out by Msgr. Michael J. Doyle, chairman of the Labor-Management-Citizens Committee, and Auto Workers Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser—specifies that future negotiations for a new contract will not take place until the union has been certified by the NLRB. The RCIA indicated it would not request the election until all are back on their jobs, and post-strike tensions have passed.

Meantime, a grievance procedure spelled out in the memorandum will be in effect. Under it a panel appointed by Msgr. Doyle's committee will serve as final arbitrator.

The settlement included agreements by company and union to withdraw all litigation before the NLRB and in the courts concerning the dispute. This includes management's decertification petition and efforts to get anti-picketing injunctions issued by the courts, and the RCIA's court actions to block the NLRB elections in which only strikebreakers would be balloting.

As soon as the settlement was reached the Clerks withdrew picket lines at Macy stores across the country, where RCIA members and members of other AFL-CIO unions were informing Macy customers of the issues involved in the Toledo walkout.

The union had also attempted to run advertisements in newspapers in cities where Macy's has outlets and charged that a "conspiracy of silence" on the part of publishers prevented the RCIA from bringing its story to the public.

The three Toledo department stores originally negotiated jointly with the RCIA. They were banded together with a fourth store as Retail Associates, which once employed the "labor relations" services of Nathan Shefferman, whose union-busting tactics were sharply criticized by the McClellan special Senate committee.

CHILDREN in New York hospitals were the beneficiaries of these dolls—both large and small—as the result of a doll-dressing contest staged by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Reading clockwise the living dolls, Ullico employes, are Madelyn Mahon, Hedwidge Beaudoin, Jeanette Ryan and Virginia Miller.

Flight Engineers Settle Eastern Airlines Strike

Flight Engineers at Eastern Airlines won pay raises averaging 10 percent, a modified union shop and higher pension benefits in a new agreement ending a 38-day strike.

A 7 percent increase is retroactive to April 1, 1957, and union officials estimated that back pay checks for the 550 flight engineers will average about $1,300. The full increase, ranging from 9 to 11 percent, dates back to Sept. 1, 1958, and the contract runs to Apr. 1, 1960.

At American Airlines, where 1,500 members of the Air Line Pilots have been on strike since Dec. 19, federal mediators were meeting with both sides. National Mediation Board Chairman Leverett Edwards said the meetings at Washington, D. C., would continue "for as many days and nights as it takes to reach an agreement."

The pilots' union continued to hit back at company attempts to inflame public opinion against the men who fly the planes. Answering American Airlines' full-page newspaper advertisements, ALP Pres. C. N. Sayen cited 67 agreements signed with other airlines since negotiations with American started in June 1957.

He also cited the fact that the pilots have had only one other strike over contract terms since 1951, while negotiating 740 contracts. The union, he added, has called only five strikes in its 28-year history.

Sayen declared it took an average of a year and a half to negotiate each of the last three contracts with American and charged "the company must bear the major share of the responsibility for the present situation."

In the Eastern Airlines dispute, both union and company accepted a Mediation Board proposal that Eastern withdraw its requirement that flight engineers assigned to jet planes qualify as pilots. The Flight Engineers had strongly protested this requirement, which was based on the recommendation of a Presidential Emergency Board. They had been under a court order prohibiting them from striking over that issue.

The mediation proposal was drafted as a separate agreement, apart from the contract. It prohibits any change in the qualifications for flight engineers for the duration of the contract unless the change is required by Civil Aeronautics Board regulations. The CAB does not now require flight engineers to qualify as pilots.

The "agency shop" provision in the new Flight Engineers contract requires employes who do not join the union to pay the union an amount equal to regular dues for the service it performs in representing them. The Flight Engineers also won a dues checkoff.

Engineers assigned to the new jet planes Eastern is scheduled to place into operation this year will receive a 20 percent higher pay scale. Other contract gains include an additional 3.5 percent contribution by the company to the supplementary pension plan now in effect.

Marion H. Hedges, IBEW Vet, Dies

Marion H. Hedges, 70, former research director and editor for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died Jan. 6 in a Washington hospital after a heart attack.

He had served as a labor consultant to several government agencies and helped set up the collective bargaining procedures of the Tennessee Valley Authority. After 25 years on the IBEW staff, he retired in 1954 and became labor adviser to what is now the Intl. Cooperation Administration.

An author, reporter and college professor at various stages in his career, he was a founding member of the National Planning Association and the Sigma Delta Chi professional journalism fraternity.

Brooklyn Local Gives 4-Year Scholarship

Brooklyn—Local 325 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes has set up a four-year scholarship at Cornell University's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Report to ICC On Railroads Called Biased

The Railway Labor Executives Association has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reject the proposed report in which Examiner Howard Hosmer predicts that "in another decade or so" railroad passenger service will be a thing of the past.

The report, on the railroad passenger train deficit, contains "errors of omission and commission," and rests in part on "biased" data and conclusions which presidential emergency boards have rejected as "inaccurate, incomplete and invalid," the RLEA said.

Hosmer's forecast of the "demise of passenger service" is a "conclusion which borders on the frivolous," the rail labor executives declared in a 32-page brief in support of exceptions to the report.

"Not only is this unthinkable from the standpoint of national defense," the brief added, "but numerous railroad officials have stated quite emphatically that their carriers intend to stay in the passenger business."

Most vigorous objections were leveled against those sections of the report dealing with railroad wages and working conditions. The brief charged Hosmer with accepting as fact "certain highly controversial conclusions" injected into the record by witnesses for the railroads, and with adopting "a railroad propaganda line which is neither accurate nor complete and from which no helpful conclusions are drawn."

Entertainment Stars Aid Musicians' Projects

New York — Formation of national advisory committees to assist in the furtherance of two projects of the Musicians—the Intl. String Congress and the search for the best dance band of 1959—has been announced by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin.

The string congress provides for a six-week course of instruction for a minimum of 50 instrumentalists, ranging in age from 15 to 21, who will be selected in competition in the United States and Canada. The school will be held June 15 to Aug. 8 at the Greenleaf Lake area near Tulsa, Okla., and will be under the direction of Dr. Roy Harris, with noted musicians on the faculty.

The outstanding dance band of the year, with recognized "name" bands ineligible, will be chosen through community, regional and national playoffs. It is open to professional bands made up of AFM members, and to bands of amateurs who belong to no union.

Kenin explained both projects are intended to spur interest in "live" music and the musicians' profession.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell and Mrs. Ronald Arthur Dougan, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, are members of both committees.

The String Congress advisory committee includes Eugene Ormandy, Leopold Stokowski, Leonard Bernstein, Howard Mitchell and Vladimir Golschmann, outstanding symphony orchestra conductors; Yehudi Menhuin, Szymon Goldberg, Gregor Piatigorsky and Nicholas Slonemsky, instrumentalists; Pres. Gerald Doty of the American String Teachers Association; Pres. Carl Haverlin of Broadcast Music, Inc.; Pres. Paul Cunningham of ASCAP; Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) and Gov.-Elect. J. Howard Edmondson (D) of Oklahoma.

The best dance band committee also includes Howard Barlow, Sammy Kaye, Lawrence Welk and Stan Kenton, top orchestra leaders; Otto Weber, managing secretary, and Tom Archer, publicity chairman, National Ballroom Operators Association; Oliver Daniel of BMI; Richard Frolich of ASCAP; Executive Sec. S. Turner Jones of the Music Teachers National Association, and Paul Ackerman, music editor of Billboard magazine.

ACLU Hopeful of Gains From Incoming Congress

New York—The 86th Congress holds the promise of "far less danger to free speech and due process" than its predecessor, the American Civil Liberties Union declares in its 38th annual report.

In a general introduction to the detailed 112-page review of the course of civil liberties between July 1, 1957, and June 30, 1958, Executive Dir. Patrick Murphy Malin adds that there may be some "positive gains" from the new Congress.

Malin writes that there has been "discernible improvement" in the area of due process in the period covered by the report. He noted that congressional committee procedures "generally are not as catch-as-catch-can as formerly."

In the area of equal protection of the laws he cites the "largest unfulfilled nationwide obligation" to be in segregated housing in the North and segregated schooling, arbitrarily-barred voting and other discrimination in the South.

The report includes a five-page review of developments in labor relations including an analysis of the Kennedy-Ives bill, the ACLU's proposed code for labor, court decisions, loyalty and security matters and public review boards.

Leadership is the Need

THE ADMINISTRATION'S timid and faltering leadership—a major element in the Republican defeat in November—has been sharply underscored by the latest Soviet achievement in placing a man-made satellite in orbit around the sun.

The stunning Soviet scientific achievements in contrast to our own do not totally reflect the Administration's leadership failure. But when this momentous event is placed alongside the President's general budget proposals, the White House's finicky concern with "balanced budgets" and "non-essential spending," it reveals not only inadequate leadership but a failure to comprehend the scope of the problems facing the nation and the world.

There are no voices raised in favor of "waste," no voices favoring "non-essential spending;" these are strawmen created to exploit a phony fiscal appeal to the American people.

But there are many voices raised—and they are growing louder and stronger—demanding that all of America's tremendous resources be used to provide the free world with determined and capable leadership and the nation with programs geared to achieving its great potentials of political freedom and economic security.

The importance of the Soviet satellite is to reveal the timorous approach of unimaginative leadership in a period that calls for boldness, inventiveness and direction.

Old Guard Triumph

THE OLD GUARD, ultra-conservative elements of the Republican party are firmly entrenched in House and Senate leadership posts despite a battle by moderate and liberal Republicans in the upper chamber to win a stronger voice in party councils.

The leadership change in the House, which substitutes Charles A. Halleck of Indiana for Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts as GOP floor leader, is relatively meaningless in terms of party policy.

Both are old-line conservatives. If anything, Halleck is an abler exponent of tactics and strategy to push the Old Guard line.

The fight of the Senate GOP liberals may, it is hoped, have some after-effects beneficial to the future of the party and to future legislation. The fact of the battle for top party office may of itself exert a check on the anti-anything-progressive Old Guarders.

But perhaps the most important development coming out of the Senate GOP fight is the willingness of the President to stand on the sidelines while senators who supported him went down to defeat.

Wanted: Still More Help

THE AFL-CIO has often reiterated its belief that qualified students should not be denied college training just because their financial means are limited. Now it is backing that belief with six scholarships for deserving high school graduates each year.

The new program joins the hundreds of programs created and operated by international unions, state and city bodies and local unions. The total of labor's scholarship aid to deserving students is having an important impact on the nation and its growing concern with higher education for students of exceptional ability.

But while the labor movement and many other groups are rallying to aid the qualified but financially unable to secure a college education, the government's responsibility cannot be ignored.

A program of federally financed scholarships for college and university study is a necessary step forward to create a stronger democracy and give real substance to the American goal of equal educational opportunity for all.

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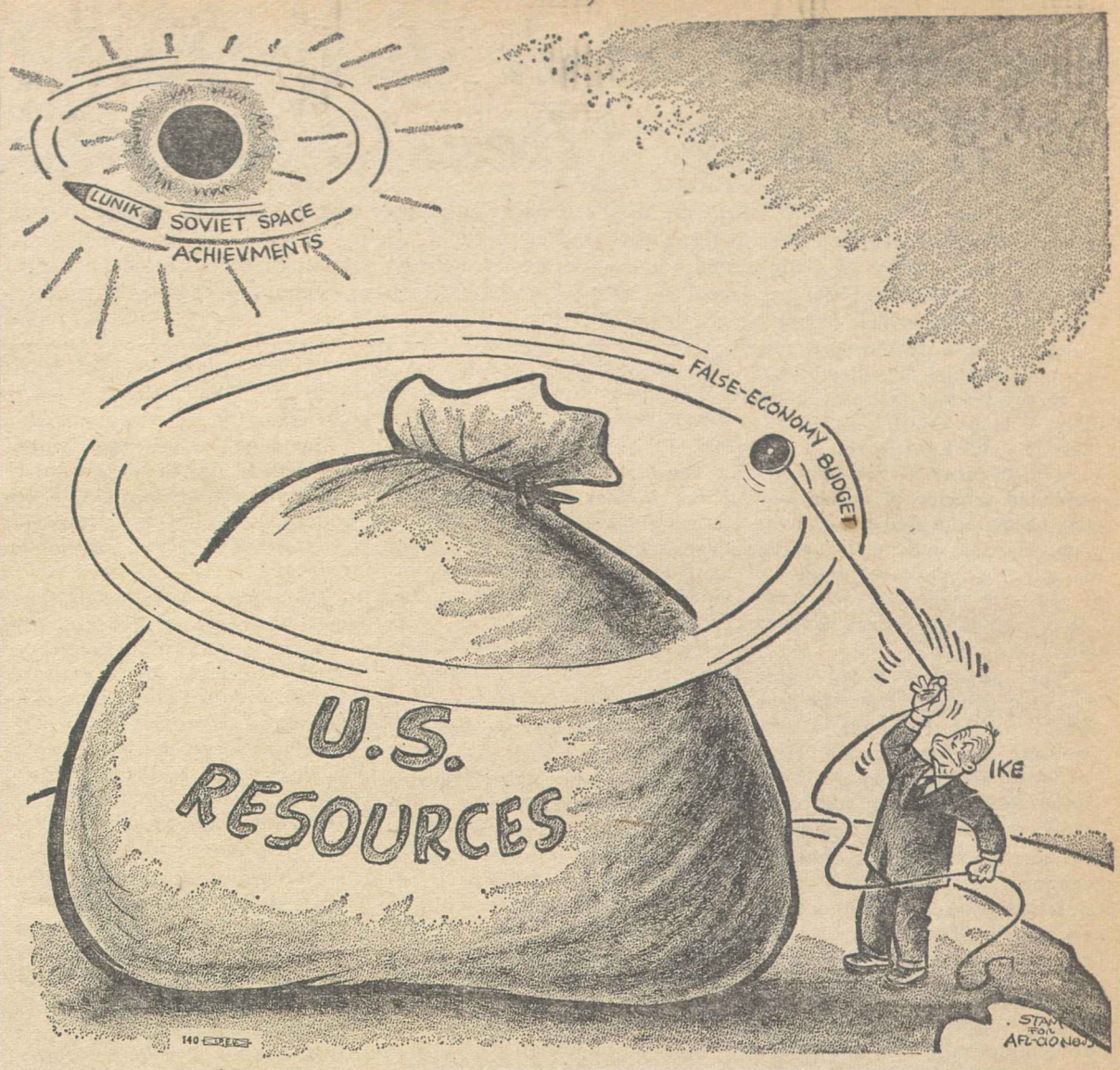
We Can Do Better, Mr. President



A Report On Spain:

Franco Dictatorship in Trouble As Bitter Struggle Nears Climax

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN

MADRID—A QUIET but bitter struggle against the police regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco by workers and intellectuals of this dictatorship-ridden land, under way for almost 20 years, may be nearing a climax.

Whether it will result in an overthrow of the dictatorship or result in some "new look" reorganization is highly speculative. But something must happen soon because:

- The country is in the throes of one of the worst economic crises it has faced since Franco took power in 1939, at the end of the civil war.
- Franco has lost the confidence of important segments of the population, not merely the workers, but ranking church leaders, the middle-class, university students, leading intellectuals and, perhaps, even military officials.
- The corruption of the regime is so vast that it can no longer be concealed. During my visit a financial scandal involving almost $250 million, four times Spain's pathetically meager gold reserves, was exposed.
- The conspiracy against Franco reaches into the highest circles in Spain judging by the recent arrests of 80 Spaniards which shocked the democratic world.
- The Falange, Franco's monopoly party, has become totally discredited in the eyes of the people.

THESE CONCLUSIONS, reached during a trip to this Spanish capital, are based on confidential talks with competent observers whose names cannot be revealed. They include Spaniards who spoke openly of their hatred of the present regime and experts who have watched events inside Spain for some years.

One of the most immediate concerns of people I talked to here is the attempt by the Communist party, legally outlawed, to infiltrate democratic opposition circles, particularly among workers and students.

It is believed that some top-level Communists, particularly Santiago Carillo, Spanish Communist party general secretary, enjoy important contacts with Falangist officials inside Spain. Santiago Carillo himself is in exile but he is believed to have been in Spain twice last year to meet with Falangists.

However, it is pure Franco myth that the present opposition is Communist-inspired. I have before me a hitherto unpublished petition sent to the minister of the army May 5, 1958, asking clemency for a group of Madrid University students imprisoned for so-called "disorders" in December 1957. This petition was signed by 50 Catholic priests including Msgr. Jose Bulart, personal chaplain to Franco.

"THESE YOUNG MEN, your Excellency," the petition stated, "are victims and not mere criminals. They are victims of a society to which they belong and which has estranged them to the point of provoking them to rebellion.

"We consider ourselves in great part guilty of not having been able to give due guidance to these young men and we now wish to atone for the error which, as we said, we share with all of society which, more or less consciously, has provoked this rebellion.

"We know that, together with these students, there are in jail other Spaniards belonging to the working-class and other strata of society, who were arrested under similar circumstances. We do not ask for favored treatment for the university students while forgetting the others accused. We merely confine ourselves to expounding what we know of them from our university activities."

THE REAL AGONY which confronts this land is the inability of the irrepressible Franco opposition to agree on a program for the short-run, let alone the long-term future. And in this lies Franco's strength.

For the great fear of all Spaniards is that the aftermath of his death or overthrow would mean another civil war. The last one in 1936-39 cost almost a million Spanish lives in a population now only about 28 million. That is why among many of the finest intellects in Spain the only possible solution is restoration of the monarchy along British or Belgian constitutional lines. But those who reflect the opinions of Spanish workers say the idea of the monarchy is repugnant.

Morgan Praises Labor Sponsor

Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, marked the beginning of his fifth year under the federation's sponsorship on New Year's Day with the following comment:

"A correspondent is sobered by the weight of his responsibility in trying to report with clarity and comment with perspective on the things that count. The personal challenge to this reporter is intensified tonight by the fact that this is the fourth anniversary of the start of these broadcasts.

"With all of organized labor's weaknesses, which are glaring, even frightening, I know of no group whose top leadership is more sensitive to the urgency of our national and intertional problems.

"If this is a plug for the sponsor, the AFL-CIO, it is proudly meant to be. I enter the fifth year of this assignment with the rules unchanged, with full freedom to report, to comment, to criticize and make my own mistakes . . ."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ALL THROUGH THIS SESSION of Congress it will be necessary to keep in mind the enormous power of negation that Pres. Eisenhower can wield by threatening to veto, or actually vetoing, legislation that can command substantial majorities in both houses —but not a two-thirds vote in each.

An example from last year will illustrate.

When the President early in the session vetoed a Democratic farm bill and a Democratic rivers and harbors bill, Senate Majority Leader Johnson announced that there would be thorough hearings on the veto messages.

Johnson didn't have anything close to the two-thirds votes needed to challenge the vetoes, and neither did Speaker Sam Rayburn in the House. And no leader cares to go through the pointless exercise of forcing roll calls on efforts to override that have no chance of success.

The idea therefore was conveyed that the veto messages themselves would be talked over, at open sessions, with various experts offered the chance to present public evidence to sustain or challenge the President's words. The impression was allowed to get out that even cabinet officers might be invited to justify the vetoes.

Nothing ever came of this notion, and in retrospect it doesn't sound very impressive. A cabinet officer wouldn't touch an invitation to attend, and a committee chairman who tried to push him would end up looking foolish, in public.

* * *

JOHNSON AND RAYBURN have larger majorities now, but are well short of two-thirds majorities needed to pass really controversial legislation against determined White House opposition.

Half the 100-odd southern Democrats in the House, for example, would be lost on some kinds of legislation. Half the 18 southern Democratic senators might be lost, although these senators as a group tend more strongly than their House colleagues toward agreement with northern Democrats on certain economic issues.

Votes can be gained from the Republicans, among whom the influence of liberals is stronger in the Senate simply because so many Old Guard veterans were defeated. But these may be offset by individual western and northern Democrats.

* * *

THE EISENHOWER INFLUENCE, for his last two years, is clearly more conservative than it was four years ago, even more than two years ago.

It seems odd to say, but Sinclair Weeks in the Commerce Dept. was merely unprogressive, whereas his successor, Sec. Lewis B. Strauss, is both rigidly reactionary and likely to try to throw his weight around.

Robert Anderson, Humphrey's successor in the Treasury Dept., has been successful in scaring a good many Democratic leaders into believing that taxes can't be cut because we may have to spend more to meet the Soviet military, technological and economic challenge. He is equally successful in scaring Eisenhower into believing that an unbalanced budget is so deadly a threat that we must cut spending for the next fiscal year below what we are spending this year.

Ike himself is almost ostentatiously semi-retired from the most onerous of his duties. He has had only two press conferences, for example, since the Nov. 4 election, and the country has scarcely a notion from his own words—except for the formal gobbledygook he is forced to utter in required messages to Congress—of what he thinks of his party's defeat at the polls.

But he has the power of the veto, and he has shown in the past that he will use it, even as when in the case of the depressed-areas bill last year it was a death-blow to at least three Republican senatorial candidates.

REP. JOHN McCORMACK (right), Democratic leader of the House, outlined a 10-point program for action by the new 86th Congress as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program. Rep. Joseph Martin, Jr., for 20 years House Republican leader, said on the program that a balanced budget is the major task before the Congress. Interviewer was Harry W. Flannery (left).

Dirksen Victor as Old Guard Wins Battle for GOP Control

(Continued from Page 1)

ranks involved what many critics of Martin termed a need for "more aggressive" leadership rather than any differences over ideology.

Halleck, 58 years old and a hard-fighting partisan who emerged victorious in a bitter intra-Republican struggle in his home state of Indiana last year, generally voted about the same way as the 74-year-old Martin on issues involving support of Eisenhower.

He was placed in nomination against Martin by one of the most conservative Republicans in the House, Rep. Noah Mason (Ill.), and he gained the announced support of another of the most conservative members, Rep. John Taber (N. Y.), ranking GOP member of the powerful Appropriations Committee.

A factor in Halleck's decision to challenge Martin may have been his restiveness at the arrangement that saw him deprived of any recognized position of party leadership during sessions in which the Republicans were in the minority.

When Republicans controlled the House, Martin was speaker and Halleck was floor leader, but the assistant leadership was left to Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) when the GOP was out of power and Martin claimed the floor leadership.

In the Senate, the powerful Old Guard contingent headed by the senior Republican, Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.), had little difficulty in beating off Cooper's attempt to win the floor leadership from Dirksen.

The self-styled progressive or "modern" GOP senators, who followed Sen. George Aiken (Vt.) in charging after the election that their party needed to create a new "image" in the public mind, were beaten in the Senate Republican caucus by a 20-to-14 vote.

Bridges Offer Spurned

Kuchel's election as whip followed by an identical 20-to-14 vote. Bridges had previously offered to allow Kuchel an uncontested election to the post and Mundt was nominated in opposition only after the liberals refused to drop their fight on Dirksen.

The Aiken group had earlier decided not to challenge for the leadership posts held by Bridges as Policy Committee chairman and Senators Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) and Milton D. Young (N. D.) in the GOP Conference.

The liberals claimed that their battle would win them greater recognition in choice legislative committee assignments and said the addition of Kuchel to the legislative leaders would assure their group representation in presenting liberal Republican views to Eisenhower in White House legislative conferences.

Unsettled was the issue of whether they had gained another objective—to "put a lid" on so-called "reports" by anonymous members of the Bridges Policy Committee staff that had the effect of helping create GOP campaign doctrine. Among the documents issued by the "staff" last year was a voluminous report called "The Labor Bosses—America's Third Party."

House Federal Agency Probers Propose Code of Ethics With Teeth

A special House subcommittee has called for a code of ethics for federal regulatory agencies backed up by stiff laws providing fines and jail sentences for anyone—including federal officials—attempting to exert improper pressure on these agencies.

At the same time the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), recommended that the 86th Congress authorize a continuation of its investigations that already have resulted in the resignations under fire of former White House Aide Sherman Adams and Federal Communications Commissioner Richard A. Mack.

In its report to the House, the subcommittee said it had uncovered "fundamental weaknesses" in its investigation of the FCC, Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Failure to correct these weaknesses, the report continued, "will lead to lack of public confidence in the efficiency and integrity of the administration of law by commissions."

Subcommittee members concurred unanimously in the recommendations for legislation that would spell out the proper procedure for contacts with the agencies and which would provide civil and criminal sanctions for violation of the law. The report said the proposals were "aimed at eliminating flagrant abuses and certain conditions and practices which are conducive to the fostering of improper . . . conduct."

Three Republican members — Representatives Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.), Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.) and John B. Bennett (Mich.)—disagreed with their colleagues over the scope of the report.

They objected to the fact that it dealt at length with the relationship between Adams and Boston textile tycoon Bernard Goldfine without mentioning by name others guilty of what Wolverton called "improprieties."

The subcommittee recommended that, if its investigation is continued by the new Congress, the probe be broadened to include the activities of the Food & Drug Administration, Bureau of Standards, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Weather Bureau, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Office of Alien Property, Public Health Service, Railroad Retirement Board and "other agencies" within the legislative jurisdiction of the parent House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Party Leaders in House Predict Law Similar to Kennedy-Ives Bill

Both Rep. John McCormack, Democratic House leader, and Rep. Joseph Martin, Jr., Republican leader for 20 years, predicted passage of labor legislation along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill by the new 86th Congress. They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on approximately 250 radio stations.

McCormack laid down a program of 10 major points that included:

1. Statehood for Hawaii.
2. Labor-management legislation "which clearly will have a majority vote in the House when it comes up again."
3. Increase of the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, "but in any event, an increase from the present rate of $1."
4. Extension of minimum wage coverage.
5. Aid to depressed areas, "a measure which Pres. Eisenhower unfortunately and unwisely vetoed" in the last Congress.
6. Acceleration of the construction of interstate highways.
7. Housing.
8. Adequate appropriations for defense.
9. Foreign aid, with a shift from military aid.
10. Legislation to give greater emphasis on research and development for defense. "We cannot afford to trail the Soviet Union in this field."

Martin said there is a chance of improving the measure passed by the last Congress to protect health, welfare and pension plans. He agreed on the prospect of labor-management legislation "along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill," but did not expect there would be favorable action on many other items except defense.

He said that the No. 1 issue is balancing the budget, adding, "I presume it may be necessary to curtail some of the spending." This would not mean, he said, a reduction in defense.

"We can't do that," Martin declared. "We've got to keep peace in the world and the only way to do that is to have a strong national defense, one that the Russians will respect."

McCormack said he thought Eisenhower is optimistic in expecting revenue next year that will achieve a balanced budget.

"I consider national defense and the self-preservation of our country more important than a balanced budget," he asserted. "Any American should know that the preservation of our country comes first."

IUE Pension Plan Starts Payments

Newark, N. J.—A pension plan negotiated last year by Dist. 4, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has begun paying benefits, Pension Fund Trustee George R. Collins announced.

Checks were mailed to the first three IUE members to retire under the plan, which covers 3,500 workers in more than 50 companies in New Jersey and New York.

Score Card for the 86th Congress

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION BY 85TH CONGRESS
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING: To require union and management reports on financial and other matters, require union secret ballot elections, tighten bribery and collusion provisions.	**Early action urged in the 86th Congress on legislation which will eliminate opportunities for corruption.**	AFL-CIO-supported Kennedy-Ives bill passed by Senate, defeated in House after Eisenhower Administration opposed it.
TAFT-HARTLEY: Repeal of Sec. 14(b), general modification to make this anti-union law fairer.	**"Major revision" of Taft-Hartley is given high priority in AFL-CIO legislative program.**	No legislation generally revising Taft-Hartley reached the floor; some amendments died with Kennedy-Ives bill.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Protection of the civil rights of all citizens regardless of race, creed or color.	**Civil Rights Act of 1957 should be broadened to provide effective protection to every constitutionally-guaranteed civil right.**	Passed first civil rights bill in 82 years, aimed primarily at protecting the right to vote.
EDUCATION: Inability of states to finance school construction and operation is injuring quality of U.S. education; scholarships needed for colleges.	**Executive Council asks federal assistance to eliminate classroom shortage and improve teachers' salaries, federal program of college scholarships.**	Broad federal aid for school construction was rejected when Administration dropped support, scholarship proposals also were beaten.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Adequate health care for benefit recipients is lacking.	**Legislation requested to provide hospital care and certain medical and nursing services to social security beneficiaries.**	Bill passed increasing benefits and making other improvements, but no provision was made for health needs.
MINIMUM WAGE: Present $1 wage floor is inadequate, millions of workers are not protected.	**Increase urged to $1.25, extension of coverage to millions of workers not now protected.**	Extensive hearings were held in 1957 but bills did not reach floor for action.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: State system benefits are low, duration too short, disqualifications unfair.	**Support given to federal standards legislation to guarantee the unemployed a more realistic percentage of their normal paycheck.**	Weak, temporary "states' option" law was passed, expiring Mar. 31, 1959. No other action.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Areas of chronic unemployment create a national problem.	**Federal legislation asked providing grants and loans to encourage new industry, provide temporary relief in urban and rural areas of high chronic unemployment.**	Bill passed Congress in closing days but was vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower.
HOUSING: Shortage of low-income and middle-income housing persists; action is needed to expand programs to fight urban decay.	**Comprehensive legislation asked to extend urban renewal and slum clearance programs, spur home construction, public housing.**	$2.5 billion measure passed Senate, was rejected in the House.
NATURAL RESOURCES: Conservation and development of natural resources is a continuing national need.	**Executive Council reaffirmed support for TVA self-financing and multi-purpose projects in great river basins.**	Hells Canyon dam and TVA self-financing bills passed Senate, were not considered on House floor.
ATOMIC ENERGY: U.S. is lagging behind other world powers in practical development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly production of electric power from atomic energy.	**Urgent attention must be given to programs for the peaceful use of the atom.**	Bills passed authorizing research on and construction of reactors adaptable for power production.
LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS: Implementation of Full Employment Act requires federal loans for municipalities for construction of planned public works.	**Action called for on "community facilities" program of low-interest rate loans to municipalities.**	Bill including clause requiring minimum pay and conditions for workers passed the Senate; the House killed the bill by voting against taking it up for debate after committee approval.
RAIL PENSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Equity and need require increases in pensions and unemployment compensation for railroad workers.	**Executive Council urges immediate increase in rail pensions and unemployment benefits, calling failure to act "one of the blackest marks in the record of the 85th Congress."**	Rail pension boost passed Senate as an amendment to a longshoreman's bill, but failed in the House.
FARM PROBLEMS: Farm income has failed to keep pace with the rest of the economy; small farmers are particularly hard pressed.	**Legislation requested to provide working farm families "their full equity in the American economy."**	Several attempts to alleviate the plight of the farmer resulted in no new approaches to farmers' problems.
FEDERAL EMPLOYE HEALTH INSURANCE: Federal employes lack health insurance protection now becoming standard in private industry.	**AFL-CIO supports program providing choice among plans, coverage for retired employes, federal contribution of at least half of cost, employe representation in administration, continuing study and evaluation of cost and adequacy.**	No legislation was passed by Congress.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: Adequacy of America's defense has been threatened by failure of Administration to request and use sufficient funds.	**Executive Council calls for defense program necessary to protect America's security, asserting that we cannot afford anything less than adequate defense.**	Congress increased funds for weapons procurement by $1 billion over the Administration request, but the Administration refused to spend it.
TAXES: Loopholes in federal income tax law give unfair advantage to certain taxpayers, discriminate against low and middle income taxpayers.	**Action strongly urged to close tax loopholes, such as oil depletion allowance, and make tax burdens equitable for all groups.**	Efforts to amend tax bills to close loopholes, adjust taxes were rejected in the Senate.
SUPREME COURT: Efforts may be renewed to limit Supreme Court jurisdiction in important cases, change the interpretation of federal legislation.	**AFL-CIO vigorously opposes attempts to reduce the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction or limit the court's power to interpret federal law.**	Every effort to restrict the court was rejected in the last Congress, but in one case only by a 1-vote margin in the Senate.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Continued support of mutual security program for technical assistance, economic and military aid to other countries will be asked.	**AFL-CIO supports strengthened economic and technical assistance program.**	Administration request for funds was cut by Congress, but worst slashes proposed by isolationists were rejected.
IMMIGRATION: McCarran-Walter Act severely restricts admission of deserving aliens and is discriminatory.	**AFL-CIO advocates admission of 250,000 immigrants annually, abolition of national origins system.**	Congress passed minimum legislation granting relief in hardship cases and improving status of Hungarian refugees.
DAVIS-BACON ACT: Prevailing wage law sets base wages and hours on construction paid for with federal funds, but does not extend fringe benefits.	**Modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act is needed to apply it to overtime, health insurance and other fringe benefits.**	No action was taken by the last Congress.
FEDERAL AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION: The existing shortage of physicians is becoming increasingly acute; medical schools must be encouraged to educate more doctors.	**Federal aid urged for schools training medical and related personnel through grants for construction and expansion of physical facilities, for research, and for student scholarships.**	No action was taken by the last Congress.
AID TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANS: Widespread development of such plans has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining necessary facilities.	**Program is needed for federal grants and low interest loans to consumer-sponsored direct service health plans, for creation of needed physical facilities.**	No action was taken during the last Congress.
SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE: Old Rule 22 permits minority to talk legislation to death except when debate halted by two-thirds of entire membership.	**AFL-CIO strongly urges modification of rule to permit majority to prevail after extended debate.**	Motion to adopt new rules was tabled in 1957.

Free World Labor Hails Batista Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

others are being sought by Castro's police.

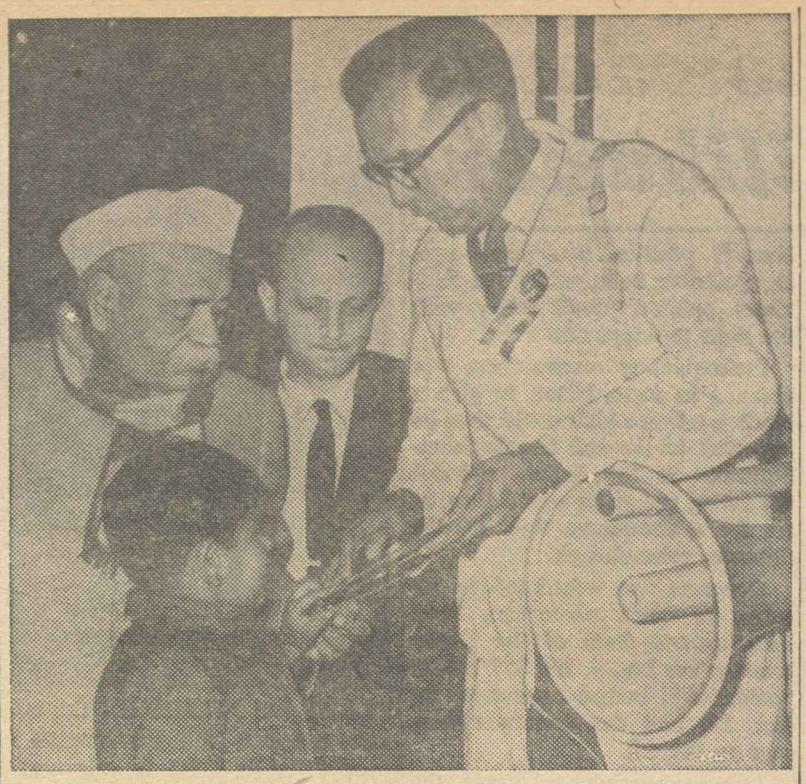
It was reported the Communists were taking advantage of the confusion to accuse their enemies in the labor movement. Their role was not clear in the hectic first few days of the Castro government, but it was known the Reds played no part in the leadership of the revolutionary movement although they had broken away from Batista during his last days.

Among those who remained in their posts was Ignacio Gonzalez Tellechea, international relations secretary of the CTC and president of ORIT.

Eusebio Mujal, CTC general secretary and a Batista follower, fled to asylum in the Argentine embassy in Havana. CTC Sec.-Treas. Jesus Artigas, also a Batista supporter, was among those arrested, according to reports.

In welcoming Batista's downfall, the ICFTU expressed "the fervent hope that the military regime will be succeeded by a democratic government based on free elections."

"We pray that there shall be no further bloodshed and that the people of Cuba will achieve stability in government and will avoid the use of force in settling Cuba's political problems," the ICFTU said.



INDIA'S HOME MINISTER G. B. Gant and his grandson examine with interest a clutch repair machine being demonstrated at the United States Small Industries Fair in New Delhi. An interested observer (center) is Harry H. Pollak, a staff member in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, who is attending the fair as a representative of American labor.

First NLRB Election Won by Teachers

Los Angeles—For the first time in the history of the teaching profession, teachers balloted in a National Labor Relations Board representation election here—and selected the American Federation of Teachers by a 2-to-1 margin.

Involved were teachers employed by the major motion picture and television studios in the area. Educationally the teachers come under the supervision of the Los Angeles Board of Education but they are employed by industry, under arrangements permitting child actors and entertainers to receive their education outside of normal public school schedules and facilities.

Normally, the NLRB does not figure in teachers' choice of collective bargaining representation. In the case of the entertainment industry's schools, however, it held that the teachers were entitled to use the board's facilities because motion picture and television studios are engaged in interstate commerce.

In mail balloting conducted over a three-week period, teachers employed by companies affiliated with the Motion Picture Producers Association favored the AFT by a vote of 18 to 11. In the case of studios belonging to the Alliance of Television Film Producers, they voted for the AFL-CIO affiliate by a score of 15 to 5. These two industry associations normally set the pattern for the numerous independent studios in the area.

AFL-CIO Establishes College Scholarships

(Continued from Page 1)

est marked in each state pro-rated by population, are identified as semi-finalists in September and are asked to take a second examination given in December in testing centers throughout the nation.

The finalists are announced in January after marking of the second examination. From this group AFL-CIO representatives will select the six students to receive the AFL-CIO merit scholarships.

Winners will be announced in May and presentation ceremonies will take place at graduation exercises.

In announcing the scholarships Schnitzler called attention to a Labor Day message by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in which he cited the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends short of college primarily because of lack of financial means.

Meany, in that message said, "Federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal."

"If Russia can find the funds to fully educate all students, so can the United States," he declared.

Another Helping Hand

Unions Ask Layoff Pay From N. Y. Publishers

New York, N. Y.—Demands for arbitration of claims for wages totaling at least $1.5 million are being filed with New York newspaper publishers by locals of four AFL-CIO unions whose members were laid off without notice or severance pay in the recent 19-day shutdown and strike of the Newspaper Mail and Deliverers Union, an unaffiliated local.

The union officials said their contracts call for pay of one to four weeks in lieu of notice of layoff, plus severance pay, when publishers exercise their unilateral right to reduce the force.

The publishers notified workers that while being laid off, they should hold themselves on a standby basis for recall in the event of a settlement with the striking union.

Claims were filed against all nine newspapers involved by the Typographers, Pressmen and Mailers and against six of them by the Newspaper Guild, whose members were retained at work on three of the publications during the shutdown.

One union leader noted that employes, while being denied pay, were being continued as employes without the right to seek other jobs, because to obtain other work might be considered as resignation by the publishers.

The publishers have denied violation of existing contracts in effecting the layoffs without notice or severance pay.

The settlement ending the strike provided for raises of $3.55 the first year and $1.75 the second, and was approved overwhelmingly by the membership in secret balloting supervised by the Honest Ballot Association. The vote was 2,091 to 537 on terms virtually the same as those rejected by the membership, by a narrow 887-to-772 margin, two weeks earlier.

The Newspaper Guild accepted a similar money package plus added union and job security provisions to end a strike threat Nov. 1. All other unions except the Deliverers, with contracts terminating Dec. 8, decided to continue work under contract extentions pending negotiations for new pacts.

The nine papers closed down on Dec. 11, alleging their action was triggered by the failure of members of the Typographical Union to report for one shift at the New York Daily News.

Management of the papers, all members of the Publishers Association of New York, refused to continue publishing, invoking a clause in their ITU contract providing that a work stoppage at any one paper constituted a strike against all papers.

Francis G. Barrett, president of ITU Dist. 6 here, labeled the move a "clumsy effort" to put the burden for the shutdown on the union "instead of on the shoulders of the newspaper publishers, where it properly belongs."

"The reason why the papers suspended publication, even though it was possible for them to print their papers, was because they did not find it profitable to publish when they were unable to make deliveries in quantities large enough to satisfy their advertisers," Barrett said.

The ITU official charged that the publishers did not give the union "sufficient time" to iron out the misunderstanding at the Daily News before they invoked the city-wide "lockout" which left 10 million New Yorkers without daily papers.

Farmer Vote Against 'Work' In California

San Francisco — Organized labor carried the farming counties of the state in addition to its traditional big city strongholds in defeating the so-called "right-to-work" proposal by a 990,862-vote margin in the November elections.

Final official statistics released by the office of the secretary of state showed that of the more than 5 million votes cast on the compulsory open shop measure, 59.6 percent were against the proposition. It was almost exactly the same margin by which a similar measure was defeated in 1954.

C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, said the vote in the rural districts was "significant recognition that the well-being of farming communities depends in large measure on the purchasing power of unionized workers throughout the state."

So complete was the victory against the "work" proposal that labor carried all but six of California's 58 counties. The measure carried only in Alpine, Imperial, Lake, Mono, Orange and Sutter counties.

'Loan' Failed to Mask Backers Of Ohio R-T-W

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Manufacturers Association tried unsuccessfully to use a "bank loan" to mask their financial backing of the "right-to-work" proposal resoundingly defeated in the November elections.

When the "work" forces, headed by State Rep. Elton Kile (R-Plain City) filed their report on campaign expenses and receipts, they showed an outlay of $762,543 and individual contributions totaling only $72,923.

The remainder of the money, the report said, came in the form of a $392,500 loan from the Huntington National Bank of Columbus and a $261,000 loan from the Ohio Chamber.

Bank officials declined to name the persons or groups who had put up security for the loan, terming this "confidential" information. Sec. of State Ted W. Brown wrote Kile's Committee for Issue 2—the so-called "right-to-work" amendment—that if the group failed to disclose the names of those providing collateral for the huge bank loan, he would ask the attorney general to intervene.

Kile then reported that the chamber and the manufacturers' group —Ohio branch of the National Association of Manufacturers—acting as non-profit organizations, had pledged surplus bonds to guarantee the loan.

At the same time the chamber's executive secretary, Herschel C. Atkinson, said the $261,000 loan came from the chamber's "reserves," and would be written off as a "bad debt."

The influential Toledo Blade was sharply critical of what it called the "loan device," declaring in an editorial that the compulsory open shop group had attempted to devise "a neat method of not listing contributors to the 'right-to-work' campaign."

Wyle Resigns as TWUA Counsel

New York—Benjamin Wyle, general counsel of the Textile Workers Union of America, has left that organization to open his own law offices here.

Wyle joined the TWUA's legal department as associate counsel in 1943, and for the past five years has held the general counsel's post.

In his long legal career with the union he participated in several landmark cases, including one which led to a Supreme Court ruling in 1957 upholding the right of unions to enforce arbitration agreements in the federal courts. He also played a leading role in upholding the federal government's right to fix minimum wages for the textile industry under the Walsh-Healey Act.

BENJAMIN WYLE

Senate Showdown Due on Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

had differences, too. In the Senate, the dispute centered on efforts of northern and western liberals to curb the filibuster power used by southern Democrats to block civil rights legislation.

A House fight to reduce the powers of the Rules Committee, which has stood as a barrier to liberal legislation, was called off when Rayburn pledged the committee would give reasonably prompt clearance to measures approved by legislative committees.

The Rules Committee was originally set up as a "traffic policeman" to speed the orderly flow of legislation from committees to the House floor. But in recent years, under the chairmanship of Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), the committee has been used by southern conservatives to blockade key measures.

The spotlight, however, was on the Senate filibuster fight. A bipartisan group—including Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Republicans Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and Clifford Case (N. J.)—was seeking to change the famed filibuster rule to make possible an eventual shutting off of debate (cloture) by a simple majority rule.

Johnson beat the liberal bloc to the first punch by introducing his own proposal amending the present rule. Instead of requiring the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full Senate, the Johnson proposal would permit cloture by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present.

At issue in the initial skirmishing was the question of whether Senate rules automatically carry over from session to session, or whether they can be changed by a simple majority vote at the start of a new session.

Vice Pres. Nixon, as president of the Senate, was quickly projected into the struggle when he handed down an "advisory opinion" that the Senate can adopt new rules by majority vote at the opening of any new Congress. At the same time, he gave the opinion that the Senate was currently operating under its old rules.

This seemed a departure from Nixon's position two years ago, in a similar fight, when his "advisory opinion" dealt solely with the right to adopt new rules.

Parliamentary maneuvering was planned to force Nixon to give a binding ruling which could then be appealed to the full Senate membership. If the Senate upholds the ruling the stage would then be set for a showdown fight on the filibuster rules change.

Congress was scheduled to receive, in quick succession, Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message on Jan. 9, his $77 billion "balanced" budget message on Jan. 12, and the economic message on Jan. 20.

In an unprecedented move, the Administration recently made public a broad outline of the $77 billion budget.

Johnson, addressing a conference of Democratic senators after his unanimous re-election as majority leader, was caustic in his criticism of the Administration's financial policies. He said: "There is no expense of government more costly or more intolerable than the burden of laggard government." The majority leader added that the November elections gave the Democrats "a mandate for confident and creative and constructive leadership."

Ahead of the Congress lay numerous problems involving the nation's defense posture in the face of Russian economic moves in strategic areas around the globe and Soviet scientific advances in the Sputnik era, and the need for sparking full economic recovery at home in the aftermath of the recession.

Numerous measures advocated by the AFL-CIO will come up for debate. Among them are sure to be measures similar to the Kennedy-Ives labor-management reporting bill, improved civil rights legislation, raising the minimum wage and broadening its coverage, enactment of minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation, improvements in the social security program and measures to promote public housing, school construction and aid to depressed areas.

Meany Calls On Senate To Ease Cloture Rule

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the Senate to amend its rules governing filibusters, terming such a move essential to bring about "a return to the basic concept of a democratic republic—majority rule."

In a signed editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, Meany said the Senate vote on liberalizing Rule 22 "will be as important as any vote the members of Congress are called upon to cast in the next two years."

The present rule, which requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full Senate membership in order to close off debate, "now thwarts the will of the majority," on civil rights, Meany wrote.

"But there is more than civil rights at stake, as important as is the need for meaningful and inclusive legislation to wipe discrimination and segregation from the American scene.

"All sorts of social and economic welfare legislation has been hampered, compromised down, and even defeated because of the threat of a filibuster."

The AFL-CIO president, taking note of the arguments of Southern conservatives that the existing filibuster rule guarantees full and free debate and protects their minority status, wrote:

"Certainly the rights of the minority must be protected. Certainly the need for full and free debate in the Senate must be preserved.

"But it is a travesty to pretend that by denying equal justice to America's minority groups through the use of Rule 22 that we are actually defending minority rights.

"It is equally unjust to distort 'freedom of debate' into a license for the destruction of legislation vital to the implementation of America's proud promise of equality for all her people."

Meany's editorial also endorsed proposals to "curb" the powers of the House Rules Committee. He charged the committee with functioning in a "dictatorial" fashion, holding a "life-and-death" grip on legislation going before the lower body.

PLANS TO INCREASE the effectiveness of organizing campaigns were mapped at a Washington conference of representatives from over 80 AFL-CIO unions and departments and the federation's regional directors and their assistants. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston confer on the agenda during a session at which Meany spoke.

Textile Tycoon Milliken Faces Lost-Pay Charges

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Roger Milliken, who closed down his Darlington, S. C., textile mill after the workers voted for union representation, may yet be held personally liable for the loss of wages by the 550 workers who were thrown out of their jobs shortly before Christmas in 1956.

The National Labor Relations Board regional office here has issued a complaint charging Milliken as an individual with responsibility for the unfair labor practices of the Darlington mill.

The NLRB complaint against Milliken had been requested by the Textile Workers of America. TWUA Pres. William Pollock hailed the action as bringing "the real culprit under the bright light of public scrutiny."

Hearings were completed two months ago on the issue of finding Deering, Milliken & Co., holding company that controlled the Darlington mill, liable for the unfair labor practices. Milliken was the head of both Darlington and the parent company.

An attempt to amend the charges to include Milliken as an individual was thrown out on technical grounds during the hearing. The trial examiner has not yet made his report and the new NLRB complaint is an effort to bring Milliken back into the picture.

If both Deering, Milliken & Co. and Roger Milliken were held responsible for the loss of jobs, they would both be liable for whatever financial remedy the NLRB might order as compensation to the workers.

Court to Hear IBT Monitors Clean-up Plan

The Teamsters Board of Monitors has submitted a proposed order intended to spell out its clean-up powers in regard to the union for the approval of U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

The language of the proposed order, if approved by Judge Letts, would allow the majority of the monitors headed by Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue to enforce compliance in court, if necessary, with numerous "recommendations" previously presented to the Teamsters executive board.

Letts was slated to receive the proposed order, together with a proposed set of findings and conclusions, in a court hearing Jan. 9.

Last month Letts granted a motion by the majority of the Board of Monitors that he broaden and clarify a consent order under which nearly a year ago litigation was halted in trial of an effort by 13 "rank-and-file" members of the Teamsters to upset the election of James R. Hoffa as union president.

One member of the rank-and-file group, John Cunningham, has now joined in a new effort to have the U.S. Court of Appeals order Letts to dissolve the monitorship.

The effect would be to clear the way for a special convention of the union to which the monitors have objected pending action by Hoffa and the union's executive board to accept "recommendations" on election rules, trusteeships, accounting procedures and trial proceedings against various leaders.

Gilbert to Keynote Ohio Safety Meet

Los Angeles—Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen will be a keynote speaker at the opening of the ninth annual meeting of the Governor's Industrial Safety Conference Feb. 5.

Bender Lists Teamster Fee Charity Gifts

Former Republican Sen. George H. Bender (O.) has reported he is contributing to charity virtually all of the fees he received as chairman of the Teamsters' "anti-racketeering commission."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special Senate committee, disclosed last month that the union paid Bender more than $28,000 in fees and expenses. The other members of the three-man commission named by IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa received no compensation, declaring they thought the commission was inactive.

Bender, paid by the union at the rate of $250 a day for the time spent in conducting his investigation, said his fees amounted to $19,250.

Of that amount, $15,000 was earmarked for a long list of schools, hospitals, churches and charitable institutions in Ohio, Bender said, with the remaining $4,250 set aside for taxes.

Speakers See U. S. Adrift in Science Age

The Eisenhower Administration's $77 billion budget proposal was blasted as "a flight from reality" at a conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on Science and the Changing World.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther told 250 conference delegates in Washington that the Administration "has confused national solvency with national survival." He attacked "the corruption of complacency" on the part of the nation's leaders and warned that human and industrial resources which could give the United States "both guns and butter" were being "irretrievably lost because of lack of planning for full employment and full productivity."

Reuther warned that Soviet scientific and industrial progress represented a challenge to the United States to demonstrate that it could move forward in technology without sacrificing democratic principles.

He proposed creation of a cabinet-level Dept. of Science and Technology and suggested creation of a continuing citizens' advisory group to evaluate the nation's long-term needs.

The conference was scheduled to wind up with talks by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes and Paul G. Hoffman, former chairman of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and presently managing director of the United Nations special fund for underdeveloped nations. Also on the agenda was a panel discussion by representatives of five unions in the scientific and professional field.

Two scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology emphasized the need to plan for the future through improved educational facilities and techniques. Dr. Jerome Wiesner warned that the United States faces "the loss of its position as a scientific and technological leader" and Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias voiced concern over the gulf between science and the people.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg told the conference the Administration's response to new scientific discoveries has been "tiny words, little action, fearful penny-pinching budget-balancing."

Warning that the social problems of technological progress aren't being met, Ruttenberg said greater production with fewer workers has led to pockets of unemployment and a shift of laid-off workers to lower paying jobs in the service and white-collar fields.

Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming said the initial reaction to Russia's scientific breakthrough into the space age was one of alarm and a willingness on the part of the American people to make sacrifices to improve their educational system. But the nation, he said, "does not seem as alarmed today."

Brendan Sexton, Auto Workers education director, sharply criticized current methods of identifying "gifted students."

1-10-59

Labor Bill Fight Looms in Congress

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Jobs Fail to Match Pace Of Rising Profits, Output

Goldwater To Sponsor Ike's Plan

By Willard Shelton

A new struggle over labor-management legislation is shaping up in the 86th Congress as Pres. Eisenhower renewed the Administration charge that the Kennedy-Ives bill of 1958 was a "half-hearted" reform and promised a special message spelling out current Administration proposals.

The special message is expected to go to Congress next week.

A Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), revamped by the addition of more Democrats in reflection of the party's increased majority, appeared likely to hold early hearings on Administration recommendations and other bills.

The substance of the Kennedy-Ives bill is expected to be among them, probably with a new Republican co-sponsor in place of the now-retired Sen. Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), who denounced Administration opposition to the measure last year as "partisan" and "political."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last November asked Congress to pass legislation "patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill" but omitting "unduly restrictive and unworkable sections" inserted on the Senate floor "in haste in response to political pressure."

The council also reiterated labor's determination "to seek general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, now long overdue," and said that "constructive labor reform legislation and major revision of the Taft-Hartley Act" should have "high priority."

The Republican scheduled to sponsor Administration proposals is Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), who with his re-election last year became the ranking GOP member of the Labor Committee and of the Kennedy subcommittee.

Goldwater said after a conference with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, whose bitter attacks on the Kennedy-Ives bill last year prepared the way for its defeat by an almost solid Republican vote in the House, that the Administration had accepted his proposals for sterner penalties against unions and union officials who violate a new labor law than Mitchell asked in 1958.

Both Goldwater and Mitchell said that any anti-racketeering bill must contain sanctions against secondary boycotts and what Mitchell calls "blackmail" picketing.

Neither the President's pro-

(Continued on Page 11)

FIRST UNION LABEL of the Ladies Garment Workers is sewn into a dress at a New York City garment plant by Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, wife of the governor. Shown at ceremonies marking first acceptance of the label by the industry are (left to right) Mayor Robert F. Wagner; former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, a mediator in recent ILGWU strike which won industry agreement on the label; Rockefeller; and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

Unemployment Up To 4.1 Million

By Saul Miller

Despite rising profits and increased industrial production, employment has been on dead center for the last four months.

That's the major impact of the government's latest report showing an increase of 300,000 in unemployment in December and a drop in total employment of 700,000.

The rise in joblessness puts the unemployment total at 4.1 million workers, or 6.1 percent of the labor force.

Of more significance than the immediate unemployment figures—and portending long-range, chronic headaches for the nation—is the relationship of employment to other sectors of the economy.

In the last four months, industrial production has increased more than 4 percent and, according to the Wall Street Journal, corporate profits have increased an estimated 18 percent in the fourth quarter of the year.

But total non-farm employment, adjusted for all seasonal factors, has remained practically unchanged since September 1958 on the basis of the government's figures.

In September 1958 total non-farm employment registered 50,780,000. In December the figure was only 50,736,000.

Recovery Small

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics underscores this point in its release on the December job figures. It says that since the recession low point only 30 percent of lost employment was recovered between April and September 1958—and that since then there has been no real change.

The BLS points up also the fact that the increase in the workweek which has been taking place since last April has tapered off since September except for directly seasonal factors.

The Wall Street Journal reports

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Snowbound Woodsmen In Sitdown

Grand Falls, Newfoundland—Some 6,000 members of the Woodworkers are conducting a sitdown strike in the snow-packed logging camps of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. in an all-out effort to get rid of wage and working conditions that the rest of the industry has buried deep in its past.

They are fighting a wage scale of $1.05 an hour—low even for Newfoundland—and a 10-hour day with a 60-hour week, and camp conditions that in other places went out with the old days after unionism moved into the industry.

The walkout began the first of the year, at the height of the logging season. The union, barred by legal action from entering the camps—most of which can be reached only by plane or over

(Continued on Page 3)

Johnson Plan Wins:

Senate Approves Rules Compromise

By Gene Zack

The Senate overwhelmingly approved moderate changes in its rules to limit debate after defeating major efforts by a bipartisan liberal coalition to bring about broader anti-filibuster reforms.

Adoption of a compromise proposal, after a four-day battle which delayed the start of normal Senate operations, was a significant victory for Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) who was backed by a majority of both Democrats and Republicans.

By a vote of 72-22, the Senate changed its famed Rule 22 so that filibusters can be ended by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting. The old rule, in effect since 1949, required the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the full Senate to invoke cloture—the cutting off of debate.

The Johnson compromise also allows cloture on a filibuster against any future efforts to change Senate rules—impossible under previous rules.

Liberals, headed by Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Republicans Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and Clifford P. Case (N. J.), sought cloture by a simple majority of the full Senate after three weeks of debate, but went down to defeat by a 67-28 margin.

An alternate plan to let three-fifths of those voting invoke cloture lost by a 58-36 vote.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

(Continued on Page 4)

Supreme Court Limits State Picketing Bans

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that state courts lack the authority to ban peaceful picketing for organizational purposes.

In what may be a landmark decision, the court handed down a brief, unsigned opinion overturning a long-standing Florida Supreme Court injunction against organizational picketing at 12 Miami Beach resort hotels.

It was a sharp reversal of the court's trend in recent years to give state courts increasingly wider latitude in enjoining picketing.

The decision marked the second major victory in the nation's highest court for the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. In November, the court invalidated the National Labor Relations Board's long-standing refusal to handle hotel cases, ruling that the NLRB could not arbitrarily exclude an entire industry from its jurisdiction.

As a result of the earlier ruling, the labor board issued a statement defining its proposed new jurisdictional policy for the hotel industry. Under it the NLRB would assume jurisdiction over hotels and motels doing a gross annual business of at least $100,000. Excepted would be "permanent or residential hotels" in which 75 percent or

(Continued on Page 2)

Educational 'Overhaul' Advocated by Meany

By Gervase N. Love

A demand for a "complete overhaul" of the American school system, with the federal government bearing the bulk of the financial burden, was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a conference of U.S. and Canadian labor education directors in Washington.

"Our school problems begin where the child begins—in the elementary school—and they exist all the way through high school and college," he told a dinner session. "We must undertake a complete overhaul."

The conference was co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress and drew about 175 active education workers from the two federations and international and national unions.

Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who addressed a luncheon meeting, both cited what the former called "the amazing educational progress made by Soviet Russia."

"Just think of it—a nation whose people only two generations ago were almost wholly illiterate," Meany added, "today is turning out more scientists, engineers and skilled technicians than we are."

He emphasized the federal role in financing school construction and establishing higher salary standards for teachers, and the im-

(Continued on Page 9)

LEADERS OF TWO AFL-CIO seamen's organizations—Pres. Joseph Curran (left) of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall (right) of the Seafarers Intl. Union—are shown signing an agreement in New York City setting up machinery for resolving disputes between their organizations. The compact is a culmination of recent cooperation between the two unions to fight "runaway" shipowners.

To Resolve Disputes:

Peace Pact Signed By Seafarers, NMU

New York—A peace pact providing for the establishment of a joint committee to be charged with resolving all disputes has been signed by top officers of the country's two largest seamen's unions—the Maritime Union and the Seafarers.

Both unions also agreed to withdraw mutual charges of unfair labor practices now before the National Labor Relations Board and all pending charges in the courts.

Announcement of the setting up of machinery to settle disagreements was made jointly by NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran and SIU Pres. Paul Hall, who signed the agreement.

"In establishing a committee to deal with problems and issues," they said, "the NMU and SIU are taking a positive step which should result in considerable benefit to the seamen of both organizations.

"The leadership of both unions have been in discussions over the past several months. We have been working together on matters affecting merchant seamen. The establishment of this committee is the culmination of these discussions and activities and provides a proper and effective vehicle for meeting and attempting to resolve problems of common concern.

"We welcome this development. We are confident that our unions will continue to work amicably in the interests of stabilizing the American merchant marine with benefit to the community and the American seaman."

As part of the agreement between the two unions, which represent a total of about 80,000 seamen, the SIU agreed to withdraw all unfair labor charges and a contempt application against American Coal Shipping, Inc., and to stop trying to organize the unlicensed seamen in the crews of its two ship, now represented by the NMU.

The NMU in turn agreed to similar action in regard to American Banner Lines' single passenger liner, and also in another case with respect to the Robin Line division of Moore-McCormack Lines. This leaves the SIU unchallenged on seven of the eight vessels in the Robin Line fleet, with the eighth remaining under the NMU.

The agreement followed earlier joint action by the two unions in leading the U.S. phase of the worldwide boycott of "flags of convenience" ships sponsored by the Intl. Transportworkers Federation and held Dec. 1 to 4. The work stoppage was directed against ships owned in traditional maritime nations but registered under foreign flags—particularly those of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica—to escape union wages and working conditions, safety regulations and taxes.

In their assessment of the results of the boycott in this country, Hall and Curran announced their agreement jointly to push the fight against the "runaway" ships.

Benefits Paid to More than 300,000:

Union-Negotiated SUB Plans Cushioned Recession Impact

The comparatively new supplementary unemployment benefit plans of various union contracts underwent a major test during the widespread joblessness in 1958 that demonstrated their tremendous value.

The availability of SUB payments eased the financial strain for many laid-off workers and helped soften the impact of unemployment on some hard-hit communities, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports in the current issue of its publication, Collective Bargaining Reports.

"Reaction to the operation of the plans has been highly favorable," it declares. Not only the unions and laid-off members but generally employers as well have been greatly pleased with the beneficial effects of the SUB payments to idled workers.

"And those parts of the public which deal with laid-off workers—merchants, banks, welfare officials and civic leaders—have also praised the aid provided by SUB plans."

No exact statistics have been developed on the number of workers who benefited from SUB plans in 1958, nor on how much they received to supplement the unemployment compensation payments made under state laws.

83,000 Steelworkers Aided

However, the Steelworkers reported that in May, the month of heaviest unemployment among USWA members, a survey disclosed that about 83,000 members were collecting SUB benefits. In the period between September 1957 and May 1958, nearly $45 million was paid out in benefits—a figure that would have been some $14 million higher had not payments in Ohio and Indiana been held up because of legal obstacles.

The Dept. of Research publication cited a report by the Auto Workers that members laid off by the industry's Big Three—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—received $33.7 million in the first eight months of 1958.

"Overall, when all SUB plans are taken into account," Reports says, "it is estimated that during the worst six months of the 1958 recession, SUB payments were running at a monthly rate of $10 to $12 million.

"Although this is relatively small compared to aggregate state unemployment compensation payments across the nation, the SUB payments carried special value as an aid in limiting and combatting the economic recession because they were concentrated in several of the areas and industries, auto and steel especially, which were hardest hit.

"The total number of workers who received SUB payments in 1958 is estimated conservatively as well over 300,000."

The publication pointed out that the typical SUB plan is designed to yield a worker, with unemployment compensation, 65 percent of his usual straight-time take-home pay, with a top maximum payment that varies from one plan to another and may cut some high-paid workers to less than the 65 percent mark.

On this basis, the formula meant weekly benefit payments in 1958 of $13 to $25 a week on top of unemployment compensation which early last year averaged $30.

Four major factors influenced the level of SUB payments, Reports points out.

These are the level of unemployment compensation payments in the particular state, with a low level meaning a higher SUB benefit to reach 65 percent of take-home pay; the worker's level of earnings, with the man of higher income requiring a higher SUB payment to reach 65 percent; the number of dependents, and the financial status of the SUB fund, some of which make lower payments when they sink below specified levels.

Plans Worked Smoothly

In summing up the conclusions to be drawn from its study, Collective Bargaining Reports says:

"The plans have worked fairly smoothly, with not many hitches or grievances, considering the large numbers of laid-off workers involved and the newness of the plans (the first major plans were negotiated by the UAW in 1955).

"The existing plans are not a completely adequate answer to the economic problems of layoff. A recurrent criticism has been that 'they help, but not enough.' Benefit amounts and eligibility problems are the shortcomings most often cited."

Industry Wage Freeze Threatens Oil Strikes

Denver—The nation's major oil companies were warned that their 10-month-long united front against any wage increases for 100,000 Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers could force the union to strike within the next week.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said that "widespread strikes in the oil industry" were likely because, after almost a year of negotiations for justified wage increases, the oil companies have "rigidly refused to grant any wage adjustments whatsoever."

During that period, he said, "the cost of living of our members has risen substantially and the productivity of our members has continued to rise."

The OCAW began its current campaign in February 1958 when it asked for both wage increases and added safeguards against layoffs.

Negotiations were launched with nearly every oil company in the nation. Last September, faced by the industry's "united wage freeze," the OCAW modified its demands and announced it would accept a general wage increase of 25 cents an hour in lieu of its earlier proposal covering both wages and layoff protection. Negotiations with all companies have been intensified since that time.

The companies, a union spokesman said, have offered no wage adjustments and no added protection against layoffs in the more than 10 months of intermittent negotiations. The last general wage increase came in May 1957.

Knight said that while the union will "continue to negotiate with every company we can at every opportunity presented," unless the industry "moves away from its united wage freeze, our members will begin shutting down plants."

He said members have voted for a walkout in many refineries and other installations, and are in a position to strike "a large number of plants throughout the nation."

The OCAW president said the union "will strike at times and places of our own choosing."

He pledged to the public, however, that it would not call an industry-wide walkout.

"We are going to be selective," he said, "striking where we have the most force and can be effective."

UAW to Press For Action to Aid Jobless

Detroit—A comprehensive legislative program aimed at the "crushing economic burden" of unemployment was outlined by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Declaring that joblessness constitutes "a needless waste of the nation's human resources," Reuther said the 1.3-million-member UAW would press for enactment by the 86th Congress of a six-point program including:

- Depressed area legislation "which would give to cities such as Detroit, plagued by plant obsolescence and chronic unemployment, much-needed aid both in locating new industries and finding work for the unemployed."
- Enactment of federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation benefits and duration of payment to remove "the competitive advantage some states currently enjoy at the expense of the unemployed."
- Passage of a bill providing federal aid for school construction, scholarship programs and increased teachers' salaries.
- Legislation in the areas of housing and industrial redevelopment.
- Prompt action boosting the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extending the law's coverage to millions now unprotected, coupled with a reduction of the workweek provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act below the present 40 hours.
- Legislation increasing the level of social security benefits, extension of the program to those not presently covered, and the provision of hospital and surgical care to social security beneficiaries along the lines of the Forand bill introduced in the last Congress.

The UAW president said the nation must "work out a list of national priorities and then commit its total national resources to the fulfillment of these priorities."

Supreme Court Says State Judges Can't Ban Organizational Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

more of the guests remain for a month or longer.

The Supreme Court's unsigned opinion, read by Chief Justice Earl Warren, may have broad implications since the decision appears to set "peaceful picketing" as the standard for legitimate picket lines.

The ruling stated bluntly that "the Florida courts were without jurisdiction" to enjoin organizational picketing by the Hotel Workers because "the record does not disclose violence sufficient to give the state jurisdiction."

"In none of the 12 cases," the nation's highest tribunal said, "did the Florida trial courts make any finding of violence, and in some an affirmative finding of no violence was made."

In Miami, where he had just finished participating in successful contract talks with half a dozen resort hotels in Dade and Broward Counties, Pres. Ed S. Miller of the union issued this comment:

"We are naturally gratified that our judgment of four years ago in launching the Miami Beach organizing campaign has now been completely vindicated by the highest court in the land.

"The court's November decision in which it held that the NLRB must accept hotel cases and today's finding that the state courts had no jurisdiction when they issued injunctions banning peaceful pickets at these hotels, mean together that all of organized labor can now move forward to organize the South."

Miller issued his statement before leaving for the union's headquarters at Cincinnati for a special meeting of the organizing staff to map strategy for an all-out organizing campaign in the light of the two court decisions.

The two court rulings date back to the union's now-famous "Battle of the Beach" in 1955, when it launched its organizing drive among employes of the Miami Beach hotels.

Rebuffed by the NLRB's exclusion doctrine and hampered by the injunctions obtained by the hotel owners, the union carried on its campaign for two years—at an estimated cost of $2 million—before some of the leading hotels capitulated and signed a master contract with Local 255.

At CAB Hearing:

Unions Challenge Airlines' Cash Deal

Five AFL-CIO unions asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to invalidate a strikebreaking mutual assistance pact by six major airlines, charging that it is contrary to the principles of the Railway Labor Act and is against the public interest.

At a CAB hearing in Washington, attorneys for the unions—the Machinists, Railway Clerks, Airline Pilots, Flight Engineers and Transport Workers — warned that industry-wide strikes would be the logical outcome of the airline pact, which was entered into last October to bail out Capital Airlines during a Machinists strike.

The unions were joined by two groups of non-scheduled airlines in challenging the agreement whereby airlines which get "extra business" as a result of a strike on a "competing" line turn over their "extra" profits, or part of them, to the strikebound company.

A few days before the CAB hearing, the last of a series of airline disputes was settled.

American Airline pilots ended a 22-day strike after winning a contract providing wage increases ranging from $40 to $273 a month, fully retroactive to Aug. 24, 1957.

In a joint brief, the Machinists and Railway Clerks charged that the airlines, in seeking CAB approval of their pact, were "asking the government in substance to confer its stamp of approval upon a device designed to break perfectly legal strikes."

The unions warned: "A combination of carriers can lead only to concerted action on the employe side. . . . Instead of single carrier stoppages, there will be strikes involving many carriers and threatening operations of the whole industry. . . . None of this is either desirable or necessary."

As of Jan. 14, the date of the CAB hearings, the six airlines party to the agreement had reported nearly $5 million changing hands.

In a dizzying exchange of aid, Capital Airlines received nearly $2.4 million and paid out $85,000 to other lines. Trans-World Airlines, in turn, received $2.1 million and paid out $418,000; Eastern received $431,000 and paid out $50,400.

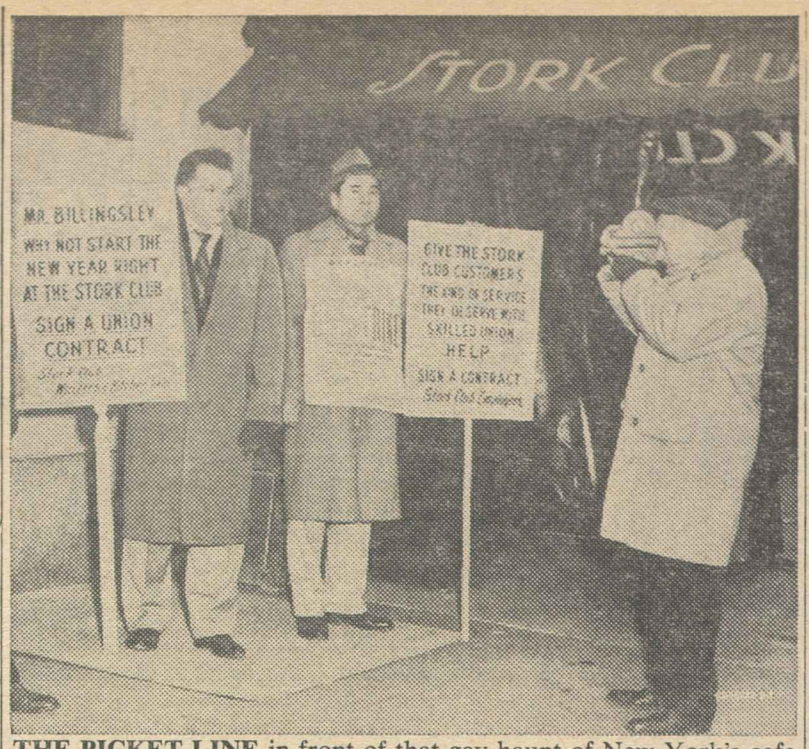
United Airlines and Pan-American, neither of which were struck, reported paying out $2.2 million and $238,000 respectively.

American Airlines paid $1.9 million to the three other companies which had been struck, but as of yet no report of payments to American in its recent strike have been reported to the CAB.

A spokesman for the airlines said there has been "no decision yet" on whether American is entitled to payments under the terms of the pact.

Federal mediators helped bring about a settlement of the American Airlines strike after a stormy beginning which saw the company take out full-page inflammatory newspaper advertisements in an effort to incite public opinion against the pilots.

In the final settlement the company agreed to most of the ALPA contract proposals, including one hour flight pay for every four hours away from home and an improved ratio of flying time credit for non-flying on-duty time.



THE PICKET LINE in front of that gay haunt of New York's cafe society, the Stork Club, started its third year on Jan. 9 with the strikers as determined as ever to win a union contract with decent wages and hours, and job security. The walkout was called Jan. 9, 1957, by Dining Room Employes Local 1 and Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Local 89, with Musicians Local 802 joining a few weeks later.

Stork Club Strike Enters Third Year

New York—This city's longest strike of record has gone into its third year with striking employes of the swank Stork Club maintaining their picket lines to gain a union contract giving them decent wages, the 40-hour week and job security.

The walkout began Jan. 9, 1957, when Sherman Billingsley, operator of the establishment, rejected the demands of Dining Room Employes Local 1 and Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Local 89.

Eighty waiters and busboys, who belong to Local 1, and 27 kitchen workers, members of Local 89, took to the picket lines after Billingsley refused to heed their plea for an amicable relationship. A few weeks later they were joined by the only remaining union employes, 15 members of Musicians Local 802, whom Billingsley fired when Pres. Al Manuti of the local tried to work out a settlement of the original dispute.

The walkout has the firm support of all organized labor in both the city and the state.

Consistently, since the strike began, the union has urged Billingsley to meet and bargain. Just as consistently he has refused, according to Pres. Dave Siegal of Local 1. The strike is of Billingsley's own making, Siegal declared, adding that the unions are still ready to sit down and negotiate.

"And if that doesn't satisfy him," Siegal said, "we're perfectly willing to submit the issues outstanding to some disinterested third party for mediation."

UAW Strikers Voting On Auto-Lite Settlement

Detroit—The Auto Workers reached tentative agreement with the Electric Auto-Lite Co. on a new contract which could pave the way for ending a strike of 7,000 workers that began Dec. 1.

The union's Intl. Harvester Council was scheduled to meet Jan. 16 to decide whether to recommend acceptance of a tentative agreement that would end a walkout of 35,000 UAW members at I-H.

Secret balloting on ratification of the Auto-Lite pact was being conducted as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Failure to reach agreement on local issues at plants in Toledo, O., and Bay City, Mich., however, threatened to block the return to work of about 2,500 UAW members. In the rest of the union's bargaining units at Auto-Lite plants, local issues already have been resolved.

Final union action on the I-H contract was expected over the weekend. The contract expired last September, but the union continued working under a day-to-day extension in an effort to win a peaceful setlement. The walkout came two months ago when contract talks collapsed.

UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser said the Auto-Lite pact gave workers a 4-cent hourly improvement factor plus a 1-cent hourly cost-of-living increase, both retroactive to Sept. 1, 1958; plus further increases of 4 cents an hour in September 1959 and September 1960. Skilled trades will receive an added 8 cents. The agreement also followed the "Big Three" pattern on SUB.

The union has begun meetings with the management of the Ex-Cell-O Co., auto parts manufacturer, in an effort to resolve a strike of 3,500 members which began Oct. 20. The company has refused to bargain on a national agreement, similar to the one first negotiated in 1955, and insists on a return to local contracts.

Elsewhere in the agricultural implement field, negotiations were continuing with Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. All other leading farm equipment manufacturers settled with the UAW last November and December, along lines of the master agreement won in marathon bargaining with the auto industry's "Big Three."

Houston Teachers In Organizing Drive

Houston, Tex.—Low salaries and unfavorable working conditions are spurring an intensive organizing drive among teachers in the Houston School District.

In less than a month, nearly 400 have signed membership cards in the Teachers and the new group has been chartered as AFT Local 1328. Goal of the organizing drive is to sign up a majority of the 6,000 teachers in the Houston area.

The drive was expected to gather steam following a meeting between AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Lester Graham with Houston school authorities, who assured them of the teachers' right to join a union.

Active in the membership drive are Henry Clarke for the AFT and AFL-CIO Organizer J. W. Park.

Auto Pensioners Get Bigger Benefit Checks

Detroit—Additional pension benefits totaling $3.6 million a year for some 100,000 retired members of the Auto Workers were won by the UAW in 1958 contract negotiations.

For the nearly 50,000 current pensioners from the auto industry's "Big Three"—23,400 at General Motors, 15,313 at Ford and 8,824 at Chrysler—the new pension program means an increase in retirement benefits of more than $1.7 million annually.

The union announced that the new pensions are going into effect as quickly as they meet the approval of the U.S. Treasury Dept. First to receive the higher benefits were retired Ford workers. Ford was the first to reach agreement with the UAW after protracted negotiations which saw union members work throughout the summer of 1958 at "Big Three" plants without the protection of a union contract.

January pension checks mailed out to retired Ford workers reflected the pension boost for the first time, Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's Ford Dept., disclosed. These checks, which totaled more than $1.2 million, included more than $178,000 in retroactive pension payments back to September, 1958—effective date of the new contract.

The three-year pacts negotiated with the "Big Three" marked the last time that the union will bargain retroactively for retired workers, according to UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey. The union, he said, is switching from the bargaining table to the legislative halls to win future improvements in retirement income for present retirees.

In the protracted negotiations with GM, Ford and Chrysler, Mazey said, the union "recognized and accepted the practical economic fact" that it could not "continue to negotiate indefinitely such retroactive increases in the automobile industry alone when it is not done in any other industry."

The UAW first negotiated pensions with the auto industry in 1949 and has since won three retroactive increases—in 1953, 1955, and 1958—for workers already retired. The latest negotiations hiked pensions for present retirees to $2.35 per month for each year of service. The pensions are in addition to social security.

The officers of the Metropolitan Detroit Area UAW Senior Citizens Steering Committee saluted the 1958 negotiating teams for their "splendid efforts" in behalf of present retirees, in the face of "conditions far tougher than any the UAW had ever before encountered."

In a letter to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the committee said retirees "recognize and applaud the tremendously fine job you have done" in winning the latest retroactive pension increases.

Responding to the letter written after pensioners had joined fellow UAW members in approving the new agreements by secret ballot, Reuther declared:

"In the coming months, we will mobilize our forces on the legislative front to make further improvements in the federal social security program and to win hospital and medical care for retired workers."

6,000 Snowbound Sitdown Strikers Halt Log-Cutting in Newfoundland

(Continued from Page 1)

roads now closed by snow—has had to use a helicopter to feed the strikers and to drop leaflets to them.

The strikers, standing guard at bridges in the piercing cold, have turned back every effort of scabs recruited by the company to get into the camps. Operations were completely halted.

The Woodworkers first began organizing more than two years ago when organizers learned about the low wages and the camp conditions—the men forced to carry their bedding on their backs, no running water and no facilities for washing either themselves or their clothes, food described as "not fit for hogs," and unventilated sleeping quarters jammed with three-decker bunks.

The union had to sign up the workers three times before all the legal blocks the company and the Newfoundland Labor Relations Board threw in its path were overcome. The board held a collective bargaining representation election more than a year ago. The union piled up more than 95 percent of the ballots cast and moved to open negotiations for a first contract.

The negotiations got nowhere, and under provincial law a conciliation panel was set up consisting of a union, an employer and a public representative.

The three members handed down a unanimous recommendation that the work-day be cut to 9 hours and the work-week to 54 hours within a year, that wages be raised 3 cents an hour the first year and 2 cents the second, and that the checkoff and union shop be written into a contract.

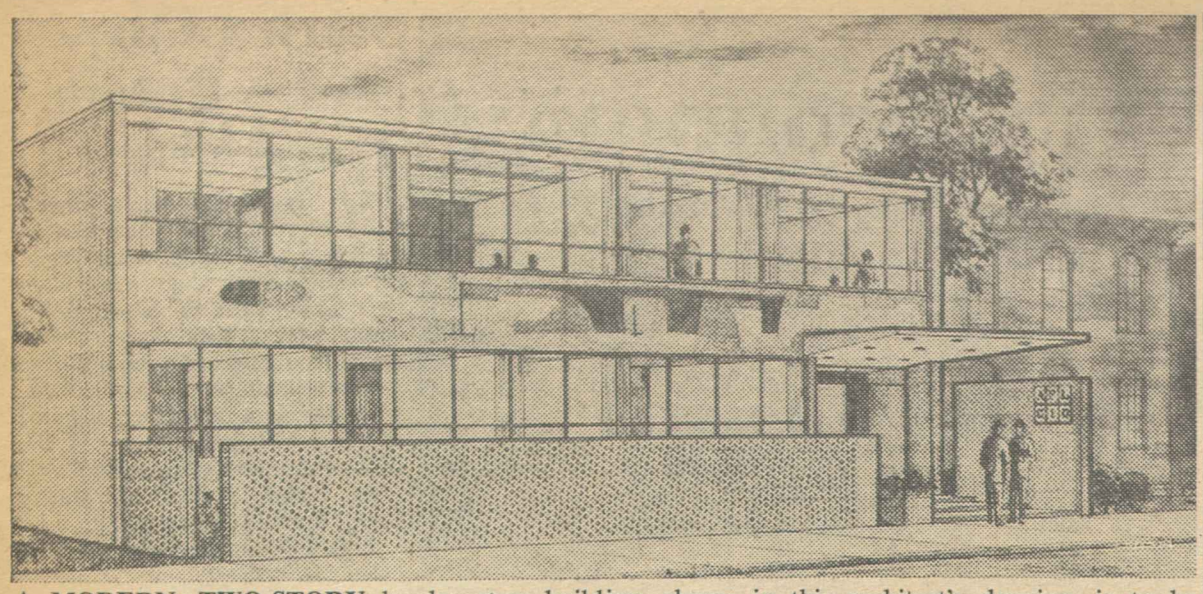
The union urged acceptance of the recommendations by its members, even while recognizing that they fell far short of goals. However, the company, which is largely owned in Great Britain and supplies newsprint to the great London Daily Mail, among other papers, turned them down flatly.

When the union moved to take a strike vote, the company obtained a court order barring its representatives from the camps. So ballot boxes were set up in the snow banks outside the gates and the workers voted 98.8 percent for a walkout.

The company is using every economic and other pressure it can command to break the strike. The workers are undaunted by the prospect of a siege as bitter as the cold in which they maintain their vigils at the camp bridges, for they are used to hardship.

Only a small number have year-round employment in the woods; the rest subsist as best they can on six months of work or less. Logs are cut the year around, but the greatest activity is in the winter months when the logs are moved out on sleds.

The strike has the full support of the international union, the Newfoundland Federation of Labor and the Canadian Labor Congress.



A MODERN, TWO-STORY headquarters building, shown in this architect's drawing, is to be erected in Columbus, O., to house the recently-merged Ohio State AFL-CIO. The former headquarters of the state federation, together with an adjacent office building, are being razed to make way for the new structure, with completion anticipated late this year. While construction goes forward, the state body is maintaining offices in the former Ohio CIO Council building, 218 East State St.

Employment on Dead Center As Profits, Production Boom

(Continued from Page 1)

that "corporate profits in the fourth quarter of 1958 surged upward sharply from recession levels of earlier months, in some cases pushing up to new highs." The reason, according to the authoritative business paper:

"Back of the profits uptrend is this simple fact: business volume is rising more rapidly than costs. While volume in many industries still is well below record levels, companies are benefiting from recession cost-cutting and the use of new machines and factories acquired during the capital spending boom of 1956-57."

Highlights of Report

The government's December report highlighted the following factors:

- The increase in unemployment was the largest since June 1958, when 500,000 workers were added to the jobless rolls.
- Manufacturing employment dipped by 50,000 to 15.7 million mostly because of seasonal declines in canning and food processing.
- The factory workweek increased three-tenths of an hour to 40.2 hours, bringing average weekly factory earnings to $88.04, a new high.
- Insured unemployment for the week ending Dec. 27 was 2,811,467.
- Estimates indicate that about 200,000 persons exhausted their regular jobless benefits in December compared to 180,000 in November.

Reviewing the employment-unemployment situation during all of 1958, the joint Labor-Commerce Depts. report said "the job situation was in general much improved since the recession low point . . . Employment in some sectors, however, was still substantially below pre-recession highs, especially in manufacturing and related mining and transportation industries."

It added:

"The workweek in manufacturing has risen close to its pre-recession levels, although changes in the last few months have been mainly seasonal."

The report noted that "there were still considerable numbers of long-term unemployed including many who had previously worked in the hard goods industries."

In discussing the profits outlook, the Wall Street Journal declares that "the government estimates corporate pre-tax profits in the calendar year 1959 at a new high of $48 billion."

During 1958 profits hit an annual rate of $31.7 billion in the first quarter, $32 billion in the second quarter and jumped to $38 billion the third quarter. The fourth quarter estimate, says the Journal, is for $45 billion, or an 18 percent increase over the third quarter.

Senate Adopts Johnson Proposal On Change in Filibuster Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

warned in advance that the vote on filibuster would be "as important as any vote the members of Congress are called upon to cast in the next two years." Strongly favoring the "majority rule" position, Meany said that social and economic welfare legislation, as well as civil rights, was at stake.

The rules debate was recessed long enough for Congress to hear Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union Message—his seventh since taking office and the fifth in succession delivered to a Congress controlled by the opposition party.

Eisenhower indicated he would later submit legislation on civil rights, labor-management relations, farm problems and on protection of "the buying power of the dollar."

The Budget Message goes to Congress on Jan. 19, followed the next day by the message on the Economic Report.

The end of the filibuster fight paved the way for Senate action on the ratio of Democrats and Republicans on legislative committees, made necessary by the fact that the Democrats hold 64 seats to the GOP's 34, compared with a 49-47 division in the last Congress.

The Senate approved by voice vote revisions boosting the size of most major committees. Among these were the Appropriations Committee, which went from 23 to 27 members, and the Finance Committee, which went from 15 to 17. Johnson said Democrats would control the former by an 18-9 margin and the latter by an edge of 11-6.

In the House, committee ratios generally reflected the increased Democratic strength of 283 members to 153 Republicans. They claimed two or three additional seats on most committees, while GOP strength was dropped by a like number.

On four committees, Democrats kept the same ratio that prevailed in the last Congress. These include: Appropriations, 30-20; Rules, 8-4; Ways & Means, 15-10; and Un-American activities, 5-4.

Southerners Split

In the final vote on the filibuster issue, Johnson won the support of seven other Democratic senators from four Southern states for his mild modification. The 14 other Southern Democrats held out to the end against any change in the cloture rules.

Besides the majority leader, Democrats who broke from the old Southern bloc to approve the Johnson proposal were Sam J. Ervin, Jr., and B. Everett Jordan, both of North Carolina; George A. Smathers and Spessard L. Holland, both of Florida; Albert Gore and Estes Kefauver, both of Tennessee; and Ralph Yarborough from Johnson's home state of Texas.

The Johnson amendment included a provision that the Senate is a "continuing body," whose rules carry over from session to session. This is a position long held by the Southerners and hotly challenged by the liberals.

The liberals had expected Vice Pres. Nixon, as presiding officer of the Senate, to play a key role by sustaining their contention that the Senate's rules can be changed by a simple majority vote at the start of any new session. Nixon, who had handed down an "advisory opinion" to that effect in the 1957 rules fight gave a similar "opinion" this year, but was never asked for a binding ruling that could have set the stage for a showdown on a point of order.

When the two houses turn to legislative tasks, the first major push on both sides of Capitol Hill is expected to come over housing. House and Senate Democratic leaders have called for speedy action on an omnibus housing bill, while the Administration is seeking only an emergency $300 million, one-year program.

At least three major housing measures already have been proposed. The first—a six-year, $2.5 billion bill introduced by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.)—is virtually the same as a compromise measure killed by a conservative House coalition in the 85th Congress. The others include a 10-year, $6 billion measure offered by Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and a more modest six-year, $2 billion bill proposed by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.).

AFL-CIO Calendar Of '59 Conventions

Following is a list of conventions scheduled this year by national and international unions and state AFL-CIO organizations. Changes and additions will be announced.

Date	Organization	Place
February	Flight Engineers	New York, N. Y.
Mar. 25-27	North Carolina	Greensboro, N. C.
Apr. 13-15	Coopers	Buffalo, N. Y.
Apr. 20-23	Louisiana	New Orleans, La.
Apr. 27-29	Mississippi	Biloxi, Miss.
May	Railway Clerks	Milwaukee, Wis.
May 4	Hosiery Workers	New York, N. Y.
May 4	Utility Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 4-8	Shoe Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
May 5	Arizona	Flagstaff, Ariz.
May 11	Ladies Garment Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 11-15	Plasterers	Washington, D. C.
May 18	Flint Glass Workers	New York, N. Y.
May 18-21	Insurance Agents	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 18-23	Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers	Washington, D. C.
May 20	Marine Engineers	Miami, Fla.
May 20-22	Georgia	Columbus, Ga.
May 21-23	South Dakota	Rapid City, S. Dak.
May 24-29	Seafarers	Montreal, Que., Can.
May 25	Aluminum Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
June 1	Hatters	New York, N. Y.
June 4	Upholsterers	San Francisco, Calif.
June 8-13	Switchmen's	Buffalo, N. Y.
June 15-17	Virginia	Richmond, Va.
June 15-18	Musicians	Seattle, Wash.
June 15-18	Glove Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 15-19	Office Employes	Montreal, Que., Can.
June 22-26	Communications Workers	Cleveland, O.
June 22	Retail Clerks	Los Angeles, Calif.
June 22-26	Newspaper Guild	New York, N. Y.
July	Insurance Workers	Chicago, Ill.
July 13	Firemen and Enginemen	St. Paul, Minn.
July 13	Washington	Bellingham, Wash.
July 21	Stove Mounters	Kankakee, Ill.
August	Brewery Workers	San Antonio, Tex.
Aug. 3	Oregon	Seaside, Oreg.
Aug. 6-8	Nevada	Reno, Nev.
Aug. 10-15	Photoengravers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Aug. 15-21	Typographical Union	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 17-21	Federation of Teachers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 30	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 31	Painters	Cleveland, O.
Aug. 31-Sept. 5	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill	Montreal, Que., Can.
Sept. 8-12	Illinois	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 9-11	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 10-12	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 14	Metal Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 14-18	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	New Orleans, La.
Sept. 14-18	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 15-16	Maritime Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 15-19	Union Label & Service Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 17-25	AFL-CIO	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 21-25	Woodworkers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 27-Oct. 3	Broadcast Employes & Technicians	Chicago, Ill.
October	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
October	Brick & Clay Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
October	Chemical Workers	Cleveland, O.
October	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
October	Radio & Television Directors Guild	New York, N. Y.
October	Industrial Union Dept.	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 5-7	Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 7	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 9-16	Auto Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 12-14	Nebraska	Lincoln, Nebr.
Oct. 12-16	Allied Industrial Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 19-23	Telegraphers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 21-24	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
November	Leather Workers	New York, N. Y.

Burdon Picked to Direct Rubber Union Organizing

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have announced the appointment of George Burdon of Chicago, a staff member in Dist. 4, in the Midwest, as international director of organization.

A native of Los Angeles whose father was a member of the Bricklayers, he helped organize the URW at the Goodyear plant in Los Angeles and served as president of Local 131 from 1937 until he became URW education director for the Pacific Coast in 1940.

He became director of Pacific Coast Dist. 5 in 1941 and was shifted later the same year to Dist. 4 as a field representative.

The URW also announced the appointment of Carl F. Swartz of Akron as director of Dist. 1, which covers Ohio. Swartz, who has been assistant to former Dist. Dir. Joseph B. Emmons, was a member of the Carpenters before he went to work for the American Hard Rubber Co. in Akron in 1930.

Reminiscent of Nazi Pattern:

Satellites Key to Soviet Economic Offensive

USSR Exploits Resources Of East-Central Europe

THE SOVIET UNION HAS ORGANIZED the economies of its satellite countries in Europe "like spokes of a wheel around a hub, in a way somewhat reminiscent of German control of most of these countries" under the Nazis, according to a new study by the National Planning Association.

The report, "Communist Economic Strategy: The Role of East-Central Europe," points out that the economies of the East-Central Europe satellite bloc are becoming increasingly integrated with that of the Soviet Union, and describes how they are being used effectively in the Soviet trade-and-aid offensive.

Written by Jan Wszelaki, long-time adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw before World War II, and research associate and supervisor in the Mid-European Studies Center in New York in 1950-56, the report is the first in an NPA series on "The Economics of Competitive Coexistence."

Availability of East-Central Europe's industrial and mining resources "is materially speeding up the process of planned Soviet economic development," the report states. "Without these imports, current plans could not be carried out on schedule. The insistence with which Khrushchev and Mikoyan reminded Czechoslovakians and East Germans, in the summer of 1957, that they counted upon such deliveries suggests their crucial importance."

The Soviet drive in the uncommitted parts of the world "would have been more limited in scope and intensity and less successful," had it not been for the part played by the satellite countries, the report states. "It is the East-Central European countries which have opened the Afro-Asian non-Communist markets to the Soviet bloc's economic offensive," the report asserts. The author believes this is due to the prewar overseas marketing experience and industrial organization of such satellites as Czechoslovakia and East Germany. He also credits the ability of most of the satellites to provide technical skills and machinery required by developing countries, and their capacity to absorb raw materials in exchange.

The NPA notes in its foreword to the report that the expanded industrial capacity of East-Central Europe now places it "in a position to export entire plants in return for needed imports. Thus it suits the Soviet bloc's 'economic offensive' well that developing countries can exchange their surplus products against the kind of goods they crave for their ambitious programs of economic advance."

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE effectiveness of the satellites in the economic offensive, the author notes that "the Soviet bloc's purchases of extra cotton in 1955-56 tipped the scale of the vacillating Egyptian attitude between West and East, and was a milestone in the evolution of the Middle Eastern countries' political outlook."

"This important advantage over the West could not, to all evidence, have been gained without participation by East-Central Europe, particularly Czechoslovakia."

The report points out that "the danger to the free world that the Communist bloc in Europe will gain the political upper hand in Asia and Africa through economic means results from the concentration of economic infiltration in selected individual countries already politically and socially insecure. . . ."

From the economic standpoint, the report emphasizes the importance of Czechoslovakia and East Germany to the Soviet Union. East Germany "is by far the largest exporter of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union." Moreover, "there is hardly any doubt that East Germany will in addition be called upon to deliver a substantial part of the equipment necessary for implementing the subsequently proclaimed colossal extension of Soviet chemical industries. . . ."

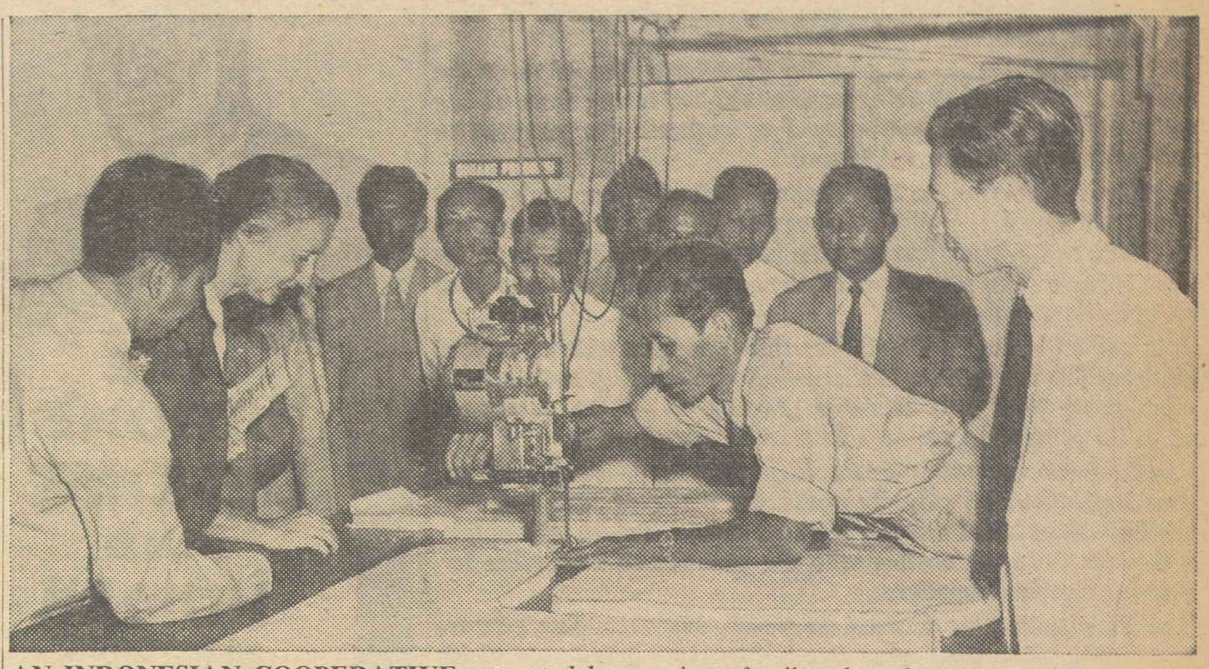
THE REPORT PRESENTS THE LATEST comprehensive analysis available to western readers of the way in which the Soviet Union has linked the satellite economies to its own. It concludes that East-Central Europe's economy "will become even more integrated with that of the Soviet Union in the years ahead than it is at present."

The author notes that the satellite countries "are also being increasingly assigned the role of workshops to provide Asia with industrial goods. . . ." The developing pattern of trade between the satellite area and the Soviet Union "has come increasingly to resemble the trade between old Russia and Europe . . . fundamentally the exchange of Soviet foodstuffs and raw materials for producer goods."

Trade between the satellite countries and the Soviet Union has increased from $1,659 million in 1950 to about $4,300 million in 1957, the report states.

For a number of years, the report points out, the Soviet Union has been paying prices well below the world market for satellite goods. Cited is the example of Polish coal, which was delivered to the Soviet Union "at $1.25 a ton when the world price for coal, delivered in Central Europe, fluctuated between $12 and $16 a ton. Polish losses on this account amounted to a total estimated at between $600 million and $750 million."

"Inequality of prices also applied, until 1956, to raw materials" bought by the satellite countries from the Soviet Union, the report states. "Thus, prices paid by Hungary for Soviet synthetic rubber were 11 to 13 percent above world level." After the Hungarian revolt, and under pressure from the satellite regimes, efforts were made to introduce world prices into the trade agreements between the Soviet Union and the satellites.



AN INDONESIAN COOPERATIVE, operated by a union of railroad workers, boosted its production of work clothing from 12 to 300 sets of shirts and pants a day with the help of American-donated machinery and the technical advice of an American trade unionist, William H. Goodwin of Kansas City. Both machinery and technical assistance were channeled through the Intl. Cooperation Administration and its Office of Labor Affairs. Above, an Indonesian worker demonstrates an ICA-furnished cutting machine at the opening of the co-op's new clothing factory at Bogor.

'Poorhouse' Disappearing:

Rising Social Insurance Benefits Cutting Back Public Relief Rolls

IS IT TOO MUCH to hope that charity and the "poorhouse" someday may become obsolete in American life?

Obviously this isn't going to happen tomorrow, but there is strong evidence that the United States is working toward that goal even though it may never be fully achieved.

The story of the progress that we have made is mostly told in statistics. Yet it is an immensely human story and one that must bring gratification to the hearts of many unsung Americans who 20 years ago fought for the social security system that we have today.

WHAT THE STATISTICS tell us is that as social insurance benefits have been rising both in the number of persons covered and the insurance payments made, the "charity" and public assistance rolls have been going down.

In human terms this means that more and more, the aged, the orphan, the widow with children, the permanently disabled and the jobless are coming under social insurance benefits that enable them to maintain their own homes in reasonable decency and dignity rather than turning to public charity to keep them alive.

This shift has just been dramatized by a report of the New York State Dept. of Labor which finds that "social insurance and income maintenance programs are replacing public aid on the basis of need as the chief line of defense against destitution in New York State."

"By 1956," the report says, "public assistance payments in this state were only one-fifth as large as the total benefits paid out by the various social insurance systems to New Yorkers. This is in sharp contrast to 1940 when public assistance payments totalled twice the amount of social insurance payments to New York State residents."

The story of this progress on the social front in New York is true of the rest of the United States.

WHEN THE SOCIAL SECURITY system celebrated its 20th anniversary in 1955 it could be said that the system had become "a basic resource for our economy and for most American families." This is more true than ever as the system heads into its first quarter century.

As last year came to an end, the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, which administers the social security program, could report:

"Before 1951, more aged persons were receiving assistance payments than social insurance benefits. Today, there are about three and one-half as many aged insurance beneficiaries as there are recipients of old-age assistance—8.4 million compared with approximately 2.5 million."

Before the program went into effect more than one-third of the families receiving public assistance were destitute because of the death of the father. Today only about one in eight such families receives public assistance mostly due to the existence of survivors' and dependent children's insurance benefits.

This record is particularly striking in view of the fact that the number of aged in the United States is increasing at a far faster rate than the younger age brackets.

Of course, the picture is not all bright. While the number of persons receiving public charity is steadily dropping as the social security lists go up, the number of aged who need both social insurance benefits and additional public assistance has increased during the past 10 years.

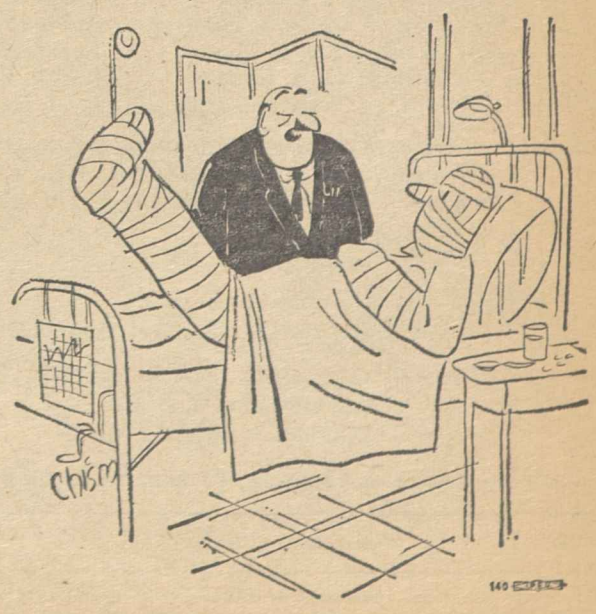
Chief reason for this is that their social security payments are inadequate for a variety of reasons. A vital one, of course, is that increases in the cost of living have outrun payments, even though Congress has increased benefits from time to time.

Another is that the relative scale of benefits has been permitted to slip. This is especially true of unemployment insurance. It was started on the assumption that benefits would be roughly two-thirds of a worker's normal income. Pressure on state legislatures by employers who pay jobless taxes has brought the two-thirds goal down to barely one-third—far from what is needed for a family to make ends meet.

OUR PRESENT SOCIAL SECURITY system contains no protection against that disaster of modern life—serious illness. Perhaps more than any other factor that drives social security retirees to ask for public assistance is an illness which can swallow up their old-age benefits over night. It is for this reason that various organizations, including organized labor, have been calling strongly for some degree of medical and hospital benefits for individuals who have retired under the social security system.

From all this it is obvious that our present social security system needs much strengthening and needs constant overhauling if it is to answer the needs of a modern industrial society.

Nevertheless, it is equally clear that in a short 20 years we have made tremendous strides in removing the old fear of the "poorhouse" and public charity that was in the hearts of so many Americans in the past as they grew old or found themselves ill or jobless or destitute. (Washington Window—Public Affairs Institute.)



". . . and don't worry about the office, my boy. We find that Talbot can do his and your job easily, so we gave him a raise."

Pious and Inadequate

PRES. EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message is an exercise in recognizing and identifying the many and varied problems confronting the nation and the world and offering piously hopeful or totally inadequate solutions.

This characteristic has become an identifying mark of the Eisenhower administrations.

It is perhaps most evident in the President's discussion of the recovery from the 1957-58 recession without taking note of the over 4 million persons unemployed or suggesting a program to alleviate their suffering and distress.

It is evident also in the President's recital of the nation's scientific and military accomplishments without placing them in context with Soviet achievements to give the nation a realistic guide to the danger it faces from a Communist enemy reportedly well equipped with operational missiles.

It is evident in the President's overriding concern with a balanced budget and his recognition of the nation's potential growth without similar recognition that a nation adding 3 million persons a year to its population requires increased expenditures.

In the few areas where the President asks for specifics, such as labor legislation, he casually omits the pertinent fact that his Administration killed the only bill that stood a chance of passage in the last Congress dealing with the problem of corruption in labor-management relations.

The President's narrow fiscal approach, his overriding concern with "spending," is developing into a dangerous blind spot which could result in an economically weak and defense-impaired position for America—a fate far worse than an unbalanced budget.

The Real Test Remains

THE 1959 SENATE SKIRMISH to amend the filibuster rule has resulted in a compromise that falls short of labor's objective of allowing a simple majority to close off debate after all sides have had sufficient time to express their viewpoints.

But while the objective has not been gained this year the compromise has effected some improvements in the Senate's rule on limiting debate.

The previous rule which allowed a senator in effect to cast his vote in favor of continued filibustering merely by being absent has been changed. To make his views count on this issue in the future, a senator will have to be present and voting.

The new rule allowing cloture to be used to shut off debate on changing the rules also is a step toward a more equitable system of conducting the business of the Senate.

The scheduled struggle in the House to limit the bottling-up techniques of the House Rules Committee did not hit the floor. A promise by House Speaker Rayburn that the Rules Committee would not be allowed to block important legislation has been accepted by the liberal forces.

In both the House and Senate now the question is no longer rules but legislation, substantive legislation to strengthen the economy, provide for the social welfare needs of the people and to protect the constitutional rights of all Americans.

If the 86th Congress can deliver in these areas then the outcome of the rules fight will be of less critical importance. But if vital legislation is choked off by cynical use of Senate or House rules then members of Congress will have to answer to the voters in 1960.

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Take Another Look, Mr. President

A Report on Spain:

The Jailing of Antonio Villar Typifies Franco Police Terror

By Arnold Beichman
(Second of Several Articles)

MADRID—EARLY IN NOVEMBER, Dictator Franco's secret police swooped down upon cities and towns throughout this tragic land and arrested at least 80 persons. They were charged with "subversion, communism and freemasonry." One of those arrested was Antonio Villar Masso, a young lawyer 30 years of age, whose firm represents the U.S. Embassy here.

This is how it happens in Spain today as I pieced together the story by interviews with his friends and associates.

At 3 a.m., Nov. 10, Villar and his wife were awakened by a ringing of their door bell. They waited. The bell rang again and again. Finally they opened the door. Three angry men in plainclothes with drawn revolvers pushed their way in. One of the policemen pointed his gun at Villar and shouted:

"Voy a matarle." (I am going to kill you.)

Villar, a handsome, strapping six-footer, looked down the gun barrel and said in a cool voice:

"En pijame!" (In my pajamas!)

VILLAR

He was told to get dressed and to get moving. While he dressed under guard, the two other policemen searched the house. They refused to show any identification or search warrant. They ransacked every room looking for incriminating documents, books, papers.

They grabbed a letter written in Flemish—Mrs. Villar is Belgian—thinking it was some code but they saw the signature "Mama" and "Papa" (it was a letter from Mrs. Villar's parents) and tossed it down. They interrogated the maid and searched her dresser. They looked in on the bedroom where the two Villar girls slept—Nuria, 20 months and Nieves, 3 months.

Then they ordered Villar to leave with them in a waiting taxi.

"A demain," said Villar to his panic-stricken wife. Until tomorrow. But in the morning when Villar hadn't returned, his wife and a lawyer went down to the Security Police for information as to her husband's whereabouts. She was allowed to see him for a few minutes the next day and for two days thereafter. But from Nov. 14 to 24, she was prevented from seeing her husband.

FROM THE NIGHT of his arrest he was kept in solitary confinement, in a tiny, unheated prison cell, a tiny electric bulb for light, no reading material. From Nov. 14 to 24, he was incommunicado and subjected to interrogation. For two days and two nights from Nov. 25, he was questioned and questioned by the police and a judge, Blanco Camarero. He was accused of "illegal propaganda." Then he was taken to Carabanchel, Madrid's notorious prison, where all other political prisoners had been assembled.

Not until Nov. 26—16 days after his arrest—was he permitted to talk to a lawyer, a member of his firm. When I was in Madrid a few weeks ago, he was still in jail with the likelihood that he would stay in his damp, freezing cell for at least six months without trial. Bail is, of course, forbidden.

The significance of Antonio Villar is that he is of the new generation of young Spaniards, those who were youngsters during the civil war of 1936-39. He is not fighting an old battle and his slogans are not those of the civil war. He has travelled through western Europe and seen the reality of democracy. He studied at the University of Dijon where he met his wife, who was also a student. His background is middle-class.

He sent word to me that his political ideas were like those of "Mrs. Roosevelt, De Gaulle, Attlee, your ideas, the ideas of freedom." He has read widely in French and English as well as Spanish.

HE ASKED ME TO REPORT that he had committed no act against the Franco regime "except as a thinker, a talker." All he wanted for his country is freedom from tyranny. He asked me to report that he was proud to be in jail for his beliefs and to emphasize that he was opposed to communism just as were the oher political prisoners at Carabanchel who had been brought down from San Sebastian, Asturias, Barcelona, Seville, Bilbao, Granada, Valencia, Albacete and other cities following the November arrests.

Today, Antonio Villar sits in a prison-cell along with an estimated 6,400 other political prisoners in Spain—the estimate is that of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions— waiting for his twice-a-week visits by his wife. They speak to each other for 10 minutes in a large room separated by a wire grill and they must stand nine feet apart while a guard circles around. This was how Antonio and Gerda Villar spent their Christmas.

This is Spain today.

Washington Report:

Senate Leaders Rank Nation's Needs Before Balanced Budget

BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC and the Republican whips of the Senate in the new 86th Congress placed the security and other needs of the nation above a balanced budget as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 260 radio stations.

Sen. Thomas Kuchel of California, assistant Republican leader, said:

"There isn't anyone who would quarrel with the fact that if we can have a balanced budget—fine. But a balanced budget is not the end and aim of the American people or the Congress. We are interested first in solving the problems of the people and in increasing the dynamism of the American economic system—in increasing the living standards of all our people."

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, assistant Democratic leader, said there may have to be an increase in the budget.

"It costs money to maintain freedom," he declared. "We should be prepared to meet our responsibilities. We should place the security of our country ahead of a balanced budget."

Mansfield said he expects that income will be insufficient to balance the budget at $77 billion. "At the very best, there will be a deficit of $1.5 billion," he asserted.

He added that if there is a balanced budget, the Democrats will achieve it. Mansfield asserted that the Democrats cut the first budget presented to the 85th Congress by $5 billion and the second by $619 million. At the same time, he said, "we raised the appropriation above what the President asked in the fields of health, education, welfare and defense."

Both senators said they expected the new Congress to pass a labor-management bill modeled along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives measure that failed in the House last year.

Kuchel also named defense, urban redevelopment, federal aid to education and public works programs as major items for action by Congress.

Mansfield named civil rights legislation, statehood for Hawaii, power, irrigation and reclamation projects, urban and rural development, federal aid to education as main projects for the 86th Congress.

Vandercook Says:

Defeat Splits GOP Wide Open

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE EROSION OF Republican strength which began early in Pres. Eisenhower's Administration has now become a rout. No party, since our Republic was founded, has ever gained so many additional congressional seats as were won by the Democrats last November.

Vandercook

Nor can Mr. Eisenhower fail to realize how bitterly most members of the GOP blame him, personally, for that debacle. That never too clearly defined ideological cross-breed variously called "Eisenhower Republicanism" has all too plainly not caught on.

To the liberals of his party, Mr. Eisenhower has seemed too conservative. Latterly, what has been worse, the younger and more imaginative Republican legislators have felt that the President has been grossly ungrateful. Yet, he is ground between an upper and a nether millstone, for the still very powerful conservatives of the Republican party are convinced that many of the President's policies are far too liberal.

The party which was restored so triumphantly to power six years ago, after 20 years of wandering in the wilderness of the voters' disfavor, has responded to its most recent defeat, not by forming a solid front, but by becoming more publicly divided than ever.

THE JUST CHOSEN House Minority Leader, Rep. Charles Halleck, scarcely waited for his narrow margin of winning votes to be counted before he gave blunt notice that, henceforth, the tables must be turned. Republican congressmen, inferred Halleck, would now seek to instruct the White House and would not be instructed by the White House.

It has been protested that Mr. Eisenhower's message was largely confined to generalities; that it contained little that was new. That is not entirely true.

When the President said that "in the interest of the nation and each of its citizens, progress (in the field of civil rights) must continue. . . . All of us should help to make it clear that the government is united in the common purpose of giving support to the law and the decisions of the court," he was taking a far more positive stand on the civil rights issue than he has for many months.

Morgan Says:

News 'Game' Muddles Things

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

THE REPORTER is not always the hunter. Sometimes he is the hunted. Politicians are apt to pursue him, and bend his ear, hoping that a story casting a personality or a pet project in a favorable light will result.

Hence the perfection, if that is the word, of background briefings, prepared statements and another bear trap which has been charitably called the inspired leak. This latter contraption usually ensnares a small, select gathering of journalists in the presence of some eminent figure who is in the supposedly happy position of not officially being there. Therefore his views may be represented but not as coming directly from him and he may not be quoted. Sometimes, depending on the ground rules, even his name may not be linked with the story.

Morgan

Recently, a small and reasonably distinguished collection of correspondents found themselves hastily summoned to the vice presidential suite in the Senate office building for lunch. Ostensibly the occasion was to introduce a new member of the busy Richard M. Nixon staff, a young, affable Los Angeles attorney named Robert Finch.

The following morning's papers were fairly studded with dispatches about how the vice president had decided to stand four-square with the President in favor of a balanced budget and strongly implying that we were not nearly so badly off in the space and missile races as some people, especially Democrats, were alleging.

Indeed one AP dispatch, by a reporter who had not even gone to the luncheon, said that Nixon "contends the U.S. is ahead of Russia in developing military missiles."

That was enough for Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington. One of several Democratic presidential hopefuls and something of a weapons expert in his own right, Symington rushed to the floor of the Senate with a statement challenging the vice president to prove his contention, warning that if he didn't, he Symington, would release percentage figures showing how much we lagged.

Right here the egg was laid. The vice president hadn't said that about missiles. But how was the vice president's office to issue a correction when technically he hadn't been quoted? The question arises of why the vice president, whose personal press relations have been most deft and skillful, thought these stories were pressing at this precise moment. One Nixon office explanation is that he had been so besieged with requests for background sessions that he simply called one on the spur of the moment.

Skeptics were quick to note however, that Gov. Rockefeller's New York inaugural speech, which read hauntingly like a nomination acceptance, had provoked wide and favorable comment, on top of which the vice president had received some unfavorable comment on his parliamentary tilt with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson on the filibuster, in which Nixon came off second best.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A LANDMARK OF THE SECOND Eisenhower Administration falls next Tuesday, Jan. 20, as the President moves into what are scheduled to be his final two years in office. It is the day on which Vice Pres. Nixon becomes suddenly eligible, if he should succeed during that two-year period, for a total of something approaching a decade in the White House.

The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution—the one Republicans and Dixiecrat southerners pushed through the 80th Congress to get even with the dead Franklin D. Roosevelt for winning election four times—forbids more than two terms.

But for a vice president who succeeds, the amendment spells out a variation. If he succeeds during the first two years of an elected President's term, he is entitled to serve just one full term thereafter in his own right. If he succeeds in the last two years, he is eligible to run and serve twice on his own.

Nixon is about to become a 10-year man, although the maximum term diminishes thereafter with each passing day.

Mr. Nixon also has a problem. It is the problem of how he shall conduct himself so that if he should not succeed in the next two years, he can best reach for the 1960 nomination as the selected choice of the Republican party.

* * *

WHEN HE TRIES TO GRAPPLE with this problem, he can fall into difficulties.

Ten days before the magic Jan. 20 date, for example, he staged a so-called "background" press conference at which he gave a group of invited reporters a set of views which he would allow them to "attribute authoritatively" to him, but on which he positively would not allow them to quote him directly.

The session backfired when a reporter who was not invited, trying to piece together a satisfactory "story" for a wire service, represented the vice president as believing that this country was ahead of the Soviet Union in missile development and production. It isn't, and Nixon doesn't believe it, but by the time the record was corrected the whole story of the "backgrounder" was exposed.

He may well have felt that it was necessary for him to obtain a favorable news play to counteract the effect of devastating stories about the rough handling he was compelled to endure from Senators Johnson of Texas and Russell of Georgia in the Senate fight over filibusters and rules.

He was supposed to play a key role in that fight. He did not emerge a hero, or even a very strong man.

* * *

IT WAS INTERESTING, at any rate, to observe that Nixon chose to put himself in his "backgrounder" into the role of a faithful champion of the Eisenhower approach to the problems of America.

He stood foursquare with the President, it was reported, on "spending" and the importance of budget-balancing. He agreed with the President that while we were behind the Soviet Union in missiles the lag was decreasing and that overall we were stronger than the Kremlin.

During the campaign he talked back almost rudely to the White House and Sec. Dulles about the right of those on the firing line to orate about foreign policy as an "issue."

Since then, however, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York has become a potential rival for the 1960 presidential nomination. In the event that Eisenhower serves out his full term, Nixon or any other aspirant would need all the White House backing he could get.

SECURITY IS MORE IMPORTANT than a balanced budget, the Senate Democratic whip in the new 86th Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana (left) and the Republican whip, Sen. Thomas Kuchel of California (right) agreed as they were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on 260 radio stations.

Consumer the Victim:

Magazine Exposes Sharp Credit Tricks

THE AMERICAN CONSUMER is being taken for a ride—through five major types of sharp practices in the field of consumer credit.

That conclusion is reached by Consumer Reports magazine, published by Consumers Union, a non-profit organization which tests brand-name products and analyzes consumer problems.

Here are the five principal malpractices in the field of installment selling which are taking a heavy toll of America's buying power:

1—"There are few limits to what a seller may levy for carrying charges," the magazine points out. While some states keep a limit of 25 percent true annual interest on consumer financing, most other states provide "no limit to interest rates that may be charged for loans disguised as sales. Interest charges as high as 150 percent for soft goods are not rare, and rates up to 90 percent on used cars have been frequently reported."

2—In all states, interest charges on consumer credit are often "misleadingly presented," For example, a credit charge quoted "only as 1.5 percent a month" could mean an interest rate anywhere from 18 percent to 36 percent, depending on how it is applied. "There is only one way to state carrying charges so that consumers can shop for the loan as well as the goods—and that is in terms of true annual interest," Consumer Reports says. "It is time to put an end to the ridiculous situation on the market today, in which a service (consumer credit) is sold not only at a price unknown to the buyer but through a sales pitch that can be deliberately misleading."

3—Extra charges for late payments on installment buying increasingly are being levied. The penalties vary widely—in some cases at the rate of 100 percent to 200 percent interest on the monthly sum that is over-due.

4—"Collection tactics are almost entirely uncontrolled" by any legislation, Consumer Reports says. Sometimes these tactics are "rough indeed and frequently illegal means are used."

5—In most states, when time payments are missed, the seller can repossess the article and "then sue for the balance owed as well."

How to Buy:

February Good Time For Shopping Sales

By Sidney Margolius

FEBRUARY IS A GOOD shopping month. Many stores have storewide sales. This is particularly the month to look for reduced prices in furniture, rugs, mattresses and women's coats and furs. You can, for example, save $10-$20 on a mattress in the February sales, in comparison to regular prices. The saving is all the more worthwhile because prices of mattresses have gone up this year.

Mattresses are a particular buying problem for moderate-income families. They often pay as much as $79.50 for those sold with such pseudo-medical names as "orthopedic" or "posture". Sometimes, our mail reveals, people are sadly disillusioned by the ordinary quality of such overpriced mattresses.

Here are suggestions for getting reasonable values in mattresses and other February buying opportunities:

MATTRESSES: Brand names mean little in mattresses. The same manufacturer may offer good value under one brand, mediocre under another. Best buys usually are the mattresses sold under their own brand names by leading retailers and mail-order catalogs. You pyramid this saving by shopping special sales, as in February bedding sales. The legitimate mattress sales offer true reductions of up to $10.

But you can't depend on a "discount" from a price tag attached to a mattress. This industry is notorious for the practice of labeling mattresses with exaggerated prices so retailers can offer what seems to be a reduction.

Another frequent trick of the mattress trade is "step-ups". A retailer may have three mattresses of basically the same quality and construction. But one or two will be covered in more attractive or decorative ticking. Although the mattresses are much the same, the prices will be stepped up $10, as $39.50, $49.50 and $59.50.

COATS, FURS: In genuine furs, mouton coats (made of mouton-processed lamb) are very close to the orlon-dynel price in current sales. Mouton jackets are available under $40; longer coats (36 and 40-inch lengths) under $85. These sales prices represent savings of about 25 percent from the early-season price. Despite its low price, mouton is one of the most durable and warmest furs.

Others that provide good serviceability at moderate and medium prices are let-out muskrat (under $200 for good quality in current sales) and sheared raccoon (under $300). Such long-haired furs provide both more warmth and longer wear than the delicate short-haired furs. It's better to buy a good grade of an inexpensive fur than a poor grade of a costly species.

In comparing values of the more moderate-price furs, look for quality factors, based on information from the Fur Information and Fashion Council, Better Business Bureaus and other expert sources.

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Over 40 Television Stations Carry 'Americans at Work'

Television stations are responding very favorably to the new AFL-CIO TV film series "Americans At Work." In the first few weeks since the announcement of the availability of the series over 40 stations have already scheduled the films for showing in their areas. About 100 more stations are currently viewing pilot films of the series and are expected to place their orders shortly.

Here is the current station lineup for "Americans At Work." The AFL-CIO News will list the additional stations as they schedule the series. Consult your local station for the starting date of the series.

CITY-STATE	STATION	DAY	TIME
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK	Sunday	1:45 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	XETV	Sunday	4:15 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KOA	Saturday	4:45 p.m.
St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN	Wednesday	10:30 a.m.
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Ft. Dodge, Ia.	KQTV	Sunday	6:15 p.m.
Sioux City, Ia.	KVTV	Monday	12:15 p.m.
Monroe, La.	KNOE	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ	Saturday	1:30 p.m.
Presque Isle, Me.	WAGM	Monday	1:30 p.m.
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP **	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Greenfield, Mass.	WRLP **	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Marquette, Mich.	WDMJ	Wednesday	3:00 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ	Sunday	11:15 p.m.
Saginaw, Mich.	WNEM	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN	Saturday	4:15 p.m.
Austin, Minn.	KMMT	Sunday	5:15 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD	Sunday	12:00 p.m.
Butte, Mont.	KXLF	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Helena, Mont.	KSLJ	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Glendive, Mont.	KXGN	Wednesday	6:00 p.m.
Las Vegas, Nev.	KLAS	Sunday	3:30 p.m.
Reno, Nev.	KOLO	Friday	5:30 p.m.
Utica, N. Y.	WKTV	Monday	5:15 p.m.
Rochester, N. Y.	WROC	Saturday	7:45 a.m.
Greenville, N. C.	WNCT	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Lock Haven, Pa.	WPBZ	Saturday	5:15 p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	Wednesday	1:15 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIIC	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Aberdeen, S. D.	KXAB	Friday	9:30 p.m.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO	Saturday	2:45 p.m.
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC	Saturday	4:00 p.m.
Hampton, Va.	WVEC	Monday	1:15 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WTVR	Saturday	4:45 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KOMO	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN	Saturday	1:00 p.m.
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF	Saturday	2:30 p.m.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WTAP	Tuesday	12:15 p.m.
La Crosse, Wis.	WKBT	Wednesday	4:30 p.m.

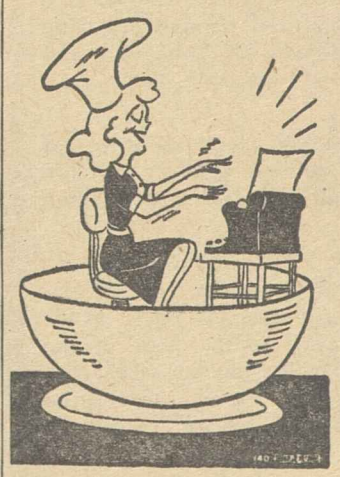
** Lebanon, New Hampshire, Channel 81
Claremont, New Hampshire, Channel 79

From Soup to Nonsense:

Plague of the Unwanted Book

By Jane Goodsell

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS I have been plagued by the problem of what to do when somebody insists on lending me a book that I do not want to read. I keep reading the etiquette columns in hopes that Emily Post or Amy Vanderbilt will someday tackle this problem of mine instead of giving me advice on where to place the butter plates at a formal dinner, and how to introduce a Supreme Court justice to a grand duke. But they never have, and I am now convinced that they never will. Probably because there is no solution to my problem.



When somebody presses a volume into your hands and says, "Take this home with you. It's fascinating and you simply must read it," there is no escape short of pleading total illiteracy. In my younger and more optimistic days, I used to hope that the book might possibly be one that I was dying to read, like the unexpurgated version of Lady Chatterley's Lover. Or even one that I had always intended to read someday, such as Anna Karenina.

Now I know better. I know that the books you are coerced into borrowing are the sort you couldn't plow through if you were trapped in a cave with only a candle and that book for company. Nobody ever insists that you borrow an exciting mystery or a hard-to-get best seller. Indeed, they practically insist that you sign over your life insurance as collateral before lending you a book you really want.

The books that people insist on your taking home have titles such as: Statistical Study of Tariff Policies; Principles of Organic Farming; Through the Ages with the Tse Tse Fly; The Theory of Dynamic Infallibility.

THESE BOOKS HAVE SEVERAL traits in common: microscopic print, no pictures and extensive footnotes, bibliography, graphs and charts. All of them deal exhaustively with a subject of no general interest whatsoever.

I have several theories on why people insist that other people borrow these books. One is that this is an easy way to get rid of books they don't want themselves. Another is the simple theory of revenge: the people who insist that I read these books have, themselves, been forced into reading them. The last—and probably most likely—theory is that the person who insists on lending you the book is actually passionately interested in it. Due to the fact that literature on early Egyptian chamber pots or the development of the doorknob has limited appeal, he has difficulty finding somebody with whom to discuss his passion.

SO YOU ARE ELECTED. Or maybe you aren't, but I am, being the sort of non-aggressive, indecisive person who is easily bullied. I do try to escape. I remonstrate that I have no time to read, that I have been spending the last 15 year trying to get through the Bobbsey Twin series, that my reading ability is at a fifth grade level, and that I never return borrowed books. All this to no avail. I am told to take it anyway, that there's no hurry, and to read the book when I find time.

Within two days I get a telephone call, asking whether I have gotten into it yet. Three days later I am queried on whether I have reached that simply fascinating tenth chapter. Two weeks later a waspish voice asks why I borrowed the book in the first place if I didn't intend to read it.

Organizing Leaders Report:

Climate Ripe for Reaching Workers

A marked improvement in the climate for trade union organizing was reported by 200 delegates attending a two-day organizing conference in Washington, according to AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

Top leaders of 75 AFL-CIO affiliates, including the presidents of 32 international unions, said this favorable attitude on the part of unorganized workers came in the face of massive anti-union campaigns being waged by big business and right-wing political groups.

The conference, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, placed particular stress on the need for organizing the nation's 14 million unorganized white collar workers and the 6 million production workers in the South who still lack union benefits.

Delegates devoted time to an analysis of the drive by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other right wing groups to organize their opposition to trade unionism through clinics, seminars and conferences to train management officials in techniques for blocking organizing drives.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the conference that the labor movement stands on the threshold of greater accomplishments. He urged the delegates to follow the example of the late Sam Gompers, president of the former AFL, who never faltered in his determination to keep organizing as the key goal of the trade union movement.

Gompers, Meany said, was so intensely dedicated to this principle that he always ended speeches to union groups with the fervent exhortation to "organize, organize, organize."

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said the fertile field for organizing is evidenced by the fact that members of trade unions are demonstrating an "unrest" in their quest for improved wages, hours and working conditions. He said that if this unrest is evident among union members who are protected better than the unorganized, it must be more acute among those with no union benefits at all.

Weaknesses Explored

Delegates explored areas of organizing weaknesses and the competition between AFL-CIO affiliates campaigning for recognition in the same plant. This trend, they noted, has abated in recent months and is reflected in the fewer number of representation elections in which two or more AFL-CIO unions are involved.

Representatives of the international unions called for even greater demonstrations of cooperation in order to get the organizing job done in the white collar field and in the South.

Livingston said the improved public attitude on trade unions was evidenced last November when phony "right-to-work" proposals were sharply repudiated by voters in five of the six states where the issue appeared on the ballot.

He cited recent statistics from the National Labor Relations Board showing that unions won 68 percent of all representation elections in the third quarter of 1958—highest point for any three-month period since the AFL-CIO merger.

Livingston said that the "peak of damage" caused by right-wing distortions of disclosures by the McClellan select Senate committee "has now passed." He said the vigorous anti-corruption moves by the AFL-CIO, coupled with mergers of most state and local central labor bodies, helped restore public confidence in "the integrity, unity and cooperation" of the labor movement.

Union Tells Story In Radio Series

New York — Building Service Employes Local 32B is preparing for its 25th anniversary celebration on Apr. 18 by presenting a series of radio programs highlighting the union's activities and achievements in the first quarter-century of its existence.

The 15-minute programs are being broadcast over Station WABC, New York, at 6 p. m. on Sundays. Each features a brief dramatic story, built around a news broadcast format, dealing with some major activity or benefit of the local.

The programs are designed to remind the 37,000 members of their union's birthday, and to acquaint the community with the union's role in representing its members and the integral part it plays in the city's life.

WORKER EDUCATION PROBLEMS are discussed by (left to right) Pres. Carl Megel of the Teachers, Executive Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles of the Canadian Labor Congress and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler before a luncheon during the U.S.-Canadian labor education conference in Washington. Schnitzler and Knowles spoke at the luncheon, over which Megel presided.

School System Needs 'Overhaul,' Meany Tells Labor Educators

(Continued from Page 1)

perative need for federal enforcement of school desegregation so that all children may have equal educational opportunities.

Local 'Tax Well' Dry

"There is no point in further talk of meeting this problem at the school district level, or even the community or state level," he said of school construction. "Their tax well has run dry.

"The responsibility of rebuilding our school plant to regain the advantage we have lost to Soviet Russia is not a local problem. It is not a state problem. It is clearly a national challenge and we can meet it only at the national level."

He said there is only one way of "effectively ending" the crisis posed by the shortage of qualified teachers, and that is "to establish higher salary levels . . . a move that is long overdue.

"Here again our federal government must assume the responsibility for action because we can look to no other source to assume the financial burden," he added.

The difficulties growing out of desegregating the schools, he said, make for a "waste of time and human resources" that "cannot be tolerated by American parents any more than by their government."

"The time has come for federal authorities to bring about compliance with law and order and to accord Negro children their right to equal educational opportunity," he said.

Meany also touched on the need for improved vocational education and federal college scholarships, which Schnitzler emphasized in his talk.

"All these programs, of course, will cost a great deal," Meany said. "There is no getting away from it —somehow or other, now and in the years to come, we are going to have to raise much more money and spend much more money for education."

U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick recounted some of the "human interest sidelights" observed by the 10-man official U.S. educational mission to Russia, which he headed. He said the delegation found the people friendly, fun-loving, hospitable and convinced that their country is the only real democracy.

Meany, who followed him, joined with him in warning that the Communist government of Russia could quickly turn the people into a war machine. Meany added a grim warning that the goal of the Soviet system, when it feels strong enough, is the destruction of capitalism and the conquering of this country.

Vocational Training Vital

Schnitzler called on the public, including labor and management, to give the government a "hot-foot" to improve vocational training—in which the unions have pioneered—in order to meet the changing demands for skills growing out of automation and atomic energy.

"So far as the states and communities are concerned," he said, "vocational education has always been treated as the step-child of the school system. The federal government, aside from maintaining a small bureau in the Labor Dept. for continuing studies of apprenticeship training, has done almost nothing to build up and revitalize this vital branch of industrial education. Now we have to make up for lost ground."

In demanding many more federal college scholarships in both scientific fields and the arts and humanities, Schnitzler decried the failure of all qualified students to receive college education as a "tremendous waste of talent" which "constitutes a shameful blot on our way of life."

"We cannot continue to underdevelop the best brains of half of each new generation without digging our own grave as a nation," he warned, "without imperiling the whole future of the free way of life. . . . We call for an immediate end to this wasteful, casual, suicidal policy of government indifference."

CLC Executive Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles, also a luncheon speaker, called on the delegates to adopt a three-point program to make worker education more effective.

He urged a re-dedication of those already in the field because "the demands of our times call for greater interest and activity" in labor education; an intensification and extension of labor education among union members on the ground that they "must be more than card carriers and must know the score"; and a search for a solution to the "real task in remaking society" by "finding a balance between collective activities and the preservation of individual freedom."

AT A VICTORY celebration in Salt Lake City, Utah's Democratic Sen.-Elect Frank E. Moss (left) pins a COPE award on Electa Clark, a member of the Ladies Garment Workers who headed women's activities in the election campaign for the state AFL-CIO. Joining in the ceremony are State COPE Dir. Howard Pace, State AFL-CIO Pres. LaMar Gulbransen and David S. King (D), newly-elected congressman from Utah's 2d Dist.

Butchers Give Fair Dealing Vow

Chicago—Two top officers of the Meat Cutters invited employers to join in a New Year's pledge to work towards greater labor-management understanding in the meat industry.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman declared in an editorial in The Butcher Workman:

"We promise every employer that we will give careful attention and real understanding to his problems. We will fight hard and militantly in the interests of our members, and we will deal fairly and understandingly with the employer who sits on the opposite side of the bargaining table."

Lloyd and Gorman called on management to abandon "violent antagonism" to unions.

Steel Union Plans Lakes Ship Pact

Cleveland, O.—A Steelworkers' negotiating committee held a week-long meeting here to chart new contract demands for 3,000 unlicensed seamen on Great Lakes ore boats.

The present contract between USWA's Great Lakes Seamen's Local 5000 and 10 leading steamship lines expires June 30.

The committee also discussed legislative proposals to be submitted to the Ohio General Assembly calling for jobless pay and supplemental unemployment benefits for lake seamen idled during the winter months. They are now denied such benefits under Ohio law.

Union Delegates Named To University Board

Cincinnati, O.—James P. Walsh, a member of Theatrical Stage Employes Local 754 and its delegate to the Central Labor Union, has been appointed to a nine-year term on the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati by Mayor Donald Clancy. His nomination has been approved by the City Council.

The Old Whitewash Act

'New Tactics of Deceit'

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits Change In Name of 'R-T-W' Group

"Right-to-work" front groups are changing their names in what Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has charged are "new tactics of trickery and deceit" to push anti-labor measures through state legislatures.

Mrs. Roosevelt, co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, said the change in name for these organizations reflects the overwhelming defeat of compulsory open shop propositions in five of the six states where the issue appeared on the ballot in the November election.

Most recent resort to this device, she said, is in New Mexico where the Citizens Right-to-Work Committee announced it was changing its name to the "Educational Committee for Voluntary Union Membership." The Albuquerque, N. M. Tribune quoted "work" committee Director Cecil Black as saying the change occurred because "the people were confused by the title . . . and the new name fits better."

"By changing the name of their committee," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "the New Mexico 'right-to-work' promoters have repudiated their own fraudulent label. These reactionary groups are now attempting to get away from their rejected 'right-to-work' slogan by hiding behind an equally phony label."

Denouncing compulsory open-shop proponents as "front-men for the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce," the former first lady said their objective remains unchanged.

"They seek passage of state legislation to destroy collective bargaining and the job security of the union shop made possible for America's working people by the federal Taft-Hartley Act. Their aim is to lower wages and return workers to the sweatshop conditions of a half century ago," she declared.

"Work" forces were rebuffed last November when the compulsory open-shop proposal was resoundingly defeated in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington. The measure carried only in Kansas.

Of Black's assertion that his renamed committee would "fight for voluntary union membership" under a proposed amendment to the state constitution, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"When Mr. Black speaks of 'voluntary unionism' he in reality means that he is trying to foist off a compulsory act on the working people of New Mexico that would rob them of good wages and fair working conditions.

"There is nothing 'voluntary' about Mr. Black's proposal. Behind the mask of his committee's new name, he seeks to destroy the democratic right of employers and employes to agree on trade union representation by majority vote, and to shackle New Mexico with a backward compulsory open shop.

"This is the usual chicanery of the 'right-to-work' promoters, to use words which mean one thing to hide their true and evil intent."

USWA Broadcasts Cite Contract Goals

Pittsburgh—Songs by Phil Regan, the widely known "Singing Cop," have been combined with fact in a radio program aimed at preparing members of the Steelworkers and the public at large for the union's campaign for improvements in contracts that expire June 30.

The USWA has available for sponsorships by its districts and locals a 15-minute weekly program which features the radio, recording and movie songster and also explains the union's program, its goals for the future and its role in community, state and national life.

The union said arrangements are being made to extend the program over 26 weeks.

GE Employes Ask Ford To Help Save N.J. Plant

Bloomfield, N. J.—In a move born of desperation, employes of the General Electric Co. whose jobs are doomed when the plant here is closed forever on Apr. 1 have asked Henry Ford II for help.

Ford is not only head of the Ford Motor Co. but also is a director of GE. It was in this latter role that he was appealed to by Pres. Charles Ziegler of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 442 for assistance in saving the jobs of nearly 700 employes—the survivors of a work force that numbered 2,200 a few years ago.

The plant then turned out air conditioning equipment. The company decided to move it to Tyler, Tex., to tap an area where labor is less strongly organized. It disregarded the economic tragedy the shift would visit upon this northern New Jersey community. Employment has dropped steadily, with closing scheduled for Apr. 1.

Ziegler pointed out to Ford that despite appeals from clergymen and other civic leaders, Chairman Ralph Cordiner of the GE board has refused to meet with Bloomfield community representatives hopeful of persuading him to change his mind about the move to Tyler.

He noted that 350 of the workers who still have jobs have from 25 to 48 years of faithful service with GE, that the overall average length of service is 10 years, and that 90 percent of the present employes are over 40 years of age and thus would find new jobs difficult to find.

In addition, Ziegler advised Ford that Northern New Jersey is a critical labor surplus area and that there just aren't many jobs.

Established in 1892

The Bloomfield plant, established in 1892, was one of GE's first locations, Ziegler recalled for Ford's benefit. The work force has always been industrious and efficient, and even now is exceeding its production quota by 25 percent.

With more than 1,300 workers already permanently laid off, the effect on Bloomfield's economy has been disastrous, Ziegler said in his appeal.

"Seven businessmen near the plant have been forced to close their doors," he said. "The remaining merchants are in a perilous financial situation and many will be forced to the wall if there is a complete shut-down. . . . If this close-down goes through, it will virtually ruin the lives of 700 families and drive many merchants into bankruptcy."

Ziegler also told Ford that the closing announcement has resulted in "resentment from the citizens and is doing irreparable damage to GE's reputation in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area."

Hoffa Cancels Convention to Oust Monitors

Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa has officially canceled the call for a special union convention in March which, he had stated earlier, was intended to "get rid of the monitors" named by a federal court last January to supervise affairs of the union.

Meanwhile, U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts postponed action on a request that he sign a formal order spelling out sweeping authority for the Board of Monitors to compel reforms in the elections, accounting and trusteeship procedures of the international and its locals and to compel union trials looking toward the expulsion of powerful Hoffa lieutenants.

Letts postponed action when attorneys for New York Local 277 asked the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington to override an earlier ruling by the district court generally upholding the monitors' power. The appellate court on Jan. 14 rejected a Local 277 request that it convene a full nine-member session to act on the petition.

Harry Clark Dies; Labor Attorney

Kansas City, Mo.—Harry Clark, widely known labor lawyer, collapsed of a heart attack in his office and died a few hours before he was to attend a meeting of the School Board, of which he was a member, at which he was due to be elected president. He was 59.

He had been active in the labor legal field since 1934, when the Auto Workers and later the Steelworkers began organizing in the Kansas City area. As counsel for the former Kansas State Industrial Union Council, he handled court actions which ended with most provisions of that state's notorious Labor Control Act of the mid-1930s declared unconstitutional.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, he is survived by his widow and a sister. More than 3,000 persons, including AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston, attended funeral services here. Burial was in California.

Stars to Plug 'Live' Music Drive in N.Y.

New York—A $75,000 newspaper, radio and television campaign in which Judy Holliday, Jimmie Durante and Jackie Gleason are participating has been launched by Musicians Local 802 as part of its drive to create more employment by reminding people of what they miss when they don't listen to "live" music.

Pres. Al Manuti described the campaign, which is running for five weeks, as the first major step in an expanded program of public relations and "live" music promotion.

Durante and Gleason have each made six filmed "spots" which will be used a total of 33 times on WCBS-TV, WRCA-TV, WABC-TV and WOR-TV for evening showings which it is estimated will reach a cumulative total of more than 20 million viewers.

Miss Holliday has made six radio "spots" which are being used among 134 spot announcements on Radio Stations WABC, WBNX, WCBS, WHOM, WOR, WOV, WQXR, WRCA and WEVD.

In addition, advertising is being used in daily and weekly newspapers, including the foreign language press, with combined one-edition circulations of 6.1 million.

"We want to remind people," Manuti said, "of the things they're missing—at concerts, hotels, restaurants, theaters, night clubs, parties, benefits and dinners—if the special ingredient is missing. We want them to want music played just for them."

Chemical Unions Take 'First Step' in Merger

Cleveland—Announcement of a successful "first step" in merger talks between the Chemical Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers was made by the presidents of the two unions following a meeting of a joint merger constitutional committee here.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight and ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell reported that during two days of discussion the committee reviewed "the differences and the similarities in the organizational structures" of the two unions.

"We also exchanged ideas as to what possible constitutional structures would best serve the needs of a merged organization," they continued.

"As a result of our talks, we are now proceeding to draw up a number of written proposals which will be studied at a later meeting of our committee. We have every confidence that ultimately we will be able to provide our joint merger committee with concrete comprehensive plans for their consideration and debate."

Talks on possible unity of the two unions have been under way for some time and were approved by the respective conventions last year. Under the schedule, the work of the merger constitution committee will be presented to the full merger committee at a meeting this spring.

If the full committee accepts a merger plan, the results will be voted on by the next conventions of the respective unions.

The merger constitution committee, in addition to the two union presidents, is composed of Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer and Vice Presidents Gordon McIlwain and Joseph J. Donovan of ICWU, and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick and Vice Presidents Ben Shafer and Elwood Swisher of OCAW.

A UNION MEMBER and his wife who care for six homeless children have been named "Foster Parents of the Year" in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Rondoni, a childless couple who love children, have cared for as many as nine children at one time. Rondoni is a motion picture projectionist and a member of Local 162 of the Stage Employes

For Trains and Planes:

Mitchell Opposes Forced Arbitration

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell declared himself "definitely opposed" to revision of the Railway Labor Act to provide "compulsory arbitration" to prevent strikes in the air transport and rail industries.

Speaking at the first annual safety awards dinner of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen in Washington's Hamilton Hotel, Mitchell said the imposition of compulsory arbitration, as recommended by some "impatient critics," would lead to "government domination" of labor-management relations.

Several hundred government, industry and labor leaders, including more than a score of members of the new 86th Congress, saw the BLFE honor John T. Matthews of Schiller Park, Ill., as its "Locomotive Fireman of 1958."

Wearing a brace because of a back injury sustained when an Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad locomotive rammed a nursery school bus in a Chicago suburb last Dec. 4, Matthews received a special trophy and a $500 award for having saved the lives of 10 of the children.

Although hurt himself, Matthews was able to flag down an approaching train so that it stopped short of the mangled bus in which the children and their driver were trapped.

Looks for Pressure

Mitchell, who announced he was calling in labor and management representatives for consultation on possible changes in the Railway Labor Act, said he anticipated pressure for compulsory arbitration from some quarters because of "the disregard for the recommendations of the President's Fact Finding Board" in recent airlines disputes.

Declaring that the talk about compulsion raises "grave questions," the secretary said that countries which have tried it have discovered an "apparently irresistible habit of government to cover a much wider field than was at first intended."

What started out as "arbitration of a few private matters," he said, ended up as "government domination of many other private matters."

"I am definitely opposed to that trend in labor relations," Mitchell said.

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert, praising the heroism of the locomotive fireman being honored, said that throughout its more than 85-year history the brotherhood "has fostered safety legislation programs so that men in engine and train service could toil with some degree of assurance that they were relatively free from the hazard of receiving bodily injury."

Union Safety Roll Stressed

The same interest in safety, he said, has been manifested by every other rail labor union. The safety regulations and devices now in standard use on American and Canadian railroads, Gilbert said, "are there because of the insistence and foresight of rail labor."

Although rail safety "should be a combined effort of labor and management," the BLFE president said, the railroads have consistently opposed rather than cooperated in this field.

"Labor and management are not in agreement on a safety program or what real safety entails and requires," he continued. "We can't even get together on the appointment of committees to study rail safety.

"The Railway Labor Executives' Association proposed, more than two year ago, that a joint labor-management safety committee be set up. The railroad representatives continually procrastinated until, after a two-year wait, labor went ahead with its own committee."

FIRST ANNUAL SAFETY AWARD of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen went to John T. Matthews (center) of Schiller Park, Ill., who saved the lives of 10 nursery school children and their bus driver—but the BLFE's $500 check ended up in Mrs. Matthews' hands. Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell is shown bypassing the union's first "Locomotive Fireman of the Year" to present the check to the railroader's wife.

Brown Asks $1.25 Wage In California

Sacramento—California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown proposed a $1.25 an hour state minimum wage, improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation and a state fair employment practices law in his inaugural speech here.

Addressing a joint session of the state legislature—controlled by the Democrats for the first time in 69 years—Brown outlined a program which he described as "responsible liberalism."

Brown, who swamped former GOP Sen. William F. Knowland in a gubernatorial race in which so-called "right-to-work" was a key issue, called on the legislature to move forward in a "new and objective atmosphere to strengthen the integrity of the collective bargaining power."

He said he will send a special message to the legislature which will include these recommendations for labor legislation.

- Procedures for workers in intrastate commerce to choose collective bargaining representatives.
- Legislation specifically outlawing bribes to union officials.
- "Safeguards" concerning union meetings and elections, including provisions for recall of officers for misconduct.
- Prohibit loans by unions to their officers and requiring union officers and management consultants to file financial statements.
- Legislation governing the relationship between a local union and its parent organization.

Brown said "such laws would be safeguards against the irresponsible minority whose conduct damages all of labor." He warned, however, that "there must be no punitive measures against free and responsible unions, which have brought untold progress to our state."

Brown did not spell out his proposals for higher unemployment benefits. He pointed out that families can not meet basic needs on the present $40 weekly maximum, adding "the level of unemployment insurance benefits clearly should be raised."

In other areas, Brown asked the legislature to provide more classrooms and higher pay for teachers, abolish cross-filing in primary campaigns and provide for the appointment of a "consumers' advocate" to advance the interests of consumers.

Ike's Still for 'Economy;' Revives '31 Committee

Pres. Eisenhower is planning to name a new committee to set long range goals to which the nation can aspire, but for 1959 his program will revolve around the concept of a balanced budget and sharp limitations on expenditures.

That's the general theme of the President's seventh State of the Union message delivered to a joint session of the heavily Democratic 86th Congress.

Congressional Republicans, recovering from sharp fights in both the House and Senate over party leadership posts, hailed the message as new evidence of the President's "vision" and "resolution" to lead the nation in the final two years of his term of office.

Democrats generally reacted with an "it's just-another speech" approach, questioned the balanced budget theme and said they would wait to see the program spelled out in the upcoming Budget Message the President's Economic Report and a series of special messages.

The President's announcement that he will set up a new committee to chart the nation's goals and long term guidelines would update and supplement, he said the "monumental work of the Committee on Recent Social Trends" appointed by the last Republican president, Herbert Hoover, in 1931 in the depths of a severe depression.

The committee was generally lost track of when Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's vigorous New Deal program went into action to pull the nation out of its economic hole.

Democrats indicated that while a set of long-range goals would be of some value, the immediate problem was an action program from the White House to help complete the economic recovery from the recession of 1957-58 and shore up the nation's military strength in face of new Soviet advances.

The AFL-CIO has called on the new Congress to take bold steps to give the people what they voted for in the areas of social welfare, national defense and labor legislation.

The President took some note of these areas in his message. He told the joint session he would:

- Submit a balanced budget for the 1960 fiscal year, previously announced as calling for $77 billion in expenditures.
- Propose revisions in the tax structure "to remove inequities and enhance incentives."
- Request authorization to veto specific items in money bills, ostensibly to help him keep "spending" under control.
- Seek to "reduce federal operations in areas where private enterprise can do the job" by asking legislation for greater flexibility in extending federal credit.
- Submit a specific message for more effective use of federal funds in the farm program.
- Propose labor-management legislative recommendations apparently similar to the Administration's program in 1958 in opposition to the Kennedy-Ives bill, which the President had termed "half-hearted."
- Ask Congress to strengthen civil rights legislation.

On defense expenditures, the President told Congress his budget would "avoid useless expenditures which, in the name of security, might tend to undermine the economy and, therefore, the nation's safety."

His balanced budget for fiscal 1960, along with some of the above proposals on fiscal expenditures, will "minimize" the danger of inflation and keep the economy "sound and expanding," he said.

In the economic area the President maintained that the "recession is fading into history." His message made no mention of the 4 million unemployed.

To "create an environment of price stability for economic growth" he proposed to amend the Employment Act of 1946 "to make it clear that government intends to use all appropriate means to protect the buying power of the dollar," and to seek further information on prices, wages and productivity.

Labor Bill Struggle Looms in Congress

(*Continued from Page* 1)

posals nor Goldwater's in the past have included restrictions on management efforts to disrupt the guaranteed rights of free organization of workers and collective bargaining.

Eisenhower in his State of the Union message did not include among his general statements on labor legislation any language that seemed designed to discourage the spending of management funds for disruptive anti-labor tactics of the type exposed by hearings of the McClellan special Senate committee.

The Kennedy-Ives bill would have required management to file public reports on sums above $5,000 spent to "influence or affect employes in the exercise" of their organizing and bargaining rights.

The President simply said that his special message would include proposals designed:

"To safeguard workers' funds in union treasuries against misuse of any kind whatsoever;

"To protect the rights and freedoms of individual union members, including the basic right to free and secret elections of officers;

"To advance true and responsible collective bargaining;

"To protect the public and innocent third parties from unfair and coercive practices such as boycotting and blackmail picketing."

Kennedy said that he had asked a nine-member panel of experts in labor law to draft recommendations for general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act for consideration by his subcommittee after a bill along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives measure is reported.

Public members, he said, would be Archibald Cox, Harvard law professor; David L. Cole, labor mediator; Charles O. Gregory, University of Virginia law professor; Russell Smith, University of Michigan Law School; and W. Willard Wirtz, Northwestern University law professor and former chairman of the World War II War Labor Board.

Two representatives of labor, he said, would be Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO, and Louis Sherman, counsel for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Management panelists would be Gerard Reilly and Guy Farmer, both former members of the National Labor Relations Board. Reilly was deeply involved in the drafting of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1957.

New Senate Labor Committee members named by the Democrats are Senators Joseph Clark (Pa.), Harrison Williams (N. J.) and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.).

The Democratic margin on the House Labor Committee was raised to 20 to 10 over Republican members.

Wage-Hour Pageant Recording Available

A tape recording of the pageant which highlighted the recent 20th anniversary observance of the wage-hour law can be purchased for $7.50 from Sound Studios, 306 6th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Helen Gahagan Douglas narrated the documentary pageant, "Test of our Progress." Joe Glazer, folk singer and educational director of the Rubber Workers, and a cast from Catholic University dramatized the fight against child labor and sweatshops. The pageant was presented at a joint program of the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League.

Catholic Council Names Speakers

Chicago—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) will open the 1959 John A. Ryan Forum series of the Catholic Council on Working Life with a talk on "A New Senator Looks at Economic Justice," Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has announced.

Keenan, chairman of a 70-man committee of union officials which assists the Catholic Council in sponsoring the forum, said the first session will be held Jan. 30 in the Morrison Hotel.

Other speakers in the series include Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, president of the United Nations General Assembly, who on Feb. 18 will analyze the issues in Asia and Africa; and Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, whose topic on Mar. 13 will be "Are We Losing the Fight Against Segregation?"

On Apr. 24 Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, and Edward L. Cushman, vice president in charge of labor relations for the Rambler-American Motors Corp., will discuss the former's proposal for a national labor-management assembly.

'Enemies of Freedom'

Meany Hits Soviets, Urges Firm Policy

"A living demonstration" that mankind can achieve far more for itself "through democracy than through despotism" is essential to the continuing fight against Communist tyranny, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Unlike naziism, communism "hides behind a humanitarian cover" and is harder to defeat because it "pretends to be the champion of labor," Meany warned, adding:

"The Mikoyans (Soviet Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan) are harder to fight than the Goerings, but they are none the less our enemies, because they are the enemies of all freedom and human decency."

Meany's warning came at a two-day conference on "Labor and Science in a Changing World" sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Test of Foreign Policy

In analyzing the nature of the Communist threat to the free world in a period of astounding advances in science and technology Meany noted that despite all shortcomings one may find in American foreign policy, the United States is the balancing wheel today of world peace. The acid test of the soundness of any American foreign policy is "does it strengthen or weaken the non-Communist world?"

With the Communists in possession of enormous power of destruction, the AFL-CIO president said, "we must be prepared to suffer many years of world tension. This tension is distressing, but it is still preferable to war or to submission to Soviet tyranny."

While the U.S. must do everything to remain at peace, Meany declared, " we must recognize the nature of the Soviet opposition. We cannot hide our heads in the sand; we cannot escape the determination of communism to dominate the entire world."

Referring to the visit to the United States of Mikoyan, Meany stressed that in 1956 this "old-time Stalinite" was used to convey a message of truce "under which the Hungarians were lured from their fight and their leaders, under a flag of truce, taken away to be subsequently murdered . . . And the particular gentleman, the old-time Stalinite who carried the banner of truce and then perpetrated the greatest double-cross in modern civilized history against the Hungarian people—that's Mikoyan—is jumping around this country today."

Labor can contribute to establishing and maintaining world peace by having "the greatest number of people share the benefits which modern science can bring to life," Meany said. "Labor has the greatest stake in atomic power being used solely for the pursuits of peace."

"We of labor," he continued, "indict communism because it robs the people living under it of all human freedom and the possibility to share equitably and adequately in the benefits of technical progress behind the iron curtain."

The most vital interest of American labor, the AFL-CIO president added, is to have the workers in the economically underdeveloped countries of the world "enjoy a rising standard of living, better pay, better hours, more leisure, health and culture."

Our best answer to the Communist challenge, he said," is constantly to humanize our society, improve our free way of life and make it invulnerable in every way to Communist subversion and assault."

U.S. Responsibility Stressed

Reliance on conferences and on the terrible destructiveness of the atom bomb to prevent war, said Meany "is a repudiation of the responsibility that all Americans must have for the protection of future generations and for the preservation of freedom."

He added:

"Our number one objective is to use our influence in shaping a foreign policy that will always leave the door open for peace but at the same time present an America strong enough to defend this way of life from aggression of any kind."

FIRST PATIENT to try out one of two orthopedic buses donated to the American Red Cross by the William Green Memorial Fund is wheeled up the vehicle's special ramp by a Red Cross aide. Looking on at special ceremonies at Red Cross Washington, D. C., chapter headquarters are (left to right) Joseph Rodell, Red Cross labor liaison to AFL-CIO Community Service Activities; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. George Meany; and ARC's DC Chapter Chairman Charles S. Dewey.

AFL-CIO Donates 2 Special Buses For Handicapped to Red Cross

Two special orthopedic buses, designed to transport physically handicapped children and adults, were presented by the AFL-CIO to the American Red Cross.

Purchase of the vehicles was financed by a special grant of nearly $13,000 from the William Green Memorial Fund, established to perpetuate the memory of the late president of the former AFL.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented the two buses to Charles S. Dewey, chairman of the District of Columbia Red Cross chapter, and Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, ARC's national president, at special ceremonies at the D. C. chapter headquarters.

In making the presentation Meany said the purpose of the William Green fund was to "do things to help people." He said that it has given out more than $1 million in grants for special projects since it was established, adding: "I can think of no more worthy purpose than this."

Dewey, expressing the chapter's deep appreciation for the gift from the trade union movement, said the buses would help eliminate a long-standing problem of transporting handicapped children and adults to and from clinics. Even with volunteer help in the motor corps, he said, these cases could not be handled properly by private cars.

Assigned to the Washington, D. C. area, the orthopedic buses will be used to carry crippled children and patients from military and veterans' hospitals in and around the nation's capital to sporting events and other special affairs.

The vehicles were built by members of the Auto Workers and were designed to Red Cross specifications to permit the transportation of patients in comfort and safety. They are heated and air conditioned to make possible their maximum use regardless of weather.

Each vehicle can handle 15 patients, and is equipped with a ramp to facilitate loading and unloading wheelchair patients, plus special seats with safety belts for other handicapped patients.

Presentation of the buses was part of a continuing program of labor-Red Cross cooperation.

Recently the AFL-CIO presented the ARC's disaster services with four mobile canteens which have seen service already in areas hard-hit by floods, hurricanes and tornadoes.

1-17-59

Defense Contract Apprenticeship Programs Demanded by Hayes

Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists called on the Defense Dept. to require its contractors to train apprentices instead of "pirating skilled workers from other industries."

Hayes, addressing the closing session of a labor and science conference in Washington sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., warned that Russia is outpacing the United States in training technicians and skilled workers.

While Russia is expanding its pool of skilled workers, the United States is "currently running up a deficit of 150,000 workers a year," Hayes told the conference.

Annual Deficit

He said 250,000 skilled workers die or retire each year and "we are replacing only 100,000 of them through apprenticeships, formal on-the-job training and immigration."

Hayes singled out the aircraft industry as a major offender which is "doing nothing to replenish the nation's pool of skilled manpower."

He said most aircraft plants have no programs for training apprentices. Neither the Machinists nor the Auto Workers, he charged, was able to get the industry to agree to apprenticeship training programs in contract negotiations.

"Management was simply not interested in foregoing a few dollars of immediate profit now in order to insure an adequate supply of skilled workers in the future," Hayes declared.

The conference heard Paul G. Hoffman, director of the United Nations special fund for underdeveloped nations, warn that "the world can not move toward peace unless the people of these underdeveloped nations have a solid basis for hope of progress toward a better life."

New Agency Proposed

Hoffman, former chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corp. and former Marshall Plan administrator, proposed establishment of "a new multi-national lending agency" to finance long-term loans for development purposes. He said foreign aid can have lasting success only when it leaves the recipient nation "genuinely independent."

"Friendships and alliances which can be bought with dollars are not trustworthy," he declared.

Practical problems of organizing scientific and professional workers were discussed by a panel of five union officials.

Four of the speakers—Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers; Caesar Guazzo, salary division chairman of Dist. 4, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Research Dir. Sylvia Gottlieb of the Communications Workers, and Pres. Joseph Amann of the unaffiliated Engineers & Scientists of America—discussed special problems of professional workers.

Factors Listed

The importance of status, provision for professional development and advanced training, and democracy on the job were among the factors cited.

A fifth panelist, John J. Pastin, director of the Steelworkers' Office and Technical Dept., said that professionals were not basically different from other workers. He suggested that unions go out and organize — instead of analyzing—technical and professional workers.

Union Registration Drive Starts Early

San Francisco — Unions here are off to an early start in carrying out a New Year's resolution of the San Francisco Labor Council—to have every union member a registered voter.

The council called on local unions to have their officers and staff become deputy registrars to make it easier for union members to register. The council's office will be used, as it was during the 1958 campaign, to check the registration status of members of affiliated unions.

Council Sec. George W. Johns declared: "As we learned last year, it is this sort of effort that spells success in achieving the legislative and political goals that are in the best interest of working people."

World Price Hikes Offset Wage Rises

Geneva—Price increases throughout the world during the year ending last June, though lower than in the previous two years, were high enough to wipe out most of the wage gains made by workers in practically all countries, according to the 1958 Year Book of Labor Statistics published annually by the Intl. Labor Organization.

This is one of a large collection of interesting facts, based on official government figures, in this year's version of the annual ILO publication. The volume is available in English, French and Spanish.

The yearbook also discloses that whereas most countries showed higher employment in mid-1958 than a year earlier, the United States was an exception. It shows too that manufacturing employment in this country has been consistently lower since 1953, whereas it has been consistently higher in Europe and Oceania.

One of the odd facts revealed in the Year Book is that a larger proportion of men over 65 continues to work in the United States than in France, Germany, Italy or Great Britain—even though the ratio has been dropping in recent years and the percentage of older women working has been rising.

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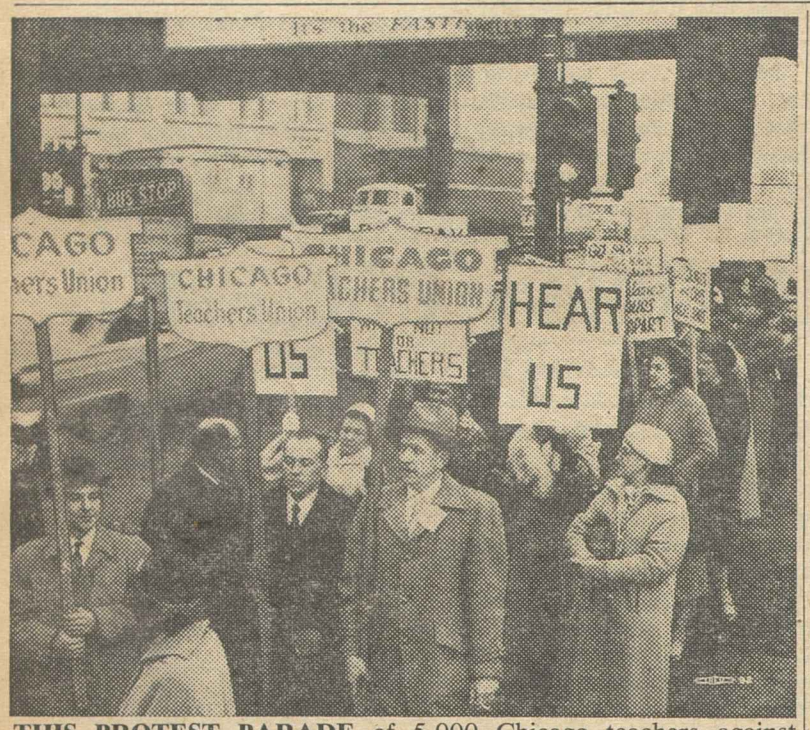
New Kennedy Bill Speeds Action on Corruption Issue



THIS PROTEST PARADE of 5,000 Chicago teachers against inadequate pay scales stretched nine blocks long. Leading the march were Pres. John Fewkes and Treas. Joseph F. Ewald of American Federation of Teachers Local 1. Ewald is assistant principal at Chicago's Harrison High School. (See Story, Page 3.)

Ike's Estimates Challenged:

Budget Cuts Peril Social Programs

By Saul Miller

Pres. Eisenhower has combined a highly optimistic prediction of an economic boom with elimination or severe curtailment of vital social and welfare programs in a precariously "balanced" budget of $77 billion for fiscal 1960.

The translation of the President's program for the final two years of his Administration into the hard facts and figures of a national budget came under immediate attack from the heavily Democratic 86th Congress as "impractical" and political in intent.

The new budget, covering the period from July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960, is presented as $3.9 billion less than the record budget estimates for fiscal 1959 but most of the cuts come from automatic reductions, on non-recurring costs. The fiscal 1959 year ending June 30, 1959 is expected to produce a deficit in the neighborhood of $12.9 billion.

The President told Congress in his Budget Message and his Economic Report that the outlook for fiscal 1960 indicates a boom economy with profits and personal income increasing to the tune of an additional $9 billion in tax revenues at the present rates of taxation.

He based his anticipated recovery of revenues from $68 billion in the current year to $77 billion in fiscal 1960 on experience after the 1953-54 recession, when corporate and personal tax revenues jumped about $8 billion.

"With similar forces of economic recovery at work today," the President said, "I have confidence that

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Congress to Act Soon on Major Bills

Democrats and Republicans on both sides of Capitol Hill completed committee assignments in a major reshuffling which saw the House and Senate Labor committees take on a more liberal look, while the all-important House Rules Committee drifted deeper into conservatism.

With the organizational work completed, Democratic leaders began to press hard for prompt committee reports on key measures.

Housing appeared to have top priority. The Senate's Banking Committee prepared to hold hearings on several measures, including bills offered by Senators John

(*Continued on Page* 10)

Eisenhower 'Nostrums':

Labor Tags Policy 'Stagnation Road'

The economic "nostrums" contained in Pres. Eisenhower's Budget and Economic messages are a "sure-fire prescription for stagnation," the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee declared in statement analyzing the two reports to Congress.

The committee statement said that the President's Economic Report "ignores" the "most immediate national economic problem, the continuing high level of unemployment," sets no "economic goals" for the nation to follow and "tries to blame unions and union-won wage increases for rising prices."

In his Budget Message, the statement continues, the President "has placed the economic cart before the economic horse. America can balance the nation's budget only by getting idle men and idle machines back to work, by creating an economy to meet unfilled human needs, by strengthening our defenses and aiding the under-developed nations to raise their living standards in a fight against world communism."

Ignores Major Causes

The committee, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, declared that the attempt to blame union-won wage increases for rising prices is based on an analysis that completely overlooks the major causes for price increases.

The committee added:

"Any impartial review of wage and price developments since World War II would objectively demonstrate the value of union-won wage increases as a necessary support to a high level of economic activity . . . the degree to which union-won wage increases have been responsible for price increases is infinitesimal."

In the unemployment area, the statement noted that the Economic Report gives practically no consideration to the reason for the job lag despite a rising level of production and of the

(*Continued on Page* 12)

President Urges Pay Hike Curbs

Pres. Eisenhower has called for a sharp limitation on the bargaining goals of organized labor and singled out unions as major offenders in contributing to "inflation."

Without reference to profiteering or other key factors causing higher prices, the President in effect said that in the Administration's view collective bargaining should be limited to wage and other increases in line with the "productivity performance of the economy."

In his Economic Report to Congress, in which the President is legally required to indicate Administration policies leading toward maximum production and employment, Eisenhower said that increases in excess of productivity are "inevitably inflationary" and "self-defeating."

The President placed particular emphasis on the role of la-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Clash Seen With Ike's Program

By Willard Shelton

The first labor bill battle of the 86th Congress opened as Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) scheduled hearings of his Senate Labor subcommittee for Jan. 27 and filed a slightly revised version of the 1958 Kennedy-Ives anti-corruption bill, which died under the attack of the Eisenhower Administration and business interests after passing the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, said Kennedy, would be the first witness before the subcommittee.

The Kennedy bill basically provides for secret-ballot elections for union officers, protection of union funds, reports to the Labor Dept. by unions on trusteeships, and the prohibition of service as union officials of persons convicted of serious crimes.

It requires employers to file reports of expenditures for "labor consultants" for "persuasion" of workers regarding union membership and for "loans" by employers to union officials.

It modifies the Taft-Hartley Act only in limited fields—to authorize "pre-hire" agreements in the building trades, to allow "economic strikers" to vote in NLRB elections, to restrict so-called "blackmail" picketing and to direct the NLRB to exercise its jurisdiction in labor disputes involving interstate commerce.

The presumption was that the Administration's own labor program, expected to repeat Pres. Eisenhower's 1958 proposals for restrictions on union picketing and boycotts and carrying severe sanctions against unions in violation of

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Machinists Win at Florida Plant As Union-Busting Tactics Backfire

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The Machinists fought their way through a whole bag of management anti-union tricks and won representation rights for employes of the giant Florida Research & Development Center of the United Aircraft Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney Div.

The union emerged victorious by a 647 to 264 tally after a bitter 16-month battle in which it had to bat down one company-erected roadblock after another, said IAM Vice Pres. Jesse McGlon. It was about a two-and-a-half to one triumph over the "no union" vote.

"The outcome of this election," McGlon added, "furnishes new proof that large new industries in the South can be organized despite southern anti-labor tactics when employes are determined and their campaign is well-organized and assisted."

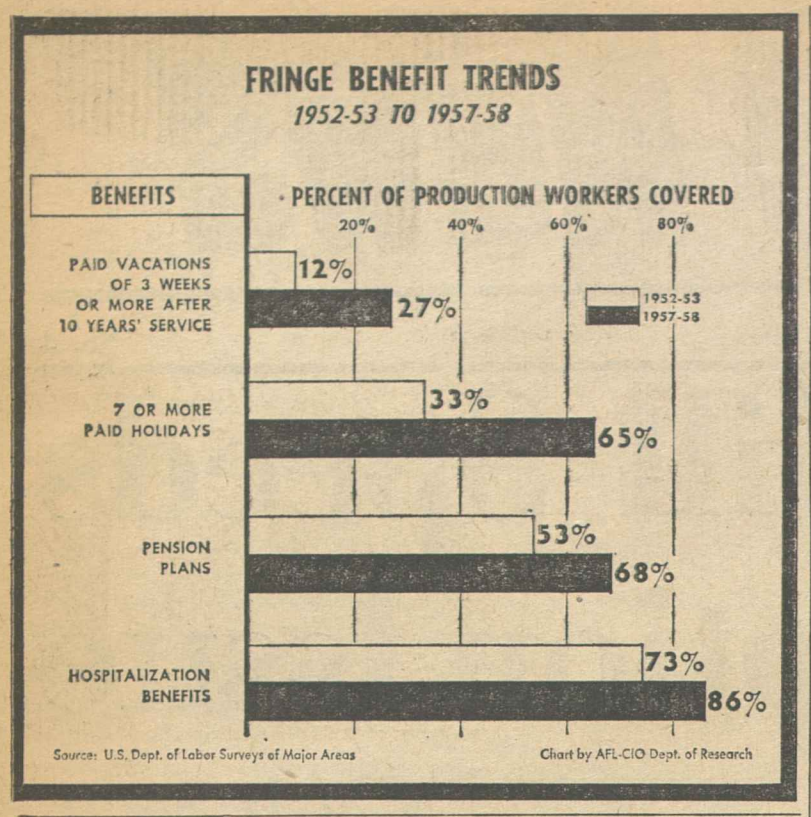
The plant is located on a 7,000-acre tract 17 miles northwest of West Palm Beach. It has a 721,000-square foot main building with a huge parking lot. Included are remote test areas, for which a surrounding wild life preserve affords the necessary isolation for engineering and testing secret propulsion projects.

The bargaining unit is composed only of hourly-rated production and maintenance employes. Present employment, including supervisors and large office and technical staffs, is about 2,300 people. By June it is expected to reach 3,000; eventually it may go as high as 6,000.

Pratt & Whitney opposition to unionization of its employes appeared almost with the first IAM organizers.

Workers who appeared interested in the union were suddenly laid off or simply discharged. When the union's first petition for a National

(*Continued on Page 3*)



ACW Beats Injunction, Wins Strike at Miami

Miami—Undaunted by a stringent court injunction barring picketing, 100 members of the Clothing Workers won major wage increases plus fringe benefits to end a two-month strike against the Donald S. Lavigne Co., Miami uniform manufacturers.

The workers walked off the job Nov. 19 after negotiations with Lavigne for their first contract collapsed. They were immediately hit by a temporary injunction barring all picketing. The injunction was vacated by an appellate court in mid-December, but under Florida law the ACW members were forced to wait a 15-day period before resuming picketing Jan. 5.

Announcement of the strike settlement—a week after picket lines were restored—was made in New York by Gladys Dickason, Amalgamated vice president and Southern regional director. Negotiations preceding the agreement were held both here and in New York, with ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky participating.

The contract conforms with the standard clothing agreement established by industry-wide collective bargaining, providing for an average wage of $1.725 an hour, Miss Dickason said. The uniform manufacturer agreed to substantial wage hikes to bring the earnings of his employes to that figure.

The pact also provides improved vacations, augmented health insurance coverage for both employes and dependents, retirement benefits and eight paid holidays.

URW Wins Reinstatement, Back Pay for Fired Worker

Hartville, O.—Back in the early summer of 1957 Fletis Ware had a job in the tire curing pit at the Monarch Rubber Co. here and belonged to an unaffiliated union that represented him in collective bargaining.

Then the Rubber Workers began organizing a genuine union. Ware liked the idea and joined. So did a lot of his fellow-workers. One of them became active in organizing and was fired.

Ware didn't think that was right. He walked off his job in protest. And on Aug. 8 he was fired.

The URW went to bat for him. Union attorneys pushed the fight all the way up to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington. They won.

Last Nov. 24—more than 15 months after he was discharged—Ware went back to work at his old job. And on Dec. 12—two weeks before Christmas—the company gave him a check for $6,323.50, the amount of pay he had lost because of the firing. Deductions brought it down to $5,684.20.

"I don't know where I'd have been without the URW," he said. "It's still like a dream."

It was a good Christmas for Ware; his wife, Lois, and their three children, Jeffrey Lynn, 8; David Neal, 7, and Beverly Rae, 3.

It was a good Christmas, too, and a good victory, for the URW, for URW Local 99 at the Monarch plant, and for those who believe in things like loyalty, patience, determination and a fight for the right.

The crux of the situation was the fact that the independent union contract in effect at the time of Ware's discharge lacked a "no-strike" clause, according to James O. Cross, URW assistant general counsel.

"In the absence of a 'no-strike' clause, Ware was engaging in what the law considers protected activity because his action was in protest of the employer's treatment of a fellow-worker," he explained.

Ware earned only about $1,000 during the period his discharge was in force, obtaining a 13-week job making sanitary toilets.

His experience by no means embittered him against the company required to reinstate him in his job.

"It's a good place to work and we've got a good union that makes it good for us," he declared.

2 IBT Leaders Leave Chicago Fed. Board

Chicago — Two officials of the Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on grounds of corrupt domination, have resigned as members of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Stepping off the CFL board were Sec. Thomas J. Haggerty of Milk Wagon Drivers Local 753 and Pres. George L. Knott of Laundry Drivers Local 712.

The resignations were accepted in compliance with a directive of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany barring from office in state or city central bodies persons holding salaried, administrative or executive posts with expelled unions.

3,000 Family Interviews Scheduled:

Labor-Management Group To Study Health Insurance

"How much medical care do employes and their dependents actually get under different forms of insurance?"

"What types of medical care and what percentage of the total health bill are covered by different forms of health insurance?"

"How do workers and their families select their doctors?"

These and a host of other questions will be submitted to some 3,000 families across the nation in an effort to determine whether 89 million workers and dependents who are covered by some form of health insurance are getting their money's worth.

The study is being sponsored by the Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare, Inc., a labor-management organization financed jointly by the Intl. Association of Machinists and U.S. Industries, Inc.

Co-chairmen are IAM Pres. Al Hayes and U.S. Industries Pres. John I. Snyder, Jr.

The foundation will utilize the medical knowledge of Columbia University and the interviewing skill of the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago to measure the quality and quantity of medical care received by union members.

Hayes told reporters that the results of the three-year study will be made public upon completion to help the 89 million American wage earners and their dependents to get the best available medical and hospital care possible for the $2 billion they spend annually.

Some 3,000 families will be interviewed in the study on the following basic questions:

- Extent and quality of hospital and medical care received.
- Cost of medical care in relation to health insurance coverage.
- Choice of physicians.
- Employes' attitude toward the medical care they receive compared with recognized professional standards for physicians and hospitals.

Under the project four types of health insurance plans will be studied:

New Jersey Blue Cross-Blue Shield; non-operating railroad employe program administered by the Travelers Insurance Co.; comprehensive medical expense plan for employes of General Electric and their dependents carried by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; and the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan.

Martin E. Segal, consultant to the foundation, told reporters that a "great deal more money is being lost than stolen from welfare programs—not as dramatic, but much more."

The foundation decided to go ahead on the nationwide program after a pilot study in the New York metropolitan area, just concluded by the Columbia University research team, turned up a number of serious shortcomings in the coverage and quality of medical and hospital care received by a sample group of industrialized employes.

The pilot study showed that there are too frequent use of substandard hospitals and unaccredited physicians. Heavy physician fees and the high cost of drugs, despite insurance coverage, were working hardships, too.

ITU Secretary Don Hurd Dies In Colorado

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Don F. Hurd, secretary-treasurer of the Typographical Union since 1946, died at the Union Printers Home here after a long illness.

A member of the operating committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, he also was secretary-treasurer of the Printers Home here and of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association; editor and publisher of the Typographical Journal and a delegate to the Intl. Labor Press Association.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed sadness in telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Hurd and to ITU Pres. Elmer Brown.

"He was a true trade unionist whose service to his fellow-members was consistent, devoted and dedicated," they wired Mrs. Hurd.

Born in Sheridan, Wyo., in 1898, Hurd was initiated by Sheridan Local 264 on his 19th birthday. He later became a member, then an officer, of Local 36 in Oakland, Calif., and joined the international staff in 1944 as executive secretary to former Pres. Woodruff Randolph.

Soon after he became an aide to the late Sec.-Treas. Jack Gill and upon the latter's death, succeeded him in 1946. He had been re-elected biennially since then.

Funeral services and burial were in Indianapolis, Ind., where he made his home while an ITU officer.

Labor Insurance Firm Hits Billion Dollar Mark

The 31-year-old Union Labor Life Insurance Co., founded and wholly owned by trade unions, has surpassed the billion-dollar mark in insurance coverage.

Edmund P. Tobin, president of the company, reported to the executive committee meeting in New York that of the 1,358 life insurance companies in the United States Ullico is the 66th to reach the billion-dollar level.

Tobin told the committee that the company "has kept pace with the demand of working men and women throughout the nation for greater security."

He added:

"We take pride not only in our growth, but in the fact that we have kept faith with the high ethical standards and sound insurance principles laid down for us by the trade union leaders who founded our institution."

Set up orginally as a life insurance company, Ullico has branched out into allied forms of individual and group casualty coverage. The company has instituted a new pension department to advise and assist trade unions in establishing personnel retirement systems.

The company was founded by authorization of a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor. Among its original sponsors were the late Samuel Gompers, William Green and Matthew Woll, who became its president and was succeeded on his death by Tobin. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany serves on the company's board of directors.

Wilkins Dies; Former Aide In Labor Dept.

J. Ernest Wilkins, a member of the Civil Rights Commission and from 1954 to 1958 assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, was found dead in his home in Washington, He was 64.

The "heartfelt condolences" of the AFL-CIO were sent his widow by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

"Mr. Wilkins during his service as assistant secretary of labor and as a member of the Civil Rights Commission well and truly served the people of America," they said. "He was an able public servant who contributed greatly to the welfare of all our citizens. America can ill afford to lose men of such calibre."

He was only the second Negro ever to hold a "Little Cabinet" post.

Steelworkers Open Drive For Major Pay Hike in '59

The Steelworkers have served informal notice on the industry that they expect major gains in the new contract to replace the current agreement expiring June 30.

The notice was in the form of paid advertisements in newspapers addressed as a memo to named executives of the auto industry advising them that "our '59 model" contract means $1 billion "in new money for your automobile dealers and you!"

The union's pre-negotiation theme is "Remember the more you earn—the more you buy."

"Automobile manufacturers must now realize that their profits come only from people," the ad says. "New ideas, new styling, new models in the automobile industry don't mean a thing unless the people . . . a lot of people . . . are financially able to buy a new car.

"One million, 250,000 steelworkers will soon negotiate their 1959 wage contract. How they do with their '59 model will almost certainly decide how you'll do with yours."

Included is a note "to the American people" signed by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald:

"The job of the United Steelworkers of America is never finished . . . because we shall always seek greater prosperity for our members, greater security, better working conditions, a higher standard of living for the nation and a happier life for people everywhere."

Wage Hike Averts Major Oil Strike

Denver—The nation's giant oil companies, faced with a strike threat by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, have abandoned a 10-month-old united front against any wage increases for more than 100,000 employes.

First of the major producers to break from the industry's previous rigid refusal to grant pay adjustments was Sinclair Oil Co., which reached agreement with the union on a 5 percent wage boost. It was the first concrete offer from any oil producer in nearly a year of sporadic negotiations.

The OCAW's Bargaining Policy Committee promptly approved the terms of the settlement, which will give wage increases averaging 13.5 cents an hour. The proposed contract is subject to secret balloting by union members, who will vote on ratification over the next several weeks.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said the pattern established by the wage increases at Sinclair—first raises granted in the industry since May 1957—is expected to spread rapidly throughout the industry.

Sinclair is the only producer with which the union has a national contract. Agreements with other industry leaders are negotiated on a plant-by plant basis.

Several major oil companies quickly followed Sinclair's lead, including Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of California, Sun Oil, Atlantic Refining Co., Ashland Oil, Continental and Gulf.

The Sinclair pact broke a deadlock which had existed since the OCAW went to the industry in February 1958 with demands for both wage increases and added safeguards against layoffs. Faced by what Knight called the industry's "united wage freeze," the union last September modified its demands and announced it would accept a general wage increase of 25 cents and hour in lieu of the earlier proposals.

Settlement with Sinclair came only after Knight warned that the oil industry's refusal to grant justified wage increases could lead to "widespread strikes." The OCAW went into the crucial negotiating sessions armed with overwhelming rank - and - file authorization to call a walkout in many refineries and other installations.

PICKET LINES LIKE THIS, formed by employes during demonstrations before and after work, helped win bargaining rights at New York's Montefiore Hospital for the Hospital Div. of Retail Drug Employes Local 1199. Now a campaign to organize some 30,000 additional underpaid workers, many of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is under way in other hospitals in the New York area.

Underpaid N. Y. Hospital Workers Discover Haven of Hope in Union

By Gervase N. Love

New York—To some 30,000 miserably underpaid workers in New York City's 81 voluntary hospitals, the hospital division of Retail Drug Employes Local 1199 is offering a haven and a hope for the future they are grasping eagerly.

With the solid backing of the citywide AFL and CIO, Local 1199 has embarked on a major organizing campaign among these workers, most of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans, which has widespread popular and press support and already has attracted large groups of new members.

It grew out of an organizing campaign at Montefiore Hospital that started last May. The Montefiore drive featured a series of demonstrations, cafeteria boycotts, mass telegrams and a three-hour work stoppage aimed at inducing the management to sit down and negotiate.

A strike was scheduled for Dec. 8 following repeated refusals by the Montefiore board of directors even to meet with the union, but peace was restored. On Dec. 30, the union won a representation election conducted by the New York State Labor Relations Board by a vote of 628 to 31 for no union. Negotiations for a contract are under way.

Leaflet distribution outside other hospitals began a week after the SLRB victory.

"This simple task of distributing circulars, a mammoth task, could not be done by paid organizers," Pres. Leon J. Davis said. "We took the issue to our stewards and membership, pointing out there was a big organizing job ahead that needed doing, and the response was just terrific.

"In the first two weeks, we were able to recruit more than 500 members in our 'crack of dawn' leaflet brigade."

The volunteers in the "crack of dawn" brigade show up at hospitals at 6 a. m. to pass out circulars and handbills before going off to their jobs in different parts of the city.

As a result of the drive, in one month rank and file organizing committees were established in about 20 hospitals. The workers often warmly welcome the union representatives and sometimes take leaflets to distribute inside the hospitals.

Union membership is being solicited among professional, clerical and unskilled workers—all employes except doctors and nurses. The campaign is being carried on in laboratory and X-ray departments, offices, and among engineers, nurses' aides, registered pharmacists, dietary, laundry and housekeeping workers.

In the last-named groups, the workers are predominantly Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Most of them earn as little as $34 a week. They are not covered by any federal, state or municipal minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance or disability benefits.

Working closely with Local 1199 in the drive are Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the AFL Central Trades & Labor Council and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the CIO Industrial Union Council, both of whom also were active in the Montefiore campaign.

Chicago Teachers Hit 'Inadequate' Pay Raise

Chicago—More than 5,000 school teachers paraded with picket signs around Chicago's City Hall and Board of Education offices, calling for higher pay and better working conditions.

The marchers, members of Local 1 of the American Federation of Teachers, protested as inadequate a $150-a-year raise voted by the Board of Education. The union had originally asked a $500 raise and has proposed an additional $250 increase on top of the $150 granted by the city.

"75c a Day Is a Poor Raise in Pay," read one picket sign.

Another sign declared: "Collective Bargaining Is an Established American Principle—Officers Representing 10,000 Teachers Must Be Heard."

Many of the teachers carried American flags. At the conclusion of the one-hour parade, held after school hours, the line of teachers, three-abreast, stretched nearly nine blocks long.

Local 1 Pres. John M. Fewkes described the protest parade as "a marvelous success."

He said: "Chicago teachers have indicated to the Board of Education that they really want something done about their working conditions and wages. They are incensed about the board not properly negotiaing with union representatives."

In addition to higher salaries, the union is seeking adoption of a recommendation by the school accrediting association that teachers be given one period a day free of duties.

Fewkes charged that Illinois, although one of the wealthiest states, ranks 43rd in "total school costs." He urged the Board of Education to seek more state aid.

Gov. William G. Stratton recently told the opening session of the Illinois General Assembly that the present $200 in state aid per pupil is not enough. He said more money will have to be raised for schools.

Chicago School Board Pres. R. S. Shriver declared:

"Until more financial aid is forthcoming from the state, teachers' salaries will not reach the point where they should be. There is no more money, sad though that fact is."

Eileen Shannon, editor of the Chicago Union Teacher, said the city's teachers should be able to negotiate adequate pay at "the bargaining table" rather than "have to march to get better working conditions and pay."

UAW Members Ratify Harvester Settlement

Detroit—Rank-and-file members of the Auto Workers voted acceptance of new contract terms to end major strikes at Intl. Harvester Co. and Electric Auto-Lite Co.

Ratification of the new three-year pact at I-H came after the UAW's Harvester Council approved the agreement by a 7-6 margin. The company, closed down since Nov. 13, immediately announced a resumption of production at its 15 plants across the nation.

The Harvester settlement provides for wage increases of 6 cents or 2.5 percent, whichever is greater, retroactive to Aug. 23, 1958. Wage increases of the same amount will go into effect Sept. 14, 1959, and Oct. 3, 1960. The new contract, which runs to Oct. 1, 1961, also calls for an additional 8 cents an hour for skilled trades, plus adjustments of widespread inequities and job re-evaluation which will mean additional wage boosts for several thousand employes.

Follows Auto Pattern

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said the contract, affecting some 35,000 production workers, follows the pattern of the auto industry's "Big Three" agreements, which boosted supplemental unemployment benefits, pensions and health insurance coverage.

The Auto-Lite settlement sent 4,500 workers back to their jobs at 10 plants. An additional 2,500 Toledo employes, idle since the start of their strike Dec. 1, remained on strike pending settlement of local issues.

Meanwhile, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther disclosed that Chrysler Corp. employes who have been out of work because of layoffs since Sept. 1 will share an estimated $2 million in retroactive benefits under the supplemental unemployment program negotiated last fall.

The 1958 contracts with the "Big Three" boosted SUB payments and extended the duration of benefits from 26 to 39 weeks. The Chrysler plan, Reuther said, has just been approved by the U.S. Treasury Dept.

The union turned its attention to stalemated negotiations at Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., the only major farm implement maker operating without a new contract. The 13,500 UAW members at Allis-Chalmers have been working under a contract extension since Aug. 15.

Major stumbling block appears to be the company's insistence on negotiating separate contracts with its eight UAW locals, instead of following the industry pattern of a master contract.

Florida Workers Choose IAM As Union-Busting Tactics Fail

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Labor Relations Board election was filed in February 1958, three Riviera Beach police cars appeared in answer to the company's call to stop handbilling of a training school, and deputy sheriffs from lush Palm Beach County were called for the same purpose at the main plant.

But the authorities were wise enough to check their local laws. The Riviera Beach City Council was told by its counsel that two old ordinances requiring permits for signs and handbilling did not legally apply. Sheriff John Kirk, after checking the law, rejected repeated company requests to stop handbilling, according to Grand Lodge Rep. C. M. Swope.

The firm succeeded in inducing the NLRB to throw out the first election petition by claiming that the then 445 employes were not classified, although the authorization cards all listed job classification titles.

The union started all over again and once more gathered authorization cards. Layoffs continued. Suspected active unionists were transferred to remote areas. Wage increases were given—9 to 14 cents an hour, later 7 to 12 cents—to "show" that unorganized Pratt & Whitney employes were treated as well as the organized.

As the election date neared, the company sent its employes four-page anti-union letters in which, among other things, it criticized the IAM's then current Eastern Air Lines strike. The settlement—with its impressive wage gains—took care of that.

The firm also attempted, unsuccessfully, to smear the union and organized labor generally about disclosures before the McClellan Senate Committee. It continued discharges, layoffs and transfers to isolated locations, and pleaded for continuance of "informal" and "man-to-man" bargaining.

But nothing seemed to work—and the union won the NLRB election. The victory was the largest in recent months in the IAM's southern territory.

DINNER MEETING of the labor education conference in Washington jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress heard U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick (second from left) and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (second from right) as the principal speakers. They are flanked by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (left) of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, chairman of the AFL-CIO Education Committee, and John Connors, AFL-CIO education director.

U. S., Canadian Labor Educators Explore Problems of 2 Nations

The educational problems workers face as both members of their unions and residents of their communities were explored as nearly 150 delegates completed a Joint U.S.-Canadian Labor Education Directors' Conference co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

Attending were education directors and staff members from international and national unions and state and provincial central bodies. The meeting included two days of joint sessions, a day devoted to separate discussion of their own problems by the U.S. and Canadian groups, and luncheon and dinner meetings.

The conference was opened by AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors and CLC Education Dir. Max Swerdlow with a joint session on "The Scope of Workers' Education," with the former as chairman. Pres. Ralph N. Campbell of the National Institute of Labor Education; Dr. J. R. Kidd, director of the Canadian Adult Education Association; and Education Dir. Helmuth Kern of the Meat Cutters were among the speakers.

A realization that many similar problems in the field of public education face the labor movements of both countries grew out of a joint session on "What Does the Labor Movement Expect of Public Education?"

Speakers from the two nations discussed the need of federal aid to end overcrowded schools and inadequate salaries for teachers; the inadequacies of IQ tests, particularly as they affect workers' children; labor representation on school boards; the impact of overcrowded classrooms on democracy, and teaching about labor in the schools.

Cooperation in labor education in Latin America was discussed after problems and needs were analyzed by Daniel Benedict, education director of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT); Inter-American Rep. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl.; CLC Intl. Affairs Dir. Kalmen Kaplansky; Carlos Guillen of the Organization of American States; and David Sternback of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

In the separate meeting, U.S. labor educators discussed regional problems in educating on civil rights and undertook to analyze, on the basis of experience, the future of leadership education. The Canadian group's meeting explored the establishment of a labor college.

At a luncheon meeting Dr. Dewey Anderson, director of the Public Affairs Institute, pointed out that despite half a century of progress in conservation of natural resources, "we will either form a lasting partnership with nature during the next 50 years or face the prospect of becoming a 'have-not' nation."

Pat Conroy, labor counselor of the Canadian Embassy and for many years secretary-treasurer of the former Canadian Congress of Labor, called on organized labor to extend "compassion and dedication" to the people of underdeveloped countries.

The conference was arranged by the AFL-CIO and CLC departments of education.

Shoe Firm To Advertise Union Label

Intl. Shoe Co. of St. Louis, the world's largest maker of shoes, has agreed with the Shoe Workers to put the union label in an estimated 1 million pairs of its shoes a year.

USWA Pres. George Fecteau said the St. Louis manufacturer would advertise the label in its "Hy-Test" line of men's work shoes, sold by retail stores and by the commissaries of many large steel mills, machine shops, foundries and auto companies.

Fecteau said International's union label advertising campaign is a "forward step in management-labor relations in the shoe industry."

The union's president urged other manufacturers to follow International's example, declaring:

"These shoes were made under union conditions by workers who were paid union wages. Yet many of the manufacturers have failed to identify these shoes as union-made."

Hatters Invest $300,000 to Keep Firm in Business, Save 325 Jobs

New York—The Hatters are investing a total of $300,000 in the century-old Merrimac Hat Corp., Amesbury, Mass., to save the firm from liquidation and assure continued employment for some 325 members of its Local 89, Pres. Alex Rose of the union has announced.

The investment assures the union of control of the company, which is the country's largest supplier of fur felt hat bodies to the millinery industry. The union will seek the remainder of the $500,000 needed to prevent liquidation from employes and Amesbury residents, Rose said.

The first step in reorganization has already been taken with the election to the board of directors of Rose, Executive Sec. Gerald Coleman and Treas. Marx Lewis of the international union; Edward Edwin, manager of the union's Massachusetts Joint Board, and Treas. Joseph Dollen of Local 89. Hans Rie was retained as president

Rose said the union was confronted "with a situation that threatened the loss of the jobs of 325 members; the community of Amesbury faced severe hardship through loss of its chief industry, and the millinery industry was in danger of losing a vital supply source."

"Merrimac is basically a sound enterprise, one of the oldest and finest in the headwear industries," he added. "Its production of equality hat bodies has stood up well despite the competition of underpriced imports. The firm will continue to operate with the same top management, administrative staff, sales agency and workers.

One of the reasons the union went into the venture confident that it will be successful, Rose said, is its experience with the Kartiganer Millinery Co. of West Upton, Mass.

Four years ago, he recalled, the union loaned the company $200,000 to prevent its liquidation.

"That firm has since repaid $250,000 owed in back taxes to the U.S. government," Rose said. "It has repaid all but $25,000 of the union loan, and now employs 600 workers. Only last year the Kartiganer workers received a 20 percent wage increase and other gains in a new collective bargaining agreement."

Building Trades and UAW:

Jurisdictional Pact Signed in Detroit

Detroit—The Detroit Building Trades Council and the Auto Workers have announced agreement on a "sensible and workable" approach to resolving jurisdictional problems.

Representatives of the two organizations signed a pact which provides practical machinery for implementing at the local level the national agreement reached a year ago between the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. and Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The local agreement becomes effective Mar. 1.

Signing for the Detroit BTC were Tom McNamara, Andrew McFarlane, Daniel J. Diamond, L. M. Weir and Marion Macioce, all members of the council's executive board. Signatories for the UAW were Pres. Walter P. Reuther; George Merrelli and Ken Morris, co-directors of UAW Region 1, and Region 1A Dir. Joseph McCusker.

Issue Joint Statement

In a joint statement the representatives of the two groups declared:

"The agreement provides for the creation of a joint standing committee that will meet periodically to facilitate the working out of jurisdictional problems and goes beyond the national agreement in providing for joint cooperation in the areas of organizing the unorganized and in making collective bargaining more effective for the membership of all unions."

The compact spells out the agreement reached between the UAW and the Detroit BTC, which embraces Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties, that "production and maintenance work shall be done by UAW members and that new construction shall be done by members of the Building Trades unions and that jobs in the doubtful area shall be decided based upon past practices in accordance with the definitions and procedures" set forth in the agreement.

Basis of Agreement

The statement points out that the principles embodied in the national agreement between the two AFL-CIO departments—in which the responsibility of each union with regard to new buildings on new and existing plant sites, remodeling of existing buildings, remodeling of buildings under production, and plant rearrangement are defined—will form the basis for the local agreement.

In the area of organizing, both the Auto Workers and the Building Trades Council pledge to "refrain from attempting to organize or represent, for the purposes of collective bargaining, workers who properly belong within the jurisdiction" of the other.

It adds that both organizations "shall cooperate in every way possible to assist each other in organizing the unorganized in their respective jurisdictions and in securing for their respective members the benefits of effective collective bargaining."

Mediation Board Ruling:

Railroads Ordered To Bargain on Layoffs

The country's railroads must bargain on union demands to stop layoffs and restore jobs already abolished, the National Mediation Board has ruled.

A clause in the current three-year agreement signed in November 1956, which establishes a moratorium on wage demands until November 1959, the board pointed out, specifies that the union's agreement to withhold wage demands does not prevent negotiations on "stabilization of employment."

Consequently, the board ruled, the union demands are proper subjects for negotiation during the term of the contract.

The dispute went to the board on a series of union demands for bargaining about retaining the dwindling number of jobs in the industry.

The Maintenance of Way Employes, which has suffered heavily because of the introduction of new machines in track maintenance, asked the Akron & Barberton Belt Railroad and about 180 other lines to amend contracts to halt layoffs where possible.

The Telegraphers asked the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway for an agreement that no job in existence in December 1957 be abolished except by union agreement.

Eleven unions asked the Southern Railway and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad to restore all contract jobs abolished since Mar. 22, 1957.

The Mediation Board announced its decision as members of the Railway Labor Executives Association were meeting here to discuss contract demands for presentation when the present agreement expires.

The heads of the 23 rail labor bodies who belong to the association voted to fight with "every legal resource possible" to block wholesale and unjustified abandonment of passenger service by the railroads.

In order "to provide adequate protection for the public interest," the RLEA will seek amendment of that section of the Transportation Act of 1958 which permits the roads to abandon passenger service, Chairman G. E. Leighty said.

"The railroads have lost all sense of any obligation to the public and are following a course of junking any and all transportation they regard as unprofitable without due regard for the public," he declared.

"In the future we intend to make the railroads face every legal roadblock possible whenever they propose to escape their obligation to meet the traveling and shipping needs of the nation."

Leighty said it has become clear that nearly all abandonments of passenger and related services proposed in the future "will materially affect the public interest by eliminating services needed not only now, but in the event of war and in connection with the long-range future railroad needs of the nation."

Harry See, chairman of the RLEA Safety Committee, reported that more passengers were killed in railroad accidents in the first 11 months of 1958 than in all of 1957, although the number of revenue passengers decreased.

The RLEA approved a committee recommendation that Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission be asked to force the railroads to live up to their safety responsibilities.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 1:

10-Year Assault Cripples Housing Program

New Fight Slated as President, Democrats Clash on Legislation

"Housing is out of step with the progress of America."

These were the first words in a unanimously adopted resolution of the 1957 AFL-CIO convention demanding a comprehensive federal program to provide adequate housing for the nation's people and to carry on the war against blight in cities all across the land.

It is not a new problem. Housing has been out of step with the progress of America for a long time. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt opened the first governmental attack on slum housing a quarter of a century ago. One of the early New Deal agencies, the Federal Housing Administration was set up by the National Housing Act of 1934.

During the depression years, the FHA made substantial strides in the construction of low-rent public housing units and in the construction of sales housing through its mortgage insurance program.

World War II created new problems, at once increasing the demand for housing and putting a damper on construction.

By the end of the war, it was clear that something had to be done.

Wagner, Ellender, Taft

In Congress, the leadership in the fight for housing legislation came from three men representing the three major political factions in the Senate: Sen. Robert Wagner, liberal New York Democrat, Sen. Allen Ellender, conservative Southern Democrat, and Sen. Robert A. Taft, the intellectual leader of the Senate's Republicans.

This rather unlikely trio sponsored the Taft - Ellender - Wagner housing bill, first introduced in 1945, which provided for a broad-scale federal housing program, including public housing and slum clearance.

Despite this bipartisan support, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bills languished through two Congresses, one Democratic and one Republican.

The Senate, traditionally more liberal on housing legislation, approved two bills during this period. One was killed by the House Banking and Currency Committee and the other by the House Rules Committee.

First Action in 1949

In 1949, however, a more liberal Congress took office. Following three weeks of hearings, a compromise measure was reported calling for the construction of 810,000 public housing units, a broad slum clearance and urban redevelopment program, and encouragement of private home construction.

The bill, which was to become the Housing Act of 1949, passed the Senate by a vote of 57 to 13.

In the House the bill was approved by the Banking and Currency Committee but seemed headed for the usual graveyard when the Rules Committee refused to clear it.

Under prodding from Speaker Sam Rayburn, however, the Rules Committee reversed itself, sending the bill to the floor.

Debate opened with a fist fight between the liberal chairman of the Rules Committee, Adolph Sabath, and Eugene Cox, of Georgia.

Sabath said the bill had the powerful opposition of "the real estate lobby, banks, loan associations, builders and developers." Cox termed it a "socialistic scheme."

Victory by 5 Votes

The key test vote, on an amendment to cut out public housing entirely, was won by public housing proponents, 209 to 204.

The bill then passed, becoming the first broad postwar housing measure to be enacted into law.

It had been subjected to one of the strongest lobbying drives on record. With few exceptions, the organizations which lobbied then are still the prime antagonists in the housing field.

Fighting the bill were the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, the United States Savings and Loan League, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

For the bill were the AFL and CIO, the National Housing Conference, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Farmers Union and various religious, consumer, welfare and veterans groups.

Whittling Down Process

In the years since 1949, anti-public housing forces have continued to whittle away at the program. Authorizations for public housing, set at 135,000 a year by the Housing Act of 1949, were cut down. Restrictions were written into the law. The House Appropriations Committee, acting without public hearings, refused to approve adequate funds for the program.

The Korean War brought the first major cutback in the public housing program. Because of a shortage of materials, Pres. Truman asked for only 75,000 units in his 1952 budget. Although the material shortage relaxed, Pres. Eisenhower asked only 35,000 units a year in each of his budgets. This year, he wants a complete freeze on the program.

The result is that now, nearly 10 years after the housing act passed Congress, less than half the contemplated 810,000 public housing units have been built.

Approval of public housing authorizations depends in part on the amount of political leverage that can be exerted on other housing programs.

This principle was illustrated last year, when an omnibus housing bill, bearing authorizations for public housing, college housing, urban redevelopment and military housing, died in the House.

Mortgage Funds Okayed

Earlier in 1958, the Congress had passed legislation authorizing nearly $2 billion for the encouragement of private home construction, chiefly through the government's mortgage purchase program.

This the real estate lobby, the banks and the Chamber of Commerce wanted, because it helped to expand construction profitable to them.

Having won their main interest from Congress early in the year, they could afford to fight the later omnibus bill, which contained the hated public housing provisions.

This year, therefore, there will be an attempt to lump all housing legislation in one bill, thus gaining a kind of insurance that Congress will act in the housing field.

Early action has been promised. Senate Committee hearings have already begun and Rayburn has urged quick action in the House.

Ike Wants Freeze

The bill which the more liberal 86th Congress sends to the President's desk may not be to his liking. Eisenhower, in his budget message, recommended a freeze on further public housing authorizations and a gradual cutback in federal participation in urban renewal programs.

The Democratic leadership in both houses, and in both the Senate and the House Banking and Currency Committees, will undoubtedly reject both suggestions, along with proposed increases in FHA and VA interest rates.

Millions of American families are still forced to live in dilapidated, overcrowded slum tenements and hovels because they cannot obtain decent homes within their means. Housing conditions of minority families are particularly bad.

Our national housing administration has failed to measure up to the challenge of the nation's housing problem. Only a bold, imaginative program, geared to the country's total housing requirements, will stem the tide of spreading blight which threatens to engulf our metropolitan areas.

The opportunity to obtain decent, livable homes within their means will continue to be denied to millions of families until the volume of housing construction is raised to at least two million units a year.

Our nation can command the human, physical, and financial resources to tear down the millions of tenements and hovels in which Americans are still forced to live and replace them with livable homes in well-planned, modern communities.

The opportunity to obtain a good home in wholesome surroundings is a right which no American family should be denied. The achievement of this goal of good housing for all families would also make an important contribution toward assuring a prosperous and expanding economy.

New Series Aimed At Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the first of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is designed to provide the legislative history of the issue—in this case housing—the various forces involved pro and con and the general nature of bills introduced.

The AFL-CIO News hopes that this information will help clarify the nature of the often technical and confusing battles over legislation and lead to the passage of measures that will meet the needs of the nation.

Reprints of Fact Sheet on Congress No. 1 will be available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

3 Major Bills Before Congress

To date three major bills have been introduced:

H. R. 2357, by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.).

S. 57, by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.).

S. 193, by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.).

The Rains bill calls for 35,000 public housing units a year until the 810,000 units authorized by the Housing Act of 1949 have been constructed. The Clark bill authorizes 135,000 units a year up to the same total, while the Sparkman bill provides for 35,000 a year for two years.

For urban renewal, Rains would provide $500 million a year for three years, Sparkman $350 million a year for six years, and Clark $600 million a year for 10 years.

AFL-CIO Urges Action On 13-Point Program

The AFL-CIO has urged enactment of a comprehensive housing bill which would include:

- **Adequate provision, without subsidies, for moderate-income families, whose incomes are too high for eligibility for publicly-aided housing, but too low to afford the homes available in the present market. Cooperative housing is a particularly effective means of bringing good homes within the financial reach of moderate-income families.**
- **Extension of the time-tested public housing program, making good homes available to low-income families at costs they can afford.**
- **Encouragement and adequate aid to local communities for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.**
- **Continuation of the college housing program.**
- **Continuation of existing FHA programs.**
- **Establishment of standards requiring that all housing built with the aid of federal funds or credit or any other form of financial assistance or guarantee should be made available on an equal basis without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.**
- **A $200 million, low-interest, long-term loan program for construction of housing for the elderly.**
- **Extension of the mortgage-purchase program to support moderate-priced housing.**
- **A $300 million direct loan program for veterans housing.**
- **Broadening of the farm housing program.**
- **Protection of home owners against foreclosure in the event of temporary unemployment, illness or other emergencies.**
- **Payment of prevailing wages in any housing construction involving any type of federal financial assistance, including grants, loans, guarantees and insurance.**
- **Adequate funds for housing research and professional training in housing and planning.**

The President Strikes Out

PRES. EISENHOWER has filled in the general outlines of his legislative program for the 86th Congress; presented the economic policies of his Administration and assigned dollars-and-cents values to America's needs.

On the basis of his State of the Union, Budget and Economic messages, he has almost completely ignored or rejected the legislative program of organized labor.

On Jan. 10 the AFL-CIO News published a score card for the 86th Congress presenting major issues facing the Congress and the Administration, the AFL-CIO position on these issues and the action in the 85th Congress. Comparing the content of the President's three messages with this score card produces this result:

On labor legislation, including anti-corruption and revision of Taft-Hartley, the President's detailed program is yet to come, but his messages indicate proposals which are at least partially anti-labor in their viewpoint and impact.

The President had no comprehensive legislative proposal for broadening the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

He made no reference in any of the messages to federal aid for school construction, improving teachers' salaries or a federal scholarship program, and in fact urged reduced federal aid to impacted areas and a cutback on previously voted funds for aid to science education.

He completely ignored labor's proposal for legislation to provide hospital care and certain medical and nursing services to social security beneficiaries.

He indicated a narrow proposal to extend coverage of the minimum wage and made no reference to labor's program for an increase to $1.25 an hour.

His position on improving the unemployment compensation system is ambiguous, but his proposals are almost certain to fall short of the AFL-CIO program. He has urged an end to the temporary jobless benefit program although over 4 million persons still are unemployed.

He has proposed once again a grossly inadequate program for federal aid to depressed areas, a program rejected by the 85th Congress, whose own program the President vetoed.

He has called for no new public housing units, urged higher interest rates on VA and FHA mortgages and generally ignored labor's housing proposals.

New natural resources projects are eliminated in the budget as is a meaningful program for peaceful development of atomic energy.

There is no provision for a community facilities local public works program; no improvement for the rail retirement or rail unemployment benefit system; no important proposals to plug tax loopholes; no proposal on a liberalized immigration system.

National defense and mutual security programs proposed in the messages fall short of the actual defense needs of the nation in terms of the Communist challenge.

The Administration's views, with the exception of special messages to come, are on record. The Administration has produced a program for stagnation at a critical period that requires bold new steps in line with America's growth potential and its position of leadership in the free world.

The country must now look to Congress for action to carry out the mandate of the November elections for a liberal, progressive program, action strong enough to override the Administration's narrow concern with fiscal policy of a now-dead era.

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Timid Little Men

Occupation Set Them Up:

Operating Free Trade Unions Poses Problems for Japanese

The following observations on unionism in Japan is excerpted from an article by Ray Davidson, publicity director of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, in the Union News, the OCAW paper. Davidson recently returned from a two-month visit to Japan as a special labor consultant for the Intl. Cooperation Administration.

By Ray Davidson

FROM THE AMERICAN standpoint, Japanese unions are weak, disunited and quite confused about what course to pursue. There are more than 30,000 separate unions, most of them small independent unions. Many of them are paper organizations, with little membership participation and support.

Most Japanese unionists appear to be aware of their weaknesses and appear very eager to create more strength and unity. For that reason, they ask endless questions about how we operate American unions.

As the Japanese unionists are the first to admit, their unions were handed to them by the American occupation and were not won by struggle, as were our unions. When the American occupation said "it is proper to have unions" and secured passage of laws guaranteeing the right to organize, Japanese workers hastily set up unions.

Management at that time was in no position to resist. So unions came into being. Because it was most convenient, most of them sprang up on a company basis, rather than on the industry-wide basis we know. But having provided unions for themselves, Japanese workers did not know quite what to do with them.

THERE IS CONFUSION in Japan between the economic and the political objectives of labor. For example, there are cases in which unions strike companies to support political demands.

We spent a great deal of time explaining that in America, political action and collective bargaining are two separate things, that in our view the first and basic job of the union is to negotiate with the boss for better wages and working conditions.

The larger Japanese union federation—Sohyo—has a strong political orientation and seems to put economic action in a secondary role. Its political complexion ranges from mildly socialist to Communist. The other major federation—Zenro—is more mindful of economic action and apparently wants to shape up more along American trade union lines. Most, if not all, of its leadership supports the Socialist party.

It should be explained that in Japan there are only two substantial parties—the so-called Liberal-Democrats which is in fact and admittedly a conservative party, and the Socialists which I suppose might be compared to the British Labor Party.

One thing which limits and hinders Japanese efforts at progress is the paternalistic, almost feudalistic employment custom. Once a man has secured employment he never thinks of changing jobs. He stays with the company for life.

ON THE OTHER HAND, a company seldom lays off a permanent employe. The company will hire and lay off a few temporary workers to meet the changes in business, but layoff of permanent workers is rare because it would be a loss of face for the boss to admit he could not use his people. He is obliged to take care of his work force and the work force is obliged to stay with him.

This hesitation to lay off workers prevents intolerable unemployment in over-populated Japan. If Japanese industry indulged in the sort of layoffs American industry does, the country would have gone into chaos in the recent recession there.

One result of this is the survival of many small, inefficient enterprises in which wages range down to rates as low as one-third of those paid by the big companies in the same industry. If the workers should get too tough with these little companies, they would bankrupt the boss.

THE METHODS BY WHICH pay rates are established seem to have no relation to the work done. When a man goes to work, his salary is set on the basis of the amount of education he has, with apparently no regard for the job.

Each year he gets an increase in his wage rate and in most cases there is also an increase if he gets married or has a child. Apparently job classifications are rare: a man simply does the work to which he is assigned. So a man working at one machine may make twice as much pay—if he is an old-timer—as the younger man working at an identical machine next to him.

Aside from wages, there are other benefits. In many cases, company owned housing is available at rentals far below the normal rate. There are free medical services. Many companies pay lump retirement benefits at age 55.

A MAJOR ITEM OF INCOME for the Japanese worker is his semi-annual bonus. Each June and December it is customary for the employer to pay a bonus. The unions make the size of this bonus a major negotiating point. Such bonuses sometimes amount to the equivalent of three months pay each half year. But pay rates are so low that few luxuries or major consumer items can be bought from regular pay; appliances, luxuries, new clothes and vacations are usually financed from bonus money.

It is difficult to compare Japanese living standards with ours. A well paid industrial worker receives the equivalent of $80 to $90 a month in salary and bonus—but prices vary and he lives distinctly better than one could live in America on that much money.

A Report on Spain:

Franco's Labor Front Tool of Totalitarian Rule

By Arnold Beichman

Third of several articles

MADRID—**SOME 7.5 MILLION SPANISH** workers and their families are today the victims of 20 years of totalitarian economic policies which have driven this tragic land to the brink of national bankruptcy.

Straightjacketed by a dictatorial labor organization, the Spanish worker has reached the point where he sees no future except in conspiratorial resistance or apathetic acceptance of the Falangist status quo.

And as the economic crisis reaches new desperation—and its insoluble extent was openly discussed a few weeks ago by Dr. Jesus Prados, one of the country's top official economists—the Spanish worker can expect only further repression and violation of his most elemental rights.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN make it quite clear that there is no freedom of organization for workers and there isn't the remotest possibility they will ever enjoy the right to strike under the Franco regime.

Their frankness of exposition becomes a bit fanciful when they begin their ideological explanation as to why government domination isn't really government domination and why, even if it is, it's a good thing for the workers and the nation.

It is the kind of bland, elaborate rhetoric heard from Soviet and Yugoslav spokesmen as to why workers in those countries don't need to strike—the workers have everything or own everything so why should they strike "against themselves."

THE SPANISH LABOR FRONT is called the Syndical Organization (Organisacion Sindical) or S. O. Within this body are 23 vertical syndicates representing employers and so-called unions in agriculture, industry and service industries. Together employers and unions in a given syndicate are supposed to solve their problems between themselves. When they cannot, the government officials who run the S. O. settle it for them. These syndicates are financed by 0.3 percent tax on each worker, supposedly his union dues, and a 1.5 percent tax on the employer's payroll.

Real control is exercised from the top by the appointed officials and the career bureaucrats. On lower echelons, syndicate representatives are elected by the workers but these representatives have no power. Jose Maria Martinez Sanchez Arjona, Franco-appointed secretary-general of the S.O., told me, in answer to a question, that if local representatives supported a strike, they would be fired and tried for violating the law.

"THE RIGHT TO STRIKE is necessary," Arjona told me in an interview, "where the worker must defend his own interests. Here workers are incorporated into the Cortes (Parliament), into the government and that is why the right to strike is not necessary. It is an original system. Why should the workers strike against themselves? Strikes in Spain have always been revolutionary and violent. It is the Latin temperament and we seek a resolution of conflict without bloodshed and without strikes against the economy."

"Where there is no right to strike," said this Falangist syndicate official, "it makes for more just labor relations. To recognize the right to strike in advance is to recognize that workers and employers are enemies and we do not want workers to feel that employers are their natural enemies."

Despite the official line, Spanish workers go out on illegal strikes or engage in illegal slowdowns.

IN MARCH 1958, more than 1,000 coal miners in the Oviedo district were conscripted into the Army because they had engaged in a slowdown. Several months later, 3,000 Bilbao workers struck because inflation was cutting their already meager wages. There have been strikes and lockouts in Barcelona, in the Basque country, in the Asturias region, in Madrid.

Franco has met this onslaught by arrests, detention with and without trial and long prison sentences. Most recently, there were arrests of 80 so-called underground leaders seized in all parts of Spain.

Yet despite these anti-labor actions by the government and the character of the totalitarian regime, Spain's officialdom lives in hope that American trade union leaders will visit Spain. So deeply felt is this aspiration that Spanish Labor Minister Fermin Sanz Orrio in a press conference last month said he expected such visits in the near future.

However, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which the AFL-CIO and the United Mine Workers are affiliated, adopted a policy in 1955 against trade union delegation exchanges with totalitarian countries. Complaints have been forwarded by the ICFTU to the Intl. Labor Organization and the UN accusing Spain of violating the right of freedom of organization.

It is, therefore, highly unlikely that Generalissimo Franco will enjoy the privilege of receiving spokesmen for American labor.

Washington Report:

House Leaders Differ Over Probable Actions of Congress

REP. CHARLES HALLECK (Ind.), new Republican leader of the House, claimed that the new Administration budget will provide for more health, education and welfare programs than ever before as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

At the same time Halleck stressed the importance of limiting spending.

Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.), Democratic whip, interviewed on the same program, said the new 86th Congress will "undoubtedly be one of the most progressive in recent years." He did not think that failure of the liberals in the Senate to eliminate Rule 22, the measure that permits filibusters, or to get a change in the House rules means that the Congress will be more conservative.

Halleck said he did not agree with those persons who say the Administration's defense budget is inadequate.

"I believe the President has all the inside information—that of experts in the field such as the Joint Chiefs of Staff," he asserted.

Halleck expressed the need for "some sort of an improved housing bill, but I don't favor some of these tremendously costly proposals we have been hearing about." Asked about a labor-management bill along the lines of Kennedy-Ives, he said one should be enacted that has "regard for the rights of everybody involved."

ALBERT SAID THERE is no doubt of the passage of a bill similar to Kennedy-Ives. He noted that it received a majority in the House in the last session.

Federal aid for school construction, he said, is "one of the most important measures facing the country. The shortage of classrooms is one of the great crises of this age."

"School construction and civil rights are both important, but they should not be tied together any more than foreign aid and farm price supports," he declared.

Experience under the bill passed by the 85th Congress will, he said, determine whether or not the 86th Congress passes additional civil rights legislation.

NYC Families Need $91 to Live

New York—The cost of goods and services needed by a New York City family for an adequate but modest level of living had risen 4.5 percent as of October 1958, compared to a year earlier, the Community Council of Greater New York reports. Costs have risen 12.2 percent since October 1954 when this standard was originally established.

An average family of four persons with one wage earner, according to the survey, needed an annual income of $4,737, or $91.11 per week, to buy the goods and services in the family budget standard and to pay its federal, state and social security taxes. If the family included two wage earners, it needed $5,368 per year.

Prices were higher in all major categories: food, up 4.6 percent; clothing, 4.5 percent; housing, 2.2 percent; transportation, 1 percent; medical care, 4.4 percent; recreation, education, communication and tobacco, 2.9 percent, and gifts, contributions and miscellaneous, 3.5 percent.

It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of New York City's families do not have incomes sufficient to achieve the family budget standard set by the council.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TWO YEARS AGO it was remarked in this space that the $72 billion budget Pres. Eisenhower had offered for fiscal 1958 ended "any threat that existed" of "small government" and liquidation of the New Deal under his Administration.

No one had any illusion that Eisenhower was a bold liberal, and it was true in 1957 as it is true today that his budget was "balanced" only by trickery with figures, including counting theoretical revenue from tax bills not likely to be passed as money in the till.

But it was the January after the President's re-election, and it seemed for a brief while that he might cut loose on his second term and try to remake the Republican party.

His Treasury secretary, George M. Humphrey, had angrily told reporters in a briefing session that federal spending could be cut "in a lot of places," and grimly predicted a depression that would "curl your hair" unless government outlays were reduced.

On Jan. 23 in a news conference, Eisenhower nevertheless remarked that his $72 billion spending proposals "involved no greater proportion of the gross national product" than his earlier budgets. He defended proposed federal spending for such "welfare" projects as school construction in these words:

"As long as the people demand, and in my opinion deserve, the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money."

Well, his courage and understanding didn't last very long. Pretty soon he stopped defending his budget, even passively, and in the middle of 1957 he actually dumped his school construction bill.

* * *

IN JANUARY A YEAR AGO, he cut his spending estimates in the face of decisive evidence of a deepening recession—and, of course, government expenditures soared far beyond what he offered as his technical recommendations. This year he is compelled reluctantly to acknowledge that spending must rise beyond his previous record proposals of $72 billion, but his tone is different.

He no longer justifies his recommendations by relating them to the gross national product—the total output of goods and services at market prices—which is promising to burst through all previous records.

He no longer talks about "services the people demand and in my opinion deserve." He suggests that we must whittle, pare, shrink, withdraw from federal services that Congress has approved and that he has previously recommended.

The Old Guard Republicans have him on the run. He is never so happy as when he gets the State of the Union message delivered and withdraws for a weekend of bridge with the corporation executives and banker cronies whose names used to be announced until publication of the lists became an embarrassment to the White House staff.

* * *

TWO DAYS AFTER the President sent his Budget message to Congress this year, our ambassador to the Soviet Union told the congressional foreign relations committees, in closed sessions, that the Russian economy is expanding more rapidly in the agricultural and industrial areas than ours is.

The Soviet trade drive and Soviet economic penetration are an obvious factor in the world balance of power. Even within our domestic economy, the lingering tragedy of enforced unemployment—where is their "right to work"?—afflicts 4.1 million jobless left over from the recession.

Where is the Eisenhower of January 1957, who spoke in terms of the potentials of our economy and of services to the people? He got lost somewhere along the way. It is a tired, defensive Administration that has no taste for battles against the Old Guard, and not much faith in the people.

OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS on the role of the 86th Congress were expressed by Rep. Carl Albert (right), Democratic whip, who anticipates one of the most progressive congresses in recent years, and Rep. Charles Halleck (left), new Republican leader in the House, who stressed the need to curb spending. They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Tight Money Revives Mortgage Squeeze

By Sidney Margolius

THE RECESSION OF 1957-58 is barely over, if it is over. But already the "tight-money" situation that preceded the last recession has returned, mortgages again are harder to get and the mortgage gray market again is collecting its hidden extra fees.

For a while last summer it was possible to get even a GI mortgage at a 4.75 percent rate, or the higher-rate FHA and conventional mortgages with little or no discount. But the Administration ended this brief period of fairly easy mortgages by discontinuing the lending program Congress-enacted last year. The new tight-money market is especially rough on individual mortgage-seekers. It's easier to find development houses with mortgages already arranged.

The mortgage gray market operates by charging bonuses called "discount. But the Administration ended bank or other mortgage lender, for example, will advance a builder or home buyer, $9,600 or $9,800, but have him sign a mortgage contract for $10,000. In the case of builders, it is presumed that the discounts they pay lenders are added to the selling prices of homes. Sometimes the extra mortgage fee is passed on to the buyer by reducing the quality of the house rather than raising the price.

Other devices used by the mortgage gray market to conceal extra charges include finder's or "origination" fees of 1 percent of the amount of the mortgage, and special fees for the bank's attorney.

THESE CONCEALED CHARGES generally are legal. The government permits them on government-backed V.A. and FHA mortgages, although it limits the amount of extra fees charged by lenders. Some of the biggest banks use these devices. But while these extra charges may be legal, they're still embarrassing and the lenders don't like to talk about them openly.

Nowadays banks, loan associations and other lenders often are more interested in the extra fees than in the rate of interest they charge for a mortgage. Lenders have reportedly received double closing or construction fees, collecting from both the builder and the buyer. After collecting the extra fees, the lender often turns around and re-sells the mortgage to an insurance company or the Federal National Mortgage Association.

For example, a bank or association may grant a $10,000 mortgage at a purported interest rate of 5 percent, plus extra fees of $500. Over a two-year period it also collects $1,000 in interest. Thus its total take is $1,500. It then re-sells the mortgage. For the two years the lender holds the $10,000 mortgage, it actually collects the equivalent of 7.5 percent.

Such profitable maneuvers at the expense of home buyers are done with government sanction and, in fact, often the government guarantees the lenders against any loss.

In addition to these legal concealed charges, homeowners in need of money sometimes are the victims of outright usury when refinancing present mortgages.

A WORRIED HOMEOWNER came to a credit union recently and reported that a local "investment company" had refinanced his mortgage. The lender advanced him $2,000 and charged a bonus of $700.

After the family had made five payments, the same lender refinanced the mortgage again, advancing an additional $2,000, and charging an additional bonus of $500. For $4,000 received, the borrower now was obligated to repay $5,200 plus interest on $5,200.

By this time the borrower had become convinced that he was the victim of a sharp deal to take away his home for alleged nonpayment of this debt. He was not a member of the credit union, but a friend was, and the friend borrowed enough to repay the $4,000. They got a lawyer. He pointed out to the investment company that even though it had granted the loan as a "land contract," in effect this was a mortgage, and the amount of bonus charged constituted usury.

The lawyer offered the alternative of a settlement of the debt without the bonuses, or court action. The investment company quickly agreed to forget the bonuses and accept payment for just the actual amount advanced.

High-priced refinancing and second mortgages, often masquerading as "land contracts," also have been reported in other parts of the country.

IN THE SOUTHWEST ESPECIALLY, second mortgages have become both frequent and costly. California permits "second trust deeds," similar to mortgages for which lenders legally may charge 10 percent interest in addition to brokerage or commission fees of up to 5 percent plus service charges of 4 percent. The added charges frequently bring the true interest rate for a second trust deed to 15 percent.

In Connecticut, too, lenders have been reported getting borrowers to sign "land contracts" to guarantee second mortgage loans. Be warned that a land contract actually is a type of conditional sales contract that enables a lender to seize your property without even going through foreclosure proceedings if you can't meet your payments.

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Morgan Says:

Cuba Reflects New Latin Mood

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THERE IS SOMETHING hollow and hideous in the fearless denunciations now being heard in the halls of Congress of the revolutionary regime in Cuba. We showed little concern as a government about the tortures and killings perpetrated by the Batista dictatorship in the long darkness before its downfall. It was argued then that it wouldn't do to intervene in the internal affairs of a sister republic.

Morgan

But some of our lawmakers have not hesitated to insist that now we must intervene—even to the extent of some wild private calls to land the Marines—to force Fidel Castro to halt the mass executions of Batista collaborators. It's almost as if these statesmen were operating on the squeamish theory that they could stand bloodshed except when it was displayed in the open and they were obliged to look at it.

The pagan justice of an eye for an eye is a ghastly thing and if Castro doesn't quickly suspend the vicious law of vengeance, his brave movement may destroy itself and the decency it fought for. Responsible people must, in the name of humanity, cry out in protest and warning

But let us, in doing it, preserve a sense of balance and make sure that we are not being so loudly righteous only because no votes happen to be involved in the home constituency. And let us not be too naive either.

You don't dispose of a dictatorship the way you trade in your old car for a new model. If we are shocked at the violence that so often explodes in the process let us be a little more careful in the future about the company we keep and the endorsements we bestow.

The spectacle only recently of a couple of U.S. senators fawning at the feet of that benign custodian of democracy, Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, was a blow straight to the solar plexis of American prestige in Latin America.

WE SHOULD NOT BE too surprised then, that anti-Yankeeism today is perhaps stronger than ever before in Cuban history. The Cuban mood is part of a larger Latin American one in which the reaction is, in effect, "you were very friendly to the dictators we overthrew. If now you are not helpful to our struggling democracies, we will condemn you unmercifully."

A policy of savage retribution is not supportable, but before we unqualifiedly condemn Castro, let us be sure we fully understand his problem.

Vandercook Says:

Ike Loads Burdens on Congress

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

PRES. EISENHOWER HAS CHOSEN to be noncommittal on so many questions that he has almost completely ceased to provide the leadership which is a primary function of the office of President, and the predictable burden Congress must now bear upon its shoulders appears even more massive.

Vandercook

The explosive issue of civil rights still ticks like a time bomb under the very dome of the Capitol. Despite what he said in his State of the Union message, the President has all but declared himself a neutral as to whether or not the integration rulings of the Supreme Court should really be enforced.

And, if they are to be enforced, the White House has shown itself to be barren of ideas as to when, and where and how.

There remain on the rolls 4 million unemployed; a number very far in excess of what the sometimes rather soulless-sounding economists call "normal" unemployment. It will be the job of this Congress to devise means of sopping up that remaining red-ink stain on the otherwise brightening picture of the American economy . . .

For years, statistics have been assembled and speeches have been made drawing our attention to the tremendous and increasing need for a federal grant-in-aid for the construction of new, more adequate public school facilities. Yet not a dollar has yet been appropriated for that purpose. The list could be almost indefinitely lengthened.

But apart from everything else with which this Congress will very naturally concern itself is the big question—"who will be the next President of the United States?"

THE LAST ELECTION has sketched in at least an outline of what that gentleman will be like. He will most definitely not be drafted from some other form of professional employment. He will not, for example, be a general.

If signs and portents are being read correctly, the next winner of the presidential sweepstakes need have no fear of appearing to be a thoughtful, even a well-educated and highly cultivated man . . . Even an egghead!

That next President clearly must be liberal in his social and economic attitudes. Yet he must not be a doctrinaire who believes that the easy answers can be found in the socialization of major American industries. He will be tough in fibre in his attitudes toward Russia; yet he will have a more sensitive ear than have had his recent predecessors if, perchance, the Russians do chance to say or offer something which makes practical good sense.

Enlightened Labor Policy Aids Supermarket Retailing Blitz

The following is excerpted from an article by James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, in the January issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

A MAJOR REVOLUTION is taking place in the retail merchandising field. The supermarkets have seized command in a bloodless but profitable coup. No longer are they stocking their shelves with food items alone. Now they have everything.

Yes, everything from women's low-cost dresses to television sets, along with men's shirts, toys, cameras, washing machines, unpainted furniture, garden supplies, watches, cosmetics, greeting cards and a long list of other lines too numerous to mention.

The retailing industry is buzzing with this latest development. Supermarkets all over the nation have blossomed out into neighborhood discount houses and rambling department stores. It is no longer an experiment, but a going, thriving, expanding business. And the old-line, over-conservative department stores and mail order houses are losing out in the race for the consumer's dollar.

SIMPLY STATED, the big chains have succeeded far beyond expectations because they have recognized and accepted the fact, after some years of struggle, that it pays to establish fair and stable relations with the trade unions representing their work-

The Retail Clerks Intl. Association now enjoys not only good contractual terms but friendly and cooperative relations with all the major food chains. Wages and working conditions are far superior to those prevailing in unorganized department stores, most of which are still paying pin-money paychecks to sales personnel and fighting desperately to prevent unionization of their employes.

This war they are waging against unions—a war in which they have not hesitated to employ the Shefferman type of labor relations counselor and use the most despicable union-busting tactics—is still going on. It occupies the time and energies of department store executives

The preoccupation with cheap labor and anti-unionism that obsesses the majority of dejartment store owners has encouraged an overall backwardness in the industry.

This is true even though large numbers of department store managements have recognized that unions have a place in retailing

These fair-minded employers have been handicapped by having to compete against stores that exploit their workers, so that backward employers have dragged down the entire industry.

By contrast, the supermarket managements, freed from the constant headaches and crises of carrying on never-ending hostilities against labor, have been able to concentrate their resources and imagination upon the big challenge of building wider markets.

Ike Silent on Standards:

Jobless Aid System Overhaul Proposed

By Gene Zack

Pres. Eisenhower called for improvement of the federal-state unemployment compensation system to provide greater benefits to jobless workers for a longer period of time, but failed to spell out whether he would ask actual federal minimum standards.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged establishment of federal standards, below which the states could not fall, and warned that state legislatures have been unwilling or unable to tackle the job on their own initiative.

In his Economic Report to the 86th Congress, which otherwise paid scant attention to the problem of the nation's 4.1 million unemployed, the President said an overhaul of the jobless pay program "would greatly enhance the contribution that the unemployment compensation system makes to our economy's capacity to resist recession."

There have been indications in recent months that the White House might abandon its previous position of merely exhorting the states to make voluntary improvements in their own jobless pay programs.

Last October, in a little-publicized address to the Bricklayers' convention in Atlantic City, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell dropped the first hint along these lines when he told delegates:

"It is my hope . . . that the Congress next year when it convenes will look at this whole problem of unemployment compensation and the adequacy of unemployment compensation, both in terms of duration and in terms of benefits, so that we can set at the federal level a standard which the states could properly follow."

The Administration's detailed recommendations, in the form of a special message, are expected to go to Congress shortly since the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, passed by the 85th Congress, is due to expire in April.

The TUC measure made it possible for states wishing to exercise such an "option" to temporarily lengthen the benefit period by 50 percent. Only 17 states took advantage of federal "advances" to aid their jobless workers, while five other states adopted temporary programs of their own without using federal funds.

In his economic message, Eisenhower indicated he would urge legislation that would:

- Broaden coverage to include "employes of firms having fewer than four workers."
- Raise benefits "so that the majority of covered workers will be eligible for payments equal to at least half their regular earnings."
- Lengthen the maximum duration of benefits to 26 weeks.
- Make jobless insurance available to federal employes, persons working for non-profit organizations "and certain other groups."
- Extend coverage to workers in Puerto Rico.
- Bring the provisions of the District of Columbia system, the only one governed solely by Congress, "up to those recommended for the states."

Late last year, the 16 public and labor members of Mitchell's Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security unanimously recommended that benefits be raised to at least half the individual's normal wage or two-thirds of a state's average weekly wage, whichever is lower, for a flat 30-week period.

The advisors also recommended that in states adopting the new standards, the present system be continued whereby employers are allowed to escape as much as 2.7 percent of the existing 3 percent payroll tax to finance the jobless pay system. In states not liberalizing their programs, the recommendation added, the escape factor should be limited to 1.7 percent.

Adoption of federal standards to beef up the jobless pay program, the AFL-CIO has pointed out, would end many gross inequities which exist between the various states. Benefits currently range from a low of $26 a week in the "right-to-work" states of Arkansas, North Dakota and South Carolina, to a high of $45 weekly in Alaska and New York.

The benefit period runs from "right-to-work" Florida's low of as little as five weeks, to Pennsylvania's flat 30 weeks for all eligible claimants.

SPECIAL CITATION was presented Local 1140, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Minneapolis, for its efforts to further the employment of the handicapped through union contracts and conferences with management. Mrs. Beatrice Kersten, AFL-CIO Community Services representative in Minneapolis, is shown presenting the award from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped to A. W. Kirberger, Local 1140's financial secretary.

Court Ruling Benefits Idled Ford Workers

Detroit—The Michigan Supreme Court, reversing an 18-year-old precedent, has ruled that workers idled by a strike against an out-of-state plant owned by their employer, are entitled to unemployment compensation.

The court's 5-2 decision was handed down in the case of 11,000 members of the Auto Workers at three Ford plants in the Detroit area who were thrown out of work because of a strike against Ford's forge plant in Canton, O.

The decision was hailed by UAW Vice Pres. Ken Bannon, director of the union's Ford Dept., as meaning that Michigan workers no longer will "be made unfairly to bear the burden of total income loss during a strike against an out-of-state plant of the same company."

The court's ruling, Bannon said, "helps humanize Michigan's unemployment compensation legislation by removing some of the severe and restrictive constructions placed upon it in the past."

Ford's general counsel, William T. Gossett, argued against granting compensation to the idled workers on the grounds that the plants, although located in separate states, were part of the same establishment. He said later that the company was "reconsidering the issues in the case" as a prelude to a possible appeal.

1941 Decision

Since 1941, the Michigan Employment Security Commission and the courts had been guided by a Supreme Court decision in a case involving Chrysler Corp., in which it was held that separate, inter-related plants of one company constituted one "establishment" under the state employment security law.

In its latest ruling, the state's highest court held that this interpretation, based on a case involving several Chrysler plants in the Detroit area, should not have been applied over the years to out-of-state plants.

The majority opinion said that no layman "without a specific motive in mind" could have read the statutory provisions covering unemployment compensation and have concluded they were intended to have the inclusiveness given them over the past 18 years.

The dissenting justices, while agreeing with the majority that the interpretations since 1941 have been too broad, argued that the legislature in the intervening years took no steps to spell out the law's coverage more specifically. Thus, they contended, the legislature by negation concurred in the court findings based on the Chrysler case.

Follows Precedent

In holding that the Ohio and Michigan plants were not part of the same "establishment," the court said it was giving the same interpretation followed in eight out of nine states that had unemployment compensation cases arising out of a 1949 strike at Ford's River Rouge plant in Dearborn.

The eight states were Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia. Only Georgia, of the nine states disqualified UAW members from receiving unemployment compensation as a result of the strike in this state.

ITF Planning Follow-up to Ship Boycott

London—Delegates to a conference of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation from all parts of the free world are meeting here to analyze the results of the four-day work stoppage against ships carrying "flags of convenience" and to plan the next move in the campaign against them.

The boycott was held Dec. 1 to 4. It was directed against ships owned in traditional maritime countries but now registered in other nations—particularly Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica—to escape taxes, union wages and working conditions and safety standards.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, representatives of U.S. seamen and joint leaders of the U.S. phase of the ITF work stoppage, were pressing for a two-point campaign to end the threat to labor standards posed by the huge "runaway" fleet.

They were urging that every country adopt a policy under which the "true control" of individual vessels could be determined, and that the unions in the country where control rests be given responsibility for organizing the crews.

The ITF meeting was running almost simultaneously with a dissension-packed session of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, a United Nations agency, which was split over the same "flags of convenience" issue.

After lengthy debate at an assembly session a few days before the ITF meeting started, the IMCO refused to give Panama and Liberia seats on its Maritime Safety Committee. Under the organization's convention, eight of the 14 seats on the committee are assigned to "the largest ship-owning nations."

Panama and Liberia, backed by the United States, contended the standard should be the amount of registered shipping. Other maritime nations contended actual ownership was the guide. Liberia ranks third in registrations and Panama eighth, but actual ownership in the two countries is small.

Before they left for London, Curran and Hall advised the ITF of their opposition to the U.S. position.

"All U.S. maritime unions strongly oppose any international recognition of runaway ships or the nations which give them refuge from and protection against union representation, collective bargaining and decent wages and working conditions," they cabled.

Ohio Unemployment Highest In 20 Years During '58

Columbus, O.—Joblessness in Ohio set a 20-year record during 1958 with roughly 600,000 workers receiving one or more unemployment compensation checks, the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation reported.

"No recession since that of 1937-38 . . . was more severe," the bureau pointed out in its annual report.

The BUC's report showed that joblessness was well above the 600,000 mark, since its figures included only those covered by the unemployment compensation program. Thousands of other workers, unprotected by the jobless pay program, also lost their jobs during 1958.

As a measure of the seriousness of the recession, the BUC's report disclosed that more unemployment compensation was paid out to laid-off workers in the first 11 months of 1958 than in the three previous years combined.

Through November, nearly $258 million was paid out. The total for the year is expected to hit the $275 million mark. The total for 1955, 1956 and 1957, combined, was only $207 million.

Although the recession has been described by some economists as "relatively short," the report showed that through November, 137,000 workers had been laid off so long that they exhausted their normal benefit rights. More than 116,000 of these received extended payments up to 13 weeks under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, with 46,000 exhausting these additional benefits.

$38 Million in SUB Paid by Big 3 in '58

Detroit—Nearly $38 million was paid out in supplemental unemployment benefits to members of the Auto Workers laid off by the auto industry's "Big Three" during 1958.

The money, paid out under contract provisions won by the union in 1955, was divided as follows:

General Motors, $16.3 million; Ford, $13.1 million; and Chrysler, $8.3 million.

Red China Called Unfit for UN

The Chinese Communist regime denies the Chinese people "the most essential of human rights, including religion, and even life itself," Harry W. Flannery, president of the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace, charged in opposing admission of Red China to the United Nations.

"Can anyone seriously believe, on the basis of the record, that Communist China will live up to any of its obligations as a UN member?" he demanded.

He pointed out that the UN Charter obliges members to protect basic rights such as freedom of religion, speech, assembly, fair trial, property, education and participation in government, "yet the leaders of Red China have consistently and continually violated the basic freedoms of the Chinese people."

Flannery is radio-television coordinator for the AFL-CIO.

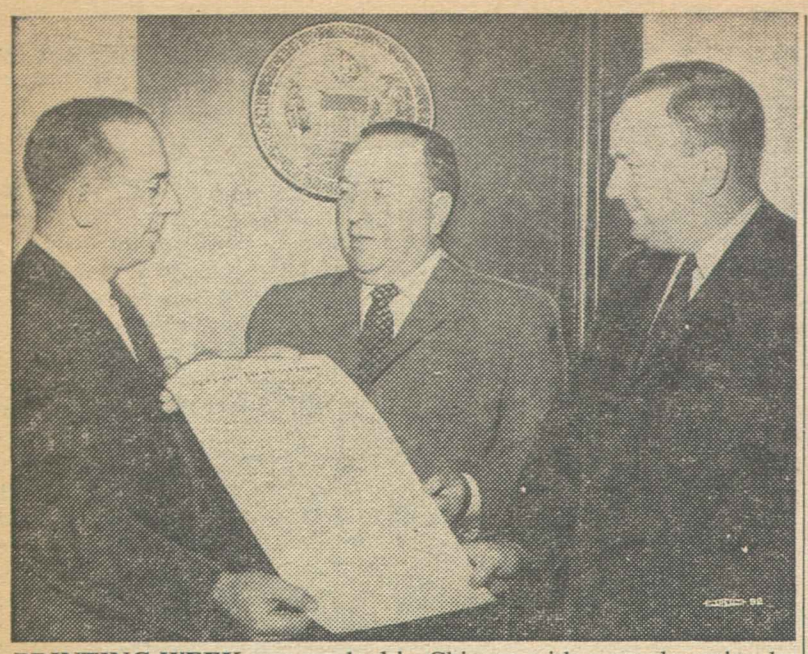
TWUA Calls Meeting on Contract Goals

New York—Representatives of 75,000 members of the Textile Workers will meet here Feb. 7 to map policy for contract negotiations with northern textile mills this spring.

In issuing the call to the one-day conference, the TWUA noted that agreements with approximately 190 northern cotton-rayon firms will expire or be subject to reopening Apr. 15. An additional 100 woolen, worsted and felt agreements come up for similar review between Apr. 15 and May 1.

The conference call was sent to locals representing workers at 300 mills in eight northeastern states. The locals will elect some 400 delegates to represent them at the session.

The conference will be keynoted by TWUA Pres. William Pollock.



PRINTING WEEK was marked in Chicago with a proclamation by Mayor Richard J. Daley (center), who pointed out that the city is the world's largest commercial printing center. Receiving the proclamation from him are Sec.-Treas. Henry L. Coco (left) of the Allied Printing Trades Council and Business Manager George M. Houlihan of the Franklin Association, the organization of employing printers under union contracts.

Congress Set to Act On Key Legislation

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) indicated housing would be first order of business in the House.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) announced his Labor subcommittee would open hearings on a labor-management reporting bill Jan. 27, with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell scheduled to be the first to testify.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) filed a moderate four-point civil rights measure, jumping the gun on the White House.

The Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), was scheduled to open hearings Jan. 23 on administered pricing policies in key industries.

Freshmen Democrats in the House fared well in work assignments, with 37 of the newcomers placed on eight choice committees. In the Senate, all 15 new Democrats also drew at least one prized committee assignment.

House Republicans—their ranks thinned by their party's defeat in November—displayed little apparent difficulty in parceling out committee posts. But in the Senate, the GOP's Committee on Committees became hopelessly snarled in trying to give each Republican at least one "good" post and finally compromised the problem in the Republican Conference composed of all the GOP senators.

Committees were in many cases expanded considerably to take care of the lopsided Democratic majorities.

To the Senate Labor Committee, Democrats added Senators Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W. Va.) and Harrison A. Williams (N. J.), the latter two former representatives. All three have liberal records.

On the Republican side, holdovers on the Labor Committee are conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), and liberal Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.). To these, the GOP added conservative Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), GOP liberals Clifford P. Case (N. J.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), and newcomer Winston L. Prouty (Vt.).

House Democrats placed five liberal members on the Education & Labor Committee—Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.), Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.), John Brademas (Ind.), Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.) and James G. O'Hara (Mich.).

For several years, when the committee was divided 17-13 between the parties, it often deadlocked as Chairman Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) and Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) lined up in coalition with Republicans. It has now been changed to a 20-10 split.

The House GOP named one of its staunchest conservatives—Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)—to the lone Republican vacancy.

The fate of much liberal legislation in the House was left in doubt by the new lineup in the Rules Committee. The Democratic membership, with its Southern conservative tinge, remained unchanged, while the Republicans added two of the most conservative members—B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.) and Hamer H. Budge (Ida.).

Ways and Means

Eight additional members—four from each party—were named to the House Ways & Means Committee which handles tax, social security and unemployment compensation measures. They include Democrats James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.), William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.), John C. Watts (Ky.) and Lee Metcalf (Mont.), and Republicans Victor A. Knox (Mich.), James B. Utt (Calif.), Jackson E. Betts (O.), and Bruce Alger (Tex.)

Appointed to the Senate's predominantly conservative Finance Committee were Democrats Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) and R. Vance Hartke (Ind.). The Republicans appointed three Old Guard members—John Marshall Butler (Md.), Norris Cotton (N. H.), and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.).

Four freshmen were appointed to the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, which handles such measures as housing, area redevelopment and local public works. They were Senators Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.), Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), and Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.).

New appointees to the House Banking Committee were Democrats Joseph W. Barr (Ind.), James A. Burke (Mass.), William S. Moorehead (Pa.), Clement W. Miller (Calif.), and Byron L. Johnson (Colo.), and GOP members Paul A. Fino (N. Y.), Florence P. Dwyer (N. J.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.), Seymour Halpern (N. Y.), and William H. Milliken, Jr. (Pa.).

Lineup of Major Committee Assignments in 86th Congress

Senate

Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Lister Hill (Ala.), chairman
James E. Murray (Mont.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)
Harrison A. Williams (N. J.)

Republicans

Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.)
Clifford P. Case (N. J.)
Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)

Finance

Democrats

Harry F. Byrd (Va.), chairman
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N. M.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
R. Vance Hartke (Ind.)

Republicans

John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John Marshall Butler (Md.)
Norris Cotton (N. H.)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), chairman
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)
Harrison A. Williams (N. J.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)

Republicans

Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Prescott Bush (Conn.)
J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.)

Judiciary

Democrats

James O. Eastland (Miss.), chairman
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)
Olin D. Johnston (S. C.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.)
John A. Carroll (Colo.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)

Republicans

Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
William Langer (N. D.)
Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Thomas E. Martin (Ia.)

Foreign Relations

Democrats

Theodore F. Green (R. I.), chairman
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Frank Lausche (O.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)

Republicans

Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.)
William Langer (N. D.)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)

House

Education & Labor

Democrats

Graham A. Barden (N. C.), chairman
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
Ludwig Teller (N. Y.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)

Republicans

Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)
Joe Holt (Calif.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
William H. Ayres (O.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
John A. Lafore, Jr. (Pa.)
Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)

Ways & Means

Democrats

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), chairman
Aime J. Forand (R. I.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
A. Sidney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)
Frank Ikard (Tex.)
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)
James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.)
William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.)
John C. Watts (Ky.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)

Republicans

Daniel A. Reed (N. Y.)
Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
James B. Utt (Calif.)
Jackson E. Betts (O.)
Bruce Alger (Tex.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

Brent Spence (Ky.), chairman
Paul Brown (Ga.)
Wright Patman (Tex.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)
Abraham J. Multer (N. Y.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (N. J.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Thomas L. Ashley (O.)
Charles A. Vanik (O.)
James C. Healey (N. Y.)
J. T. Rutherford (Tex.)
Joseph W. Barr (Ind.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)
William S. Moorehead (Pa.)
Clement W. Miller (Calif.)
Byron L. Johnson (Colo.)

Republicans

Clarence E. Kilburn (N. Y.)
Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
William B. Widnall (N. J.)
Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Perkins Bass (N. H.)
Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Paul A. Fino (N. Y.)
Florence P. Dwyer (N. J.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Seymour Halpern (N. Y.)
William H. Milliken, Jr. (Pa.)

Judiciary

Democrats

Emanuel Celler (N. Y.), chairman
Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)
Michael A. Feighan (O.)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N. J.)
E. L. Forrester (Ga.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Tex.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S. C.)
John Dowdy (Tex.)
Lester Holtzman (N. Y.)
Basil L. Whitener (N. C.)
Roland V. Libonati (Ill.)
J. Carlton Loser (Tenn.)
Herman Toll (Pa.)
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)
George A. Kasem (Calif.)

Republicans

William M. McCulloch (O.)
William E. Miller (N. Y.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.)
H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
George Meader (Mich.)
Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)
William T. Cahill (N. J.)
John V. Lindsay (N. Y.)
John Henderson (O.)

Foreign Affairs

Democrats

Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.), chairman
A. S. J. Carnahan (Mo.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Edna F. Kelly (N. Y.)
Wayne L. Hays (O.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)
John L. Pilcher (Ga.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
L. H. Fountain (N. C.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Frank M. Coffin (Me.)
Leonard Farbstein (N. Y.)
D. S. Saund (Calif.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
Lindley Beckworth (Tex.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
William H. Meyer (Vt.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N. J.)
Chester Bowles (Conn.)

Republicans

Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.)
Frances P. Bolton (O.)
Chester E. Merrow (N. H.)
Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.)
Laurence Curtis (Mass.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)

Rules

Democrats

Howard S. Smith (Va.), chairman
William M. Colmer (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N. Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)
Homer Thornberry (Tex.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)

Republicans

Leo E. Allen (Ill.)
Clarence J. Brown (O.)
Hamer H. Budge (Id.)
B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)

Social Programs Slashed in '60 Budget

Congress Leaders Hit Ike's Estimates

(*Continued from Page* 1)

our revenue estimate is sound and will be obtained."

His confidence extended to calling for the termination of the temporary unemployment compensation program, although his budget message does not mention directly the more than 4 million unemployed at the beginning of 1959.

Idle Aid Details Later

He urges in both Budget message and the Economic Report some improvements in the amount of benefits and their duration under the existing jobless insurance system—the details to be spelled out in a later message.

Tied to the optimistic economic forecast was a severe program of cutbacks in social and welfare programs on the basis that spending in these areas must be curtailed to prevent the spread of inflation through a government deficit.

At the same time, the President called for an increase in interest rates on VA and FHA-backed mortgages and in several other government-lending operations. This revive the "tight-money" policy.

The President's Budget proposals and Economic Report fail to mention federal aid to school construction in any form and proposed to spend only half the amount Congress authorized for the science education program last year.

The Budget message entirely forbids or greatly curtails new projects in the areas of water resources and health, hospital and general office building, and calls for a tapering off in urban renewal and airport assistance programs.

The President said specifically he would not request funds for new public housing units in fiscal 1960 and would seek to swap $335 million in mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Association for bonds held by banks. The bonds are to be retired to give the Treasury extra cash.

In the defense area the budget asks for $40.9 billion, with less new money for the missile program. It would eliminate three Air Force wings and generally trim down military capacities held necessary to wage limited wars.

Asks Tax Hikes

In addition to the cuts and termination of programs, the President proposes to bring the budget into knife-edge balance by raising postal rates, hiking the present 3-cent tax on gasoline by 1.5 cents, raising the tax on aviation fuel and imposing various taxes on life insurance companies and cooperatives.

The President asserted that if the fiscal 1960 budget is balanced as he proposes, "we can look forward to tax reduction in the reasonably forseeable future."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, terming the budget a "propaganda" weapon prepared to create a "political issue for 1960," added that "there is not the ghost of a promise of a tax cut anywhere within it. I think those who have been talking so loosely about tax cuts owe the people both an explanation and an apology."

Eisenhower asked Congress for $3.9 billion for the mutual security program with total expenditures $383 million less than in fiscal 1959.

He told Congress that he would send along in the future proposals to improve the minimum wage and the federal eight-hour laws and "for providing added protection in labor-management relations. I am again proposing legislation to strengthen safeguards on the conduct of labor union affairs, including the strengthening of the law enacted last year requiring public reporting on union welfare and pension plans."

The President said he will propose again his program of $55 million for aid to depressed areas. He vetoed a bill passed by the 85th Congress with bipartisan support as involving too high an expenditure after Congress had rejected his much more limited proposal.

Asks Item Veto

In addition to the depressed area aid, the President's legislative program as spelled out in the budget includes limited revenue bond financing for the Tennessee Valley Authority; statehood for Hawaii and home rule for the District of Columbia; and item veto power on expenditures approved in appropriation bills.

In the housing area he proposed that the states and localities bear a greater share of the cost of the urban renewal program and that the existing 585,000 public housing units "should meet most of the demands for such housing by low-income families. . . . I shall not ask for authorization for any additional units."

In the welfare area the President proposed to "discontinue federal grants for vocational education" and modify the provisions for aid to schools in areas affected by federal activities.

Labor Spending Proposals

The President's message called also for an increase in "taxes on railroad employment . . . without changing the status of such contributions for federal income tax purposes" to make the railroad retirement system actuarially "sound." He urged an increase in the wage base on which taxes are paid from $4,200 to $4,800 and revisions of the law providing for federal payments to the rail retirement fund for time spent by railroad workers in the military service.

The budget calls for about a $1 million increase for the National Labor Relations Board to handle an anticipated 15 percent increase in its caseload. The Labor Dept. budget asks $240,000 for the Bureau of Labor Standards to administer a program to reduce accidents.

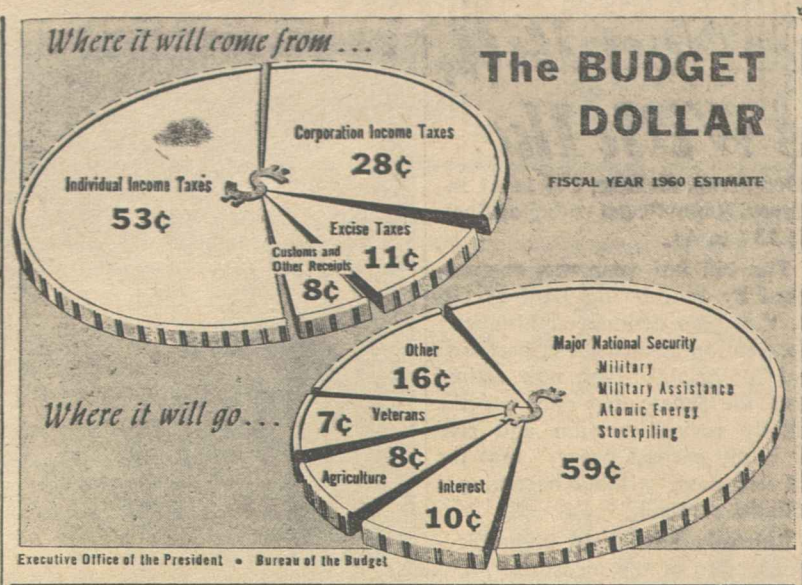
The Bureau of Labor Statistics would get under the budget proposals $230,000 to plan a five-year overhaul of the Consumers Price Index. The department's Wage-Hour Div. budget contemplates the same rate of investigation of violations.

The President asked Congress to cut about $1 billion from the farm budget for the soil bank and price support programs in anticipation of smaller crops, one of the areas where critics of the budget noted that if the crop is larger than anticipated the "balanced" budget would go out of whack.

75c of Budget Buck Linked to Defense

Of every dollar to be spent in Pres. Eisenhower's proposed budget for fiscal 1960, over 75 cents will be used to prevent future wars and to pay the cost of past ones.

National security will take 59.5 cents of every budget dollar, interest on the national debt which stems mainly from the cost of past wars will take 10.5 cents and veterans' programs account for 6.6 cents.



Biemiller Reports on Legislative Program

The prospects of congressional passage of a labor-management bill, written along the lines of last year's Kennedy-Ives proposal, are excellent according to Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

Biemiller remarked on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program:

"The President's comments on anti-corruption legislation puzzle us. The fact is that a good sound anti-corruption, anti-racketeering measure was killed in the last Congress because of the opposition of the President's own party.

"If he means this opposition will be withdrawn, then passage of a meaningful, effective measure to deal with this problem should be possible in a brief time. If, on the other hand, the Administration's anti-corruption legislation is a disguise for a union-busting law, then we will fight it with all our strength."

The AFL-CIO representative further declared: "We are equally puzzled by the President's proposal to write fiscal soundness, as he calls it, into the Employment Act of 1946. The present provisions relating to maximum purchasing power already give the President adequate powers to deal with the problem of rising prices and inflation. A new addition to the act is not necessary.

"What is needed is application of the present law.

"We cannot have real prosperity until we put America back to work."

"New civil rights legislation must be enacted. The deplorable situation which resulted in the closing of public schools, to deny Negro children their opportunity to non-segregated education, must be ended promptly."

Civil Rights Issue

Failure of Senate liberals to change Senate Rule 22, which permits filibusters, was not considered by Biemiller as meaning that further civil rights legislation will not be passed.

"I see no reason why, if there is a determined majority in the Senate and in the House who want to pass better civil rights legislation, such a bill cannot be passed," he asserted.

Other Key Issues

Biemiller listed other issues on which the AFL-CIO seeks action:

● Housing — Both the Sparkman and the Clark bills provide in varying degrees for a comprehensive program of slum clearance and urban renewal.

"We think this is an integral part of the problem. There ought also to be provisions for special housing for the elderly, and programs, including cooperative housing, to encourage construction of middle-income housing. The public housing program should be continued; the military housing program should be renewed, and there should be a means of assisting our colleges and universities to increase their housing facilities."

● Social security—Passage of the Forand bill to provide "a system of insurance for those who will be beneficiaries of the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program, to pay hospital and medical bills."

● Minimum wage—to extend coverage to 10 million persons not now covered, and raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

● Education — The Murray-Metcalf bill for school construction and improving teacher salaries.

● Unemployment compensation—Federal standards so that the worker will get 50 percent of his pay when he's unemployed, with payment duration of 39 weeks.

'Economy' Stops at White House Gate

The "hold-the-line" theme of Pres. Eisenhower's new budget apparently doesn't apply to the White House.

The fiscal 1960 figures show a slight increase in costs for running the White House. Salaries and expenses, special projects and upkeep of building and grounds are all budgeted for more than in fiscal 1959.

The total cost, incidentally, is about $4.2 million.

Johnson Asks Limited Bill on Civil Rights

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) has proposed a limited civil rights bill that would bring the federal government directly into local situations and almost immediately drew a comment from Pres. Eisenhower that he doubted whether the proposal would be "fruitful."

In a move linked closely to his recent success in pushing through a compromise anti-filibuster rule amendment, Johnson proposed a four-point measure that noticeably does not deal with enforcement of the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of 1954. He proposed:

● Establishment of new conciliation service—the Community Relations Service—as an independent federal agency directly responsible to the President to restore communications between hostile elements in communities under racial tension.

● Federal investigation and penalties in cases involving bombing of churches and schools.

● **Extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission through January 1961. The commission is scheduled to expire in September 1959.**

● Granting the attorney general the right to subpena documents needed to prepare voting rights cases, with enforcement by federal district courts.

Pres. Eisenhower, asked about the conciliation service proposal—patterned to a large extent after the federal service used in labor-management disputes—said:

"I don't believe that to put an organizational part of government with the function of conciliating these things would at the moment be fruitful, but I certainly could be convinced. My mind is not closed. I just haven't had the idea

Johnson's move came as Democratic and Republican liberals were rallying support for a stronger civil rights bill dealing specifically with the school problem. The White House is still debating its civil rights program although the President has said he is in favor of extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

The Johnson bill came a day after the Virginia Supreme Court and a federal district court in Virginia ruled that the state's "massive resistance" laws against desegration are unconstitutional and Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond vowed to continue his fight against integration.

Hayes Calls for Probe of Business Use of 'Call Girls'

Al J. Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, has urged the McClellan special Senate committee to launch an immediate probe of the "use of immoral practices" by the nation's giant business corporations.

His call came after a CBS radio network program, "The Business of Sex," in which newscaster Edward R. Murrow revealed reports that prostitution has become a standard "cost" item for big business concerns. Program participants indicated that corporations used call girls to help them in such varied campaigns as persuading bank presidents to make loans and buyers to make purchases in large lots.

Hayes, an AFL-CIO executive council member and president of the Machinists, said he was "shocked" by the Murrow show's disclosures of the extent of the practice of using prostitutes and deducting the cost as a "business" expense.

"I believe," Hayes said, "that these shocking revelations properly come within the purview of the McClellan committee charged with investigating improper activities of both labor and management.

"I trust the McClellan committee will immediately investigate these unethical practices of business corporations in this country."

Senate Anti-Corruption Hearings Set

Kennedy Files New Bill, Clash Looms With Ike

(*Continued from Page* 1)

some sections, would be sent to Congress before Mitchell testifies.

Ike Message Delayed

The Eisenhower message was originally expected several days earlier.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last November asked swift action by the newly-elected Congress to pass legislation "patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill" but without "restrictive and unworkable sections" added under political pressure on the Senate floor.

Thereafter, the council urged, there should be "general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, now long overdue," to bring the law "into line with industrial realities and its own professed policy of promoting free collective bargaining."

The campaign to eliminate corruption in the labor-management field cannot be fully successful, the council said, when the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices codes do not reach "unions outside our ranks" and "so long as unscrupulous employers are left free to subvert union leaders through bribes and gifts."

Ervin Co-Sponsors Bill

Kennedy said that his new bill, which is co-sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), is a "bipartisan bill on a nonpartisan subject." He emphasized that it is again "primarily a labor-management reform bill, dealing with the problems of dishonest racketeering."

It is not intended to be a bill "on industrial relations, dealing with the problems of collective bargaining and economic power," he told a news conference, and "the two areas of legislation should not be confused or combined."

If Congress should again become "bogged down in acrimonious controversies over controversial Taft-Hartley revisions, we can only delay and defeat a vital measure already thoroughly considered and debated," he warned.

There was no indication from the Administration, in advance of Eisenhower's expected message, whether Mitchell would repeat the sharp verbal attacks he launched on the Kennedy-Ives measure last year.

These assaults, originated by Mitchell from Geneva, Switzerland, when the Kennedy-Ives bill was reported from the Senate Labor Committee and backed by the AFL-CIO, laid political groundwork for intensive opposition to the bill by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce.

Despite the overwhelming majority by which the Senate passed the measure, the House rejected it by a 198-to-190 vote, with Democrats dividing 149 to 61 in favor, Republicans voting against it 137 to 41.

The bill last year was co-sponsored by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), who denounced Mitchell's intervention against it as "partisan" and "political." Ives, now retired from the Senate, has endorsed the slightly revised version and said "it is my earnest prayer" that the bill will pass "without becoming a political football."

Kennedy has again invited co-sponsorship of the measure by liberal Republicans but has not yet obtained it.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), ranking Republican on the Labor Committee, has said he will sponsor the Administration bill.

Kennedy said that revisions of the bill made it "stronger and clearer" to avoid "fantastic distortions by extremists on both sides."

Kennedy listed 19 key provisions of the bill to provide for:

1. Comprehensive detailed disclosure to members, press and public and law enforcement agencies of union financial data.

2. Full reports by union officers on conflict-of-interest transactions.

3. Criminal sanctions for embezzlement of union funds, false reporting, false entries on books, failure to report, or destruction of union books.

4. Suits by union members for recovery of funds embezzled or misappropriated by union officers.

5. Prohibition of loans by employers or unions to union officers.

6. Secret ballots for the election of all union officers or of the convention delegates who select them.

7. Due notice of all union elections, and real opportunity to nominate opposing candidates.

8. Requirement that union officers be elected by secret ballot every four years by international unions and every three years by local unions.

9. Prohibition of the use of union funds to support the candidacy of any union officer.

10. Prohibition of service as union officers of persons convicted of serious crimes, except with Labor Dept. approval.

11. Power to the Secretary of Labor to institute court action to set aside improper elections and conduct new elections.

12. Strict standards for the imposition of trusteeships and a limit of 18 months on their duration.

13. Mandatory annual reports to the Labor Dept. and union members on every trusteeship with the reasons for its establishment, continuance, and operation.

14. Prohibition on counting votes of delegates of trustee bodies unless such delegates are elected by secret ballot, and on transfer of funds from trusteed local unions to internationals except normal dues and assessments.

15. Power to the Secretary of Labor to begin court proceedings to break improper trusteeships.

16. Prohibition of picketing for extortion or to secure a payoff from employer.

17. Prohibition of solicitation or payment of fictitious fees for unloading cargo from interstate carriers.

18. Public financial reports of the operations of Nathan Sheffer-man-type middlemen; and a prohibition of channeling bribes and improper influence through such middlemen.

19. Elimination of the "no-man's land" problem which denied NLRB action on local labor racketeering by directing the NLRB to exercise its full jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Goldwater Named GOP Campaign Head

Senate Republicans unanimously approved the appointment of extreme right-winger Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) as their 1960 campaign committee chairman.

Selection of Goldwater, the GOP's most strident labor critic, came as the party's top leadership mulled over recommendations from National Chairman Meade Alcorn that the GOP undergo a face lifting to wipe out the public image that it is the party of big business.

JOB APPLICANTS are shown lined up at the employment office of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.'s South Side plant in Pittsburgh after the company announced it was recalling a limited number of laid-off members of the Steelworkers and accepting some new applications. About 200 were in line when the employment office windows were closed.

Labor Raps Philosophy of 'Stagnation'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

measures needed to achieve full employment.

With more than 20 percent of the nation's capacity still idle, the Administration is "not unduly" disturbed by the problem of "stagnation" despite "intolerably low" living standards for millions of Americans and the Soviet challenge to the free world.

'Empty Gesture' Charged

The committee assailed as an "empty gesture" the President's proposed amendment to the Employment Act of 1946 to commit the government to maintaining price stability. The act already commits the government to the promotion of maximum "purchasing power," the statement noted, "which means nothing at all if it doesn't mean real buying power rather than mere money tokens."

On the budget, the committee said that the Administration plan is to balance the fiscal 1960 budget "by a blend of public service cuts, increased taxes, the sale of public assets and an anticipated increase in revenue from existing taxes that is by no means assured."

It continued:

"The obsession to produce a balanced $77 billion budget even at the cost of ignoring federal responsibilities essential to our economic, social and defense needs involves exceedingly dangerous risks."

Noting that Administration spokesmen hold out the hope of attaining a $500 billion total output rate by the end of fiscal 1960, the committee declared that on that basis "even an $85 billion federal budget would be justified if needed to assure adequate civilian services, economic growth and national defense."

The AFL-CIO, said the committee, is committed to a stable price level but "will not concede that all other economic issues are subservient to this single end."

If incomes are restrained and a tight money policy is pursued America can have stable prices "and, probably stagnation and, perhaps, depression, too," the committee asserted.

The other choice is an economic policy based on maximum production, employment and purchasing power without creating inflation, "but this requires a bold, forthright program designed to utilize all the available skills and productive capacity of the American people."

Ike Asks Workers To Curtail Pay Goal

(*Continued from Page* 1)

bor after urging businessmen to "wage a ceaseless war against costs" but omitting any reference to profit policies. He also urged the consumer to shop "carefully for price and quality" to help hold down living costs.

For labor to bargain beyond "productivity performance" is to "jeopardize the capacity of the economy to create jobs for the expanding labor force and endanger present jobs . . ." he said.

Sees Controls as Alternative

If self-discipline and restraint do not work, the President warned, the alternatives are "either inflation or controls."

The President did not mention, as he has previously in talking of wage increases, the value of pay hikes to eliminate inequities.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, at a press conference two days later, undertook to rectify the deficiency he seemingly felt existed in the President's message by declaring: "Inequities in wage scales should be corrected."

The Economic Message set no growth goals for the nation as anticipated in the law passed in 1946 calling for the report to Congress, and reflects an apparent assumption that if business "confidence" is high the economy will prosper.

Assailed by Ruttenberg

The President's position that collective bargaining gains are inflationary—a position taken by a number of economists around the country—was assailed as "unrealistic, naive or charlatan" by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research in a forum held by the Economic Club of Chicago.

"Tight-fisted economic conservatism, based on 19th and early 20th Century economics, is an underlying cause of today's inflation," he said. The attempt to "fit present-day problems into yesterday's economics" has resulted in policies which helped bring on a recession and in a "futile, unrealistic attempt to blame the whole mess on labor."

Ruttenberg warned also that "as long as the answer is to produce less at a higher profit instead of more at a lower profit, industry will not be protecting itself for very long. It will help create more 1957-58 recessions."

He predicted also that the "wage inflation" charge will prove "embarrassing" in the future. Organized labor, he declared "does not intend to accept the erroneous charge that wage increases are responsible for today's high prices and forego further increases—increases essential for workers' standard of living and for the proper functioning of the national economy."

Ruttenberg noted that with 27 percent of capacity recently lying idle, the reason for inflation "is not real scarcity, but it is real failure of demand, real failure to grow.

"The failure to grow stems from inability to recognize that the technological changes seized upon as great boons by American industries can be boons only if industry uses them to create enormously greater number of products and if industry helps to see to it that the money to buy such products is available to consumers—at the business or the personal level.

"As long as we have a low growth rate, as long as output does not keep pace with the shifts in costs—fixed costs—prices will be pushed upwards."

1-24-59

Meany Hopes For Cuban Democracy

The AFL-CIO stands ready "to cooperate in any way possible," Pres. George Meany told the Cuban Confederation of Labor in reply to a telegram of greetings.

In a wire to David Salvador, leader of the three-man commission named by the Castro revolutionary forces to serve as trustees of the labor movement, Meany said:

"Our organization, having consistently fought dictatorial regimes, rejoices over the prospects of consolidation of democracy in Cuba through the strengthening of the independent democratic labor movement free of any totalitarian influence. Best wishes."

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Kennedy-Ervin Bill Backed In Labor's Drive on Crooks

CWA Wins New Gains In Bell Pact

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Communications Workers scored a major breakthrough on wages, pensions and vacations in negotiations with the Wisconsin Bell Telephone Co. which kicked off the union's 1959 round of bargaining with the giant utility's operating affiliates.

The union won wage boosts of about 8 cents an hour for Wisconsin Bell's 6,300 employes. Minimum pensions were increased from $100 to $115 a month, and the base for their determination was changed from the average of the best 10 years' earnings to the best 5 years.

Four-week vacations after 30 years of service were gained in the first change in Bell's set-up in many years.

The union expects the terms of the settlement will be accepted as a pattern by other Bell operating companies in negotiations which continue for most of the rest of the year. Bargaining already is under way with Northwestern Bell, Southwestern Bell and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of the District of Columbia, with nearly 85,000 workers affected.

The Wisconsin Bell agreement was reached by CWA negotiators headed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne two days after expiration of the previous contract, and runs for 15 months.

It also gave Milwaukee operators working on split shifts a significant cut in hours. Hereafter they will work a 7-hour day rather than 7.5 or 8 hours as in the past.

The union negotiators hailed the

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR VOLUNTEERS in Ohio and Pennsylvania, working through the AFL-CIO Community Services network, contributed their services for Red Cross disaster work in the wake of disastrous winter floods which crippled scores of communities in the two-state area. Here Richard Bateman, president of Auto Workers Local 927 in Columbus, O., is shown inspecting a furnace in a flooded home. Volunteer crews of AFL-CIO members pumped out numerous cellars and cleaned furnaces for flood-stricken families.

In Ohio and Pennsylvania:

Labor Rushes Aid To Flood Victims

By Gene Zack

Organized labor mobilized its Community Service resources over a wide area of Ohio and Pennsylvania to aid victims of disastrous winter floods which claimed nearly 100 lives, left 16,000 families homeless, and caused damage estimated at over $100 million.

In a dozen stricken communities in the two-state area, hundreds of members of AFL-CIO unions responded quickly to Red Cross pleas for volunteers, and union facilities were converted into emergency evacuation centers.

Trade unionists played key roles in Ohio's disaster operations, demonstrating the close link that exists between the Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

With 30 of Ohio's 88 counties hard hit by the disaster, the State AFL-CIO named the chairman of its Community Services Committee —Ray Ross, regional director of the Auto Workers in Springfield— to coordinate labor's statewide participation in the relief operations.

Labor Liaison Team

The Red Cross dispatched Kenneth L. Kramer of its Eastern Regional headquarters in Alexandria, Va., part of its labor liaison team with the national AFL-CIO-CSA, to Columbus to work with Ross in utilizing union manpower to its fullest extent.

Joseph H. Mohler, one of two full-time CSA staff representatives in the Ohio capital, was appointed

(*Continued on Page* 12)

New York City Labor Completes Merger

New York—One million workers in the city are now represented by one organization—the New York Central Labor Council AFL-CIO.

After months of negotiation, the merger of the two city labor bodies was effectuated Jan. 26. Final differences were resolved at the request of both organizations by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Head of the new organization is Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Secretary is Morris Iushewitz, of the former CIO and Treasurer is James C. Quinn, of the former AFL Central Trades and Labor Council.

The first formal delegates' session of the merged organization will be held in mid-February, Iushewitz said. The fact of merger was signalized, however, by an informal dinner meeting of the new Central Labor Council's executive board, presided over by Van Arsdale.

Earlier both organizations separately had voted to merge, pending final arrangements by the AFL and CIO merger committees.

Other officers of the city labor council are: Matthew Guinnan, Transport Workers, first vice president; Moe Rosen, Sheet Metal Workers, second vice president; Arthur Harckham, Building Service Employes, third vice president.

Revisions Urged to Improve Measure

By Willard Shelton

"Every vestige of corruption and racketeering" must be swept from the labor movement and "we say to you frankly that we welcome legislation to help us," the AFL-CIO told the Senate Labor subcommittee as hearings opened on labor-management reform proposals in the new Congress.

"We are in favor of, committed to, and will support without reservation necessary and adequate legislation to achieve this purpose," Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the subcommittee.

He warned, on the other hand, that labor will "oppose with all the vigor we possess" any attempt to push through bills which "under the guise of meeting this goal" are aimed instead "at weakening or destroying either trade unions or the process of free collective bargaining."

Biemiller made these key points as he said that the Kennedy-Ervin bill, the 1959 version of last year's Kennedy-Ives bill —with certain amendments that he proposed—"meets the test" labor suggests for a law to "eliminate corruption and at the same time preserve the traditional and legitimate functions" of unions.

The Kennedy-Ervin bill follows the pattern of the Kennedy-Ives bill in providing for reports to the federal government on union election, spending and accounting procedures and provides only limited revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the subcommittee, and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.). It does not enjoy bipartisan sponsorship given last year by the now-retired Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.).

Kennedy has asked a survey of general Taft-Hartley revisions by an advisory panel and said that a bill embodying changes will be reported for Senate action later this year.

The Kennedy-Ervin bill would require secret union elections, disclosure of "conflict of interest" activities by union officials, and the preservation of accurate financial records. It would provide standards for the handling of trusteeships over local unions.

It would bar from union employment persons convicted of certain criminal offenses and make embezzlement of union funds a federal crime. Officials guilty of false entry, destruction of records or willful failure to report information would be subject to criminal penalties including prison terms.

Employer Requirements

Employers would be required to report certain payments to "middleman" labor "consultants" and the

(Continued on Page 4)

Ike Again Urges Curb On Pickets

The Eisenhower Administration has sent Congress its 1959 labor program calling for restrictions on picketing and boycotts and carrying severe sanctions for unions found in violation of its "reform" program.

The program unveiled in a special message to Congress from Pres. Eisenhower and a detailed bill introduced in the Senate by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a proponent of extreme restrictions on union activities, is almost a duplicate of the 1958 program that was rejected by the Senate last year in favor of the Kennedy-Ives bill.

The President's message contained a 20-point program which he said "will eliminate abuses demonstrated by the hearings of

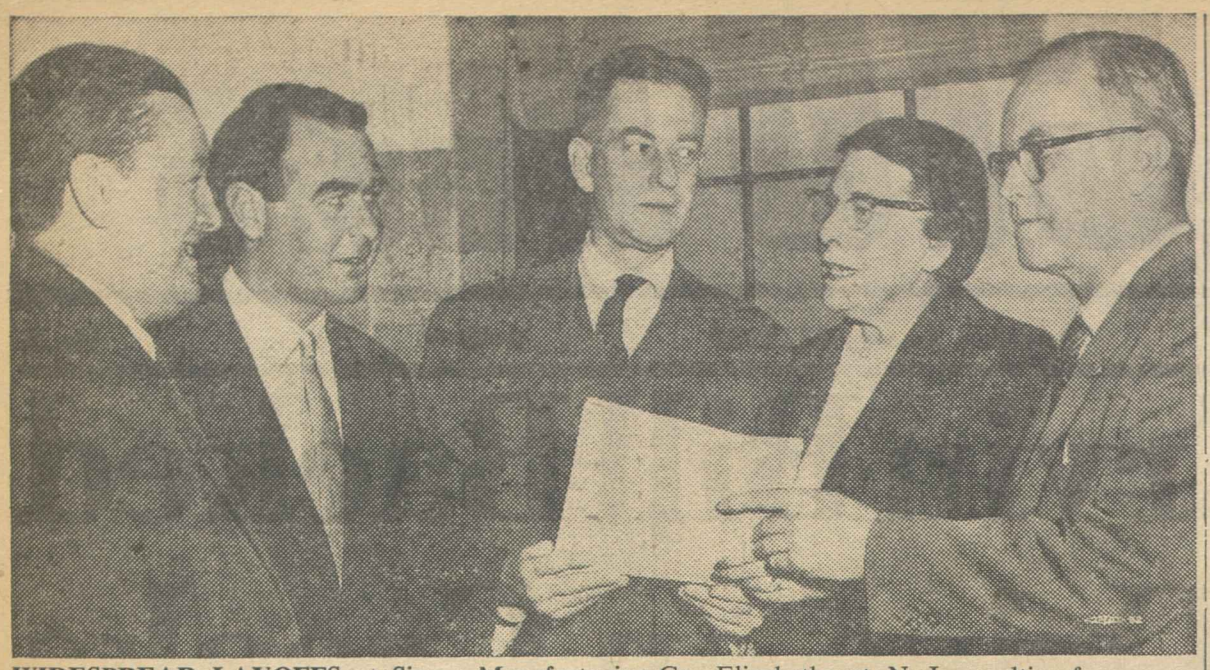
(Continued on Page 4)

Jobless Standard Gets Wide Support

Thirty-one senators and 120 representatives have joined in a bipartisan move to introduce legislation setting up minimum federal standards for states to follow in unemployment compensation.

The measure calls for jobless benefits of one-half a worker's regular wage but not more than two-thirds of the average state wage; a uniform 39-week benefit period; and extension of unemployment insurance coverage to employers of one or more workers, excluding domestics and farm workers.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the bill's principal sponsor in the Senate, said its passage would constitute a "first line of defense" against economic recession.



WIDESPREAD LAYOFFS at Singer Manufacturing Co., Elizabethport, N. J., resulting from company moves to relocate plants in the South coupled with adverse effects of foreign-made sewing machine imports, were discussed with members of the New Jersey delegation in Congress by representatives of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Left to right are Edward Murphy, a member of IUE Local 461 at Elizabethport; Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D. N. J.); Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.); Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R-N. J.); and George H. Kerr, Jr., 461's business agent.

After 4 Years and 6 Million Words, NLRB Completes Kohler Hearings

Sheboygan, Wis.—The National Labor Relations Board has completed new hearings in its longest case—the charges of Auto Workers Local 833 against the Kohler Co. which grew out of a strike now nearing its fifth anniversary.

The hearings were reopened to get on the record testimony given before the McClellan special Senate committee in Washington and new testimony restricted to the period between Feb. 2, 1954, and Dec. 1, 1957.

Into the record went the testimony of Circuit Judge Arnold Murphy of Marinette County, who tried to be a voluntary peacemaker early in the historic walkout; excerpts of testimony by union leaders, and the statement of UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey to the committee concerning the union's payment of fines.

Much of the new testimony came from two private detectives, Elmer A. Madson and Frank J. Larkin, whose firms were hired by Lyman C. Conger, Kohler's counsel, to spy on union officials.

NLRB Trial Examiner George A. Downing, who had presided since hearings opened on Feb. 8, 1955, finally—he hoped—closed them on their 116th day. The full record required 20,414 pages containing more than 6 million words, making the case not only the longest but the bulkiest in NLRB history.

'Justice' Criticized

The Local 833 Bulletin estimated it will be around the end of the year before the NLRB hands down its decision.

"This is a good example of the unfairness of American justice," it comments.

"It took the Kohler Co. only a matter of a few days to get from the courts the injunction it sought to limit picketing, but approximately five years will have passed before the board will have made its decision regarding the company's guilt—a decision that the NLRB must take to the courts to enforce if the company should refuse to obey it; a decision the company can appeal to the highest court in the land, should it so desire, thus adding at least another year to the overall length of the case.

"There's something terribly wrong with American jurisprudence when such a condition exists. New laws should be made, or existing ones amended, to correct a glaring evil which gives all the odds to the union-hating employer."

Canadian Labor Asks Government Action to Halt Winter Joblessness

Ottawa, Ont.—Mass winter unemployment should not be accepted "as an inevitable feature of the Canadian economy," top spokesmen for the 1.1-million-member Canadian Labor Congress told Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and his cabinet in their annual statement of organized workers' views.

The latest federal survey showed 400,000 unemployed in December, highest for the month since the depression of the 1930s.

"We cannot and will not accept the doctrine that governments are helpless in the face of unemployment," the CLC said in an 11,500-word brief.

"We believe that your government, that the Parliament of Canada, possesses ample powers and enough knowledge, if not to forestall, at least to remedy the result of any decrease in economic activity."

The CLC delegation was led by Pres. Claude Jodoin and included union representatives from all parts of Canada. In addition to offering a four-point program to wipe out seasonal unemployment, the union spokesmen served notice that workers are not prepared to "hold the line" on wage increases if it means avoiding inflation at the expense of jobs.

Proposals Listed

On seasonal unemployment, the CLC proposed the introduction of special incentives, such as tax, interest or depletion allowances, to stimulate winter work; compilation of more information to increase the effectiveness of anti-unemployment measures; higher pensions and unemployment insurance to boost purchasing power; and federal initiative in promoting subsidized lower-rental housing projects.

The brief declared "the facts do not support the charges" that labor is responsible for inflation.

"Real wages since the war have just about kept pace with increases in productivity," it maintained. "We are much more concerned about the slowness of recovery (the latest seasonally adjusted index of industrial production is still lower than it was last spring) and the persistence of unemployment than about the risk of a new inflation.

"We are, accordingly, not impressed by exhortations to 'hold the line.' In our opinion there is no line to be held. We believe that increased wage-earner purchasing power is essential to lift us out of the recession. We believe that free collective bargaining is one way to get it. It is better to court some risk of inflation than to let the economy stagnate for lack of action."

The CLC renewed its call for an investigation of the wage-price-profit relationship in auto, steel, farm equipment and other basic industries, citing these "because we believe their pricing policies exert a decisive influence in the Canadian economy."

In comment on the government's proposed revision of labor legislation, the CLC said it particularly would oppose "right-to-work" laws and compulsory arbitration.

Southern TWUA Conference Set

Charlotte, N. C.—The Textile Workers Union will hold a southern regional conference here Feb. 15 to promote a general wage increase in the textile industry. It follows a northern regional conference in New York.

Some 200 delegates representing approximately 70,000 southern workers covered by TWUA contracts are expected to participate in the deliberations.

The session will lay plans for union demands for the first general textile wage increases in the South since the fall of 1956, according to TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Victor J. Canzano, the union's cotton-rayon director.

Cost of Living Dips:

Earnings Set Record If You Have a Job

By Saul Miller

A factory worker with three dependents had a record take-home pay of $79.60 per week in mid-December, increasing his buying power by 1.5 percent as living costs declined.

The Labor Dept.'s latest report on living costs and earnings came a few days after Pres. Eisenhower's Economic Report singled out union-won wage increases as a prime inflationary factor and the government reported a 300,000 rise in unemployment to 4.1 million.

The combination of higher earnings and lower living costs as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics gave the factory worker his highest buying power since December 1956, the all-time record.

The mid-December take-home pay figure was $1.20 higher than in November and about $4.30 higher than in December 1957. The earnings rise was ascribed by BLS to "higher hourly earnings and increased work time."

Lower food prices were largely responsible for a decrease of two-tenths of 1 percent in living costs, with lower prices for transportation, apparel, recreation and personal care aiding the decline.

The drop in the Consumer Price Index meant that the wages of 700,000 workers whose contracts are tied to the index remain unchanged.

The 700,000 workers are employed mainly in the electrical equipment and aircraft industries and in trucking.

Food prices in December dropped for the fifth consecutive month but were still 2.2 percent higher than a year earlier although 2.5 percent below the July 1958 peak.

Meanwhile, insured unemployment reached 3,216,367 for the week ending Jan. 10, 1959, an increase of about 100,000 over the preceding week. Most of the increase came in the category of temporary unemployment.

The Commerce Dept. reported that for the year 1958 national income was off about 3 percent compared to 1957, with price advances knocking out 2 percent. In dollar figures the government estimated national income at $360 billion compared to $364 billion in 1957.

The report noted that "corporate profits improved markedly" in the third quarter and again in the fourth with after-tax profits at an annual rate increasing from $15.8 to $18.5 billion.

College Economists Meet With Unionists

Atlantic City, N. J.—A week-long seminar for university and college professors on current economic problems has been conducted here by the AFL-CIO.

The sessions, held in the Claridge Hotel, were informal, with trade union experts introducing each topic and with discussions then proceeding informally.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Research, was chairman, and about 45 academic economists attended. It was the first of a series of similar seminars planned by the AFL-CIO.

Price Manipulation Called Inflation Cause

"A considerable part of the current inflation has been due to the upward manipulation of prices by big companies in administered price industries."

That's the way Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) sees the current situation in opening a new series of hearings by the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee into administered prices.

The new hearings will cover the bread, drug and other industries, said Kefauver, while continuing to keep an eye on developments in auto and steel.

The 1957 hearings, said Kefauver, subcommittee chairman, brought general agreement on two points:

- That price increases of the past few years have not resulted from the familiar form of demand inflation in which purchasing power outruns the capacity of the economy to produce goods and services.
- That traditional monetary and fiscal controls which may be effective against demand inflation offer little hope against the current type of inflation.

"By now it should be apparent," said Kefauver, "that our current inflation is not of the classical type in which prices rise because there are not enough goods to go around to meet the demand. The 1957 increase in steel prices came about on the heels of six months of falling output. The August 1958 increase came after six months in which the industry's operating rate averaged little more than half capacity.

"Automobile prices were increased sharply last fall at a time when buyers were willing to take only about half as many cars as the industry actually produced in 1955.

"This anomalous pattern in which prices rise while production and employment are falling can be found in many concentrated industries in which the leading firms have the power to restrict production and maintain prices."

The new round of hearings, the senator said, is designed "to obtain a more detailed appraisal of the nature of the current inflation" and the specific industries in which the inflation has been centered as well as suggestions on public policies to meet the problem.

NLRB Grants Time On Hotel Standards

The National Labor Relations Board has extended to Mar. 2 its deadline for filing comments and briefs relative to its proposed jurisdictional standards for the hotel and motel industry.

The labor board recently was ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court to discontinue its long-standing policy of refusing to exercise jurisdiction in the hotel field. The court ruled the NLRB had been "arbitrary" in excluding the entire industry.

The NLRB has now proposed standards whereby it will take jurisdiction over all hotels and motels doing a gross business of $100,000 a year. Excluded would be "permanent or residential" hotels, defined as those in which 75 percent of the guests remain for a month or more.

4,500 Strike at Port Arthur:

Gulf Oil Workers Veto Pay 'Strings'

More than 4,500 members of the Oil, Gas & Chemical Workers walked out of the Gulf Oil Corp.'s huge refinery at Port Arthur, Tex., when the company tied contract-weakening strings to its offer to meet the industry's wage increase pattern.

Meantime, the 5 percent wage increase—yielding about 13.5 cents an hour—which the union negotiated with Sinclair Oil Corp. in its only companywide agreement—was spreading to the individual plants of other producers.

In some places, where the employer offered the wage boost without crippling conditions, negotiating committees have accepted and locals are taking or preparing to take referendum votes. In some others, where the offer was conditional, negotiations are continuing.

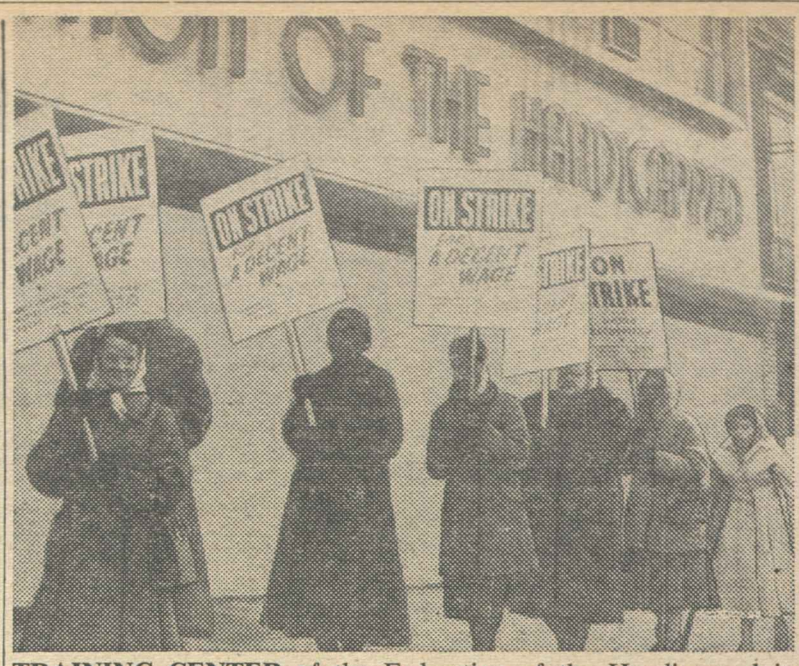
The fact that only wage increases were open for bargaining this year did not prevent Gulf from offering its Port Arthur employes the 5 percent pay hike subject to changes in three other contract clauses.

Two of the firm's proposed alterations, the union maintains, would weaken the job classification system and eventually could wipe out a number of jobs. The third would restrict the right of an arbitrator in a disciplinary case to a finding of only guilt or innocence of the accused employe, and would deprive him of the right to make a decision in the middle area.

Gulf Oil's Port Arthur refinery is one of the half-dozen largest in the United States. In addition to about 4,500 OCAW members, it employs some 1,500 supervisory and technical workers. The proportion of supervisors to production employes is considerably higher than in most refineries.

The OCAW agreement with Sinclair created the first pattern in major bargaining by an AFL-CIO union in 1959. The company's offer was the first in nearly a year of sporadic bargaining between the union and the big producers, and the increase itself was the first in the industry since May 1957.

Following acceptance of the offer by the union negotiating committee, headed by Pres. O. A. Knight, similar offers were made at various refineries of Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of California, Atlantic Refining, Ashland, Gulf and Continental.



TRAINING CENTER of the Federation of the Handicapped in New York has been turned into an electronics parts factory where workers, with or without handicaps, have to meet production quotas just as in other factories, these strikers charge. They are seeking recognition of their union, Community & Social Agency Employes Local 1707, and better wages and working conditions.

Workers Seek Union At 'Handicapped' Center

New York—The Federation of the Handicapped has turned its training center into a factory which operates at a profit, officers of Community & Social Agency Employes Local 1707 charged after 100 employes walked out on strike.

The shop turns out electronic components under subcontract to the Bendix Aviation Corp. and is prepared to let the subcontract lapse rather than recognize the union, Acting Executive Dir. Irving Weinstein of the local declared.

The strike started Dec. 30 when the federation rejected union demands for recognition, reinstatement of arbitrarily discharged workers, higher wages and the introduction of benefits such as sick leave.

Weinstein said the employes, handicapped and unhandicapped, work at a base rate of $1 an hour plus incentives, and that the production quotas on which incentive payments are based are the same as those in effect in the Bendix plant.

Local 1707 is a unit of the State, County & Municipal Employes and has 4,000 members in 61 nonprofit social welfare, fund-raising, education and membership agencies in the New York area.

It conducted a survey of half of the strikers and found that 65 percent of them have no handicap; 57.9 percent of the non-handicapped were hired because of their previous electronics experience; 35 percent of the workers who are handicapped have had previous electronics experience, and in practically every case where there is a handicap, it is not of such a nature as to interfere with production.

Weinstein charged the federation has "lost sight" of its original goal of training and now uses the so-called training center as a major source of income.

The strike, which is 100 percent successful, has put handicapped men and women who have to use crutches, canes and other aids on the picket lines beside their hale fellow-workers.

The union has made every effort to reach agreement without success. With the aid of the New York State Board of Mediation, union negotiators reached a tentative agreement with federation representatives under which the strikers would return and discuss a contract, but the federation directors rejected it.

Just prior to the merger of the New York City labor bodies, both the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council and the CIO Industrial Union Council had wholeheartedly endorsed the strike. In addition, the CIO council had circularized locals for contributions to the strikers and contributed $100 to the strike assistance fund.

Zander Hits Union-Busting In 2 Cities

Regret that the City Council of Spartanburg, S. C., has "outlawed" union activity among all city employes was voiced by Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

A "growing anti-union climate among some city administrations" has also prompted the Charlotte, N. C., City Council to consider forcing organized policemen to abandon their union, he said.

The SCME has a police local and a city employes local in Charlotte, while the Fire Fighters have locals in both cities.

"Public employes are struggling to win those rights which were granted to workers in private industry by the federal government almost a generation ago," said Zander, referring to passage of the Wagner Act.

But in 1959, he added, the rights of employes at the state and local government levels are still "rarely" spelled out, often because of state legislation or local ordinance.

"The actions of the city fathers in Spartanburg and Charlotte unfortunately deprive American citizens of hard-won rights which, even had they remained, would have been inferior to those exercised by millions of workers in private industry," he added.

"More enlightened public employers are beginning to realize the facts of life and to adopt the practices which have long prevailed and have benefited the private sector."

Machinery for recognizing and dealing with public employes has been set up in Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and the state of Washington, he said, while the SCME has exclusive bargaining rights for public employes in 122 cities—including Philadelphia with its 18,000 non-uniformed municipal workers.

CAB Indicates Approval Of Air Strike Aid Pact

Unions representing airline employes took a watchful waiting position on a Civil Aeronautics Board announcement that it has given "tentative" approval to a strike assistance pact entered into by six major airlines.

In a 4-to-1 vote, the CAB held the airline agreement was "not adverse to the public interest."

Five AFL-CIO unions attacked the pact in hearings as a "strike-breaking" weapon and charged that it violated the principles of the Railway Labor Act.

The Machinists, Railway Clerks, Airline Pilots, Flight Engineers and Transport Workers asked the CAB to invalidate the agreement and compel Capital, Eastern and Trans-World Airlines to return nearly $5 million in profits which they exchanged in compensation for strike losses.

The possibility of industry-wide bargaining to counter the airlines' strike aid agreement was raised by the Machinists and the Railway Clerks in the hearings.

The result, they said, would be that future strikes would involve many airlines instead of just one.

"None of this," the unions asserted, "is either desirable or necessary."

In granting "tentative" approval to the pact, the CAB said it would attach certain conditions which will be spelled out in detail in a forthcoming order.

One, the CAB indicated, would invalidate a provision requiring struck airlines to refer business only to other partners in the agreement. The board said it will require that prospective passengers be rerouted to all alternative lines, without discrimination.

The CAB in addition said the pact must not violate "the rights and duties" of parties to airline labor disputes as provided by the Railway Labor Act. It also reserved the right to take strike payments into consideration in future rate-setting proceedings.

The CAB's decision does not become final until a formal order is issued. In the tentative vote, G. Joseph Minetti was the lone dissenter.

NY Labor Asks Benefits Keyed to Average Pay

Albany—The Executive Council of the New York State AFL-CIO, charging that benefits for jobless, injured and ill workers "constantly lag behind the times because of political logrolling," has called for linking maximum benefits to the state's average weekly wage.

Pres. Harold C. Hanover said the council, which speaks for 2 million AFL-CIO members and their families across the state, recommended that maximum benefits under the Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation and Disability Benefit Laws be pegged at no less than two-thirds of the average wage of covered workers.

The "escalator clause" for these three social laws will form the cornerstone of the state labor body's 1959 legislative program, details of which were worked out by 300 delegates to the organization's annual legislative conference here.

Raymond R. Corbett, legislative chairman of the state AFL-CIO, sharply attacked the "erosion of our social laws," during the one-day conference. He told delegates:

"Each year, everybody generally agrees that benefit rates should be raised to keep up with the rising cost of living, but just as generally there is no rate increase.

"The reasons are double-talk, delay and double-dealing 'rider' legislation,

T. A. Rose Dies; Edited Buffalo Labor Paper

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thomas A. Rose, editor of the Union Leader, organ of the Buffalo Industrial Union Council until publication was suspended last July, died here of cancer. He was 55.

A veteran newspaperman who had worked on Buffalo and Syracuse papers, he was an active Newspaper Guild member and was a former president of the ANG's New York State Council.

Hayes, Reuther Warn Of Missile Pay Lag

A "wrong decision" by the Labor Dept. in proposed regulations under the Walsh-Healey Act may disrupt the aircraft and missile industry and create additional unemployment, Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers declared in a joint statement.

The two AFL-CIO vice presidents, whose unions represent more than 500,000 aircraft and missile workers, joined forces in a move to protect the wage structures aircraft and missile employes have built up during years of collective bargaining.

They are seeking to have regulations for the aircraft industry fixing prevailing minimum wages and working conditions under the Walsh-Healey Act, which governs public contracts, extended uniformly to the production of all missiles including electronic systems and subsystems used in missiles and aircraft.

"Failure to include missiles and specialized electronics systems in the definition which will be used to establish a new minimum wage for the industry could seriously hurt the industry, its employes and ultimately our country's race for supremacy in missiles and space vehicles," they said.

"It is entirely possible that a wrong decision by the Labor Dept. could demobilize many aircraft plants and throw scores of thousands out of work.

"To cut off entire plants and thousands of experienced aircraft and missile workers because low-wage producers seek to usurp the field would be sheer folly."

Management, represented by the Aircraft Industries Association, is taking the same view as the two unions.

CWA Scores Major Gains In Bell Pact

(*Continued from Page* 1)

15 percent pension improvement as the first change in the Bell System program, which is several decades old, ever made at union initiative. The pension fund has assets of more than $2.5 billion and last year earned more in interest than it paid out.

Ten additional contracts with Bell system subsidiaries involving nearly 100,000 workers open up for renegotiation soon, with the remainder following in rapid fashion.

The major bargaining goals were set by the CWA Policy Committee and are supplemented in each company by critical local items such as wage differentials, arbitration improvements, town and job upgrading and scheduling changes.

Labor Backs Kennedy-Ervin Measure

Asks Amendments to Drive Crooks From Union-Management Field

LABOR'S SUPPORT for the Kennedy-Ervin bill was expressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before the Senate Labor subcommittee.

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"consultants" themselves would have to report their revenues.

The bill would amend the Taft-Hartley Act in a limited sense to direct the National Labor Relations Board to exercise its full jurisdiction in labor disputes affecting interstate commerce, and repeal the present section that bars so-called "replaced economic strikers" from voting in NLRB elections conducted on employer petition to reveal the "preference" of strike-breakers.

It would also forbid "shakedown" picketing and tighten the provisions of existing law against bribery and extortion between employers and union officials.

Biemiller made numerous suggestions for changes in the language of the Kennedy-Ervin bill to clarify the purposes or to stiffen requirements, such as those imposed on employers for reporting their expenditures to influence labor relations.

He declared that "we believe wholeheartedly in the concept of the 'goldfish bowl.'"

He said the AFL-CIO rejected "the politically-inspired charge" that this type of legislation—as was charged by GOP and business lobbyist opponents—is "mild" or "ineffective."

On the contrary, he said, it is "strong" and will be "effective," as "anyone knows who knows either the operations of the trade union movement or the temptations of the market place."

Biemiller urged the committee to "treat with the contempt they deserve" anyone seeking to delay legislation of this nature "to retain the issue of corruption in the labor-management field for political purposes."

Spurn Destroyers

He asked that Congress "spurn the proposals of business lobbyists" seeking to turn reform legislation "into a sword designed to destroy legitimate unions and free collective bargaining."

The Kennedy-Ives bill was killed in the House in 1958 by Administration and business pressure after the Senate passed it by an 88-to-1 vote.

Also before the committee—but not at the moment of Biemiller's testimony—is a revised version of the 1958 Administration bill that was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), ranking GOP member of the Labor Committee.

Educational TV Bill Endorsed by Labor

The AFL-CIO, in accordance with its long tradition of support for education, strongly endorses a pending bill to expedite the development of educational television, Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation told the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

A program of federal grants to the estates to aid in setting up transmission facilities "can do much to encourage local action—both public and private," he said, and "can make the difference between progress and stagnation," Biemiller's statement said. The AFL-CIO is particularly concerned with the use of TV in the area of public discussion and public education aimed at adults, he added.

The Goldwater bill was not offered until Pres. Eisenhower's 1959 labor message was sent to Congress later in the day.

It parallels the Kennedy-Ervin bill in requiring reporting procedures to check irregularities in union elections, expenditure and accounting procedures and compelling employers to report certain expenditures made to "middlemen" in labor-management relations, but goes beyond the Kennedy-Ervin bill by imposing severe sanctions on unions, rather than offending officials alone, for violations of the statute by these officials.

It also proposes controversial Taft-Hartley amendments to outlaw secondary boycotts including "hot cargo" contract clauses and to rule out what Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell refer to as "blackmail" picketing, which by their definition seems broad enough to include simple organizational picketing involving no element of extortion or shakedowns.

Biemiller quoted from the testimony of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in 1958 in emphasizing the proper objective of labor-management reform legislation.

He cited Meany's testimony that "for every crooked trade union leader engaged in the nefarious business of 'selling out' the workers, there is at least one crooked business man. We urge that you move against the crooks, both in business and labor."

He also cited the warning that the AFL-CIO's "self-regulatory steps" in continued application of its ethical practice codes would "prove far more effective" than some types of legislation.

He emphasized Meany's flat declaration that it would be "criminal" to adopt regulatory laws that "punish the victims of the crooks by stripping their unions of their rights and powers."

This was a direct reference in 1958 to provisions of the Administration program that would strip unions of tax exemption and their rights under NLRB procedures to self-organization and free collective bargaining if union officials violated the law.

Similar Sanctions

Similar sanctions against unions, subjecting them to penalties for violations by individuals, are included in the Administration's Goldwater bill this year.

Biemiller criticized the language of the Kennedy-Ervin bill as revising too drastically some Kennedy-Ives 1958 disclosure requirements for employers in what he called the "vain hope" of "toning down the almost hysterical outcries with which certain reactionary employer organizations" greeted the prospect that businessmen would have to reveal their spending to obstruct employe organization and bargaining rights.

"If there is one major failure" in the Kennedy-Ervin bill, he said, "it is that it fails to come to complete grips with one of the broadest areas of corruption exposed by the McClellan committee—corruption by employers."

"We doubt that the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers will ever support this bill or any bill like it, no matter how much the employer-reporting provisions are watered down," he declared.

"That being so, we urge that this committee eliminate unwarranted exemptions" in employer reports that, he pointed out, would allow concealment of the hiring of "labor spies" and "steady streams" of anti-union propaganda in the guise of "normal employe relations."

Warning on T-H Revisions

Biemiller also warned against attempting general Taft-Hartley revisions in a bill designed to meet the issue of corruption in labor-management relations.

The T-H revisions in the Kennedy-Ervin bill, he said, are either "relatively non-controversial" or "directly related to improper activities."

This is not true of "highly controversial" proposals in the 1958 Administration bill to impose "rigid restrictions" on secondary boycotts and "organizational picketing," he said.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell is expected to testify on the Goldwater bill in the near future. Biemiller agreed to return for questions, when requested, on the Administration program.

Goldwater, a member of the subcommittee, pressed Biemiller on the issue of whether the AFL-CIO would support the Kennedy-Ervin bill if all Taft-Hartley revisions, including those pushed by the Administration, were eliminated from a labor-management reform bill. Biemiller declined any commitment in advance.

AFL-CIO Asks Larger Federal Airport Aid

The nation's airport facilities are "ill-prepared" to meet the challenge of the jet air age, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in urging a Senate Commerce subcommittee to give speedy approval to a bill providing $575 million in federal funds for airport construction.

The measure, introduced by the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), was cosponsored by 44 other Democratic and Republican senators. It calls for expenditure of $100 million more than a similar bill vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1958.

The hearings provided the first direct clash between the economy-minded Administration and the Democratic leadership. Elwood R. Quesada, administrator of the new Federal Aviation Agency, attacked the Monroney bill as "too high in cost."

At the subcommittee's request, Quesada's agency submitted the results of a survey showing that the nation's airports will require nearly $1.3 billion to meet construction needs over the next four years. This is substantially higher than the total amount which would be available under Monroney's bill, which calls for a federal contribution of only 50 percent of construction costs.

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told the subcommittee that "a crash program is needed for all facilities to meet pressing demands." He pointed out that America has an "extremely limited" number of cities whose airports are capable of accommodating jet aircraft.

He warned that "every day lost in getting the stepped-up programs provided under the bill will serve to multiply our difficulties on the military as well as the civilian front."

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), one of the bill's cosponsors, said the legislation providing federal funds to match local and state expenditures is imperative "because it is almost impossible for the states and local communities adequately to provide for the modernization of the nation's airport systems in order to meet the rigid safety requirements of the jet age."

The President's own airport aid bill—a modest $200 million measure calling for an "orderly withdrawal" of federal funds over the next four years—was introduced by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R-Kan.), who declined to give his direct endorsement to the bill's provisions.

Schoeppel, ranking GOP member on the Senate Commerce Committee, said the Administration bill deserved full consideration, but suggested it might be better to combine the best features of both measures.

Ike Urges Picketing Curbs, Severe Sanctions

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the McClellan Committee, protect the public interest and insure the rights and economic freedoms of millions of American workers."

His program, Mr. Eisenhower added, will achieve these goals "without imposing arbitrary restrictions or punitive measures on the legitimate activities of honest labor and management officials.

(Text of the Eisenhower proposals appears on Page 5.)

Absent from the Eisenhower program were proposals advocated by right-wing Republicans to place trade unions under the anti-trust laws and restrict their political activities.

But the President's program provides for intensive regulations of internal union affairs and sets up detailed reporting procedures, violation of which would mean severe penalties.

The Goldwater bill would allow the Secretary of Labor to impose sanctions against a union including barring it from exercising "any right or privilege under any federal labor relations law." This means a union found in violation of an order issued by the secretary would be denied the use of National Labor Relations Board machinery for representation elections or filing unfair labor charges.

The bill also would allow unions held to be in violation of the law to suffer revocation of income tax exemption granted to trade unions by the Internal Revenue Code.

The measure would make it an unfair labor practice for a union to engage in "or threaten to engage in" organizational and recognition picketing. The bill does not distinguish between organizational picketing and "blackmail" procedures, a device used by some racketeers to extort money from employers.

Boycott Ban Extended

The Taft-Hartley Act ban on secondary boycotts would be extended to a number of additional areas and violations of both the picketing and boycott provisions would be subject to the mandatory injunction provisions of T-H.

The President's program would eliminate the provision in the Taft-Hartley Act barring economic strikers from voting in an NLRB election and leave eligibility of the strikers up to the discretion of the board.

It would allow the board to certify building and construction trade unions as bargaining representatives in some cases without an election and allow the board to conduct an election without prior hearings.

The Administration this year reversed its 1958 stand of eliminating non-Communist affidavits for union officers and urged instead their extension to employers as well.

The President's message and the introduction of the Goldwater bill on behalf of the Administration came as the Senate Labor Committee opened hearings on legislation to eliminate corruption in labor-management relations.

The AFL-CIO led off the hearings with testimony in general support of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, generally similar to the Kennedy-Ives bill which passed the Senate last year by an 88 to 1 vote but died in the House due to Administration and big-business opposition.

AFL-CIO Renews Corruption Curbs Drive

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES FIRMLY that there must be sound, constructive legislation to meet the problem of corruption in the labor-management field.

There can be no doubt that corruption does exist in a minority of American trade unions and involves a relatively small number of trade union officials. The McClellan committee's investigations, as well as our own investigations, have made that fact abundantly clear. As Pres. Meany said to this subcommittee last year, the trade union movement has been shamed by these revelations—even a few such instances are too many.

What is needed now is to halt these practices. What is needed is legislation, not continued headlines. There are some, I submit, who do not want legislation at all. They prefer rather to keep the issue alive. They prefer headlines that embarrass the trade union movement to legislation which will stop these unethical practices.

These political cynics deserve short shrift from this committee. We think it abundantly clear that the time has arrived when this matter should no longer be a political football as it unfortunately became last year after the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 88-1, adopted the predecessor legislation to the current bill, S. 505.

WE BELIEVE FIRMLY that the voters of America last November demonstrated their disdain for those who sought to make political capital out of the instances of corruption exposed by the McClellan committee.

The political falsehoods of last fall are past history. They were completely answered at that final bar of democratic judgment—the ballot box—by voters who demonstrated clearly their desire for legislation to meet the problem of corruption, and their rejection of legislation which could destroy the trade union movement.

The AFL-CIO has taken major steps to meet this problem. We have adopted and implemented our Codes of Ethical Practices, a copy of which I submit herewith, and urge be made part of the record, and we have taken strong action against corruptly-dominated unions and corrupt trade union officials.

But there is no gainsaying the fact that our anti-corruption campaign cannot reach unions outside our own ranks. We cannot be fully successful so long as unscrupulous employers are left free to subvert union leaders through bribes and gifts; left free to avoid their responsibility of engaging in honest collective bargaining by "buying off" corrupt men who have infiltrated labor's ranks.

We are determined that there be legislation which will eliminate the opportunities for corruption and at the same time preserve the traditional and legitimate functions of trade unions.

In our opinion, S. 505 meets this test. We believe it can be improved by amendments which we intend to suggest to this committee.

The battle lines for a major legislative fight on the question of curbing corruption in labor-management relations have been drawn with the introduction of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, the President's labor message and the testimony of the AFL-CIO.

On this page the AFL-CIO News presents excerpts of the testimony by Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO director of legislation, in general support of the Kennedy-Ervin bill. Also reproduced is the 20-point program urged on Congress by the President.

The AFL-CIO News of Jan. 24, 1959, contained a summary of the 19 major points of the Kennedy-Ervin measure.

But, in sum, S. 505 embodies distinct improvements in technical language over the Kennedy-Ives bill submitted by this subcommittee to the Senate last year, and is, of course, an improvement over the measure which was finally approved by the Senate only to die an untimely death in the other house as a result of an unholy alliance between the big business interests, the corruptly-dominated Teamsters union and certain political leaders whose hopes of making political gain through these tactics were blasted by the voters.

If there is a major failure in S. 505, it is that it fails to come to complete grips with one of the broadest areas of corruption exposed by the McClellan committee—corruption by employers.

Last year, Pres. Meany urged more effective relief against employer-labor relations malpractices than was contained in the bill then pending. The same comment can be made about S. 505.

THE AFL-CIO IS DEDICATED to the proposition that every vestige of corruption and racketeering must be completely, immediately and irrevocably eradicated from the entire labor-management field.

Let me repeat to you the words of Pres. Meany when he testified on May 22, 1958 before this subcommittee. He said, and I quote: "It is our sincere belief that trade unions exist solely as instruments to serve the working men and women of this nation. They cannot serve them unless they are free, clean and democratic."

That is what we seek to achieve and we say to you frankly that we welcome legislation to help us.

In order that there be no misunderstanding, let me repeat: We are in favor of, committed to, and will support without reservation, necessary and adequate legislation to achieve this purpose. We will oppose, however, with all the vigor we possess, any attempt to write legislation at any level of government, which under the guise of meeting this goal, in reality is aimed at weakening or destroying either trade unions or the process of free collective bargaining.

We urge this committee to treat with the contempt they deserve, those who will seek to halt adoption of this measure in order to retain the issue of corruption in the labor-management field for political purposes in future election campaigns.

We urge this committee to spurn the proposals of business lobbyists who will seek to turn this measure into a sword designed to destroy legitimate unions and free collective bargaining.

We urge this committee to move with all possible speed to obtain the adoption of this measure, with the amendments we have proposed, in order that this nation moves promptly and swiftly to cope with those few disciples of corruption who have infiltrated the ranks of the trade union movement, blackened its reputation, and sought to subvert it into a racket.

Let me repeat again the words of Pres. Meany last year: "Our fight has been against the crooks and the racketeers. That, I trust, is your fight too. I trust you will not be misled by the propagandists who have appeared here with cynical propositions, who would use the labor movement's hour of trial for their own nefarious purposes or by those who would subvert the legislative process to cheap political ends.

"In writing legislation, I urge the members of this committee to keep in mind these five points I cited in my testimony of March 27:

"1—The great majority of the trade union movement and of its leaders are not crooks.

"2—The majority must not be punished because of the sins of the few.

"3—It would be criminal to adopt laws which would punish those who are the victims of the crooks by stripping their unions of their rights and powers.

"4—The self-regulatory steps which the AFL-CIO has taken and is continuing to take will, in the long run, prove far more effective than some of the legislation already proposed by those who do not understand the problems of workers or the operations of a trade union or even the temptations of the market place.

"5—Finally, that for every crooked trade union leader engaged in the unsavory task of 'selling out' the workers, there is at least one crooked business man. We urge that you move against the crooks, both in business and in labor.

"It is possible to adhere to these guidelines and at the same time write meaningful, purposeful legislation which will aid, not hamper, the trade union movement in its clean-up campaign."

Text of President's 20-Point Labor Program

1—To require all unions to file detailed annual reports with the Department of Labor and furnish information to their members with respect to their financial operations. These reports would be open to the public, including union members.

2—To require all unions to file with the Department of Labor, as public information, copies of their constitutions and by-laws and information as to their organization and procedures, which would be required to include provisions, which are observed, meeting minimum standards for periodic secret ballot elections of officers, for the removal of officers, and for the imposition of supervisory control over the affairs of subordinate bodies.

3—To require all unions to keep proper records on the matters required to be reported, open to examination by government representatives and to permit union members, subject to reasonable conditions and upon request, to see and examine these records.

4—To require unions, union officers and agents, and employers to report and keep proper records with respect to any payments, transactions, or investments which create conflicts of interests or have as their objective the interference with the statutory rights of individual union members and employes.

5—To require that union officers hold and administer union funds and property solely for the benefit of the union members and for furthering the purpose of the union and to make this duty enforceable in any court in a suit for an accounting by the union or by members.

6—To require that unions observe minimum standards for the conduct of the elections of officers, including in addition to periodic elections, the right of members to vote in secret without restraint or coercion and upon due notice, uniform opportunity for all members to be candidates, procedures to ensure an accurate tabulation of votes, a ban upon the use of union or employer funds to promote candidacies for union office, and requiring constitutions and by-laws to contain detailed statements of election procedures and compliance with such procedures.

7—To require unions to observe minimum standards and to conform to the appropriate provisions of their constitution and by-laws in exercising supervisory control over the affairs of subordinate bodies; such control should be limited in purpose to correcting corruption, or the disregard of democratic procedures or other practices detrimental to the rights of the members in the subordinate body, and assuring the performance of duties as a bargaining representative.

8—To place the administration of this legislation in the secretary of labor and to provide him with appropriate and adequate authority to issue regulations, investigate, subpena witnesses and records, bring court action to compel compliance and to correct violations, and institute administrative procedures leading to decisions and orders, which would be subject to judicial review, necessary to effectuate the purposes of the legislation.

9—To prescribe criminal penalties for wilful violations of the act, for concealment or destruction of records required to be kept, for bribery between employers and employe representatives, for improper payments by employers or their representatives to employes or employe representatives, for embezzlement of union funds, and for false entries or destruction of union books and records.

10—To preserve for union members any present remedies under state or federal laws, in addition to those provided under this legislation.

11—To amend the secondary boycott provisions of the National Labor Relations Act so as to cover the direct coercion of employers to cease or agree to cease doing business with other persons; union pressures directed against secondary employers not otherwise subject to the act; and inducements of individual employes to refuse to perform services with the object of forcing their employers to stop doing business with others; and to make clear that secondary activity is permitted against an employer performing "farmed-out struck work" and, under certain circumstances, against secondary employers engaged in work at a common construction site with the primary employer.

12—To make it illegal for a union, by picketing, to coerce an employer to recognize it as the bargaining representative of his employes or his employes to accept or designate it as their representative where the employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization, or where a representation election has been conducted within the last preceding 12 months, or where it cannot be demonstrated that there is a sufficient showing of interest on the part of the employes in being represented by the picketing union or where the picketing has continued for a reasonable period of time without the desires of the employes being determined by a representation election; and to provide speedy and effective enforcement measures.

13—To authorize the National Labor Relations Board to decline to take cases where the effect on commerce is relatively insubstantial and to permit the state courts and agencies to act with respect to these cases.

14—To eliminate the statutory prohibition which presently bars certain strikers from voting in representation elections, although their replacements are permitted to vote, and instead to leave the voting eligibility of strikers, as well as all others, to the administrative discretion of the National Labor Relations Board.

15—To authorize the board, under carefully considered specific conditions, to certify building and construction trades unions as bargaining representatives without an election.

16—In order to speed up the orderly processes of election procedures, to permit the board under proper safeguards to conduct representation elections without holding a prior hearing where no substantial objection to an election is made.

17—To equalize the onus of the non-Communist affidavit by extending it to employers, as well as unions, wishing to use the processes of the act.

18—To make clear that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement need not negotiate during the life of the agreement unless they have provided for, or agree to, the reopening of the agreement.

19—To authorize the designation by the President of an acting general counsel of the board when vacancies occur in that office.

20—To require that the board be bipartisan in composition by providing that not more than three members of the board may be of the same political party.

Road to Disaster

THE COMBINATION of automation, a continually developing technology, and the 1957-58 recession has produced an immediate national problem—the continuing high level of unemployment, most of it of long duration.

In the past few weeks the government has released reports showing an increase of 300,000 in joblessness to a total of 4.1 million while average factory earnings reached new records and living costs declined.

These reports and others show clearly that the nation, well on its way out of the recession, is capable of producing at pre-recession rates with fewer workers. The result—a growing pool of unemployed that may well develop into a permanent situation.

It is against this background that the President's Budget and Economic messages must be considered. And a thorough reading shows that there is no real understanding of the nature of the American economy—that it must grow and expand.

The Administration's policy is a policy of stagnation, based in part on the classical theory that a little unemployment and some idle plant capacity will produce "stable" prices.

This is the road to disaster, the sapping of the nation's strength and its role as the leader of the free world.

The answer must be a continuing growth to meet the needs of an expanding population, and to provide the jobs for millions who are willing and able to work and for whom there are presently no jobs.

Quote Without Comment

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL sent the following story to its clients on Jan. 26:

"New York—The National Association of Manufacturers charged today that Edward R. Murrow's CBS Radio expose, 'The Business of Sex,' was mostly a hoax aimed at diverting the attention of the public from labor racketeering.

"In an editorial in its official publication, the NAM News, the big business organization said Murrow in his nationwide broadcast last Monday 'sought diligently to implant in the minds of his listeners the thought that American business and industry, habitually and as a matter of policy, employ prostitutes to help put across big deals.

" 'Mr. Edward R. Murrow, the social philosopher of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has proved himself to be a past master of innuendo, smear, snide implication and unsupported accusation—tactics which he alleged were used by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, a man whom he pilloried unmercifully and unfairly,' the NAM said."

The AFL-CIO News directs attention to excerpts from the Murrow broadcast appearing on the opposite page.

A Proud Record

THIRTY-ONE YEARS ago a group of trade unions founded a life insurance company to satisfy the increasing demand of union members for security and protection against future hazards.

Today the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. has reached the billlion-dollar mark in insurance coverage and provided thousands of workers with good service at low cost.

To the trade unions who invested their funds in this venture, congratulations on a job well done.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Flood Control Needed

N.Y. Times Reports:

Permanent Joblessness Haunts Nation's Key Industrial Areas

The AFL-CIO News over the past six months has been calling attention in its news and editorial columns to the growing number of chronically unemployed resulting from the 1957-58 recession despite a general improvement in the economy.

A New York Times survey published Jan. 25, 1959 gives widespread recognition to this problem for the first time in the general press. The survey completely supports material published in the News.

Below are excerpts from the survey story written by Times labor reporter A. H. Raskin.

SOME OF THE COUNTRY'S major mass production centers are haunted by the prospect of permanent pools of jobless workers as a carryover from the recession.

A survey by correspondents of The New York Times in 16 big industrial cities indicated widespread doubt that any foreseeable improvement in business this year would cut unemployment to pre-recession levels.

Detroit, capital of the automobile industry, has one-eighth of its work force idle at a time when the output of 1959 cars is climbing toward its scheduled peak. Pittsburgh, traditional center of steel and coal production, has twice as many unemployed as it had in the recession month of January a year ago.

FEW OF THE AREAS surveyed appeared to be returning to normal in job opportunities with anything like the same speed they had exhibited in moving back toward full production.

The sunniest report came from California, which had the highest December employment in its history last month. The six counties in the San Francisco Bay district paced the upturn. The Los Angeles industrial district showed less of a gain but still did better than most areas in getting its idle back to work.

The expectation of many communities that unemployment would stay fairly high stemmed from a variety of factors, almost all of which had begun to assert themselves before the fall-off in business.

IN SOME MANUFACTURING industries such technological advances as automation—the use of electronic brains to command mechanical muscles—have cut manpower needs. The "productivity unemployment" created by the application of these scientific discoveries of ways to make more goods with less human effort has been accentuated by a parallel development. This is the tendency of industry to squeeze out its least efficient productive units as a means of trimming costs and thus recapturing markets lost in the recession.

The process of closing old plants and making maximum use of new ones has been coupled with a speeding up of the long-term swing toward decentralized production in industries like autos, steel and electrical manufacturing. More and more work is being shifted to assembly plants away from Detroit; more and more steel is being poured in mills away from Pittsburgh.

MICHIGAN APPEARS TO HAVE the severest survival of unemployment, with the Detroit area especially hard hit. The state had 332,000 workers idle last month. This was 11.4 percent of its labor force. State officials said they saw little chance that the jobless total would drop below 300,000. For Detroit the mid-December unemployment figure was 197,000, or 12.8 percent of the working population.

PHILADELPHIA WITH 128,100 unemployed in mid-November had 7 percent of its labor force out of work. This was higher than the national ratio in that month of 5.9 percent jobless. The Philadelphia figure covered an eight-county industrial area embracing Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania, plus Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.

In New York state unemployment insurance claims set a record in the week ended Jan. 9, even though 231,955 New Yorkers have come to the end of their eligibility for regular state benefits and 84,949 have also used up all their federal rights.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS in New Jersey and Connecticut also continued to feel the pinch of large-scale joblessness. The number without work in New Jersey reached 188,000 last month, the highest December figure since 1945. A further rise is expected this month, with most of it to be felt in the bustling economic complex around Newark.

In Connecticut, Bridgeport had the most unemployment. Its jobless total of 13,300 represented 9.4 percent of all its workers. In the rest of New England a slow pick-up in jobs was reported. New England lost 200,000 manufacturing jobs between December 1956 and last May. Since then about one-quarter have been regained.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO is double the total a year ago and Illinois employment experts are worried about the large number of young men among the jobseekers. Almost one-third of all those registered for jobs at unemployment insurance offices are in the 25-to-34 age group.

Improved technology and increased selectivity in hiring have been elements in keeping unemployment high in Cleveland and Akron. Automation was considered less of a factor in joblessness in Birmingham and Denver.

CBS Radio Reports:

Business Using 'Call Girls' To Swing Important Deals

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of the federation's Ethical Practices Committee, has called on the McClellan committee to investigate the "use of immoral practices" by the nation's business corporations as revealed in a recent Columbia Broadcasting System radio broadcast, "The Business of Sex."

Following are excerpted portions of the 55-minute broadcast. The show was produced by the Public Affairs Dept. of CBS News, narrated by Edward R. Murrow and produced and written by George A. Vicas. These excerpts are taken from a transcript provided by CBS News.

MURROW: The name of this program is The Business of Sex. In its preparation, our reporters spent the last three months querying individuals across the country; questioning law enforcement officials; meeting with welfare officers and interviewing people from every walk of life, including procurers and call girls. In the gathering of this information our staff encountered considerable resistance on the one hand, and on the other, a surprising willingness to talk about even the most personal and intimate matters.

The subject we are investigating is an old one, that of prostitution. But in today's industrial society, it has appeared in a new form, with new consequences. That form is encompassed in the words "call girl," and tonight's report will attempt to examine the extent and significance of this phenomenon.

We discovered that call girls come from all walks of life . . . they are secretaries, receptionists, school teachers, models, society girls, dancers, fledgling actresses, or housewives in need of extra money. Their clients are men from equally varied professions. Here is how a call girl defines her customers.

WOMAN: My clients are usually referred to in the trade between the girls as "Johns." The large majority are of the executive type; men in the higher income bracket with better positions because they're the only ones that can afford to spend that kind of money, fifty dollars for an hour's entertainment or a hundred dollars for several hours. I don't think that these "Johns" are too wealthy, but they must have an income of ten thousand dollars a year and up.

MURROW: In this business nothing can be left to chance, but as our reporters discovered, it is not possible to find a pattern in the way arrangements are made for the entertainment of customers. This much can be said when arrangements are made: they vary from industry to industry, from company to company, from one level of society to another.

In some cases top executives are directly involved —giving instructions as to the type and extent of the entertainment their company will provide. In other cases only the middle or lower echelon of the company is aware of the entertainment that is planned. But whatever the arrangements, they must be made carefully; the risks for all concerned are far too great. In some cases there is no question that this type of entertainment must be provided, as this executive points out.

EXECUTIVE: We have to produce sex for some of the buyers. The buyers will say, "Do you have any good numbers for this trip?" Call girls that we can get for them or models that will supply entertainment for the buyers.

MURROW: The reasons and the methods for the entertainment of a client may vary. In some instances, procedures are greatly simplified to avoid embarrassment and needless contacts. This man, himself often approached to provide the services of top call girls, explains how selections can be made by individuals in some corporations.

MAN: There's a very famous madam in New York who takes care of your multi-millionaires only. She is a famous, famous name in New York. She puts out a book every year, pictures of the girls she has working for her. And sends this book to her very, very exclusive clients. Now this woman is one who really works with big business, you know, when big corporations have a party, they'll contact this woman. She'll make a flat fee, three thousand, five thousand, all according to how many girls they want. And she'll send them a book, they'll pick out the girls. There's no guesswork here. And she deals with the largest corporations in the United States.

MURROW: Our reporters were told that some companies maintain one or two call girls on their payroll as part of their public relations staff. The girls use the five to six thousand dollars of their yearly salary as a drawing account. This call girl also has accounts, even though she is on no one's payroll.

GIRL: I have accounts with manufacturers who will call me and advise me of the fact that one of their buyers is coming into town and that I should proceed. Usually they will send me a check the next day. This is ordinarily the head of the company or the manufacturer who wants to keep these buyers happy so that they will give him a large order.

MURROW: Some executives denied that it was a widespread practice, others expressed amazement that anyone should not know how common the practice was. This publicist for his part, had few doubts of the widespread acceptance of the practice, particularly in our large cities.

PUBLICIST: The use of call girls in industry is pretty widespread at this time. There are a lot of industries that use them, that are not suspect, such as industrial corporations. I think that in places like Chicago or St. Louis or Cleveland, the use of these girls is much greater than in New York.

MURROW: What is the result of such business relations? We asked one company vice-president for his opinion.

MAN: When you reach the point where they're ready to go away with you for a week-end where you're going to bring girls along or for a night where you're going to have girls there, you have created a very, very close personal relationship which cannot be replaced. Everything else you do with them, nothing is illegal or immoral.

And you realize in this kind of a business relationship that although when you walk in with a deal you don't say to him, "I want you to do something for me." He knows damn well when you walk in that you're hoping that he will do everything he can and you know that he will do everything within his power to be able to help you.

MURROW: This man is president of a large international firm; he seemed to agree with the vice-president.

MAN: There is absolutely no doubt that prostitution per se does help business. This is the fastest way that I know of to have an intimate relationship established with a buyer. It's an experience which has been shared, whether it's together or not makes no difference. The point is, that I know that the buyer has spent the night with a prostitute that I have provided.

In the second place, in most cases the buyers are married, with families. It sort of gives me a slight edge; well, we will not call it exactly blackmail, but it is a subconscious edge over the buyer.

Washington Reports:

Bipartisan Support Growing For Depressed Area Aid Bill

THE NEW 86th CONGRESS will pass a bill to aid the nation's areas of chronic unemployment even over a presidential veto, if necessary, a Republican and a Democratic member of the Congress declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R) and Rep. Dan Flood (D), both of Pennsylvania, said that a congressional committee is working toward a bipartisan bill and the Administration has been asked to cooperate.

A depressed area measure passed Congress last year, but was vetoed. The chances of overriding a veto in the House this year, Flood said, are at least even. He hoped this would not be necessary.

"We have but one objective in mind," said Van Zandt, "and that is a bill that will provide the kind of federal assistance necessary to correct the chronic unemployment in some parts of the country."

"An increase in the economy of the nation will not necessarily benefit the chronically distressed areas," Flood said, "especially those areas that are dependent upon a single industry, which is depressed or has moved away."

FLOOD STRESSED: "This is not a give-away. This is a revolving proposition, a loan. The only grant section of the bill would be to aid a distressed area in need of a public facility without which there would be no point to the aid.

"The intent of this bill is local control, not federal interference, not federal domination of any kind."

Local and state funds for these areas have been exhausted, and therefore federal assistance is necessary, Van Zandt pointed out.

"Experts say that if there is 4 to 5 percent unemployed, the condition is serious, but in our districts, 16 percent are without jobs, and they have been without them for a long time," Flood added.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER with obvious anger denounced as "irresponsible reporting" a New York Herald Tribune story that Chief Justice Warren was disappointed by the President's lack of push in helping implement the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions. The Chief Justice, obeying the unwritten law that all such stories must be denied, was quoted as saying, bewilderingly, that the report "merits no comment" and then commenting that "it is wholly without foundation."

The allegedly "irresponsible" reporter was Robert J. Donovan, head of the Herald Tribune's Washington Bureau, author at an earlier time of an obviously semi-authorized and non-critical volume on the President during his first term, Eisenhower—the Inside Story.

The Herald Tribune, often a spokesman for the GOP internationalist and financial set, used to be enthusiastically pro-Eisenhower, although it committed the faux pas in 1952 of crying for the general to "dump" young Richard M. Nixon when Nixon was revealed as the favored recipient of extra operating funds from well-heeled campaign contributors.

It tends now to be enthusiastic for Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, and that may linger into 1960. That is when bitter-end relicts of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft intend to get even with all Republican internationalists and banking-set functionaries by turning thumbs down on Rockefeller and nominating Nixon.

* * *

THE MOST FASCINATING running story in this capital otherwise is the backchat between the President and his loyal GOP congressional henchmen regarding who is to blame for the celebrated "hibernation" of the Republican elephant.

Eisenhower said candidly immediately after the election that he simply couldn't imagine what the people would like him to do differently from what he was doing. And when the party leaders, meeting in Des Moines, bit him publicly by suggesting that he should set an example in the "unremitting effort" politically demanded of them, he promptly bit them back.

The party wrote the convention platforms on which he ran, he reminded them, and all his State of the Union messages had reflected these platforms. By implication, it was nonsense for Sen. Goldwater to demand to know which way the "hibernating elephant" was headed.

One doubts that the President will ever fully realize that what GOP professionals fundamentally dislike is his unconcealed distaste for the grubby work of being a successful political leader, Democratic or Republican.

* * *

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers has found a new Republican sponsor for its so-called "bipartisan" bill to slash taxes according to an "automatic" five-year schedule that, oddly enough, would revise the revenue system to extend favors to corporation and high-income families. It is Rep. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee.

The problem in finding a GOP sponsor for this proposal is to get one from a clearly "safe" Republican district. The last one was former Rep. Antoni N. Sadlak of Connecticut, whose district was presumably "safe" but who, as the Wall Street Journal delicately put it, "was not re-elected last November."

Affiliates of the Chamber of Commerce from seven southern states are buttonholing House leaders to say they disagree with the national chamber's charge that the Tennessee Valley Authority is "socialistic."

And Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the Senate's peerless economizer, is just like any other senator in demanding the reason that the Navy plans to shut up a base in Virginia. He wants "economy" to come at some other state's expense.

BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL efforts to work out a veto-proof area redevelopment bill were described by Rep. Dan Flood (D-Pa.), center, and Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), right, on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People. Both congressmen said the legislation is urgently needed.

How to Buy:

Impulse Buying Hits Family Food Budget

By Sidney Margolius

THERE'S INCREASING EVIDENCE that merchandisers are becoming highly skilled in manipulating families into buying unnecessarily expensive goods—especially in foods. Several surveys have shown that impulse buying largely has replaced the pre-planned menus and written shopping lists once considered the foundation of good household management.

One recent study found that today's food shopper waits to get to the store to do much of her meal planning. Much merchandising today is aimed at impulse buying, the report notes. Shoppers decide in the store what to buy among a wide variety of items, new products, new packages and specials. Fewer than half the country's homemakers now make any definite meal plans in advance, the researchers estimate.

And while 8 out of 10 housewives questioned said they believed a "good homemaker" would use a prepared list most of the time, many who believe in having a list still shop without one.

Significantly, the survey found that housewives with higher incomes are most likely to use shopping lists.

There's no doubt that many families are being successfully manipulated by glamorous packaging and shrewdly-planned displays, and are failing to study what they buy. An Agriculture Dept. survey discovered most women never even look to see how many ounces a can has, or look past the name on a frozen-food package to read the other information.

ABOUT THE ONLY ITEMS modern housewives do seem to really study nowadays are the fancy foods in the new "gourmet" and "hospitality" departments you now see in many markets. Women are fascinated by these fancy foods like guava jelly, store managers report.

Retailers themselves are convinced that today's women are not deeply interested in shopping for foods on an economical, nutritional basis. When stores occasionally do try to advise customers what to serve for best nutrition, they meet almost complete indifference, one merchandising expert reports.

The goods that are easiest to reach aren't necessarily the best to buy. Often they are the goods the store wants you to choose. Stores have found you are more likely to buy an item if it is positioned on the shelves from your waist to your neck.

A MAJOR RESULT OF IMPULSE BUYING and browsing among the open counters and cases is that we now buy more meat, especially the factory-prepared delicatessen, and now serve meat at most other meals besides the main one, one survey found. Consumption of ice cream, candy and soft drinks also has jumped. A typical super today displays 400 different kinds of candy, lollipops and gum.

Another effect of impulse buying is the modern tendency to buy smaller packages. Our parents used to save money by buying 100-pound sacks of potatoes, 25 pound bags of rolled oats, and the huge No. 10 size cans of fruit. Nowadays the big seller is the No. 303 can containing 16 ounces of food. It has displaced many of the 20-ounce cans, while the husky No. 2½ can now is hard to find at all.

NOT ALL THE INCREASE in food costs is due to the tendency impulsively to buy costlier foods. Some (but not most) of the prepared foods are as cheap if not cheaper than the do-it-yourself. Frozen and canned orange juice, and some of the cake mixes, are examples of reasonable-cost prepared items.

In fact, the tendency to explain away rising prices by "built-in maid service" is a little misleading. It's only part of the reason. A government survey found that the average cost of food per person rose 18 percent from 1948 to 1957. Rising prices account for about half the increase. The other factors were substitution of more expensive food, slightly more food eaten per person, and more meals eaten out.

The National Association of Food Chains is attacking the government's Consumer Price Index because it measures prices of only 80 foods. This is another red herring with which the chain-store association is trying to confuse the public. Even though it might be desirable to include a few more items in the index, the 80 measured are the important, basic foods, and provide a sound statistical yardstick of price trends.

What the food chains aren't anxious to advertise, is that their own booming profits are one reason for the food-cost jump. Profits as a percentage of invested capital of eight leading chains in 1957 reached the highest level since 1940, while their profits as a percentage of sales were the highest since 1950.

Thus, impulse buying is profitable for somebody, but not for you. The real money-saving way to shop is to plan meals around the leaders and cut-price specials the stores advertise. "The only shopper I respect," one store manager said, "is the one who buys the specials and avoids the high-priced impulse items."

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Vandercook Says:

Facts Don't Fit Inflation Scare

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

TAKING THE LONG view, the human race has generally thrived with rising living costs. The really bad times have accompanied rapid declines in the cost of living as in the United States in the depression of the 1930's when it was dismally remarked that there'd never been a time when you could buy so much with the dollar you hadn't got.

Vandercook

The fact is that, except perhaps on our startlingly bullish stock exchanges, the inflationary climb has perceptibly slowed down. Nor has our experience of inflation been comparably as severe as has been that of most other countries.

The world, for five years, was engaged in the most destructive war in history. When that war and its enormous waste was over, everything was in short supply. It was inevitable that prices would go up. But in a statistical comparison of 24 nations, it turns out that the value of our American currency has depreciated less than has that of 21 other modern states.

It is also pointed out that no less than 93 percent of the inflationary price climb here has been concentrated in three periods of time; in the two years immediately following World War II; during the Korean war; and, more surprisingly during the two years between March 1956-1958.

THE TRAGIC destructive inflations of history have occurred only when there was a severe food shortage. If the prices of neckties and electric toasters start climbing out of sight, you and I will stop buying them. And that soon will bring their prices down. If the price of a loaf of bread—as has happened—goes to $10—well, it must somehow be bought anyway.

The United States is threatened rather with the deflationary effect of having far more than we can eat, or spin, or smoke.

In essentials there are no shortages, so there is no possibility whatsoever, as one sometimes hears the well-upholstered mourn, of the "dollar becoming worthless."

Labor unions have been the victims of a kind of buckshot charge that they, by winning higher wages for their members—and incidentally, by making better customers out of them for the products of U.S. industry—bear the chief responsibility for rising prices. A statistician has nailed that accusation with this interesting discovery, that in the past two years, the costs of products turned out by non-unionized industries, rose on the average twice as fast as did the products of unionized companies.

Morgan Says:

Ike's 'Creeping Admonitionism'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

A PROFESSOR from Ohio's Oberlin College, Ben W. Lewis, whose command of English rivals his command of economics, had some trenchant things to say to the Kefauver Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee which he obviously hoped the White House would overhear. The senator from Tennessee and his group are poking into the causes of inflation and although Lewis didn't exactly isolate the virus source of this disease, he dismissed as a dangerous kind of quackery the President's efforts to cure it with pious platitudes.

Morgan

Indeed Mr. Eisenhower's repeated appeals to capital and labor to commune with their consciences and show restraint with prices and wages to preserve "our way of life" were classified by the professor as a separate malady which he called "creeping admonitionism."

"Our giant firms," Lewis told the committee, "are sitting like fat, delectable ducks, virtually inviting the government to open fire with something more effective than anti-trust. The invitation will be accepted. One cannot even guess at the occasions which will prompt the firing, or the pattern which the firing will take.

"But the conviction that great power over the economy must reside only in a government of the people will be acted on relentlessly, bluntly and with force. Events will count more heavily than fine logic in determining the action, but events will surely occur, and public action to repossess the power to economize (that is to say, make the economy work) will surely follow."

But what about the banner of "free enterprise," under which the National Association of Manufacturers is trying so valiantly to march? Like so many slogans, it has been supplanted; the real battle cry now is the concentration of power in bigness.

"In a growing number of key spots in our economy," the Oberlin economist testified, "big units possess, and will continue to possess, a degree of power over the market incompatible with our confident acceptance of competition as our economizing force."

PRESUMABLY, Lewis would feel uncomfortable too about undue coagulation of power of big labor, but his major apprehension was aimed at industrial power complexes by which the pressures of competition are lessened and diffused and in which economic decisions are left to "a handful of persons who are not responsible by ballot, contract, or market to those whose lives are substantially conditioned by the decisions."

On-the-Job Accidents Spell Economic Tragedy for Families

George T. Brown is assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

By George T. Brown

EACH YEAR IN AMERICA roughly 10,000 wage earners lose their lives on the job. Yet, tragic as death is for the deceased worker, there are times when an answer to the question "Were the lucky ones among the dead?" might very well seem to be "Yes!", particularly if you are among the dependents.

Recently the California Department of Industrial Relations released a study made of dependents left by workers who were killed by on-the-job accidents in 1957. It shows:

- Of 770 workers killed on the job in California in 1957, all but 97 had dependents.
- Of 1,726 surviving family members 994 were dependent children whose ages ranged from less than one year up to 18 years; the average age of these children was 8½ years.
- 613 survivors were widows. Their average age was 41 years.
- Six out of 10 were left with children under 18; one-fourth had three or more minor children.
- 119 survivors were adult relatives, either totally or partially dependent.

FOR THESE 1,726 dependent survivors the word "living" took on new meanings in California during 1957. To be sure, there was the Workmen's Compensation payment. There was the Old Age & Survivors' Benefit of the Social Security Act; and there was some payment from private insurance policies. But how much will those widows who are 41 years of age and older be able to earn toward making up the year-in and year-out loss of wages?

These statistics tell a tragic story about California's workers but it is a story that is not limited to just one state. Every day in some one of the other 48 states this tragic record is made. Yet, few, if any, of the other state governments think it worthwhile apparently to collect such statistics which tell the meaning of safety to the families of workers.

THE VERY SCARCITY OF such information about the dependents of workers killed on the job is significant. For it indicates that our thinking about safety today is focused too much upon what happens to the individual worker, that safety programs are only geared to preventing accidents from occurring to the individual.

This is important. But the actual fact is that the accidents also happen to his wife, children and dependent relatives.

The safety movement is a means of safeguarding a trade union member's family as well as his own physical well-being.

Safety must be recognized as a bread-and-butter issue on a par with higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

Call Conference in March:

Building Trades Set Legislative Goals

Miami—The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. has approved a six-point legislative program and called a nationwide conference for Mar. 2-5 in Washington to help speed the program through Congress.

The department's council gave top priority to the Kennedy-Ervin anti-corruption bill with special emphasis on its provisions allowing pre-hire agreements in the construction industry.

Early T-H Action Urged

After Congress has acted on this measure the council called for early hearings on the overhaul of the Taft-Hartley Act with attention centered on repeal of 14-b which allows states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws and repeal of the act's mandatory injunction provisions.

The program also includes:

- Modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act to extend its coverage and include fringe benefits such as health and welfare pension and vacation plans.
- Enactment of a comprehensive housing program along the lines of the bill sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).
- Passage of the Monroney bill to aid airport construction.
- Enactment of the Murray-Metcalf bill to set up a program of federal aid for school construction.

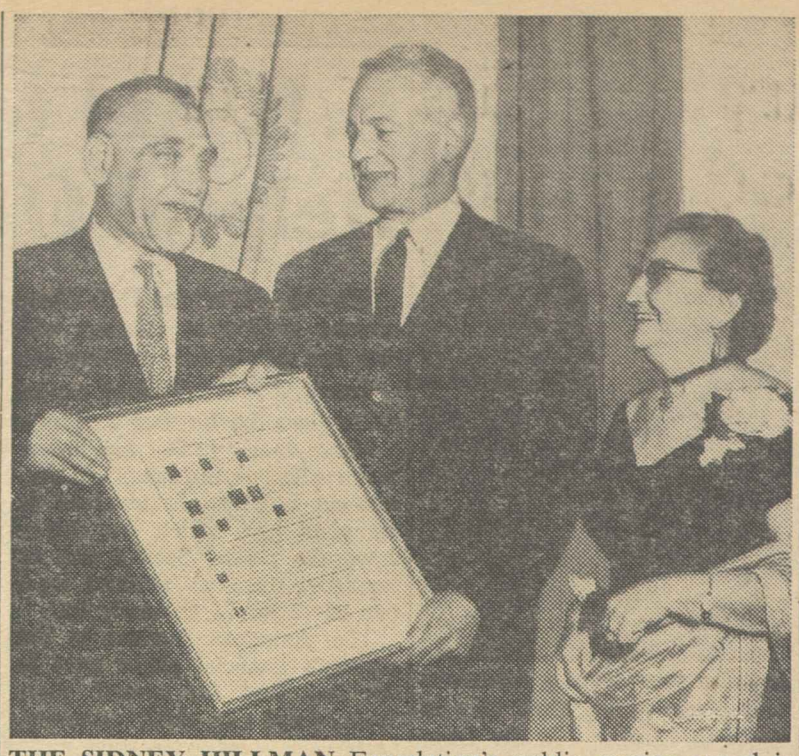
The department's annual legislative conference usually draws several thousand delegates from building trades unions and councils across the nation who discuss the various issues and then do a "buttonholing" job on Capitol Hill with their senators and congressmen.

The department, after a meeting with officials of the National Contractors Association, decided to step up the application of a code worked out last year by the department and the association to guarantee maximum cooperation in the utilization of new materials and equipment and the elimination of restrictions on output.

A joint statement by Richard J. Gray, president of the Building Trades Dept., and John F. O'Connell, chairman of the Contractors Association labor committee, reported progress in applying the 10-point joint program approved in 1958 to reduce construction costs.

Gray and O'Connell pointed out that a "continued drop in employment" in the construction industry, however, emphasizes the need to provide industry "maximum value at a minimum of construction cost." The 10-point program does not affect basic wage rates but seeks to eliminate wasteful practices and is being implemented at the local level.

Another statement by Gray and representatives of a majority of other business associations in the construction field announced a decision to "appoint a joint committee from employer groups and unions to continue the study" of common problems and to "seek their solutions."



THE SIDNEY HILLMAN Foundation's public service award is presented to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins (center), president of the Fund for the Republic, by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of Sidney Hillman and an ACWA vice president, takes part in the ceremony at the award dinner in New York.

Hutchins Honored at Hillman Award Dinner

New York—Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, warned that every American citizen "is going to have to be educated to the limit of his capacity" if our hopes of democracy are to be realized.

The noted educator, recipient of the $1,000 annual Sidney Hillman Foundation award for meritorious public service, told a dinner audience here that "history will have trouble with American education in the 20th century."

"It will see a people who say they are dedicated to education and who are the richest in the world indifferent to education and unwilling to pay for it. It will see an educational system that delivers less education per dollar than almost any other saying that all it needs is more money," the speaker said.

Fund Praised

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Hillman Foundation and head of the Clothing Workers, presented the award to Hutchins and a scroll which lauded the Fund for the Republic which, "despite constant attack, took a leading position in the battle to restore our national sense of balance and our dedication to individual rights."

"We are coming to realize," said Potofsky, "that liberty does not exist unsupported. It has to be fought for unendingly, and it is never finally won."

The Hillman Foundation seeks to perpetuate the ideals of the late ACWA president in the fields of labor-management relations, race relations, civil liberties and world peace.

Previous recipients of the public service award have included former Pres. Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Sens. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.) and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Bishop Bernard J. Sheil.

Anti-Democratic Trend

Hutchins, in his speech, warned that there is "a world-wide anti-democratic trend that has little or nothing to do with the intimidation or seductions of the Kremlin," particularly in the new countries which have been liberated from colonialism.

At a recent international conference, he said, he noted "the sense of relief with which members from the new states welcomed military dictatorships in their countries and with which the Frenchmen present welcomed DeGaulle."

"These men saw no way," said Hutchins, "of adjusting democratic institutions to contemporary realities. What they hope for is a period of order in which the most acute problems, like Algeria in France and corruption in Siam, may be solved; after which they may, or may not, try government by the people again."

The educator was caustic in his comments about the media of mass communications — newspapers, radio and television—which fail to supply full and accurate information on which people can base their judgment on public affairs.

Eagles Name Schoemann for Labor Award

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters has been chosen for the 1959 Green-Murray award of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The award, given by the Eagles each year to a labor leader for "outstanding service to his organization, the community and the nation," will be presented to Schoemann at ceremonies at the Eagles Club here on April 2.

Schoemann served as president of the Milwaukee Building and Construction Trades Council before becoming administrative assistant to the late Martin P. Durkin, whom he succeeded as president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

Among the civic posts held by Schoemann were the presidency of the Milwaukee School Board, membership on the Milwaukee Housing Authority, the Greater Milwaukee Committee and the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

In 1947, he was appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman as advisor to the U. S. delegation to the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva.

Last year's Green-Murray award went to Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists.

McClellan Unit Gets Approval For Full Year

The Senate Rules Committee has cleared a resolution which would extend the life of the McClellan special Senate committee until Jan. 31, 1960, continue its bipartisan complexion, and authorize another $750,000 to finance its investigations.

The full Senate is expected to act quickly to extend the committee, headed since its inception in 1957 by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

McClellan committee members unanimously approved the idea of retaining the present balance of four Democrats and four Republicans.

In the waning days of its second full year of operations, the committee turned its attention once again to alleged relationships between Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and Allen Dorfman, Chicago insurance broker.

Staff Investigator Martin S. Uhlmann said the insurance account for the multi-million-dollar health and welfare fund of the Central Conference of Teamsters was placed with Dorfman in 1950, although Uhlmann alleged Dorfman was not the low bidder. The following year, Dorfman also acquired the insurance account of the Michigan Conference of Teamsters.

Uhlmann said that Hoffa "maneuvered" to get both insurance accounts for Dorfman.

He introduced figures tending to show that in the past nine years the commissions on the two Teamster welfare funds plus the insurance of Chicago Local 1031 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers brought Dorfman more than $3.7 million in commissions and service charges.

Seymour Goodman, a supervising examiner of the New York Insurance Dept., said that on the basis of the standards set up by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Dorfman received $1.2 million in excessive commissions.

Meanwhile, Pres. Eisenhower extended for another year the McClellan committee's authority to examine income tax returns.

Carey Tells Educators Labor's School Role

San Francisco—The trade union movement has been working in 18 distinct areas of economic and political action to improve and extend public education, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey told the nation's school boards.

Addressing the 19th convention of the National School Boards Association here, Carey said that in some of these 18 areas "labor's efforts date back more than 100 years."

The areas include federal aid for school construction and teachers' pay; new schools, more teachers and higher pay at the state and local levels; election of legislators who will back these programs; an equitable tax base to supply funds for school systems; support of bond issues and collective bargaining for teachers through unions of their own choosing.

Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, stressed also labor's role in protecting educators against witch-hunts, its support of academic freedom and its fight to eliminate racial segregation.

He told the school board members that a better educational system "depends entirely on teachers, their training, their pay, their job security, their chance of doing the wonderful things they want to do for children. And the money to finance these goals."

In addition to these goals, said Carey, labor has a deep and continuing interest in:

- A re-examination of curriculums to meet the new challenge of the space age and the atomic era.
- Improved health safeguards for students, expanded medical protections and enlarged benefits under the milk and lunch programs.
- The need for a reorientation in public thinking to comprehend not only the urgency of the problem but also the fact that it is no longer a town, a city and a county problem but a national and federal problem as well.

Union Leader Heads State Labor Dept.

San Francisco—Gov. Edmund G. Brown has named John H. Henning as director of California's Dept. of Industrial Relations.

Henning, for 10 years research and educational director of the former State Federation of Labor, will supervise state labor law enforcement, the state conciliation service, safety regulation, apprenticeship standards, workmen's compensation and labor statistics.

A native of San Francisco and a graduate of St. Mary's College, Henning has been active in civic affairs.

He is a member of San Francisco's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity. He has served on the city's Public Welfare Commission and as president of the Board of Permit Appeals. He is also on the advisory committee for the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations and the University of San Francisco's Labor-Management School.

Henning's father was a charter member of the San Francisco local of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters and his grandfather was a charter member of a Teamsters local.

D. C. Contractor Told To Halt Discrimination

The President's Committee on Government Contracts has called on the Walter Truland Co., subcontractor for electrical work on a federally-financed urban redevelopment project in Washington, "to effect full adherence to its legal obligation not to discriminate because of race in employment."

The committee found the firm is not restricted in its recruitment of electrical workers by its contract with Local 26, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee found the local refused to accept Negroes into membership and has persisted in that refusal despite the intercession of international union officials and the AFL-CIO.

Labor's Civil Rights Committee said it is continuing to work closely with IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman in efforts to effect compliance by Local 26 with the non-discrimination policies of the international union and the AFL-CIO.

Pension Checks Go To ILGWU Members

Harrisburg, Pa.—Five veteran members of the Ladies Garment Workers in western and central Pennsylvania received their first pension checks under the union's retirement plan at ceremonies here and in Lancaster.

Mrs. Dora Barry Whitcomb of Elizabethville and Mrs. Martha Bingman of Harrisburg, members of Local 108, were honored at exercises in the Civic Club here. Mrs. Mary A. McNally of Parkesburg; Mrs. Josephine W. Hardy of Atglen and John L. Murr of Colombia, all members of Local 197, received their first checks at a meeting in the Brunswick Hotel, Lancaster.

LUNCHEON HONORING the delegation representing American workers at the Indian Trade Fair was given during their stay in New Delhi by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. In the front row are, left to right, Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines & Fuel; Bunker; and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph B. Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Standing, left to right are Sec. N. K. Bhatt of the Indian National Trade Union Congress; David S. Burgess, U.S. labor attache; Winthrop G. Brown, deputy chief of the U.S. mission; R. L. Mehta, joint secretary of the Ministry of Labor & Employment; Alfred E. Wellons, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy; and Cornelius Miller, labor advisor for the Technical Cooperation Administration mission. Harry Pollak, AFL-CIO intl. representative, also was in the American delegation.

ITF Delegates Agree On Ship Jurisdiction

London—Free world maritime unions in countries where so-called runaway ships are owned will demand contracts covering their crews regardless of what "flag of convenience" the vessel may be flying, their representatives agreed at a meeting here of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

The program, sponsored by a delegation from the United States led by Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, was a major policy change for the ITF. In the past, unions in the countries where the crews of ships were recruited had bargaining rights in the eyes of the ITF.

The enabling resolution pledged the unions:

"To seek to have established the appropriate collective agreements covering wages and working conditions and, where lacking, social security; such agreements to be concluded through affiliated unions of the country in which actual control of the shipping operation is vested and, where necessary, by the ITF Seafarers' Section through its Fair Practices Committee."

Ship owners who refuse to sign contracts face not only strike action at home, with support from other waterfront unions, but also a worldwide boycott by all ITF affiliates.

Runaway ships are those owned in traditional maritime nations whose owners to escape unions and taxes in their own countries register them under the "flags of convenience" of other nations, particularly Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu said the agreement among ITF affiliates would serve to outlaw the practice under which the crew of a ship owned in one country and registered in another would be recruited through the appropriate union in a third nation with low standards of wages and working conditions. Crews of U.S.-owned ships flying one of the Panlibhonco flags sometimes have been recruited under agreement with Indian unions.

Each ITF affiliate which signed the agreement proposed to list the employers operating within its jurisdiction. Disputes will be settled by the ITF Fair Practices Committee.

At a press conference Becu described the ITF-sponsored global boycott of runaway ships, held from Dec. 1 to 4, as "highly successful," though it was a "demonstration" rather than an organizing or bargaining tactic.

Meany Urges Full Labor Support for Red Cross

"Whenever disaster strikes, the people of America know they can depend upon the Red Cross," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a letter endorsing the 1959 Red Cross campaign, which will be held during March.

Meany declared in a letter to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American National Red Cross:

"There is no voluntary organization in the United States more deserving of the wholehearted support of the men and women of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations than the American Red Cross.

"Workers all across America have been helped by, and have in their turn helped, the American Red Cross . . . The sons and daughters of workers, serving in the far-flung armed services of the United States, have known as well the helping hand of Red Cross workers in time of emergency.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the workers of our land will translate their appreciation of service into contributions to insure that the Red Cross will be able to operate during 1959 whenever and wherever the need arises."

$250 Million Swindle:

U. S. Aid to Franco Spain Said Helpful Only to Upper Classes

Madrid—What the U.S. Congress will do about requests for financial aid for Spain during the current session is causing widespread apprehension here in the wake of a major financial scandal that has driven this country close to bankruptcy.

Involved is a "flight of capital," a phrase sometimes used by international bankers because it is softer than the harsher and more accurate "swindle," of at least $250 million.

More than 1,000 top-drawer business leaders, financiers and government officials are involved in the giant gyp, which has driven down the peseta, Spain's unit of currency, from an artificial legal rate of 42 for $1 to nearly 60.

The American interest in the country's financial plight rests in the fact that for several years Spain, despite its sickly economy, has had a steadily growing trade gap—the difference between the value of what it exports and what it imports.

Its slender reserves of gold and hard currencies have skidded to $52 million, compared with nearly $100 million at the end of 1957 and $220 million a year earlier.

Had it not been for $1 billion in aid since 1954, Spain would be insolvent today.

Although there has been a black market in pesetas for years, the corrupt Franco government did nothing about it until a month ago, when the scandal broke in foreign newspapers. Only the Institute of Foreign Exchange, part of the Bank of Spain, has the right to transfer and maintain funds in foreign currencies outside Spain.

Rich Get Richer

But somehow or other, a lot of wealthy Spaniards were able to build up large balances of hard currencies, stocks and bonds in other countries, principally Switzerland. This has been reflected in the past six months by the appearance of large quantities of pesetas in foreign exchange markets all over the world; the presence of well-heeled Spaniards enjoying lush vacations in other countries, and the blossoming on Spanish streets of shiny, expensive foreign-made luxury automobiles, such as Cadillacs.

Some of the pesetas undoubtedly went across the border in suitcases or in the mail, despite the risk involved. One of the favorite methods of getting them into foreign banks was for Spanish exporters to undervalue shipments and have the difference deposited in a Swiss bank account.

Another method was the reverse of this—imports were overvalued, and when they were paid for, the difference likewise went into a foreign bank account.

The Franco government didn't acknowledge the swindle until after the Associated Press carried a news story. Six days later, the government announced that a judge had been assigned to investigate. The statement said a list had been found on a Swiss agent in Spain containing the names of 1,363 Spaniards with accounts in the Banque Suisse, one of the largest banks in Switzerland, which had not been known to the Institute of Foreign Exchange.

Gigantic 'Fix' Rumored

The word got around that the "fix" was in—anyone who turned in his illegal deposits at the generous rate of 57 to the dollar (not the legal rate of 42) would get off with a reprimand.

The London Observer pointed out that the large amount of pesetas smuggled out of the country "illustrates the current panic about the instability of the peseta among the controlling classes."

Gen. Sec. Pascual Tomas of the General Spanish Union of Workers in Exile, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, wrote Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers, repeating previous charges that U.S. economic aid "serves no purpose except to enrich the Franco regime."

"We believe that what is happening now," he added, "is sufficiently grave for the AFL-CIO to advise all the American people to help stop all economic aid to Franco since it serves no other purpose than to enrich the Franco regime."

Italian Workers End Strike Over Layoffs

Florence, Italy—After widespread street rioting, union leaders called off a general strike in support of 400 employes of the Galileo precision instruments factory here who had launched a sitdown strike rather than accept layoffs and were ejected under a court order after 17 days in the plant.

The strikers, among 980 workers furloughed out of a work force of 1,900, claimed the Italian constitution recognizes "the right of all citizens to work" and asserted there were enough orders on hand to keep everyone busy for six months while management scouts around for more.

The sitdown had widespread union and popular support, including that of many political and church leaders.

2 Algerian Union Leaders Acquitted

Algiers—A military tribunal has acquitted Idir Aissat, first general secretary of the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), on charges of engaging in activities which endangered the safety of the state.

Also acquitted was Ali Remli, UGTA national secretary. However, three other UGTA officers were convicted—Abdelkader Allal, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and Nourredine Skander and Abdelhamid Charikhi, each sentenced to two years.

Aissat was arrested in May 1956, shortly after the UGTA was formed with ICFTU backing by Algerian union members who had broken away from the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Workers.

High Court to Review Ruling on Slowdowns

The Taft-Hartley Act requirement that unions and employers bargain in "good faith" will be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court in terms of whether a slowdown or partial strike violates the act.

Two federal Courts of Appeals decisions have held that slowdowns and other tactics during contract negotiations are not illegal bad-faith bargaining. This is strongly protested by the National Labor Relations Board.

The issue first arose in 1954 when the board found the Textile Workers Union guilty of bad-faith bargaining with Personal Products Co., reversing previous rulings and precedents in the area.

The board issued a similar ruling in the case involving the Insurance Agents Intl. Union and the Prudential Insurance Co. The Supreme Court has agreed to review the latter case.

In the Prudential case the appelate court rejected the NLRB argument that a work slowdown during negotiations violated Taft-Hartley. Since the workers have the power to strike, the court said, there can be no limit on their right to partially strike. The court noted also:

"There is not the slightest inconsistency between genuine desire to come to an agreement and the use of economic pressure to get the kind of an agreement one wants."

In another action, the Supreme Court refused to review a ruling that allows the McClellan special Senate committee to turn over subpenaed union records to help a state district attorney prepare a criminal case.

The review was asked by the Teamsters Union in a case involving the records of a Philadelphia local subpenaed by the committee which the committee said it would turn over to Philadelphia officials to investigate for evidence of misuse of funds.

The committee held the records pending the court action. Lower courts had rejected the Teamsters plea on the ground that they lacked the power to interfere with a Senate committee's exercise of a legislative function. Teamsters lawyers contended that the committee had gone beyond its constitutional power in making the records available for criminal prosecution.

Labor Backs Stepped-up Vet Housing

Support for the "much-needed veterans' housing program" was expressed by the AFL-CIO in a letter to Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The letter, signed by Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, called for extending of housing loans to peacetime veterans and emphasized that the interest rate on GI loans should be kept low.

Shishkin also called for appropriation of additional funds for direct loans to veterans, pointing out that previous appropriations have been exhausted. He urged that the program be extended beyond the "narrow confines" of the rural area to benefit veterans in cities where sufficient private funds are not available for GI loans.

AFL-CIO Tells Congress:

Major Housing Bill 'Vital to Nation'

By Gene Zack

The AFL-CIO has called for prompt congressional enactment of a 10-year, $6 billion omnibus housing and urban renewal bill introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), terming such a program "critically vital to the nation's growth, prosperity and welfare."

The federation asked Congress to broaden the Clark measure to include provisions for cooperative and veterans' housing contained in a housing bill submitted by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), and to add another $1 billion for middle-income housing.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller coupled the request for speedy action with a plea that the Senate Banking Committee reject "timorous piecemeal approaches" by the Administration, which proposed no new public housing starts and called only for a six-year, $1.35 billion urban renewal program.

He said a "comprehensive attack" on the twin problems of housing and urban renewal "has been delayed too long," adding: "Appeals to 'balance the budget' and 'prevent inflation' are now advanced only to provide new rationalizations for further postponement of effective programs to meet the nation's housing and redevelopment requirements."

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said it was "shocking" that housing has never received top billing in the Eisenhower legislative program. "For the past six years," he said, "our national Administration has been trying to muddle through the national housing problem. But muddling through has brought us only stagnation, when what we want is growth."

With housing legislation given top priority by the Democratic leadership in both houses, the hearings appeared to be paving the way for the first head-on clash between the heavily-Democratic 86th Congress and the budget-conscious Republican Administration.

Administration Assails Bills

A White House spokesman assailed both the Clark bill and Sparkman's alternative six-year, $2.5 billion measure. Norman P. Mason, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, told the committee either measure would be "an excessive burden" on the federal treasury.

The Clark bill, however, drew strong support from municipal leaders in major cities.

Testifying in behalf of the measure were spokesmen for the American Municipal Association, which represents 13,000 cities, towns, boroughs and villages throughout the nation; the U.S. Conference of Mayors, representing 300 cities with populations over 50,000, the National Housing Conference; Americans for Democratic Action; Pennsylvania's Democratic Gov. David L. Lawrence; and the mayors of eight large municipalities.

Failure to enact the "minimum program" urged by the AFL-CIO, Biemiller warned, would "stunt the economic growth of our nation . . . at a critical time when the rest of the world is measuring the ability of our economy to grow against the already demonstrated forward thrust of the Soviet economy."

He said "a complacent attitude cannot be countenanced" in the face of the fact that 13 million American families are still forced to live in substandard dwellings.

Program Non-Inflationary

Emphasizing that a comprehensive program would be non-inflationary, Shishkin noted that housing activities expanded in recent months from "previous disastrously low levels." The resulting partial revival of the industry, he said, has "helped to reduce unemployment among building and construction workers and has proved to be a powerful factor at a critical time in helping to check recession and to stimulate overall economic recovery."

The Clark bill, in addition to allocating $600 million a year for 10 years for urban renewal projects, also would authorize construction of 135,000 public housing units a year until the 810,000 units called for in the Housing Act of 1949 have been constructed.

Relocation Housing

The measure also would provide for relocation housing for families displaced by urban renewal, highway and other public projects and would make available low-interest, long-term loans for construction of housing for the elderly.

Shishkin said addition of several provisions to the Clark bill is necessary to insure legislation that will "measure up to the national need."

High on the list, he said, should be an additional $1 billion for the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase FHA and VA mortgages of $13,500 and under to support moderate-priced housing. Similar authorizations under the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 have been exhausted.

The Sparkman bill's provisions for $300 million for direct loans for veterans, Shishkin said, should be expanded to cover veterans in urban as well as rural areas "where private funds are not available on reasonable terms."

Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze of Cleveland, speaking for the American Municipal Association, said the nation's slums could be wiped out within two decades if the Clark bill is enacted.

Appearing for the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Los Angeles' Mayor Norris Poulson said Clark's bill "would permit sound planning and intelligent local budgeting." A former Republican member of Congress, he particularly opposed Administration proposals that federal contributions for urban renewal gradually be reduced from the present two-thirds to half the cost.

William L. C. Wheaton, chairman of the board of the National Housing Conference, said the White House program would cut back housing "far below the level needed to achieve real progress."

Shishkin Asks Wage Guards in Housing

Any housing bill passed by the 86th Congress should carry two key provisions, Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said in testimony on Capitol Hill.

The measure, he said, should call for payment of prevailing wages in any housing construction involving any type of federal assistance —including government guarantees and insurance.

It should also guarantee the opportunity to obtain adequate housing without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING LEGISLATION to ease the plight of 13 million American families still forced to live in substandard dwellings was urged by AFL-CIO spokesmen at hearings before the Senate Banking Committee. At the witness table (left to right) are: Boris Shiskin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee; Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Bert Seidman, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; and John Edelman, legislative director of the Textile Workers Union. Seated with his back to the camera is Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), a member of the committee.

39 Senators Sponsor Stronger Area Redevelopment Legislation

A $375 million Area Redevelopment Bill—a stronger version of depressed area legislation vetoed last year by Pres. Eisenhower—has been introduced in the Senate by a bipartisan coalition of 33 Democrats and six Republicans.

Chief sponsors are Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), and Republicans John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and J. Glenn Beall (Md.). The measure calls for $300 million in loans and $75 million in direct grants.

The bill was seen as a fresh challenge to the Administration, which asked for only $55 million, all of it loans, as part of its "budget-balancing" program, but Douglas said he doubted the bill would run into another veto.

Changes Made

While the bipartisan bill calls for larger sums than the Administration measure, the sponsors said changes had been made from the Douglas-Payne bill of last year—principally with regard to the duration of loans and higher interest rates—to meet some White House objections.

The sponsors pointed to the last reports from the Labor Dept. showing 80 major and 188 smaller labor markets in the nation in the "substantial labor surplus" category—defined as 6 percent or more of idle workers covered by unemployment compensation. These figures were up sharply from May 1956 when only 23 major and 65 smaller labor markets were classified as having substantial labor surplus.

The measure calls for establishment of an Area Redevelopment Administration to carry out the bill's purpose of assisting communities and industries in providing new employment opportunities in areas of persistent unemployment and underemployment.

The bill would provide:

- Two $100 million revolving funds—one for urban areas, the other for rural areas—to provide low-interest, 30-year loans for industrial projects.
- A third $100 million fund for loans to communities and states for public facilities projects to help attract new industries. These loans could run as long as 40 years.
- Federal grants of $75 million to develop public facilities in communities without the economic resources necessary to borrow money for such projects.
- Up to $4.5 million annually for technical assistance in evaluating area potentials for economic growth.
- Up to $10 million a year for retraining payments over a 13-week period to jobless workers taking vocational training but not receiving unemployment compensation.

As a safeguard against "runaway" plants, the bill carries a statutory prohibition against extending assistance to an industry to relocate in a new area, when such a move would cause a substantial reduction in employment in the original area.

Union-Won Separation Program Softens Shock of Plant Closing

By Gervase N. Love

The Textile Workers Union and the American Viscose Corp. have agreed on a $3.5 million separation program designed to ease the shock of the closing of the company's Roanoke, Va., rayon plant for its 2,200 employes, according to testimony filed by the union with the Senate.

"While this contract is the best of its kind which has been accorded displaced workers in any of the scores of textile mill closings of recent years, it is still inadequate in view of the difficulties the employes are facing in finding other work," Vice Pres. Wesley C. Cook, director of the TWUA Synthetic Yarn Div., told the subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.).

The union statement brought up to date a survey on what is happening to the workers and the Roanoke community as a result of the closing.

The separation package, according to the TWUA brief, was built around a separation wage averaging $800 for each closed-out Roanoke employe, but ranging as high as $2,500.

It also provided for payment of 1958 vacation pay, extension of contractual insurance benefits until Jan. 1, 1959, paid-up $500 life insurance policies for those 55 and older, and various retirement benefits.

The company's offer, conditioned on a six-month waiver of a scheduled wage reopening in the companywide contract, was accepted by employes in a referendum throughout the chain. How much it will cost will not be known until each worker elects the options he feels will best suit himself.

Viscose has plants in seven cities in Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It announced the end of its Roanoke operations last Aug. 4, when employment had already dropped to 1,750. Since then all but about 160 workers have lost their jobs.

In conducting its survey of the impact of the plant closing, the TWUA sent questionnaires to 2,269 workers, both hourly-rated TWUA members and salaried non-union employes. Replies were received from 1,397.

Early in November, the study showed, 57.2 percent were unemployed and looking for jobs at a time when the U.S. Labor Dept. classed Roanoke as a "substantial surplus labor area" with 8.8 percent of its labor force idle. At the time 15.5 percent were still working in the plant.

Many of the Viscose workers were veterans of the Roanoke plant with service up to 35 and 40 years —the survey disclosed. More than half — 51 percent — had worked there for 30 years or longer. Fifty-four percent were 50 or older.

Women, who accounted for 25 percent of the work force, were having even more difficulty than men in finding new jobs, with some unemployed for more than a year. Joblessness was particularly high among production workers.

The union learned that most of those lucky enough to find new jobs were earning substantially less than they had in the rayon mill, many of them $20 a week less in take-home. Some workers lost homes and many gave up homes, the study showed. A large number were forced to skimp on food.

In Ohio and Pennsylvania:

Labor's Community Services Program Aids Flood Victims

(*Continued from Page* 1)

coordinator of an emergency surplus food distribution operation conducted by the Red Cross to ease the plight of the homeless. Mohler rounded up scores of trucks and union crews to carry such basic commodities as butter, cheese, milk, corn meal and flour to the stricken communities, where they were handed out in a tailgate operation.

The CSA machinery in Columbus went into action at the height of the disaster. A team of 12 labor volunteers took over responsibility for operating communication facilities at the Red Cross disaster headquarters, nerve center of the rescue operations.

Trade unionists helped man a Red Cross mobile disaster unit—one of four donated by the AFL-CIO in 1957—which was rushed to the flooded area from its home base in St. Louis. The canteen operated in the hardest-hit communities of Mt. Vernon and Chillicothe on an around-the-clock basis, in an emergency feeding operation which cared for both victims and rescue workers.

As the flood waters receded, labor turned its attention to helping in the massive Red Cross rehabilitation work. Sixty union volunteers a day were mobilized in Columbus to aid in pumping out flooded cellars and homes and clearing silt-clogged furnace pipes and valves to provide heat. AFL-CIO representatives were appointed to Red Cross advisory boards handling assistance for needy families in replacing household furnishings and repairing flood-damaged homes.

Similar labor participation in the form of volunteer manpower helped backstop Red Cross relief operations in such other key Ohio cities as Cleveland, Youngstown, Cincinnati and Dayton.

In Pennsylvania, where flood waters trapped 12 members of the Mine Workers in a Pittston coal mine, members of the Ladies Garment Workers from nearby Wilkes-Barre were among the first to volunteer their services. Their efforts were being coordinated by Rosalie Brader, CSA staff representative on the Wyoming Valley Community Chest.

Scores of ILGWU members were rushed to Pittston where they joined with the Red Cross and Salvation Army in feeding squads of rescue workers still trying to reach the trapped miners. Forty-four other UMW members, below ground when the icy waters of the swollen Susquehanna river poured into the anthracite mine, were brought to the surface safely.

The Garment Workers also volunteered to work with the families of the missing miners, helping to provide emergency financial aid.

In Meadville, Pa., where more than 25 percent of the families were driven from their homes by the community's worst flood in history, a labor committee of 12 was organized to bring aid to victims. Working with them was Alton E. Ross, CSA representative in Erie.

The Meadville labor committee was headed by Freeman Lybarger, vice-president of the Central Labor Union, and included representatives of the Machinists, Retail Clerks, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ILGWU, Barbers, Carpenters, Plumbers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The committee mobilized a fleet of station wagons and automobiles owned by trade unionists to transport blankets and clothing to flooded areas and to help evacuate homeless families. As Meadville's rehabilitation operations got under way, hampered by biting cold weather and ice jams, a volunteer union force went to work digging ditches for an emergency gas pipeline.

AFL-CIO Social Goals Cost Only $2.5 Billion

Enactment of the entire AFL-CIO legislative program by Congress would cost the country only from $2.5 to $3 billion, or between 3 and 4 percent of the present budget, the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy says in the current issue of its publication, Economic Trends and Outlook.

And a lot of it, being in the form of loans, would eventually return to the Treasury, the committee added.

"Even if this entire sum were to be added to existing government expenditures without any corresponding increase in revenue," it went on, "it would be but a small price to pay for these needed social improvements."

The committee is headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers. It recalled that "the specter of excessive government spending has been raised" with regard to the program laid down by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Washington last November.

"A major part of the program," the publication says, "is concerned only with labor reform legislation. Obviously the question of government spending is not a factor in considering this type of legislation.

"The remainder of the AFL-CIO program involves a series of 10 legislative recommendations. Of these 10 points, five involve AFL-CIO suggestions for policy changes in federal programs and would involve only nominal, if any, additional government expenditures."

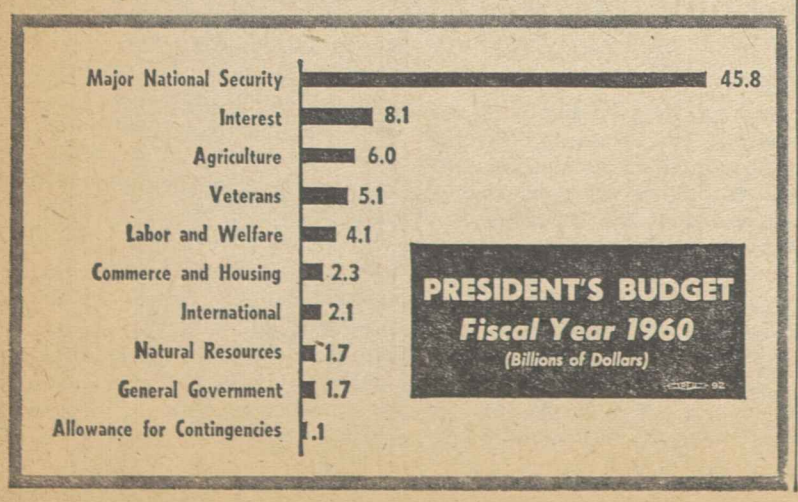
The five programs are medical care for the elderly, which would be self-financing; revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act and federal standards for unemployment compensation, with at most only minor increases in administrative expenditures; new farm legislation, which might even cut present costs; and increased pension and unemployment benefits for railroad workers, which would be self-financing.

The items involving significant expenditures are:

Aid to localities for community facilities and to depressed areas, involving $1.2 billion in loans and $75 million in grants; aid to education, $1 billion annually; natural resources, with "some additional expenditure of funds," and housing, with the major expenditure about $600 million a year for urban redevelopment instead of about $250 million favored by the Eisenhower Administration.

The cost of the program, Economic Trends points out, could "easily be met without any general increase in tax rates" by a realistic revision of present tax laws to plug up loopholes such as the oil depletion allowance and exemptions for some income from dividends.

"Questions of 'cost' or 'spending' are not the basic issue in dispute over these proposed federal programs," it adds. "Injecting the 'spending' issue can only serve to obscure the real issue in the controversy: whether or not these proposals are desirable and necessary for a growing American economy."



Statehood Bill For Hawaii Given Backing

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported legislation to make Hawaii the 50th state in testimony before the House Interior and Insular Affairs committee.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the committee that statehood for Hawaii would give the United States a "showcase of democracy" in the Pacific area. He quoted AFL-CIO convention endorsement of Hawaiian statehood as a matter of "justice" to the people of Hawaii.

Interior Sec. Fred A. Seaton reiterated the Administration's support of Hawaiian statehood. Seaton noted that Hawaii has served a 59-year "apprenticeship" as a territory and has met "all tests" for statehood.

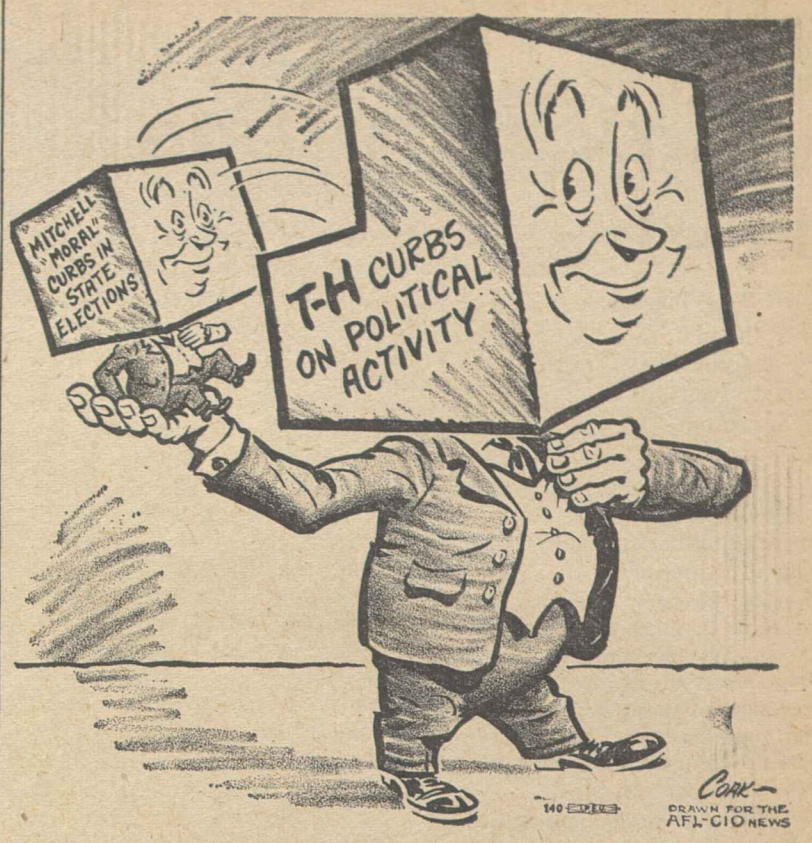
The House committee is expected to give quick approval to a statehood measure and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) promised to get the legislation to the House floor "as quickly as possible." Supporters of the statehood bill hope to get it through the House before the end of March.

Hawaiian statehood bills have passed the House of Representatives three times—in 1948, 1950 and 1953.

The first two times the bills died in the Senate, where there has been strong Southern opposition to admission of a state which could be expected to line up on the side of civil rights legislation. In 1954, the Senate tacked on Alaskan statehood to the House-passed Hawaiian statehood bill, but the session ended without final action being taken.

Following passage of Alaskan statehood as a separate measure last year, the prospects for Hawaiian statehood rose sharply.

Chip Off the Old Block



Mitchell's Politics Code Denounced by McDevitt

Organized labor has a "moral obligation" not to spend money in state and local political campaigns even when this is permitted by state law, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has declared.

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, called the suggestion "the height of absurdity" and an example of the "twisted thinking" of the Administration.

The exchange was touched off by Mitchell's comments at a press conference which ranged widely over Pres. Eisenhower's economic views, proposed labor legislation, minimum wages, unemployment compensation and efforts to face-lift the Republican Party.

Mitchell said that since the Corrupt Practices Act forbids the use of union funds to support candidates for federal office, he thought unions "would not want to violate at the state level a law which applies at the federal level."

He said he held this "moral obligation" view although many states have "no prohibition against the use of funds" for candidates or issues like "right-to-work."

McDevitt said Mitchell's suggestion could lead to legislation which would be "a complete and utter invasion of all constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press." He accused the labor secretary of "the kind of twisted thinking being displayed by Sen. Barry Goldwater and some other members of the President's cabinet."

Mitchell said the White House did not contemplate any legislation further to restrict labor's political activity. He added that any new law "for the control of funds for political purposes" should not be "directed solely at unions."

In other areas, Mitchell:

● Said the President's Economic Report did not intend to put the entire blame for inflation on labor, pointing out that at a subsequent press conference the President called for "restraints" on all fronts. Asked if he supported the views Eisenhower expressed in the Economic Report or the press conference, he said: "If there is any difference—and I would not agree that there is any difference — I would say that his press conference . . . is a statement that is more to the point."

● Refused in advance to say whether he would again attack Sen. John F. Kennedy's labor bill as "illusory," the tag he pinned on the Kennedy-Ives bill last year.

● Disagreed wtih remarks by Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield that Congress currently is controlled by "labor bosses." Summerfield made the charge in a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, and the NAM is now distributing thousands of copies of the text. Mitchell said he had "too much respect" for members of Congress "to agree with a general indictment" like Summerfield's.

● Reiterated Administration views that more people should be covered by the Wages and Hours Act, but did not answer directly a question on raising the minimum wage.

● Said the question of federal standards for state unemployment compensation systems was "still under discussion" within the Administration.

● Hailed GOP efforts to rebuild the public image of the party in advance of the 1960 campaign, declaring that "the Republican Administration best serves the working people of this country . . . and I've always felt that the Republican National Committee would be well advised to make that point a paramount point."

1-31-59

Auto Union Cancels Allis-Chalmers Pact

Milwaukee, Wis. — The Auto Workers have notified the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. of cancellation of the union contract, which had been extended during negotiations, and announced it will strike Feb. 2 unless a settlement is reached.

Allis-Chalmers is the last major farm implement producer whose agreement remains unsettled. The contract covers about 15,000 employes in plants in West Allis and La Crosse, Wis.; Terre Haute and La Porte, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gadsden, Ala.; Springfield, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., and St. Thomas, Ont. Negotiations are continuing here.

Kennedy, Mitchell Clash on Labor Bill

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'Collusion' Seen Under Ike's Plan

By Willard Shelton

For the first time since he publicly denounced and blew up the Kennedy-Ives bill of 1958, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell went before the Senate Labor subcommittee to defend the Administration's alternative labor-management proposals and ran into a storm of criticism.

Under pressure from Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Labor Dept. Solicitor Stuart Rothman conceded at one time that Kennedy might have a point in arguing that a provision of the Administration's Goldwater bill could have the effect of preventing picketing by an honest union when an employer and a racketeer had entered into a "sweetheart" labor contract.

Mitchell later revised Rothman's concession to leave the issue in doubt.

Both the Kennedy-Ervin bill, sponsored by a large majority of Democrats, and the Goldwater-Administration bill, sponsored by Old Guard Republicans, would deal with major areas of labor-management abuses by laying down extensive reporting procedures for unions and certain reports from management.

The Goldwater bill, however, would go beyond the Kennedy-Ervin bill to prohibit most if not all organizational picketing and secondary boycotts.

Mitchell has repeatedly argued that any "reform" bill that did not heavily restrict organizational picketing and boycotts would be insufficient to meet the needs.

'Invitation to Collusion'

Kennedy, in a statement circulated during Mitchell's testimony, bluntly charged that the Goldwater bill constituted in its language "an open invitation to collusion between corrupt employers and labor racketeers."

He said it would "restrict the rights of honest members to picket a racket shop," to "request their employer not to handle racket-shop goods," to "oust a dishonest international officer" and to "obtain an election in areas presently under a jurisdictional 'no-man's land.'"

The effect, he declared, would be to encourage "labor racketeering while denying honest unions their best weapons" and to impose "dangerous restrictions on the workers' traditional legitimate rights of free speech and peaceful bargaining."

In testimony a week earlier, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had denounced pro-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

2 Insurance Unions Reach Merger Pact Agreement

CLEVELAND'S FIRST all-union department store—Bailey's—signs new contract with the Retail Clerks and the Office Employes. Seated, left to right, are Pres. Cecil B. Dunlap of RCIA Local 880 and Ervin H. Engel, manager of the Bailey stores. Standing are OEIU Intl. Rep. J. M. Sleeth and RCIA Local 880 Sec.-Treas. William A. McGrath. (See story Page 2.)

New International to Unite 35,000 Workers

Two AFL-CIO unions in the insurance field have announced agreement to unite as a single labor organization representing over 35,000 insurance workers.

Final action on the merger of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union and the Insurance Workers of America into one union—to be known as the Insurance Workers Intl. Union—is scheduled to take place at conventions in Chicago the week of May 25.

This will be the second merger of autonomous international unions since the AFL-CIO came into being nearly four years ago. In May 1957, two internationals in the paper industry merged to create the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Announcement of the agreement on the insurance groups' merger—first to take place between white-collar unions—was made by IAIU Pres. George Russ and IWA Pres. William A. Gillen. They declared in a joint statement:

"We are extremely gratified that a fair and equitable agreement has been arrived at to create one great union for insurance agents and workers.

"We feel that this will produce the kind of fundamental harmony envisioned in the merger of the AFL and CIO and bring to all insurance workers the opportunity to organize into one strong union in order to bargain collectively and effectively with their various employers."

Final details of the agreement were worked out by committees, culminating weeks of intensive dis-

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Guild Wins $1 Million Severance

New York—The Newspaper Guild of New York has won a four-year fight for nearly $1 million due 315 members who lost their jobs when the old Brooklyn Eagle ceased publishing in March 1955.

Announcement of the victory was made by Guild Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy; Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potaker; and Guild Counsel H. Howard Ostrin.

Prof. W. Willard Wirtz of Northwestern University, who served as the court-appointed arbiter, made the award in the union's favor after weighing voluminous testimony taken at hearings here last summer.

He upheld the claims of the 315 Guildsmen for severance, vacation and unpaid overtime and holiday pay, but denied that they were also entitled to pay in lieu of notice of dismissal. Wirtz held that the Eagle employes

(*Continued on Page* 11)

From 45 to 76 in a Year:

'Substantial' Surplus Labor Areas Jump

By Saul Miller

More than half of the nation's major employment areas reported a substantial labor surplus—unemployment exceeding 6 percent—in January 1959.

The latest report of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security, listing 76 of 149 major job areas in the over 6 percent jobless category, contrasted sharply with the less than one-third—45 areas—in the same classification in January 1958.

It showed some slight improvement, however, over the 83 areas listed by the department as having excessive unemployment in November 1958 and the 89 areas reported in July 1958.

Of the entire list of 149, BES reported only three with low unemployment. Seventy others were classified as areas with "moderate labor surplus," indicating unemployment ranging from 3 to 6 percent.

The bureau reported also that 183 smaller areas were classified as having unemployment of 6 percent or over.

The report supplied new evidence of continuing and in some places chronic unemployment despite apparent pickups in other sectors of the economy.

Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics in the Labor Dept., took note of the joblessness situation in a recent speech in Washington, declaring that "unemployment will not be reduced to prosperity levels until the end of the year."

On the basis of the seven areas dropped from the substantial labor surplus category between November and January and of interviews with employers on future job prospects, BES forecast a pickup in employment in the first three months of 1959.

Los Angeles Merger Gives Unity to 700,000

Los Angeles—More than 700,000 trade unionists were brought into a single organization at impressive ceremonies here when seven councils were merged into the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO.

The new federation, among the largest in the United States, is composed of six former AFL councils and the former Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Albert T. Lunceford, secretary-treasurer of the former CIO council, was named president; Thomas Ranford, president of the Los Angeles AFL Central Labor Council, president emeritus, and W. J. Bassett, secretary-treasurer of the AFL council, chief executive officer.

There are 32 vice presidents, 22 from the former AFL and 10 from the former CIO. A sergeant-at-arms and four assistants also were named.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the merged federation with its charter, declaring:

"We expect this merged organization to provide the utmost

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Union Volunteers Aid Winter Flood Victims

By Don Gregory

Columbus, O.—Organized labor donated its muscle to the American Red Cross in an emergency surplus food distribution operation for thousands of victims of disastrous mid-winter floods.

With hundreds of trade unionists volunteering their services through the AFL-CIO Community Services network, more than 50 tons of food were handed out to families temporarily driven from their homes by the rising waters.

In charge of the entire emergency food distribution operation was Joseph H. Mohler, one of two full-time AFL-CIO-CSA staff representatives here. Backstopping him were teams of 60 volunteers a day, recruited from the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Machinists, Papermakers and Paperworkers and the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Federal Food Used

Largest distribution of the surplus commodities—obtained from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and released to the Red Cross through the Ohio State Welfare Dept.—was in a low-cost federal housing project here. More than 33,000 pounds of food was given to needy families in a two-hour period by the trade union volunteers.

Scores of trucks and union crews were mobilized by Mohler to carry out the tailgate distribution of such basic commodities as butter, cheese, milk, corn meal and flour. The emergency operation continued for a week after the flood waters receded from near-record levels.

As the surplus food distribution program went on, hundreds of other CSA volunteers donated their services to the Red Cross in its post-emergency rehabilitation program in communities through-

(*Continued on Page 9*)

LABOR'S ROLE in the fields of health, welfare and recreation currently is under discussion in a series of regional training institutes held by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities at five American universities. Above, educators and CSA representatives confer between sessions at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., where three institutes were held in cooperation with the University of Michigan. Left to right are: Charles Odell, director of the Auto Workers' retired workers' department; Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., associate director of Michigan State University's labor and industrial relations center; Grace Smedstad, CSA staff representative, Chicago; Julius Rothman, CSA national staff; Larry Rogin, director, labor education and services, University of Michigan.

Labor's Economic Review Says:

Prosperity Needs Purchasing Power

A "continuing and rapid" increase in consumer purchasing power based on higher output, more jobs and rising sales is necessary to produce prosperity in 1959, the AFL-CIO has declared.

A slow improvement in any of these areas will not solve the problem of putting the nation's economy on a full employment-full production basis, federation researchers warned in the latest issue of Labor's Economic Review, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"The Communist threat to the free world and our way of life is much too great to permit such wastefulness or complacency about the slow economic growth of recent years," the Review said.

'Answer to Prosperity'

Only a substantial increase in consumer purchasing power and sales based on "increasing wages and salaries and a relatively stable price level and government policies to encourage economic growth and to meet defense and public service needs" holds the answer to prosperity, it maintains.

Noting the pickup from the 1957-58 recession that took place between May and December of 1958, the Review said that it fell short of solving the "persistent problem" of an economy operating at below capacity.

The Review warned that the labor force will increase substantially in 1959 with "several hundred thousand additional young people looking for jobs"; that productive capacity is being expanded and modernized, productivity is rising and the economy's ability to produce more goods is increasing.

Analyzing the other factors exerting important pressures on the economy, the Review declared "in the months ahead much less push is expected from the federal government than in the past year."

Capacity Still Idle

At the start of 1959, it went on, about 22 percent of productive capacity was still idle and a "substantial rise in business investment cannot be expected immediately." It added:

"The needed continuing and sharp rise in sales must come, therefore, mainly from the consuming public."

The main cause of the 1957-58 recession, the Review said, "was a lack of balance between the economy's growing capacity to produce more goods and services and its lagging ability to consume.

"Added to this underlying cause of the recession was the government's tight money policy. Also, there was the government's attempt during the first 10 months of 1957 to cut defense spending and sharply to reduce the placement of defense contracts."

At the recession's low point, the volume of total national output had declined to the level of the first half of 1955; industrial production had fallen to the level of the fall of 1954; the number of non-farm jobs had dropped back to where it had been in mid-1955; and average weekly working hours in manufacturing were cut back to where they had been before World War II.

2 Insurance Unions Set Merger Date

(*Continued from Page* 1)

cussion. Pending approval of the respective general executive boards, separate conventions of the two unions and the unity convention of the amalgamated organization have been scheduled for the week of May 25 in Chicago.

Merger discussions between the IAIU and the IWA began back in early 1955—prior to the formal merger of the AFL-CIO. At that time, joint legislative programs were adopted and a code of non-interference in each other's organizational efforts was agreed upon.

Since that beginning, cooperation between the two unions has grown steadily. By late 1958, a rough outline for merger had been worked out but disagreement on one basic issue—the question of voting at conventions—produced a temporary stalemate.

At that point, the two unions appealed to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for guidance. Meany's suggestions, Russ and Gillen indicated, served in breaking the deadlock and allowed a resumption of the talks.

The agreement provides that the president of the new union will come from the IAIU and the secretary-treasurer will come from the IWA. In addition, the IAIU will name two international vice presidents and the IWA three.

Cleveland Store in Union Shop Contract

Cleveland—Two unions here are celebrating their new contracts with the four Bailey department stores—first in the city to sign union agreements—by opening a drive to bring in new business.

Retail Clerks Local 880 and Office Employes Local 17 have coined the slogan "Be Union—Buy at Bailey's!" in a campaign urging union members to spend their dollars at a union store.

Local 880 Pres. Cecil B. Dunlap said his union will use radio, television, newspapers, direct mail and handbilling of union plants to urge Cleveland workers and their families to shop at Bailey's.

The initial contract, which runs for three years, provides wage increases of $2 to $8 a week the first year, with additional increases totaling $4.50 a week for the second and third years. It also provides paid sick leave, a liberalized vacation schedule and employer payments for a health and welfare program which will be instituted.

Both contracts provide for the union shop.

The company's manager, Ervin H. Engel, said management believes "the new benefits embodied in the two agreements will reflect in higher standards of service to the consumer."

Signing of the contract was hailed by the RCIA as "a significant breakthrough for trade unionism in the downtown department store field" in Cleveland.

The OEIU called it "the first step in an accelerated program to bring the benefits of trade unionism to all employes in this field."

Canadian Churches Plan to Aid Jobless

Montreal, Que.—With unemployment in Canada at its highest since the depression, Cardinal Paul-Emile Leger has ordered special monthly collections in Montreal Catholic churches to provide funds for construction projects intended to put the jobless back to work.

In a pastoral letter he described unemployment as a "terrible affliction."

Appeals Court Backs NLRB On Schisms

A landmark decision of the National Labor Relations Board which helped National Biscuit Co. employes to break away from the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The decision was one of the first statements of the NLRB's "schism doctrine," which holds that an existing contract does not bar a representation election when there has been an authentic split within a local union and at the international level following expulsions of an affiliate by the AFL-CIO.

When the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers was chartered by the AFL-CIO after expulsion of the BCW, locals at several National Biscuit plants switched to the new union. The ABC petitioned for representation elections at these plants.

The BCW opposed the election request before the NLRB, claiming that the master contract it then had covering all National Biscuit plants served as a bar to individual plant elections.

The labor board, however, held that the schism had unsettled the bargaining relationships and ordered elections in plants at Cambridge, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta and Philadelphia.

BCW tried to halt the elections through a suit brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, but the action was dismissed and the elections were held. The appellate court decision upheld the lower court's ruling and thereby confirmed the original NLRB decision.

ILGWU Sets Nationwide Severance Pay Goal

New York—Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers predicted that all ILGWU members will soon be protected by severance pay.

Dubinsky said the union will demand establishment of severance funds in all of its current negotiations. He said the goal is a nationwide fund financed by employer contributions totaling $10 million a year.

The ILGWU president spoke at ceremonies marking payment of the first severance checks to 60 members of Local 105, which pioneered the garment industry's first severance pay clause in 1956. A total of $18,372 in benefits were paid to 60 union members under a provision granting them a week's pay for every year of employment when a firm goes out of business.

Since the Local 105 contract was signed, Dubinsky said, 275,000 of the union's 440,000 members have been covered by severance pay agreements.

Immediate goal of the union, Dubinsky declared, is the negotiation of severance pay clauses in the blouse industry, where contract talks are now going on, and in the cloak industry contract which will be reopened shortly.

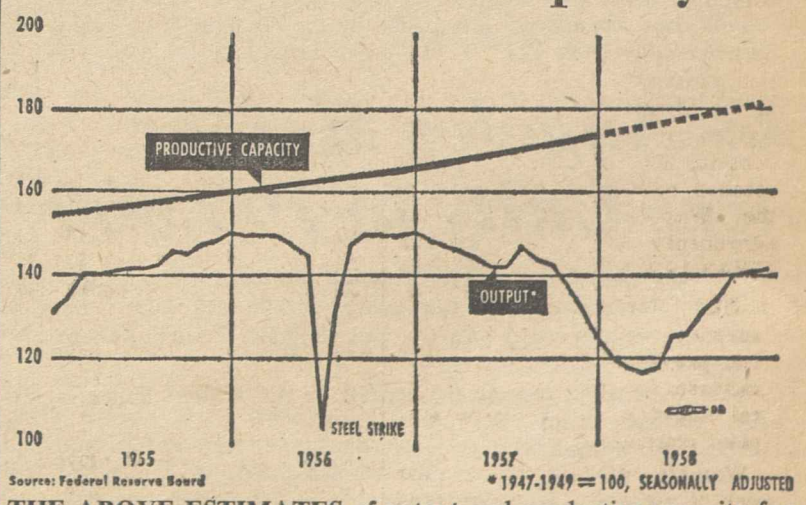
Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen told the gathering that Dubinsky had played "a decisive part" in the negotiation of the pioneering severance pay clause 3 years ago.

Herman Winter Dies; Former Bakers Head

Kansas City, Mo.—Herman Winter, president emeritus of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and a member of the AFL and AFL-CIO Executive Council for more than 10 years, died in a hospital here after a long illness.

He served on the executive councils from September 1947 to December 1957, when the AFL-CIO convention expelled the BCW because of corruption in its leadership. At the time he was BCW president emeritus, having served as president from 1943 to 1950. Earlier he had been elected to 10 terms as president of Kansas City Local 218, which he had joined in 1902.

The Economy: Operating Far Below Its Capacity



THE ABOVE ESTIMATES of output and productive capacity for major materials show that about 22 percent of industrial capacity was idle at the end of 1958. Since productive capacity is continuing to increase, industrial output will have to rise about 15 percent in 1959 to result in high level general activity, at approximately 90 percent of capacity. These estimates of productive capacity and output are for major industrial production. They include strategic hard and soft goods industries and indicate output-capacity relations for U.S. industry as a whole.

Strike at Port Arthur:

Gulf 'Featherbedding' Charge Knocked Down by Oil Union

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have sharply refuted management charges that a week-old strike at the Gulf Oil Corp.'s sprawling Port Arthur, Tex., refinery involves a dispute over "featherbedding."

The union, scoffing at the charge, pointed out that there are fewer workers employed at Port Arthur than there were 10 years ago and that the plant's output has nevertheless soared 50 percent in that same period.

More than 4,500 OCAW members walked off the job at Port Arthur Jan. 28, when the company sought to make three major contract changes as its price for meeting an industrywide pattern of a 5 percent wage increase—first to be granted by the nation's giant oil producers since May 1957.

The pattern was set by the Sinclair Oil Corp., only producer with which the union negotiates a company-wide agreement. The wage boost, averaging about 13.5 cents an hour, has spread to the individual plants of most other major producers.

Although only wage increases were open for bargaining this year, Gulf proposed changes in three contract clauses. Two deal with job assignments and the third involves arbitration of disciplinary cases. A union spokesman said all three clauses have been a part of the OCAW contract with Gulf at Port Arthur for the past 10 years.

The company insisted on altering the contract to permit the assignment of union members to any work without regard to job classification. It also demanded the right to assign supervisory workers to jobs normally handled by skilled craftsmen.

With regard to disciplinary cases, the company would restrict an arbiter to a finding of guilt or innocence, and deny him the right to pass on the propriety of the punishment meted out by management.

An OCAW spokesman here said the effect of the two management-demanded contract changes on work assignment would be to weaken the entire system of job classification, destroy craft lines, and eventually lead to the elimination of a number of jobs.

Gulf issued a statement in which it said it would not back down on its demands, declaring "the issue transcends the cost." It saw as the issue "whether this corporation or any corporation shall hand over to organized labor the right to dictate how a refinery shall be operated."

The Port Arthur refinery, which normally processes some 275,000 barrels of crude oil a day into gasoline, lubricating oil and fuel oils, is one of the half-dozen largest in the United States. In addition to the 4,500 striking OCAW members, it employs some 1,500 supervisory and technical workers.

Meanwhile, the union was involved in a smaller walkout at the Great Northern Oil Co., St. Paul, Minn., where 250 OCAW members struck when the company sought to tie contract clause changes to the pattern wage boost. The union charged the company with trying to continue operations by importing scabs in Pullman cars.

WHILE A PICKET PARADES with a sign, the first of 7,000 Auto Workers walk off their jobs at the Allis-Chalmers Co. plant in Milwaukee, Wis. A total of 15,000 UAW members at eight U.S. and Canadian plants of the farm implement manufacturer struck Feb. 2 after nearly eight months of fruitless negotiations. Allis-Chalmers is the only major agricultural implement company in the nation which has not reached agreement with the UAW. Contracts have followed the pattern set by the UAW in its negotiations with the auto industry's "Big Three" last year.

New York Tug Crews Strike in Wage Fight

New York—Four thousand tugboat workers walked off their jobs here Feb. 1 after rejecting a management proposal calling for a two-year wage package adding up to 21 cents an hour.

Members of Local 333, United Marine Div. of the Maritime Union, turned down the offer, made by the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. It called for an immediate 14-cent hourly hike and an additional 7 cents effective Feb. 1, 1960.

Local 333 had asked for an across-the-board boost of $1 an hour. Negotiations were being conducted under a wage-reopening clause in the four-year contract that ended a 36-day strike in 1957. The pact expires Jan. 31, 1961.

The walkout curtailed the movement of fuel oil into the nation's largest city and slowed the arrival and departure of ocean-going ships.

Although the strike halted the movement of 400 tugboats and barges, the NMU provided crews for tugboats needed to aid in the sailing of one Navy aircraft carrier and the docking of another carrier and a Navy troop transport. The action is in line with an agreement negotiated between the union and the Defense Dept., according to Capt. Joseph O'Hare, president of Local 333.

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner immediately stepped into the dispute, summoning representatives of both sides to conferences at City Hall in an effort to work out a settlement to end the walkout. Also sitting in on the sessions were representatives of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Wagner quickly reactivated his Emergency Fuel Coordinating Committee, which was formed two years ago to help meet fuel oil shortages resulting from the 1957 strike. City Administrator Charles F. Preusse, committee chairman, said the city's supply was in better-than-normal shape since dealers stockpiled fuel in the week preceding the walkout.

New Deadline Set for Dance Band Contest

New York—The deadline for filing entries with community committees in the Musicians' search for the Best Dance Band of 1959 has been extended from Jan. 24 to Mar. 15.

The dance band project and a companion search for talented young string players, to whom scholarships will be awarded for six weeks of intensive instruction next summer, are part of the union's program of encouragement of live music. Both have the active support of leaders in related fields.

The dance band contest calls for 10 regional competitions, for which more than 100 entries have been received, by May 1, with May 15 the target date for the finals. The winning band will appear on a nationwide television show, record an album for Decca Records, tour the country's ballrooms, and be supplied with new instruments by the Conn Corp.

The minimum of 50 applications for the string instrument scholarships, sponsored by AFM locals and the Greenleaf Lake Festival of Tulsa, Okla., already has been received. Each sponsoring local is providing a $300 scholarship. The winners will receive their instruction at Greenleaf Lake from June 15 through Aug. 8 with all expenses paid. The faculty will be composed of nationally-known teachers with Dr. Roy Harris, noted composer and conductor, as director.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin announced that Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and James W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) have been added to the National Advisory Committee of the string congress.

15,000 Auto Workers Strike Allis-Chalmers

Milwaukee, Wis.—Nearly 15,000 members of the Auto Workers struck nine plants of the Allis-Chalmers Co. in the United States and Canada Feb. 2, after almost eight months of negotiations failed to produce agreement on a new contract.

The U. S. Conciliation Service scheduled a meeting in an effort to work out a settlement.

Allis-Chalmers is the only agricultural implement manufacturer in the nation still refusing to sign a three-year contract patterned after agreements reached with its competitors in the farm equipment field.

The UAW members, who have been working under an extension of their contract since Aug. 15, walked off the job at West Allis and La Crosse, Wis.; Springfield, Ill.; Gadsden, Ala.; La Porte and Terre Haute, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; and St. Thomas, Ont.

Still unresolved at the start of the walkout were such key issues as wages, pensions, improved supplemental unemployment benefits and the elimination of wage and job inequities.

The UAW's contracts with all other leading agricultural implement firms, patterned after last fall's settlement with the auto industry's "Big Three," call for wage hikes ranging from 8 to 17 cents an hour; a boost in pension payments to $2.50 per month for each year of service; and extension of SUB to protect employes on a short workweek.

Master Pact Not Issue

Allis-Chalmers officials claimed the walkout came over union insistence on negotiating a master contract covering all the plants instead of separate agreements for each factory.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, in denying the allegation, said that the issues of wages, pensions and SUB were at the root of the strike.

Although the company had been bargaining along the lines of a central agreement until less than two hours before the strike deadline, he said, the UAW would settle for agreement on the basic issues—whether contained in "a national contract, contracts with each plant, or even separate contracts for each employe."

11 Bell Affiliates Agree With CWA on Pensions

In an atmosphere which union officials described as "a meeting of minds," the Communication Workers have reached agreement with 11 Bell Telephone affiliates on improved pension benefits for 156,000 workers.

Bell officials also assured the union that the pensions of nearly 50,000 retired workers will be recomputed under the new formula.

Full contract negotiations have been completed at Northwestern Bell, covering a five-state area, and at the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Agreement on wages, vacations, pensions and job classification was reached soon after the signing of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. agreement—the first concluded in CWA's 1959 round of negotiations.

The Northwestern contract, covering more than 18,600 workers, provides $1 to $3 weekly increases for operators and clerical employes and $2 to $5 for plant craftsmen.

Workers will receive a fourth week of vacation after 30 years of service, following the pattern set in the Wisconsin negotiations. In addition, telephone workers in 29 towns were moved into higher wage brackets.

At Illinois Bell, 7,500 employes outside Chicago will receive $1.50-to-$3 raises plus the other contract benefits.

The pension formula negotiated by the union—the first change in the Bell retirement system made through union negotiations—enables employes to compute their pensions on the basis of their 5 best years of earnings, instead of a 10-year period. The minimum benefit was increased $15 a month for those retiring at 65 and $10 for those retiring at an earlier age.

Agreements to put the new pension formula into effect have been negotiated with Southern Bell, covering 56,000 workers; AT&T Long Lines Div., with nationwide coverage of 22,000 employes; the four Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone companies in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, a total of 25,500 workers; Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., 15,000 employes; the traffic department of New Jersey Bell, 8,650 workers; and Bell Laboratories, 1,600 workers.

PRES. MORT BRANDENBERG (right) of the Distillery Workers presents a print of the union's film "Your Social Security Fund in Operation" to Dir. John Connors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for use by other unions and educational groups on techniques in handling welfare funds.

SHAPING UP IN THE LOBBY of the Laurentian Hotel in Montreal, these delegates to the annual convention of Dist. 5, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, marched five blocks in near-zero weather to join the picket line of the striking Television Producers Association in front of the Canadian Broadcasting Co.'s headquarters.

Montreal Labor Rallies To Support TV Strikers

Ottawa, Ont.—About 1,000 Montreal union members marched around the Parliament building in a colorful demonstration of support for 74 television producers on strike at the Montreal studios of the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Co.

Included was a large delegation garbed in raccoon coats, skating caps, red stockings and beards. The demonstrators came from Montreal in a special train and more than 100 autos, and were well equipped with placards and banners.

The beards were grown since the producers struck on Dec. 29, when the company refused to recognize their new Television Producers Association, affiliated with the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, and nearly 1,500 members of other unions including AFL-CIO affiliates declined to cross their picket lines. Most of the striking producers are associated with French language programs.

A committee representing the demonstrators conferred for more than an hour with Labor Minister Michael Starr, and reported he merely reiterated a government "hands-off" policy in the dispute.

The union is seeking wage increases and fringe benefits, but offered to return to work and negotiate later if their union was recognized. CBC refused.

The strike has widespread labor support in Montreal. The company has notified all employes who are honoring the picket line that they will be considered to have "resigned" unless they return to work, but with little effect.

About 150 delegates to the convention of Dist. 5, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, meeting in Montreal, took two hours from their deliberations to march in a body five blocks from their hotel and join the picket line in near-zero weather.

Intl. Rep. J. E. Allen of the Newspaper Guild has been assisting as an interpreter and has been broadcasting in support of the strike in both English and French from an independent radio station.

French radio and television artists have organized a sell-out stage show which for three weeks has been playing to packed houses. Profits of about $1,500 a performance go into the fund to help strike supporters whose unions pay no benefits.

Vice Pres. Tim O'Sullivan of the Broadcast Engineers also has been active. Members of his union, the Theatrical Stage Employes and the Television & Radio Artists also are honoring the picket line.

Labor Merges In Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1)

in service and leadership in this area and through it we expect thousands of new members will be enrolled.

"The leadership that the organization has selected represents some of the best in the country today. We in the AFL-CIO national headquarters are proud of the AFL-CIO membership in California and Los Angeles County."

Others who hailed the new federation were Thomas L. Pitts, president, and C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO; Daniel V. Flanagan, director of AFL-CIO Reg. 22, and Irwin DeShetler, assistant regional director.

With Snow in Their Beards:

2,500 More Loggers Walk Out In Newfoundland Woods Strike

Grand Falls, Newfoundland—About 2,500 loggers in camps of the huge Bowater Corp., fighting their way through 8-foot snow drifts in bitter subzero winds pounding in off the North Atlantic, have joined 6,000 fellow-members of the Woodworkers in a battle for higher wages and better working conditions.

Meantime the original strikers maintained their sit-down in the woods camps of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. despite harrassment by a large force of steel-helmeted Canadian "mounties" and local authorities who have arrested some 50 of their number on trumped-up charges ranging from vagrancy to kidnaping.

Both groups of strikers have the solid support of the Canadian Labor Congress and are being maintained in part by badly-needed donations from international and local unions in all parts of Canada and the United States.

Three of the Bowater strikers have already paid with their lives for their devotion to duty. Killed while returning from a strike assignment when their truck skidded off a snow-covered ramp were Leslie Hiscock, Gus Pitman and Arthur Maynard, all of Deer Lake, N. F.

Pitman was the father of nine children, Hiscock left three, and Maynard was unmarried. More than 500 strikers and other union members attended the funeral, which was the largest ever held in Deer Lake.

Union Barred

The Anglo-Newfoundland strikers are in possession of camps spread over many square miles of woods. The IWA was forced to move many of them from remote spots to areas nearer roads when efforts to provide them with food by helicopter were less successful than anticipated. The company has barred the union from its property.

The Bowater strikers are receiving major support from members of the Pulp & Sulphite Workers in the company's mill in Corner Brook, N. F., which is not affected by the walkout.

More than 1,500 members of the Pulp & Sulphite Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and IWA attended a rally in Corner Brook at which the strike issues were explained. These include an increase in the $1.05 an hour wage rate, a reduction in the 10-hour day and 60-hour week, and modern living conditions in the camps.

The IWA struck Anglo-Newfoundland when the company, which is controlled in Great Britain, rejected a unanimous conciliation board proposal for a 5-cents-an-hour increase and a cut in the work week to 54 hours, spread over two years. The union had reluctantly accepted it as far short of both its goal and the need.

Support for Strike

In announcing support for the strike, the CLC Executive Council called on all unions in Canada to rally behind the loggers.

"There can be no question of the justice of the fight being carried on by the woods workers in Newfoundland," the council said.

"The union has displayed extreme moderation in expressing willingness to accept the unanimous report of the conciliation board. The company is obviously attempting to impose on its employes conditions which have no place in Canada in 1959.

CLC officers headed by Pres. Claude Jodoin sought provincial intervention in the dispute at a conference with Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland, but were able to accomplish nothing.

Most City Workers Lack Jobless Benefits

Only 4.3 percent of the nation's 6 million state and local government workers currently are protected by unemployment compensation laws, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

Latest BES figures show that while 26 states and the District of Columbia provide some form of coverage for some of their own government workers, in practice only 259,100 workers are protected by the laws.

The remaining 5.7 million employes of state and local governments thus far have been relegated to second-class citizenship, deprived of the right to jobless insurance similar to that given the great majority of workers in private industry.

(The AFL-CIO News, in its issue of Nov. 1, 1958, incorrectly stated that Detroit and Milwaukee were the nation's only major cities with jobless pay programs for municipal workers. The News was also misinformed in stating that Michigan employes were barred from such benefits. Actually, Michigan state workers have been covered since 1956.)

Even so, many of these states specifically exclude teachers and school department employes, as well as those on work-relief projects, temporary jobs and emergency work such as flood control and snow removal.

The BES reported that 19 states provide for election of coverage by governmental units at either the state or local level, or both. But municipal governments have been reluctant to act on granting protection to their workers, so that only three major cities in the nation—Washington, D. C., Detroit and Milwaukee—now have such programs in operation.

'Make-Work' Charges Hit By Rail Labor

Spokesmen for railway labor have fired back refutations of two newspaper editorials which dragged out stale "featherbedding" charges to discredit union efforts to stop wholesale abandonment of passenger train service.

In a letter to the Washington Daily News, Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association charged the newspaper had "swallowed whole" assertions by railroad management that "high labor costs" are an important factor in the abandonment of passenger service.

He pointed out that labor costs account for only about 12 percent of the total costs of passenger service operations. The ratio of total wages to total operating revenue, he said, "has remained almost constant over the years, regardless of wage increases or the changes in traffic and revenues."

The Dept. of Defense has also expressed alarm over the drastic decline in rail passenger facilities, Leighty reminded the newspaper.

A milder criticism of railway labor's position by the Christian Science Monitor was answered in a letter from RLEA Executive Sec. A. E. Lyon.

Lyon rejected the contention that railroads are not fully utilizing their work force.

On the contrary, he wrote, railroad employment has been cut back "far beyond the limits necessary for proper maintenance and safety."

Comparing the 5-year period of 1953-57 with the 1937-41 period, Lyon said railroad employment decreased 16.4 percent while passenger miles increased 13.8 percent.

Hatters Take Over Merrimac Co., Put 200 Members Back to Work

Amesbury, Mass.—The Hatters have closed the deal installing themselves as chief owners of the Merrimac hat plant here and on Feb. 2 sent 200 members of Local 89 back to work for the first time in three months.

The union is the majority stockholder in the Merrimac Hat Co., Inc., successor to the century-old Merrimac Hat Corp., and put up $300,000 of its $500,000 capital. The remainder is being paid locally.

Its objective was to preserve one of the hat industry's oldest and largest suppliers and to assure continued employment for its members, 500 of whom had jobs with the old firm two years ago.

Alex Rose, president of the union, predicted employment will reach the 500 level of 1957 and forecast a successful year for the new firm, which he said will not have "any competitive advantages or special privileges" despite its union control.

The new firm paid $420,000 for the assets of the old corporation, which included buildings, equipment, inventories of raw fur and other supplies, and finished hat bodies, Rose said. It is raising $175,000 by mortgaging the buildings and equipment, and has established $1 million in credit for operating capital through banks in Boston and New York, he said.

The union does not anticipate any "special problems" in its role as owner, Rose explained, maintaining that "free labor and free enterprise have more in common than is generally realized." While the union will have a majority on the board of directors, he said, it will not participate directly in management.

"Our members in Amesbury will continue to have the same stake in the success of their company as do other union members in other countries," he said. "Here as elsewhere, our members have long recognized the need for co-operation in promoting the welfare of the company for which they work.

"Labor conditions and wage standards negotiated for the entire industry will automatically apply to Merrimac. Grievances will be processed by the local union representatives as heretofore. The union will not permit Merrimac to have any competitive advantages or special privileges in this regard."

Rose said orders amounting to nearly $300,000 received since announcement of the reopening indicate that the company "will enjoy continuous production through 1959 and is headed for a substantially greater total volume of business than in 1958."

"Our assurance is supported by the fact that Merrimac will continue to have expert management, skilled workers and sufficient capital for efficient operation," he said.

President of the company is Hans Rie, who had the same post in the old firm. Treasurer is Sec.-Treas. Marx Lewis of the union.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 2:

Depressed Area Aid Stymied in 3-Year Fight

Bipartisan Group Renews Drive to Override Ike

Chronic unemployment is a growing cancer in many areas of the United States, both industrial and rural.

These areas are called "depressed areas." They are defined as areas of "substantial and persistent" unemployment, in which unemployment has equaled 15 percent for 6 months, 12 percent for one year, 9 percent for 15 of the preceding 18 months, or 6 percent for 18 of the preceding 24 months.

The problem is not new. A familiar example in the past has been the gradual decline of areas that depended on coal or other minerals which were being rapidly depleted.

Today, however, the causes are more complex. Technological change in some industries has done much in some areas to cut employment dramatically while production is maintained.

Another major factor has been the movement of industry from one section of the country to another, as typified by the almost wholesale migration of textile production from New England and the Middle Atlantic states to the South.

Additional factors include changing product demand and shifting competitive factors.

The result has been twofold: human hardship and waste for the directly affected workers and their families, and a drag on the economy as a whole caused by declining purchasing power and increased social costs such as public assistance.

New Fact Sheet Reprints Available

This is the second of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series, published with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is being researched by Jack Beidler of the department's staff.

Reprints of Fact Sheet on Congress No. 1 on housing, and this fact sheet on depressed areas, are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Solution Needed

The problem is a national one, and a national solution is required. Many of these communities have attempted "bootstrap" operations on their own, but few have been successful.

Organized labor early called for federal action, and the first convention of the AFL-CIO in 1955 urged a broad program of federal help to distressed areas.

The growing number and size of the distressed areas forced the Eisenhower Administration to recognize the need for federal attention.

Pres. Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message to Congress in January 1956, said:

"We must deal with the pockets of chronic unemployment that here and there mar the nation's general industrial prosperity. Economic changes in recent years have often been so rapid and far-reaching that areas committed to a single local resource or industrial activity have found themselves temporarily deprived of their markets and their livelihood."

But the details of the President's 1956 program showed that he intended only a token assault on the problem.

In his Economic Report, he asked only $50 million for technical assistance and capital improvement loans to the affected localities.

Lehman Bill Reported

The Democratic answer to the President was incorporated in a bill introduced by then Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.).

Both the Lehman bill and the Administration bill were referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which held extensive hearings. Finally, in July 1956 the committee reported an amended Lehman bill, authorizing $100 million for federal loans to industry, $50 million to rural areas and $75 million for public facilities in depressed areas.

The bill passed the Senate in July 1956 by a vote of 60 to 30.

But the proposed legislation crashed head-on with the old enemy of liberal legislation, the House Rules Committee. There the bill was pigeonholed, and Congress adjourned without further action.

One of the staunchest supporters of the bill, Rep. Daniel Flood (D-Pa.), charged that the real culprits were the House Republican leadership and Commerce Dept. spokesmen, who "refused even to agree to consider the Administration bill as proposed by the President."

Fulbright's Opposition

The President renewed his request for a limited program in his messages to Congress in 1957 and 1958.

In the new Congress, the 85th, the bills were taken from Senate Labor Committee jurisdiction and given to the Senate Banking Committee, of which Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) was chairman.

Two major bills were introduced in 1957, one by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), and the other, the Administration bill, by Sen. Edward Martin (R-Pa.). Hearings were held by the Production and Stabilization subcommittee, chaired by Douglas, but no further action was taken. Douglas charged that the subcommittee was "stacked" against area redevelopment legislation, which Fulbright called "special legislation for a few special interests."

The hearings showed this lineup of support and opposition to area redevelopment legislation.

Supporting the Douglas bill were:

- **AFL-CIO.**
- **National Farmers Union.**
- **Cooperative League of the USA.**
- **American Municipal Association.**
- **National Congress of American Indians.**
- **A substantial number of state governors, state development commissions, and municipalities.**
- **Two local chambers of commerce.**

Expressing opposition to all area redevelopment legislation were:

- **National Association of Manufacturers.**
- **Chamber of Commerce of the United States.**
- **Southern States Industrial Council.**
- **American Bankers Association.**
- **American Farm Bureau Federation.**
- **A number of local and state chambers of commerce.**

The deadlock in the Senate committee remained unbroken throughout the first session.

Payne Proposed Compromise

In the beginning of 1958, however, Sen. Frederick Payne (R-Me.) introduced a new bill in an attempt to compromise the differences between the Douglas and Administration bills. After some further delay, Douglas was able, during a meeting of the full committee, to offer a motion to make the Payne bill the "pending business."

About one month later, by a vote of 8 to 7, the committee reported a new Douglas-Payne bill.

The Douglas-Payne bill passed the Senate by a 46-to-36 roll call vote. Twenty-nine Democrats and 17 Republicans voted for it. Twelve Democrats (including 11 from southern states, to which runaway industries generally move) and 24 Republicans opposed it.

The scene then shifted to the House, which had been the burial site for the earlier Senate-passed bill.

Here the House Banking and Currency Committee cut a $100 million revolving fund for public works, on the grounds that provisions for a similar program were included in the "community facilities" bill, a measure which the House subsequently rejected.

The Rules Committee sought to delay it, and did in fact stall for a month and a half, forcing Banking Committee members to agree to changes making the bill more palatable to the Rules Committee.

These changes were a requirement that a $200-million fund for loans be provided by congressional appropriation, rather than by direct borrowing from the Treasury, and elimination of a section authorizing subsistence payments for 13 weeks to unemployed workers undergoing retraining for new jobs.

On the House floor, the bill withstood a motion to recommit, which lost 188 to 170 on a roll call. Forty-nine Republicans and 139 Democrats opposed the motion to kill the bill; 116 Republicans and 54 Democrats, all the latter from the South, voted to recommit. The bill then passed, 176 to 130, on a standing vote.

The Senate accepted the House version.

The President Vetoes

The bill was now in the hands of the President, who had requested area redevelopment legislation each year for three years.

On Sept. 6 he vetoed it.

In doing so, he said that major responsibilities for financing redevelopment must remain with local citizens.

At the time of the veto there were, according to Labor Dept. reports, 89 major and 195 smaller labor market areas with substantial unemployment.

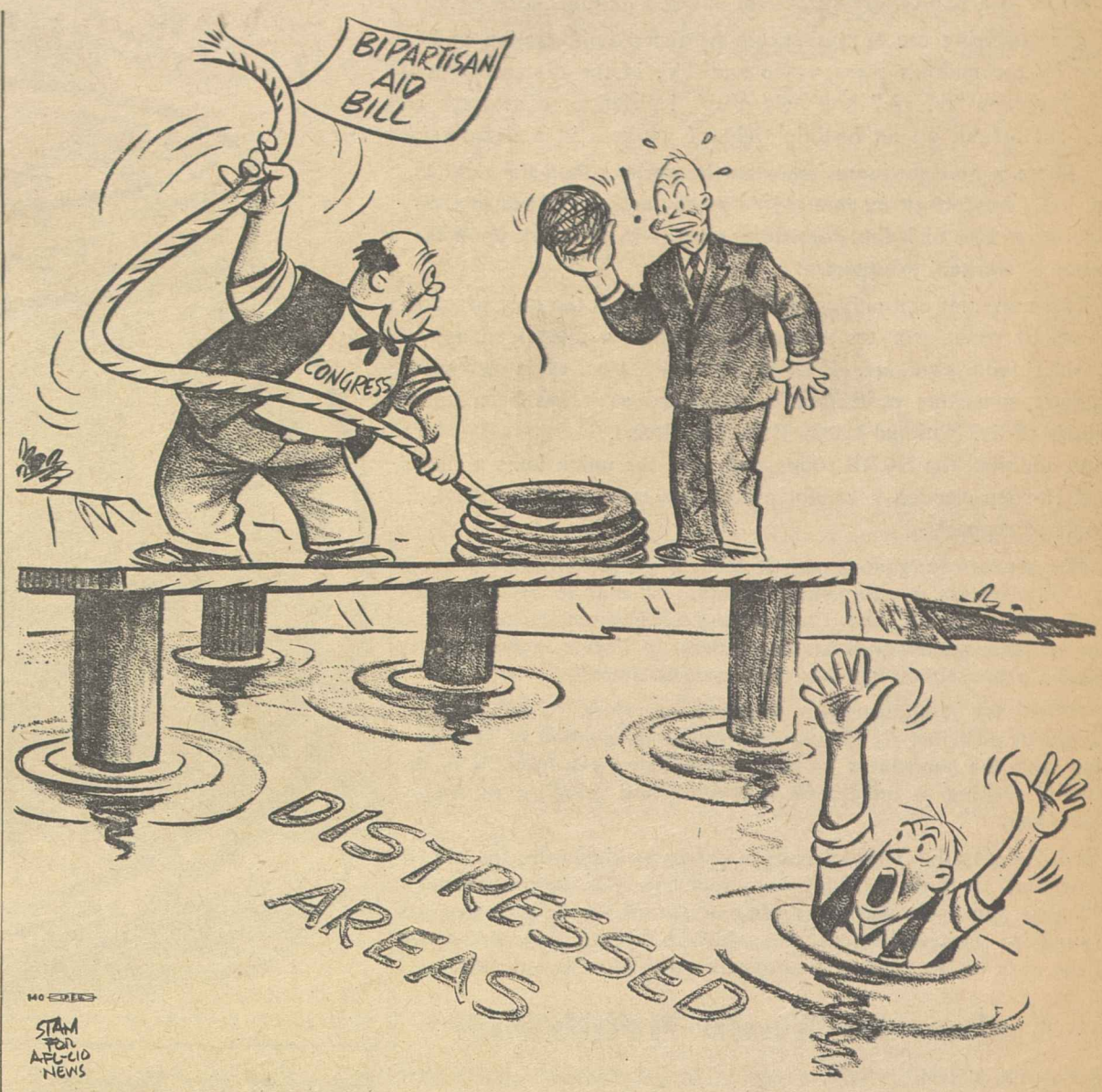
Of these, one major and two smaller areas were in Maine. Two days after the veto, Payne was defeated in his bid for re-election. In November, nine Republican representatives from depressed areas also lost their seats.

The 86th Congress is expected to act on area redevelopment legislation promptly.

In his Budget Message, transmitted Jan. 29, 1959 Eisenhower again requested a token $55 million program of loans and grants.

In response, Douglas and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) introduced S. 722, which is substantially similar to the bill of last year. Thirty-seven other senators, including four Republicans, co-sponsored the Douglas-Cooper bill. A companion bill, HR 3505, has been introduced by Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The Douglas-Cooper bill is strongly supported by the AFL-CIO. Action by the Senate Banking Committee is expected after its work on housing legislation has been completed.



'That's too Expensive'

Douglas-Cooper Bill Supported by AFL-CIO

The Douglas-Cooper depressed area bill (S. 722) provides:

- A $100 million revolving loan fund for industrial projects in industrial redevelopment areas.
- Another $100 million revolving loan fund for industrial projects in rural redevelopment areas.
- A third $100 million revolving loan fund for public facilities needed to attract industry.
- Authorization for a $75 million grant program, also for public facilities.
- $4.5 million for technical assistance to the areas, including studies evaluating the needs of and developing potentials for economic growth.
- Special consideration under urban renewal programs.
- Federal aid in carrying out vocational training programs to meet new employment opportunities.
- $10 million for subsistence grants to workers being retrained.

Fraud by Semantics

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION and its articulate secretary of labor are stooping to the misleading and fraudulent phrase "blackmail picketing" to sell the American people what amounts to a ban on organizational and recognition picketing.

The recurring use of this phrase by the Administration and in turn by the nation's press, radio and TV, in the pretense that it really means "reform" and "clean-up" legislation, constitutes an outright assault on an historic right of workers in a democracy.

There is no right more important to workers than the right to picket. Any attack on that right—as distinguished from punishing the abuses of it that sometimes occur—is an attack upon the right of workers to organize.

There are many situations in which picketing is the only practical means by which workers seeking to organize a union can appeal to their fellow-workers. This is especially true when access to workers in a store or factory is prohibited as it has been under rulings of the National Labor Relations Board.

In addition, the NLRB ruling that after the union loses a rigged Taft-Hartley election it cannot picket, has been upset by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The abuses of organizational or recognition picketing by a handful of racketeers masquerading as union officials to extort money from employers fall into the category of criminal extortion and can be prosecuted under existing federal and state laws or under specific proposals designed to curb specific abuses.

When the Administration proposes, therefore, to ban organizational picketing by linking this traditional method of organizing with the sordidness of racketeer-inflicted extortion, it is in reality seeking to undermine a fundamental principle of trade unionism.

To link a traditional and basic trade union right with the phrase "blackmail" is to distort the issue completely. The labor movement will resist any such attempt to limit or curtail the right of workers to organize via peaceful picketing, which in its essence is an exercise of the right of free speech guaranteed under our Constitution.

Labor Is Your Neighbor

TO THE THOUSANDS of victims of the disastrous floods that swept through large areas of Ohio and Pennsylvania the characterization of the average union member perpetuated by the generally anti-union communications media must have appeared strange.

The image of the self-seeking trade unionist who marches picket lines out of pure cussedness or on orders from "union bosses" must have confused the homeless and hungry flood victims who found men and women with union cards in their pockets or buttons on their coats and caps coming to their assistance quickly and effectively in time of need.

They now know, as do millions in communities across the country where happily disaster has not struck, that labor is an integral part of the community, participating in all its activities, sharing the burdens, seeking to make it a better place in which to live.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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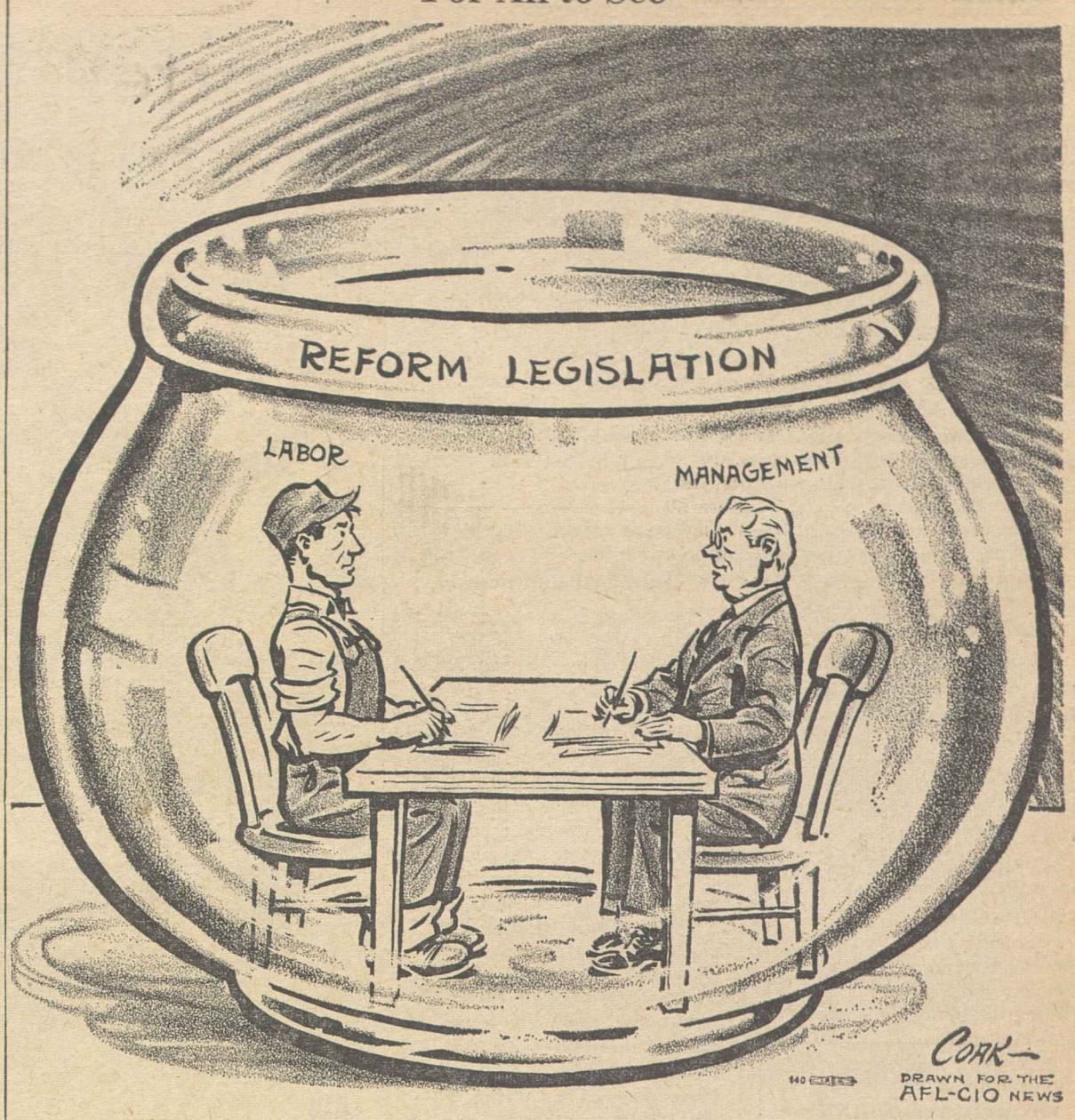
For All to See



Report on Spain:

Franco Dictatorship Depends On U. S. Support for Survival

By Arnold Beichman
Last of a series

MADRID—It's the last round for punch-drunk Franco Spain. Its legs are rubbery, eyes glassy; it's wallowing all over the ring, throwing weak punches in all directions and the only way to avoid the final knockdown is if the referee is fixed.

And the referee in this case is the American taxpayer and his guardian angel, the U.S. Congress.

That's about the only metaphor applicable to the 23-year-old Falangist dictatorship which has imposed crushing burdens upon the Spanish people despite more than $2 billion of U.S. economic and military aid.

Spain, as a viable economic entity, is through. Whatever value its currency possesses stems from the belief that because of the "cold war" and a $350 million investment in U.S. air and naval bases in Spain, this tragic land will be bailed out by America.

INFLATION HAS INCREASED living costs anywhere from 40 to 50 percent in the last two years. Its gold and dollar reserves are down to zero from $221 million three years ago. Its international trade deficit—excess of imports over exports—reached more than $300 million last year. Its agriculture is in decline and its one-time profitable textile industry is in bad shape.

Things can't get any worse and they certainly can't get any better. The dictatorship is trying to stop a "flight of capital" to Switzerland which is the real explanation of the $280 million currency scandal involving some of the biggest names in Spanish industry, finance and government.

FRANCO IS CORNERED and about all he can do now—unless American money is going to be used to bail him out—is to engineer another cabinet shakeup, which would mean nothing; to devalue the peseta (legal rate 42 to the dollar, actual rate 60 the dollar) which would be a minor palliative amidst a major crisis or to expand trade barter agreements with the Soviet Union and the Communist satellites.

If Franco is denied massive aid, it is believed that he looks upon Moscow as a remaining salvation on the assumption that this is a piece of blackmail which would bring economic aid from NATO countries fast.

Skeptics who find it hard to believe that Khrushchev and Franco could engineer an economic agreement need only be reminded that Russia once supplied the oil Mussolini needed to wage war against Ethiopia and that in 1939, Stalin and Hitler signed a non-aggression past which helped unleash World War II.

SPANISH TRADE AGREEMENTS with Iron Curtain countries already exist. The first one was negotiated with Poland in July 1957. Since then, trade agreements have been signed with Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary and barter trading, on a small scale, goes on with the USSR directly. Spain sells iron ore, pyrites, wolfram, fluorides, silicates and zinc. In turn, she gets sugar, potatoes, coal, machinery and Skoda automobiles from behind the Iron Curtain.

Analysts of the Falangist press have noted that in recent months attacks against the Soviet Union have diminished, and that Spanish exiles who have lived in Russia are now in Spain active in what is described as "cultural activities."

There are reports that the Spanish Communist party secretary-general, Santiago Carillo, presumably in exile, has been in Spain twice in the last year and in contact with Falangist officials. It has also been widely commented upon that the Spanish press and radio have in the last months avoided any mention of the huge U.S. aid program for Spain.

IT MAY BE OF PARTICULAR interest to Congress that Franco's long annual New Year's message ignored U.S. aid during the past five years.

"Over the course of 22 years," he said, "nothing has been freely bestowed upon us excepting the aid and assistance of the Almighty."

Franco's iron dictatorship and his government dominated labor front make impossible any organized struggle for a decent standard of living. The result is that a Spanish worker spends at least 70 percent of his wage on food as compared with 35 percent in France or about 50 percent in Italy. Simply stated, the purchasing power of the vast majority of the Spanish people is going down as the price level skips upward, uncontrollably.

In 1956, Franco put through a 40 percent wage increase across-the-board but two years of inflation have put real wages right back to where they were before the increase.

How much longer for Franco? The answer is in Washington.

Nation Marks 150th Birthday:

Lincoln Firm Supporter of Unions, Right to Strike

ON FEB. 12 THE NATION will mark Abraham Lincoln's sesquicentennial year — 150 years since he was born.

Lincoln has become a towering symbol of greatness and through the years many groups in our society have literally taken him unto themselves. No group, however, has felt any warmer toward the Civil War President than organized labor.

Far ahead of his time, Lincoln recognized the rights of workers to form unions, to bargain with their employers, to strike if necessary.

Lincoln was much occupied with the problems of labor. His speeches and articles are filled with the differences between free labor and slave labor.

"Free labor has the inspiration of hope," he wrote several years before entering the White House. "Pure slavery has no hope."

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE between slave labor and hired labor did not preclude Lincoln from facing the fact that the hired laborer was not necessarily free. A number of instances are recorded where he encouraged unions and stopped strikebreaking.

During his first campaign, at Hartford, Conn., he gave emphatic support to striking New England shoe workers, saying:

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike if they want to. . . . I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."

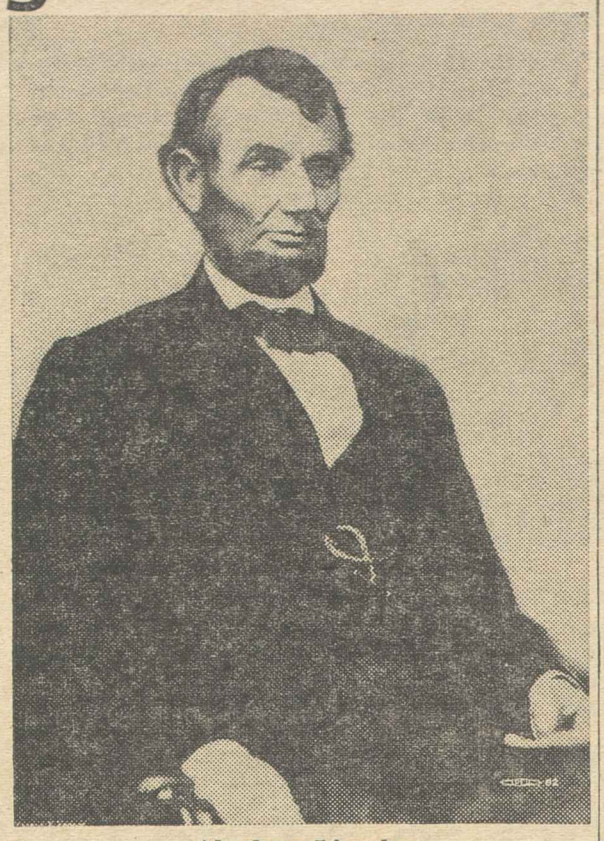
His statements on the rights of a worker to the fruits of his labor are legend. While a member of Congress he had this observation:

"And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

SINCE THIS STATEMENT was made in connection with a tariff memorandum, it seems fair to conclude that Lincoln was referring to the federal government—a sharp answer to those today who would not have the government protect the living standards and working conditions of its people.

Lincoln was made an honorary member of the New York Workingmen's Association and humbly accepted the honor at a ceremony at the White House.

"You comprehend," he told the union members, "as your address shows, that the existing rebellion means more and tends to do more than perpetuation of African slavery—that it is, in fact, a war upon the working people."



Abraham Lincoln

He warned working people to "beware of prejudice, working division and hostility among themselves." Almost 100 years later, at a time of struggle over civil rights and integration, these words seem almost prophetic.

IN HIS FIRST MESSAGE to Congress, in 1861, Lincoln wrote these words on the relationship of capital and labor:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. . . ."

In this sesquicentennial year many conservative and reactionary orators will be quoting Lincoln to prove that he was their advocate. But trade unionists know that the real Lincoln was concerned with the rights of labor and the welfare of workers. (PAI)

Washington Reports:

Early Passage of Housing Bill Predicted by Rains, Widnall

REP. ALBERT RAINS (D-Ala.) and Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), both members of the House Banking subcommittee, predicted early congressional passage of an omnibus housing bill that will include federal funds for cities carrying on programs of slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

They made their predictions in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, weekly AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

A housing bill, which would have enabled the cities to carry on their programs, failed in the House in the last session. Delegations of mayors have been asking Congress to act quickly on new housing legislation.

Rains has introduced a bill which would provide $500 million for each of three years for urban renewal, a total of $1.5 billion. The Administration bill would provide a $200 million additional FHA authorization.

"It is our judgment," said Rains, "that we should have the larger amount because a backlog of more than $600 million for urban renewal has been already approved."

WIDNALL SAID THE Administration bill is not intended as anything more than an interim authorization "to carry on the program while Congress is deciding on an omnibus bill to set up further urban renewal funds."

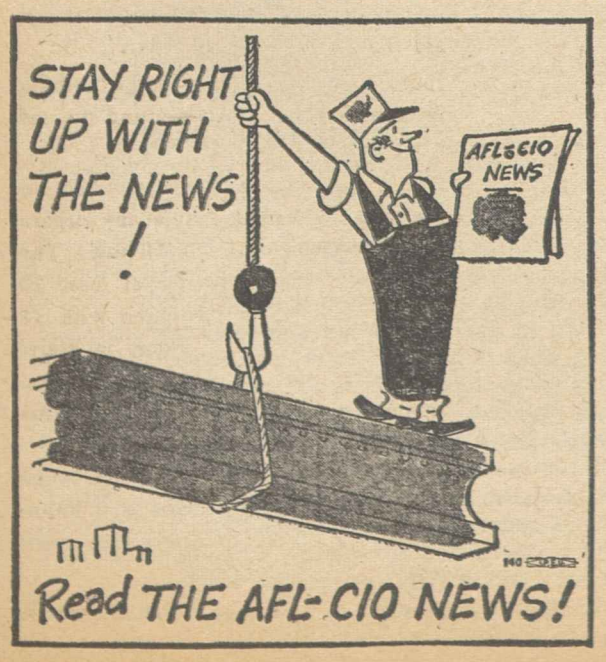
Rains pointed out that most of the money authorized by the omnibus housing bill is for loans.

"The housing programs in this country have not cost the people, or the federal government, anything, despite the newspaper stories about the cost of the bill being $10 to 11 billions," Rains asserted. "There are some grants, as in the case of urban renewal, but these are minor.

"Most is in the forms of loans and debentures backed by 100 percent gilt-edged guaranteed mortgages to the government."

Widnall hoped that all the items in the Rains bill would be authorized, but that controversy would not prevent passage of any bill, which he claimed happened in the last session. The bill would authorize financing for home repairs, college housing and housing for the aged, a cooperative housing program, and low-rent public housing.

"A good housing bill," Rains declared, "will not only bring more houses needed by Americans into being, but will also touch the American economy at more places quicker than any other type of legislation the Congress can enact."



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A DECISION OF THE MICHIGAN Supreme Court recently overturned a 1941 decision of the same tribunal and ruled that Michigan workers were entitled to unemployment compensation if thrown out of work by a parts shortage arising from a strike against their employer by other workers in another state.

The decision had broader significance because the Michigan high court majority bluntly overrode its own chief justice, John R. Dethmers, who last summer achieved some temporary celebrity as a darling of right-wing columnists indignant at the U.S. Supreme Court for its desegregation decisions.

Dethmers, as observed at the time in this space, was the presiding officer at a Conference of State Chief Justices which broadly suggested that the U.S. high court had intruded into the "legislative" field.

* * *

IT WAS DISHONESTLY CLAIMED, after these events, that the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decisions were not necessarily the target of attack. But, of course, they were a major part of the target.

The criticism of the U.S. Supreme Court, by a group of state chief justices with no authority in interpreting the rights of citizens under the Constitution, came at a moment when angry Southerners and conservative Republicans were barely failing to knock out a substantial part of the Supreme Court's appellate and jurisdictional powers.

Dethmers talked weightily of the principle of "stare decisis," the judicial doctrine that a point of law once decided should be considered decided.

The significance was plain. The U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 specifically overruled an 1896 precedent and held that it was no longer valid to pretend, as it was pretended then, that "separate but equal" segregated school systems met the standard of the constitutional guarantees of human rights.

* * *

THE FIRST TIME Dethmers' colleagues of the Michigan court got a chance at flailing him, they joyfully embraced it.

Dethmers acknowledged that if he were deciding the jobless compensation dispute "at first impression," he would not agree with the 1941 decision which held that a Michigan worker could be deprived of unemployment compensation merely because somebody else in another state was striking against his employer.

But, he said, the decision had stood for more than 17 years without being overridden by the Michigan legislature. So he would invoke the doctrine of stare decisis. Failure of the legislature to change the law specifically, he argued, constituted legislative approval of the decision.

* * *

THE STARE DECISIS RULE, Justice Eugene F. Black retorted for the majority, "has never been allowed to stand in the way of necessary and righteous correction of the judicial process by judicial process."

From the time of John Marshall, he remarked, "self-reversal has taken place by order of distinguished judges."

The doctrine that precedents must be followed is "discretionary rather than an obstinate rule," and wise judges will not apply it when "more rather than less injustice will flow from perpetuations of that which is found erroneous."

Dethmers, Black commented with what one suspects was some relish, was trying to apply a "debated" principle of law "in its most extreme and wholly discredited form of judicial self-stultification."

CITIES WITH STRANDED urban renewal programs will be aided by quick Congressional action, a Democrat, Rep. Albert Rains (Ala.), center, and a Republican, Rep. William B. Widnall (N. J.), right, agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program. At left is Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO radio and TV coordinator, program moderator.

How to Buy:

'Yearly Models' Add To Cost, Cut Quality

By Sidney Margolius

EVEN SOME MANUFACTURERS are beginning to rebel against the custom of "yearly models" in cars, appliances, TV sets and other goods which add to their costs, or, as in the case of many modern household appliances, contribute to reduction of quality.

This is known as "planned obsolescence." It costs you money. You have to know how to deal with it. It has become widespread in the past decade.

For example, when home air conditioners were widely introduced after World War II, engineers had hoped that the industry would not follow the yearly-model trend, but would bring out new models only when they could provide some genuine improvement. But the manufacturers didn't see it that way. They, too, adopted the yearly-model technique.

Another form of planned obsolescence is the deliberate manufacture of goods so they will last only a relatively short time. Two examples often cited by critics of this kind of planned obsolescence are electric light bulbs and auto batteries.

In contrast to the lead acid battery used here, the nickel cadmium battery used in Europe lasts the life of a car and is transferred to the owner's next car. In defense of lead acid batteries, U.S. manufacturers argue that nickel cadmium batteries would cost over $100, and that the materials required are too scarce for mass production.

Independent electrical engineers report that light bulbs could be manufactured to last five years instead of 2,000 hours as now. The Japanese build one that lasts 5,000 hours. However, U.S. manufacturers say it gives less illumination.

THIS FORM OF PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE has made particular trouble in home appliances recently. There is evidence that manufacturers don't want appliances to last either too briefly or too long. Manufacturers aren't always themselves sure how long an appliance will last. One executive has indicated his company's washing machine probably will last seven years compared to the 15 that pre-World War II washers generally served.

This is not to say that all recent changes have been unimportant. There have been worthwhile improvements too. In electric ranges, the tubular-type surface elements on modern ranges are more compact and more efficient, and are tested to make sure they will last at least 3,500 hours, reports Electrical Testing Laboratories, an independent organization.

Water heater manufacturers also have made recent improvements. They now use fiberglass for insulation since it doesn't settle as did the rock wool formerly used. They also developed the wrap-around heating element. Both it and the immersion type are efficient, but the wrap-around is less dangerous.

In cars too, auto experts often speak of the modern engine as a 100,000-mile engine compared to the old "50,000 mile" engines.

It also may be argued that it's as well not to build an appliance to last forever, to facilitate replacement when innovations like the forthcoming ultrasonic washing machine appear.

BUT THE FACT IS, the modern lower-quality appliances have been responsible for high frequency of service and repair problems. Too, a well-made electrical appliance is a safer one. Moreover, the yearly-model form of planned obsolescence definitely adds to costs, with no justification.

As well as auto and appliance manufacturers, furniture manufacturers recently have been trying to accelerate obsolescence. Some companies would like to see completely new furniture fashions every year or two, thus forcing style-conscious women to buy furniture more often. The furniture and equipment manufacturers would like the same sales setup as in the apparel industry.

In effect, you now have large industries all using obsolescence as a way of competing for your buying dollars, but in the most wasteful, costly and self-defeating way.

UNTIL PROTEST TEMPERS the present reliance on artificial obsolescence, it's important that you protect yourself with these policies:

1—Compare the new models of appliances and other hard goods with the price cuts available late in the model year, on current models. If there are no improvements important to you, there are valuable savings in buying current models late in the model year. For example, television sets are priced highest in the fall, but undergo sharp price-cutting in the spring.

2—Inspect appliances carefully for durability and ease of servicing and repair. Accessibility of the motor may be of greater value to you than outward appearance.

3—In shopping clothing clearances and even furniture, avoid extreme fashions even though they offer the sharpest price reductions. They'll soon look outdated, and the sharpness of the price cut actually may result only from an inflated price originally. Stick to classic, simple styles in both clothing and furniture.

4—In cars, especially, note that there is a big dilution of your trade-in value the first year. The average popular-price car loses almost $1,200 of its value in its first two years of life with the largest part the first year, according to depreciation studies.

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Morgan Says:

U. S. Backing Into the Future

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE GRAVEST mistakes the Marxists have made in the past was to underestimate the resilience of the free western economic and political systems in general and the American system in particular. Now the shoe is on the other foot. And the pinch of it should be doubly painful. For not only are we underestimating the dynamic force of the Soviet experiment, we are misinterpreting the nature of the challenge. We cannot seem to convince ourselves that the Communists can achieve anything except by war or treachery.

Morgan

But their military might and political guile are only a part of their threat. Now they are moving into fields that we have had pretty much to ourselves before: industrial technology, mass production, modernized agriculture, trade—and even some creature comforts to embellish their way of life and impress their neighbors. While we have been locking the door and looking under the bed, they have been out stealing the chickens.

One of our principal difficulties, I fear, is that we are backing into the future instead of reaching out for it. The Communists are reaching out. Dictatorships, as history shows, are not infallible and they may be overreaching themselves but as of now they have a plan, an objective. According to Khrushchev's timetable they will overtake us in a dozen years and become the most powerful social force on the globe.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that we don't have enough classrooms or enough teachers and we concede that the explosion of population will compound the shortages but some of this education stuff has become a little too fancy don't you think? As for all this talk about setting an example in basic civil rights and human decency it sounds pretty and we're all for it until it gets in the way of prejudice, which petty politicians find it so convenient to cash in on.

Is this the blueprint we must settle for? Perhaps the confirmed segregationist has no choice but to keep his eyes fastened on a dead past but is it necessary or fitting that the country as a whole sidle up to the future like a crayfish? I submit that it is not, but if we don't reorient ourselves quickly and courageously, when we get up to that 1970 milepost we'll find Khrushchev and company waiting there, just as he promised.

Vandercook Says:

Ike to Serve Out Full Term

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IF, FOR ANY REASON, Mr. Eisenhower had turned over the presidency to Vice Pres. Nixon before Jan. 20, 1959, Nixon could have run for that office only once. He would therefore have been a lame-duck President, one who would be forbidden by law to seek to succeed himself, after being elected only once. After that magic date had passed—from then on in—Nixon could inherit the presidency and then run for two more terms.

Vandercook

It is certainly true that not many people expected that transaction to take place. But it is an open secret that a good many Republican politicians are still hoping that it might happen. Right now the Republicans' prospects for electing a President in 1960 are at a very low ebb indeed.

New York State's brand new governor and courageous tax-raiser, Nelson Rockefeller, it's true, might come up from behind and miraculously sweep all before him. But Rockefeller, in the eyes of the GOP professionals, is a newcomer. Worse, he has shown alarming symptoms of liberalism. For most regular Republicans Richard Nixon seems a much safer bet.

And, as of now, it looks as if the only chance that Nixon has of becoming our next President hinges on whether he will already wear the shining mantle of the presidency at the time of the GOP national convention in 1960. For if in ordinary life, possession is nine points of the law, it is certain that in any bid for the presidency the man who's already in the White House has an enormous advantage over the man who'd like to live there.

Barring accidents—which goodness knows no one wishes or now anticipates—the only way in which Nixon could thus enjoy that favored status would be for Eisenhower, in the interests of the future of the Republican Party, voluntarily to step down. There is at present not the slightest indication that Eisenhower has any such intention.

SEVERAL TIMES, IN SPEECHES, the President has apparently gone out of his way to indicate that he has not the least thought of advancing Nixon's and the Republican Party's career at the cost of his own retirement. The President has said, for example, that he hopes that Hawaii will become our 50th state while he is still in office. And he is well aware that Hawaiian statehood will take quite a lot of time.

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Modern Family Puzzle

By Jane Goodsell

OUR FAMILY CONSISTS of five human beings who live together because two of us happened to marry and produce the other three. Although we share the same refrigerator, encyclopedia, income tax return and television set, we do not really have much in common. We are a group of highly opinionated individuals who are extremely perplexed by each other.

Four of us are the same sex — female. One of us is 3 years old, one is 10, one is 14, and the fourth one is not only old enough to be — but is their mother. In a situation like this, sharing the same sex isn't much help in mutual understanding.

The children are baffled by each other. The 14-year-old can't understand how the 10-year-old can look so sloppy and go around with her hair uncombed and her blouse hanging out. The 10-year-old can't see why she can't stick around when the 14-year-old is entertaining a boy, and the 3-year-old can't grasp the fact that the 14-year-old doesn't want to be awakened at six on Sunday morning to play paper dolls.

The children don't understand me, either. The 14-year-old can't see why I won't let her go to a dance just because she has a sore throat and a temperature. The 10-year-old can't understand how I can eat calves' brains, and the 3-year-old can't see any reason why I won't let her eat cookies five minutes before dinner is ready.

And I don't understand the children. I pretend to because I've read all those books on child psychology, but I don't really understand how the 14-year-old can spend two solid hours talking on the telephone. I don't understand how the 10-year-old can lose two sweaters and three hats in one month—and the 3-year-old is simply beyond me. How can anyone scribble all over her bedroom walls like that?

THE HEIGHT OF THE 14-YEAR-OLD'S ambition is to make Rally Squad, the 10-year-old dreams of winning a contest, and the 3-year-old's highest aim is to have 10 pieces of bubblegum all at once. My dreams consist of sleeping till noon while a staff of servants scours and polishes and prepares meals. All of us think the others are perfectly silly.

My husband and I are approximately the same age, which might lead to mutual understanding except for the fact that he is a man and I am a woman. Not that I'd have it any other way, for heaven's sake! But a difference in sex does make for a lot of confusion.

My head is filled with data on drapery measurements and nail polish colors and recipes for meatballs. His is cluttered with information on outboard motors and batting averages and jazz musicians.

I think we all get along with each other pretty well, considering how little we have in common.

Labor Joins Red Cross in Flood Relief

SERVING AS RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS, members of Auto Workers Locals 3286 and 969 in Columbus, O., load federal surplus food supplies onto trucks for distribution to disaster victims throughout area hard-hit by heavy winter floods. Left to right are UAW members William Adams, Charles Meeks, James O'Keefe and Fred Treherne. Food was released to the Red Cross through Ohio State Welfare Dept., with AFL-CIO Community Services helping to distribute.

MORE THAN 50 TONS of surplus foods were distributed in flood-ravaged Columbus, O., in disaster operations conducted by American Red Cross. Joseph H. Mohler, one of the two full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives in the Ohio capital, coordinated the emergency food distribution operation by union volunteers. In left foreground (back to camera) Wander Raver, member of Glass Bottle Blowers Local 245, helps hand out food packages to the flood victims.

Helps Ease Hardship In 2 Stricken States

(Continued from Page 1)

out Ohio and Pennsylvania hard-hit by the floods which claimed 100 lives, drove 16,000 families from their homes and caused more than $100 million damage.

Members of the Women's Activities Div. of the Ohio State AFL-CIO were active in Cincinnati, Akron, Zanesville, Marion, Findlay, Fostoria, Sandusky, Norwalk, Hamilton and Alliance, according to State WAD Dir. Jane Adams.

The most ambitious program was carried out by the WAD of the Fostoria Central Labor Council, which held an emergency meeting at the height of the flood to organize relief operations in the hard-hit neighboring towns of Findlay and Tiffin.

The Fostoria WAD, launching an intensive drive for food and clothing, received enthusiastic support from local radio stations and the daily newspaper. In a four-day period it sent 21 truckloads of clothing and food to the distressed area.

Operation Leaders

Coordinating labor's participation in Ohio, where 30 of the state's 88 counties suffered extensive damage, were Kenneth L. Kramer, Red Cross liaison with the national AFL-CIO-CSA; Ray Ross UAW regional director and chairman of the State AFL-CIO Community Services Committee; and Frank Brockmeyer, another UAW regional representative, who took charge of relief operations in Mt. Vernon, Newark, Gainsville and Hamilton.

Members of AFL-CIO unions were particularly active in the back-breaking job of draining hundreds of flooded cellars. In some instances, pumping operations had to be repeated when clogged sewers caused serious reflooding. This was followed by an organized campaign to clean out silt that clogged furnace pipes and valves, so that heating systems could be put back into operation.

In Newark, volunteer crews from USWA Local 341 tackled the toughest of all clean-up jobs—shoveling mud from houses which had borne the brunt of the flood waters, scrubbing floors and cleaning up all traces of the deluge to make homes habitable again.

Fifty volunteers from the Papermakers and Paperworkers and the Machinists joined forces in Mt. Vernon in cleaning up the town's water plant, completely knocked out when the flood swept in tons of mud and silt.

In charge of the union crews were Robert Hines and Blair Smith, both from the IAM, who served on a joint labor-management committee working with the Red Cross.

ILGWU Aid to Miners

In Pittston, Pa., where members of the Ladies Garment Workers joined in Red Cross and Salvation Army feeding operations for a grim-faced army of rescue workers, attempts were still being pushed to reach 12 miners entombed when the swollen Susquehanna River flooded a coal mine two weeks ago.

Draining operations were reported advancing to a point which would soon permit rescue teams to reach the spot where three of the 12 members of the Mine Workers were working when the tragedy struck. Forty-four other UMW members, working in the pit when the icy waters poured into the anthracite mine, were rescued in the first few hours of emergency rescue operations.

Throughout the two-state flood area, trade unionists were serving in key positions on Red Cross advisory boards handling assistance for families whose homes suffered the brunt of the disaster.

Welfare Plan Filing Deadline Nears

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has reminded administrators of employe pension and welfare plans that they have less than 60 days remaining in which to file descriptions of their plans with the Labor Dept.

Under the disclosure law passed by Congress last year all such plans — including those administered solely by management or labor and those managed jointly—must file descriptions of the operation of the plans before Apr. 1.

Forms for filing plan descriptions may be obtained from Labor Dept. Wage-Hour regional offices or from the department in Washington.

McGovern Asks Use Of Food for Peace

A South Dakota congressman has proposed making American agricultural surpluses "an instrument of peace and freedom" instead of a domestic headache. Surplus food should be used to relieve hunger and promote peace and stability in the free world, he maintained.

Rep. George S. McGovern (D) introduced a resolution declaring that "Congress favors action to resolve the paradox of American agricultural surpluses and world food needs by more fully utilizing the resources of the American farmer as an integral part of the United States' foreign assistance program."

A companion resolution has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

New Health Insurance For Aged 'No Solution'

The new, widely advertised health insurance plans being offered to older persons in a number of states will not solve the problem of financing the health needs of the aged, Nelson Cruickshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has warned.

The new plans "offer no fundamental solutions," said Cruikshank, to the critical problem of adequate health care for the aged. He continued:

"The present dismal state of health care for the aged can be substantially improved only through a program that will make broad benefits available to virtually all the aged in our country, with costs shared by employer and employe and fully paid at the time of retirement."

Cruikshank added that the existing social security system can be readily used for such a program under legislation introduced by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.).

An analysis of the plans being offered older persons in the new advertising campaign, Cruikshank said, show that the cost—about $6.50 per month for "scanty coverage"—is borne by the older persons alone with no sharing of costs with other groups.

The cost, coming at a time of "rapidly declining ability to pay," would mean one out of every eight dollars of the average retired couple's social security benefits.

The benefits, said Cruikshank, are "grossly limited," with the $10 maximum allowance per hospital day about half the average hospital charge.

Unfortunately, he said, the plans have been "seized upon as the ultimate answer by the dedicated few whose unstinting efforts are devoted to preventing older people from getting health protection through the mechanism of social security."

Underdeveloped Lands Choose Democracy First, Faupl Says

Duluth, Minn.—Democracy dare not fail people in underdeveloped nations who are determined to eliminate poverty, disease and ignorance, AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl, U. S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, told a conference on Labor's Stake in World Affairs here.

The "have-not" nations prefer to realize their hopes by democratic means, he emphasized. But if democracy cannot eliminate the misery of Asia and Africa, he went on, they will turn to other avenues of hope including communism.

The conference, the first on labor's role in international affairs in this area, was sponsored by the Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor, Duluth AFL-CIO Central Body and the American Labor Education Service. Arrangements were made for an attendance of 200, but 250 persons were registered and the committee in charge ran out of supplies. Delegates from unions, the Farmers Union and the League of Women Voters came from a three-state area.

One of the delegates, Milton Kangas, 41, of Virginia, a member of Hibbing Local 294 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was killed in a four-car auto crash en route to the meeting.

Injured severely were IBEW Business Rep. Joe Baker, Virginia, and Mrs. Laura Love, office secretary for the Iron Range Laborers and a delegate from Office Employes Local 332. Less seriously hurt were Mrs. Shirley Anderson, Virginia, office secretary for the Iron Range Building Trades Council and a Local 332 delegate, and Pres. Ray Anderson of the IBEW local.

Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes told the conference that the main question before mankind is whether or not the United Nations can bridge the gap between nations before nuclear war destroys civilization.

Meyer Bernstein, international relations director for the Steelworkers, called on U.S. unions to organize workers abroad. American labor cannot permit American industry to pit U.S. workers against foreign workers in a wage competition, he said.

Other speakers included Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research staff, and William Kemsley, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the UN.

Workshops were conducted on import and export problems, the UN, ILO, and human rights, and what local unions can do to improve membership understanding in these fields.

Carey Resigns University Post

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has resigned from the board of trustees of Howard University, Washington, in protest against its "indefensible" labor relations policy.

His resignation followed more than two years of fruitless bargaining for a contract between the university and Local 1, State, County & Municipal Employes, covering 30 cafeteria employes.

THE DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY award of the U.S. Civil Service Commission is presented to the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council in recognition of its "important contributions to the federal civil service." Council Pres. William C. Doherty (second from left) accepts the plaque from Civil Service Commissioner Barbara Gunderson. At left is White House Special Ass't. Rocco C. Siciliano. To Mrs. Gunderson's right are Executive Dir. Warren B. Irons of the Civil Service Commission, and GEC Operations Dir. Thomas G. Walters.

Unions Key to Harmony In Government Service

Union recognition is the single most important factor in improving labor-management relations in the federal service, locals of the Government Employes feel.

Most locals, regardless of whether they find existing conditions as good or bad, described a strong union recognition law as the key to a sound relationship in replies to a questionnaire distributed by the union's national office.

Among the first 127 locals replying, 32 percent described labor relations as very good; 31 percent as fair; 18 percent as poor; 15 percent as good and 4 percent as "perfect."

The AFGE understood the grassroots evaluation of employe-management conditions in the light of a letter Rocco Siciliano, Pres. Eisenhower's personnel advisor, sent federal agencies last June directing them to try to improve relations with their workers.

Improvement Seen

A breakdown of replies from Defense Dept. establishments showed AFGE local lodges regard relations with management as very good in 40 percent of the answers; fair in 30 percent; poor in 14 percent; good in 12 percent and "perfect" in 4 percent.

Of those which reported fair or poor conditions, 38 percent noted signs of improvement. Among non-Defense agencies, 16 percent of those reporting fair or poor conditions cited indications of improvement.

The locals listed lack of consultation with employe groups as the major cause of poor labor relations and low morale. Conversely, locals reporting good relations attributed them to consultations with employe groups in advance of major changes, with careful consideration of employe suggestions.

The survey also showed:

- Friction between military personnel and civilian employes is a fruitful source of grievances.
- Employes sometimes fear "reprisals" if they join a union or back union drives for personnel policy changes.
- Field supervisors who deal directly with workers sometimes do not reflect the desire for better labor-management relations held by many agency heads.

'Toby' Lyon, Ex-Officer of ITU, Dies

Brattleboro, Vt.—Charles M. (Toby) Lyon, until recently first vice president of the Typographical Union, died here unexpectedly at the age of 63. He was on an assignment as an ITU international representative.

Lyon served as ITU vice president from 1950 to 1958, when he declined to run for re-election. He then accepted appointment to his former position as ITU representative.

He had served as president of the Lynn, Mass., local for 15 years and as head of the New England Conference of Typographical Unions. He had been a union member for 40 years.

Central Body Picks Doctor As Officer

Hillsboro, Ore. — There aren't many physicians who carry union cards. There are fewer still who are active union members. There may be a handful who serve as officers of their local unions.

But the Washington County Labor Council believes it is the only AFL-CIO central body to have a practicing physician as an elected officer.

DR. C. L. NEWBERRY
Physician with a Mission

Dr. Charles L. Newberry, chosen to serve as secretary-treasurer of the council, is a charter member of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 340.

He is also health officer for Washington County, a post he has held since 1957. Previously he had served with several government agencies and on foreign service missions for the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration after World War II.

Newberry told the Oregon Labor Press: "My interest in organized labor is identical to my thoughts on public health. I believe better working and living conditions promote better public health."

Named to serve with him as officers of the council were Charles Rilea, president; Russell Rice, vice president; Charles Sherrett, warden, and F. J. Smith, trustee.

Ramsey in Korea On Church Mission

John G. Ramsey, Steelworkers' international representative for community relations and co-chairman of the Religion & Labor Foundation, has gone to Korea at the behest of the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. to help lay the groundwork for industrial evangelism.

Meany Hails Brotherhood As Basic to Trade Unions

The labor movement, founded upon the principle of brotherhood, staunchly supports National Brotherhood Week, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in endorsing the observance scheduled for the week of Feb. 15.

"The brotherhood of workers in free and democratic trade unions is fundamental to social and economic progress for American wage-earners," he said. "Discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is thus especially repugnant to the American labor movement.

"Discrimination breeds hatred and conflict. It seeks to erect an artificial barrier between workers whose future depends upon unity, mutual regard and respect, and an understanding and appreciation of the worth of a human being. The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the eradication of discrimination and segregation. It is determined to achieve, in our time, the full measure of brotherhood among men."

Breakthrough in South:

Union Leaflets Win Textile Wage Boost

By Dave Perlman

Charlotte, N. C.—Two million hard-hitting union leaflets triggered the long overdue pay raises which are being "granted" by a growing number of non-union textile manufacturers.

For two months preceding announcement of the raises, organizers for the Textile Workers Union of America had been handbilling workers at 400 southern textile mills, hammering away at the twin themes: "It's time for a pay raise" and "But to get it, you need a union."

Officials of TWUA's southern region describe the response of the mill workers as "tremendous." After years of fear resulting from such union-busting tactics as closing down plants where workers organize, the climate for organizing is changing, TWUA field representatives here say.

An immediate target of the TWUA drive is the J. P. Stevens & Co. chain. The union has petitioned for an NLRB election at four plants in Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

There had been rumblings in the textile industry for some months that a pay raise—the first since a 10-cent hourly increase in 1956—was inevitable this year.

One leading manufacturer even expressed the hope that Congress would raise the minimum wage to $1.25 so that mills which granted a raise would not be put at a competitive disadvantage by mills which refused to go along. But for months no manufacturer in the traditionally cut-throat industry seemed prepared to make the first move.

Then came the TWUA campaign and the stirrings of discontent among half a million "mill hands" in the South.

Cannon Mills, big producers of sheets and towels, was the first to break.

Word Passed Around

With union talk spreading throughout its plants, the company passed the word to its employes that the minimum wage would go up to $1.25—about a 15-cent raise for the lowest-paid groups—with employes above the minimum getting a 10-cent hike.

It was from the TWUA, incidentally, and not the company, that the newspapers first learned of the breakthrough in the wage barrier. Union supporters in the plant passed on to TWUA the news which had been circulated in the mills by the foremen.

Within a few days, the resistance of a large part of the textile industry to a wage increase had crumbled. Some 20 major mills immediately followed suit and most other firms said they were "considering" the matter.

The TWUA has wired all of its southern locals recommending that contracts with organized textile mills be reopened to negotiate wage increases for 70,000 workers represented by the union. Most of the contracts have no specific termination dates but can be reopened by either side on 30 to 60 days notice.

'. . . To Keep Union Away'

The Wall Street Journal reported that several mill owners cited the wage increases "as a good way to keep the union away from their doors."

It didn't work out quite that way, however.

Within 48 hours after Cannon Mills promised to raise pay, TWUA organizers were at the gates of as many plants as they could cover with a double-barreled handbill:

"Did You Get a Raise?" the handbills asked workers at mills where wages were not being boosted.

"If Not, Then Why Not?"

And where workers had been promised a 10-cent raise and a $1.25 minimum, the TWUA told them: "You Can Win More!"

Bosses Acknowledge Productivity Jump

From the Wall Street Journal of Feb. 2:

"Textile wage increases . . . will offer little ammunition to critics of labor who blame inflation on pay boosts.

"Though mills hope higher wages will push cloth prices up, the Textile Workers Union calculates mill productivity has risen 18 percent since the 1956 pay boost—workers now turn out an average of 12.5 yards of fabric per manhour, it says, against 10.6 yards two years ago.

"Management men haven't quarreled with these figures; some, indeed, have been using it themselves in discussing productivity."

Hospital Organization Booms in New York City

New York—More than 6,000 workers at private, non-profit hospitals in New York have caught the union fever and officers of Retail Drug Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, say membership applications are averaging 200 a day.

The union has served formal notice on four hospitals that it now represents a majority of their employes and is ready to enter into contract negotiations.

Among the newly-organized hospitals is Mount Sinai, one of the city's biggest. Here, the union reports, more than 700 of the 1,000 workers receive less than $1 an hour. Some are paid only $32 for a 44-hour, 6-day week.

Majorities have also been obtained at Beth David, Bronx Hospital and the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn.

The RWDSU organizing drive mushroomed from Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, where employes voted 628 to 31 for union representation.

More than 500 union members have served as volunteer organizers in the union's "crack of dawn" leaflet brigade. By passing out leaflets at hospital entrances before going to their regular jobs, they supplemented the full-time activities of organizers for Retail Drug Local 1199 and the international union.

The organizing campaign is now being spurred by rank-and-file committees which have been set up in more than a score of the city's major hospitals.

Bills in Both Houses:

Bipartisan Drive in Congress For U.S. Jobless Aid Standards

By Gene Zack

A bipartisan drive has been launched in the 86th Congress for enactment of federal minimum standards which states must follow in their unemployment compensation programs to halt 20 years of deterioration in the nation's jobless pay system.

Representatives Frank M. Karsten (D-Mo.) and Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.), joined by 119 of their Democratic and Republican colleagues in the House, introduced legislation calling for:

- Payment of benefits equal to at least 50 percent of the worker's weekly wage but not more than two-thirds of the average weekly state wage.
- Establishment of a uniform benefit period of 39 weeks.
- Extension of coverage to employers of one or more workers, excluding domestics and agricultural workers.

In a major House speech, Karsten said the compensation system has been "slipping backward" since it went into effect in 1939. Karsten said that benefits originally offset 50 percent of a worker's lost wages, but that they now replace only one-third of his weekly pay.

The AFL-CIO has long called for establishment of federal standards, below which the states could not slip, in order to carry out the objectives of the original compensation system and to wipe out the gross inequities between programs in the various states.

Legislation similar to the Karsten-Machrowicz bill was filed in the Senate by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), on behalf of a bipartisan coalition of 31 senators.

The Administration's position on unemployment improvements was not immediately clear.

Administration Confused

In his Economic Report to Congress last month, Pres. Eisenhower said he favored greater benefits for a longer period coupled with extension of coverage to millions now excluded. But he failed to spell out whether he would ask actual federal minimum standards.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told the Bricklayers' convention in October 1958 that he hoped Congress would "set at the federal level a standard which the states could properly follow."

However, two days after Eisenhower sent his Economic message to Congress, Mitchell told a press conference the question of federal standards was "still under discussion" within the Administration.

In the past, the President and his labor secretary have confined their efforts to exhorting the states to beef up their own programs. In ducking the subject of federal standards, they apparently were following Eisenhower's long-standing policy of avoiding what he considers federal encroachment on "states' rights."

Mitchell appeared to modify this "encroachment" position at his January press conference when he told reporters:

"You must realize that under the federal-state system now there are some 38 federal standards written into the law, so this question of federal standards is not new, it is not novel. It is an accepted federal-state relationship which now exists."

Relief Called Better

In introducing the bill in the House, Karsten said weekly compensation benefits "are so inadequate that insured workers and their families are moving from the unemployment compensation rolls to the relief rolls."

State legislatures, he said, have refused to make significant improvements in their jobless pay programs because they fear wholesale migration of industry to states which maintain low employer payroll taxes for unemployment compensation by paying "wholly inadequate weekly benefits . . . for inadequate periods of time."

Karsten said federal standards have been endorsed by Dr. Arthur Burns, former chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Report of April 1958, and the public and labor members of the Federal Advisory Council on Economic Security.

Machrowicz said the 85th Congress had the opportunity to enact federal standards last year at the depth of the recession, but chose instead to pass a Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act which gave states the "option" of accepting or rejecting federal advances to extend by 50 percent the period for paying jobless benefits.

In the Senate, Kennedy said the experience of the 1957-58 recession "demonstrated beyond any lingering doubt that there is a great need for nation-wide minimum standards" to "cushion any recession, alleviate individual hardship, and speed national recovery."

"Although we confidently look forward to continued economic expansion and decreasing unemployment in the near future," Kennedy continued, "we must also expect that there will continue to be pockets of unemployment and we must be prepared to combat temporary setbacks to the economy.

"We must not allow the glowing predictions of prosperity in 1959 to blind us to the fact that over 4 million wage earners are still unemployed. This represents 6 percent of our labor force."

Case said that in the interstate competition to attract industry, jobless benefits frequently are kept low. "A study of unemployment insurance programs in the states," the New Jersey Republican said, "makes it hard to escape the conclusion that some states have kept their unemployment benefit levels and tax rates low in order to attract new industry.

"Those state legislatures that want to improve outmoded unemployment insurance standards are unable to do an adequate job because they fear the loss of industry to states with substandard benefit rates."

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY and Argentina's Pres. Arturo Frondizi confer at Miami Beach, Fla., during Frondizi's good-will visit to the United States. Meany attended a session of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept.

McClellan Probes Fee In Racetrack Dispute

The McClellan special Senate committee began its third year of operations with testimony that Charles Johnson, Jr., international vice-president of the Carpenters, allegedly received a $30,000 fee for settling a jurisdictional strike at a New York City area racetrack in 1950.

Nathan E. Herzfeld, New York investment broker who owned the Yonkers Raceway in fashionable Westchester County, told the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that Johnson was brought into the picture when a dispute between a Building Service Employes local and unions associated with the Westchester Building and Construction Trades Council caused a work stoppage.

Shortly after the strike ended, Herzfeld said, Johnson asked for compensation. The investment broker said he and his associates believed Johnson was mediating the dispute "as a service to labor in general, and to us as a favor." He said he did not remember how much Johnson asked for as his fee, but insisted it was "greater than" the $30,000 figure finally settled upon.

The money, he said, was paid to Johnson, his son, Charles III, and his brother, William R. Johnson. Herzfeld said each man received two $5,000 checks—one in June 1950 and the other the following November. During 1951, he said, Johnson received another $7,000 as labor relations consultant to the race track.

Crosby Acquitted

Meanwhile, Federal District Judge Joseph R. Jackson of Washington, D. C., acquitted Clyde C. Crosby, Portland, Ore., Teamster organizer, of a charge that he committed perjury before the McClellan committee in 1957.

Crosby, an early witness before the committee, was charged with having lied when he denied taking part in a meeting in November 1954 with Portland racketeer James (Big Jim) Elkins and suspended Oregon Liquor Control Commissioner Thomas Sheridan.

Judge Jackson, in an oral ruling, held that the Senate committee did not act within its statutory authority on a matter connected with legislation when it was questioning Crosby. He dismissed the jury of seven women and five men.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, probing other financial dealings that involved Johnson, introduced records designed to show that the Carpenters' official received $96,572 in commissions and expenses for selling lubricants to contractor friends over a 7-year period.

Edward H. Weiss, owner of the oil company, confirmed the accuracy of the records. He said Johnson was hired as a salesman to give his firm a contact with New York building contractors, all of whom had contracts with the Carpenters.

N.Y. Labor Hits Rockefeller's Tax Proposal

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has sharply criticized new tax proposals of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) as "discriminatory and regressive."

The state labor group charged the proposed higher income taxes "will hit hardest the people least able to pay, while leaving wide open existing loopholes and ignoring untapped tax sources."

A married couple with two children earning $4,000 a year would have a 166 percent hike in taxes, while the increase for a couple with a $20,000 income would be only 20 percent, the State AFL-CIO asserted.

Council Pres. Harold C. Hanover said the proposed income tax changes, coming on top of a rushed-through increase in state gasoline and diesel fuel taxes, "tightens the taxation stranglehold around the necks of the people."

Hanover said labor will urge members of the state legislature to resist pressure to "rubber-stamp this program without change."

He said legislators should "insist that this tax program be so amended as to place the heaviest burden where it is most easily borne, and the lesser burden on those whose job of supporting a family is already most difficult."

Tobacco Union Raises Effective for 20,000

Twenty thousand workers at the American Tobacco Co., Philip Morris and Liggett & Myers have received automatic 7-cent hourly wage increases under contracts negotiated in 1957 by the Tobacco Workers.

The union-negotiated pay raise did not affect R. J. Reynolds Co., which does not have a contract with the Tobacco Workers. Union members are urged not to buy the company's brands of cigarettes—Camel, Winston, Salem and Cavalier—because of the firm's anti-union policies.

Guild Wins 4-Year Fight, Gets $1 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

had received ample advance notice of the paper's intent to cease publication.

The Guild struck the Eagle in January 1955 in a dispute over wages after unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a new contract to replace one which had expired the previous November. Two months later, Eagle management closed the paper permanently.

In making the award in the Guild's favor, the arbiter rejected a management contention that the severance pay ceased to be an obligation after expiration of the contract.

At the same time, Wirtz denied a counter claim filed by the publisher seeking $2 million damage from the Guild for striking the newspaper in what management insisted was a violation of the contract. The arbiter held that management's claim in this regard was "without foundation."

Of the publisher's contention that the Eagle was killed by the Guild strike, Wirtz declared:

"The epitaph of the Brooklyn Eagle will have to be that it died not at the hands of the Newspaper Guild of New York, but rather because it had become an economic anachronism."

Deverall Re-elected ICFTU Union Head

Brussels—Richard Deverall has been elected to his third term as president of the Staff Union of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, where he has served since March 1956.

A member of Office Employes Local 153 in New York City, Deverall for several years was chief of the office of the former AFL in Tokyo and AFL representative in Asia.

USIA Plans World Use Of AFL-CIO Film Series

The U. S. Information Agency has voiced high praise for the AFL-CIO film series, "Americans at Work," and has expressed its sincere thanks that prints have been made available to it for use in overseas countries.

"Your generous and public-spirited grant of overseas rights to use these films will now make it possible for us to show audiences around the world how Americans earn their living," Bernard Wiesman, USIA advisor on labor and minority affairs, wrote the AFL-CIO.

Your series shows that American wage earners are both skilled and industrious, that they take pride in their work, that they enjoy good working conditions, that they are provided with modern equipment and are encouraged to achieve a high level of productivity.

"All of these factors are important in creating a favorable image of America abroad. It creates the sense of kinship which is extremely important if the unity of free labor is to be preserved and strengthened."

The "Americans at Work" film series is prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, of which Albert J. Zack is director.

Political Muscles Flexed:

Housing Bill Opens Congressional Test

The first major test of strength between the Republican Administration and the predominantly-Democratic 86th Congress began shaping up as the Senate opened debate on a $2.1 billion omnibus housing bill and the House voted $300 million in federal loans for rural GI housing.

Right behind the housing legislation, action was expected on a five-year, $565 million federal-aid-to-airports measure introduced by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) and approved by the Senate Commerce Committee. It is almost identical to one vetoed last year by Pres. Eisenhower.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee opened three days of hearings on the $11.5 billion Murray-Metcalf school aid measure aimed at easing the nation's critical classroom shortage and improving teachers' salaries. Hearings were scheduled to recess Feb. 6 and resume about Feb. 23.

Pres. Eisenhower, deeply committed to his precariously-balanced $77 billion budget for fiscal 1960, termed the housing and airport bills "reckless spending," and challenged the Democratic leadership to couple the legislation with "a measure for increasing taxes."

The President opened his Feb. 4 press conference with a sharply-worded attack in which he said that passage of the housing bill introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) would mean that "right off in the very first bill the budget is to be unbalanced."

Goes on Holiday

Eisenhower made his remarks just before departing for a four-day holiday at the Thomasville, Ga., estate of former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey, who two years ago said of the President's $72 billion 1958 budget that the "trend" toward "excessive" spending could lead to a depression that would "curl your hair."

The Administration's fascination with a balanced budget at the expense of needed legislation is not shared universally by GOP members in Congress. The band of liberal Republicans who challenged the Old Guard leadership in the Senate at the start of the current session has already gone on record in favor of passing liberal legislation.

One attitude of the GOP liberals was expressed by Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), when he stated sharply, immediately after the November election, that the President should learn the difference between improper federal "spending" and sound government "investments" to meet social needs.

Clark Amendments Ready

Senate liberals united in a drive to broaden the Sparkman housing bill to bring it into line with the $6 billion measure introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). The Republican leadership, on the other hand, prepared a move to cut the measure down to the $1.35 billion level of the Administration bill.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) promised amendments to eliminate the Sparkman provisions calling for authorization for 57,500 new public housing units, slashing the urban renewal program to $1.35 billion, and knocking out the authorization for $300 million in direct loans to veterans.

The veterans loan measure passed in the House by a vote of 123 to 83 despite Republican protests that it would throw the Administration's budget out of balance. In an apparent attempt to prevent a presidential veto, the House coupled the $300 million authorization with a provision raising the maximum interest rate on GI housing mortgages to 5.25 percent from its present 4.75 percent.

In the field of aid to education, the Senate heard testimony from the National Education Association strongly endorsing the bill introduced by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.). It is substantially the same as the Murray-Metcalf bill introduced in 1958, which never came out of committee.

The measure would make $11.5 billion available over a four-year period on a sliding scale—based on allotments of federal funds of $25 per pupil the first year, $50 the second, $75 the third and $100 the fourth.

PROBLEMS FACING the nation's building industry were discussed at this meeting in Miami, Fla., of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. and representatives of a majority of business associations in the construction field. Following the session, Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray and spokesmen for the business groups said a joint committee from employer organizations and unions would study common problems and work toward their solution.

Mitchell Under Fire as Kennedy Assails Administration Labor Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

posals to approve "rigid restrictions on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing" in the guise of curtailing "improper activities."

Existing restrictions of the Taft-Hartley Act, he declared, are unduly harsh, and the "highly controversial" issue of extending the regulations should be studied by a panel of authorities dealing with general Taft-Hartley revision rather than handled in a "reform" bill.

State Action Questioned

Mitchell also ran into skeptical questions on the proposal of the Goldwater-Administration bill that the National Labor Relations Board be allowed to refuse so-called "small" labor-dispute cases and turn them over to the separate states.

Kennedy pointed out that only 12 or 13 states now have protective labor relations laws. He reminded Mitchell that one of the difficulties of Puerto Rican workers victimized by "sweetheart" contracts signed without their permission by "paper local" officers in New York was their inability to get protests before either the NLRB or a state agency.

Mitchell said the reason for the Goldwater bill's provision allowing the NLRB to refuse jurisdiction was the matter of "practicality and reason" in avoiding a burden on the board's machinery.

Mitchell also was questioned sharply on the Goldwater-Administration proposal that failure by a union officer to file required reports would result in the imposition of legal sanctions against the union itself, not only the officer guilty of failing to report or filing an incorrect report.

Kennedy brought out in questions that since last year, when Mitchell criticized the Kennedy-Ives bill sharply as offering only "illusory" protection against labor-management abuses, the Administration's own proposals had been significantly changed.

Mitchell conceded that the Goldwater bill this year contained four provisions not in the 1958 Administration measure — authorization for pre-hire union-shop contracts in the building trades, a prohibition of expenditure of union funds in internal union elections, limits on union trusteeships and a prohibition of convicted criminals from union office.

Mitchell made no comment when Kennedy remarked: "I am glad to see those sections of the Kennedy-Ives bill last year are in your bill this year."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), a member of the Kennedy subcommittee, in a statement denounced the Goldwater-Administration bill for incorporating "drastic" Taft-Hartley amendments on picketing and secondary boycotts.

McNamara Backs Kennedy

He supported the Kennedy approach of getting swift passage of a relatively noncontroversial bill dealing with labor-management corruption alone, the Michigan senator said, with unrelated Taft-Hartley amendments delayed for a second measure.

But if this approach should be "overruled," he said, he would fight to make certain that other Taft-Hartley changes were made.

He specifically named abolition of Sec. 14-b, which authorizes state compulsory open-shop laws, so as to "legitimize actions by honest unions to protect their wage standards from sweatshop operators."

He would also demand authorization of pre-hire union-shop agreements in the maritime and entertainment industries, correction of the so-called employer "free speech" provision and elimination of the non-Communist affidavit requirement for union officials.

Kennedy in questions bore down hard on the absence from the Goldwater-Administration bill of any provision for summary relief of unions against employer unfair labor practices, to match Goldwater proposals for summary and expedited action to restrain boycotts and picketing.

Mitchell after a full day on the stand returned for another round of questions the following morning.

You Pays Your Money And Takes Your Choice

Who had a hand in drafting the Administration's proposed labor legislation? Here are statements of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and right-wing Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), ranking Republican member of the Senate Labor Committee:

From the Labor Dept.'s official transcript of Mitchell's Jan. 22 press conference:

Q. ". . . I assume that certain work is still being done on the Administration's labor legislation proposals. Is Sen. Goldwater sitting in on this, being consulted, having any part in that?"

Mitchell: "No, the work is finished."

Q. "It is finished?"

Mitchell: "It is finished."

Q. "Did he (Goldwater) have any participation in this?"

Mitchell: "No, he did not."

From transcript of an interview with Goldwater on Reporters Roundup, Mutual radio network Jan. 18:

Q. "Senator, you're now going to sponsor in the Senate the Administration's labor bill, and since you have heretofore indicated that you would not do this . . . tell us how this happened."

Goldwater: ". . . we started as soon as the election was over—I say we—Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. Mitchell and myself and my staff and the Secretary's staff — to put together a bill that we felt that all Republicans and many Democrats could sponsor. Now there's been some give and take on both sides . . . there have been compromises enough that I can introduce it."

Union Educator Takes State Job

Sacramento, Calif. — Sigmund Arywitz, education director for the Ladies Garment Workers in Los Angeles, has been appointed state labor commissioner by California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

Laws and regulations dealing with payment of wages, child labor, health and welfare contributions and private employment agencies come under the labor commissioner's jurisdiction.

Labor Editors Organize Pennsylvania Association

Harrisburg, Pa.—A group of 40 editors representing international, state, city and local union papers formed the Pennsylvania Labor Press Association at a meeting here.

The new organization adopted on an interim basis, pending completion of merger of the state AFL and CIO, a set of bylaws and elected four officers to conduct its affairs.

Membership is open to papers sponsored by any AFL-CIO affiliate or a state or central body chartered by the federation which subscribes to the Code of Ethics of the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Labor Press Association.

The organizational meeting, called by Michael Johnson, director of research and education for the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, featured a luncheon talk and a press conference with Anne X. Alpern, Pennslyvania attorney general, and discussions on the role of the labor press and the ILPA, the labor press and education and its relations with the daily newspapers.

Participating in the discussions were Saul Miller, director of publications for the AFL-CIO, Bernard R. Mullady, secretary-treasurer of ILPA; James Higgins, assistant editor of the Gazette and Daily, York, Pa., and Anthony Luchek of Pennsylvania State University's Labor Education Service.

Gov. David Lawrence and Joseph A. McDonough, president of the state federation, hailed the formation of the editors' association and Earl C. Bohr, federation secretary-treasurer, welcomed the group.

Interim officers elected are Anthony Luddy of Pittsburgh, president; Robert Gerhardt of Reading, vice president; Elwood Keppley of Allentown, secretary; John McCoy of Philadelphia, treasurer.

R-T-W Repeal Drive Gains in Indiana

(See Page 3)

AFL-CIO News

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Jobless Rise to 4.7 Million, Meany Hits 'Complacency'

TWO UNION SPOKESMEN, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. A. J. Hayes (right) of the Machinists, confer with Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) of the Senate Labor subcommittee during hearings on labor-management reform proposals. Harrison and Hayes, both AFL-CIO vice presidents, testified in general support of the Kennedy-Ervin bill and assailed the Administration's labor program sponsored by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

'Patently Anti-Labor':

Goldwater 'Reform' Lashed by AFL-CIO

By Willard Shelton

The Senate Labor subcommittee completed hearings on labor-management reform legislation and scheduled executive sessions on a committee report after the AFL-CIO submitted supplementary testimony branding the Goldwater-Administration bill as "patently anti-labor" and "a poor excuse" for reform proposals.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, filed a statement listing 25 major objections to the Goldwater bill as "complicated, confused and self-defeating."

Other witnesses the final week of hearings included Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, and Pres. Richard J. Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Dept.

The committee hearings closed with business organizations on record as demanding restrictions on organizational picketing and boycotts, application of the anti-trust laws to trade unions and sweeping prohibitions on union political educational activities.

Biemiller pointed out that when he had testified in general support of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, based largely on the 1958 Kennedy-Ives measure, the Goldwater bill had not yet been submitted.

An analysis of the Goldwater-Administration bill by Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO, he said, revealed that "this unhappy piece of legislation" showed clear signs of "having been drafted for political purposes."

It does "calculated violence," he charged, to four of the five "guide lines" AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged last year in testifying on legislation to restrain labor-management corruptionists without interfering with the legitimate functions of unions in representing their members and advancing the cause of all workers.

"We see in some sections," Bie-

(Continued on Page 4)

Reuther on Recovery:

U.S. 'Not Trying' To Solve Problems

America has lost more than $100 billion in production over the past six years and with it the nation's unchallenged world leadership "not because we lack the means to solve our problems but because we are not trying," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther has told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Appearing as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, Reuther said that "our difficulties, both at home and abroad, arise out of no lack of physical or human resources," but from a "lack of vision and determination."

The result has been at home "long months of unemployment for millions of men and women," he told the joint committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

In the international area the U. S. has lost its commanding lead in "scientific achievement and military potential" it held over the Soviet Union, Reuther said. In terms of general economic strength "the Communists are rapidly closing the gap between us . . . the failure of the U. S. economy in recent years to grow as it can and should is one of our major sources of weakness."

In the past six years, Reuther declared, "the difference between what our halting economy has actually produced and what we could have had with full production, full employment and full realization of our potentialities for growth, would come to substantially more than $100 billion."

"This production that we have now forever lost could well have spelled the difference between an unchallenged continuation of U. S. world leadership and the threatened, uneasy position in which we find ourselves today," he added.

Problem Still Serious

The effects of the 1957-58 recession, Reuther told the committee, are still present and the "relatively slow improvement in 1959—such as most observers expect—will leave a persistent and serious problem at the close of the year."

He cited the latest Labor Dept. report showing 76 of the nation's 149 major labor markets and 183 small industrial centers reporting substantial unemployment, compared to 24 major and 61 small labor areas with substantial unemployment in July 1957, before the recession started.

"The 1959 outlook for most of the present distressed areas

(Continued on page 2)

FBI Probes Assault on Organizer

A two-pronged federal probe has been launched into the vicious beating in Franklin, N. C., of an organizer for the AFL-CIO Hosiery Workers.

Preliminary investigations were begun almost immediately by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the staff of the McClellan special Senate committee into the brutal assault on Robert D. Beame, who was conducting an organizing drive at the Franklin Hosiery Co., a subsidiary of Burlington Mills.

Hosiery Workers Pres. Andrew Janaskie vigorously protested the Feb. 11 attack in telegrams to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover; Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special Senate committee; several senators, and North Carolina's Gov. Luther D. Hodges.

Janaskie, in his telegrams, denouncing the violent attack in which Beame says he was beaten, his life threatened, and the signed

(Continued on Page 4)

FRB Cites Lag in Job Recovery

By Saul Miller

The persistent and serious level of unemployment that has marked the nation's recovery from the 1957-58 recession continued in January as 600,000 persons were added to the jobless lists for a total of 4.7 million, or 200,000 more than a year ago.

The government's latest report on unemployment came on the heels of official recognition by the Federal Reserve Board that the recovery in jobs has been slower on the upswing from the recession than after the two earlier postwar slumps.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the figures clearly indicate "that joblessness is still America's No. 1 problem in spite of other signs that we are pulling out of this recession."

The unemployment situation "cannot take a back seat to any other economic issue," said Meany. "The complacency of government leadership in putting a balanced budget ahead of jobs and human needs will produce stagnation. A more farsighted program, geared to America's capacity for growth, will not only balance our federal budget, but meet our obligation to provide maximum employment, production and purchasing power as well."

The FRB staff study shows there has been almost no pickup in employment since September except for normal seasonal changes, while unemployment continues at a high

(Continued on page 2)

Action Under Way on Liberal Housing Bill

By Gene Zack

The battle over an omnibus housing measure—first major legislative fight in the 86th Congress—has shifted to the House, where a subcommittee approved a bill substantially more liberal than either the one which passed the Senate by a 60-28 vote, or the Administration's "budget-balancing" recommendations.

The full House Banking Committee is scheduled to begin consideration Feb. 17 of the bill introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), the subcommittee's chairman. The measure is keyed to construction of 165,000 public housing units over the next three years, as opposed to only 51,000 in the Senate-approved measure. Pres. Eisenhower recommended no action in the public housing field.

Senate action on the bill introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D.-Ala.) represented a compromise approach. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) beat back Republican efforts to whittle

(Continued on Page 4)

RWDSU Wins Pay Raises For 10,000

New York—A two-year contract negotiated by Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, will add $6 to $10 a week to the pay of 1,200 workers at two New Jersey plants of the Revlon Cosmetics Co.

Another 2,000 Dist. 65 members, employed by 38 direct mail firms in the New York area, will receive increases totaling $10.50 a week under a three-year agreement.

These contracts were among 250 signed by the union after a successful campaign to complete negotiations on all contracts expiring Feb. 1. Wage increases were negotiated for 10,000 union members without a single strike.

The Revlon agreement provides a $5 raise for heavy work classifications, with an additional $4 next February. Those in light factory jobs received $4, with $3 due next year. Cost-of-living adjustments were provided and the union won a third week of vacation after 10 years.

The direct mail agreement gives employes of 38 firms a $4.50 raise the first year and $3 for each of the next two years, plus cost-of-living adjustments each year.

Jobs, Congress Top Agenda For Council

Continuing and chronic unemployment in the face of a general economic recovery and the battle over labor reform legislation will get major attention when the AFL-CIO Executive Council convenes in San Juan, Puerto Rico on Feb. 16.

High on the council's agenda also is a discussion of the Administration's program for the 86th Congress as outlined in the President's messages, especially his views on inflation and a "balanced budget."

The mid-winter meeting is due to hear reports from a number of unions on anti-corruption steps taken on the basis of testimony given the McClellan committee. It is scheduled also to receive an explanation from Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson on his testimony before the Senate committee.

At its November meeting, held shortly after the elections, the council called on the new Congress for a bold new program for the "welfare of America" with special attention to two areas of labor legislation, a non-union-busting reform measure and overhaul of Taft-Hartley.

Barbers Set New Drive on Unorganized

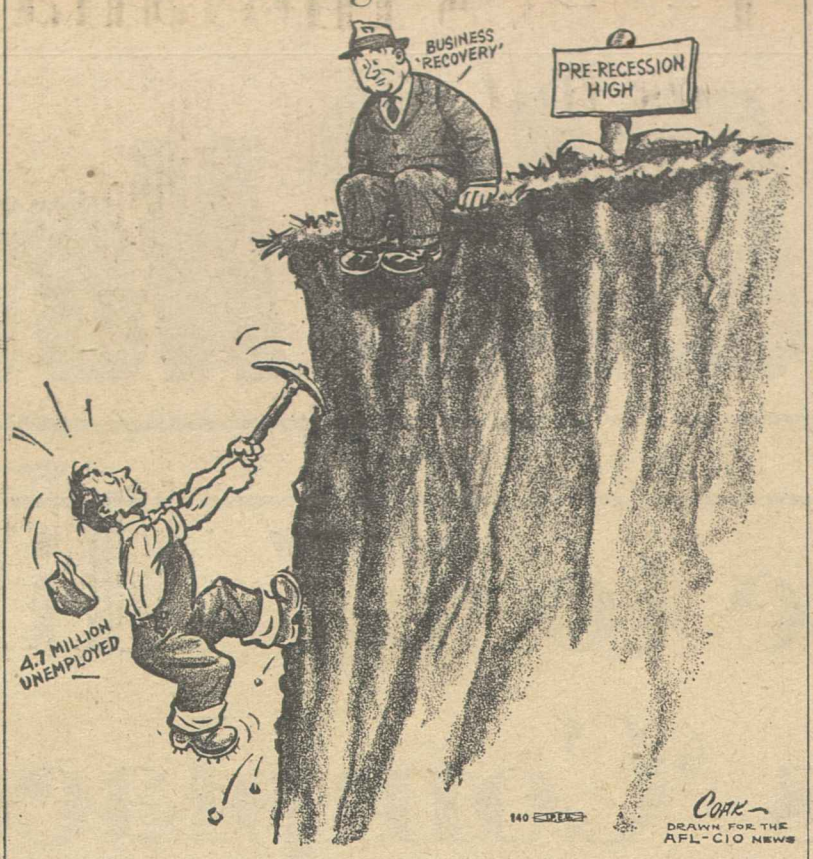
Indianapolis—Field staff representatives of the Barbers sharpened their organizing tools at a five-day conference held at the union's headquarters here.

Giving a new impetus to the union's organizing efforts, Pres. William C. Birthright announced formation of five specialized divisions within the international to allow for greater unionizing concentration within given employment classifications.

At the same time, the union established state councils to permit better servicing of locals.

John F. Schreier, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, representing Dir. John W. Livingston, spoke to the conference on organizing problems and techniques.

Tough Climb!



Idle Rise to 4.7 Million, Meany Hits Inaction

(Continued from Page 1)

level. The study conflicts sharply with Pres. Eisenhower's Economic Report and recent analyses of the Commerce Dept. which said that job recovery was following previous patterns.

Eisenhower told his press conference that while he did not "for one minute accept that (4.7 million) as a satisfactory level of unemployment . . . we are going to have a pickup as the year goes on."

The President said the unemployment level is "characteristic of recoveries," especially the spottiness of joblessness throughout the country. But the current level is nothing to be "happy with . . . or content with," he added.

The continuing level of unemployment was disclosed in the government's January figures, which showed 6 percent of the labor force unemployed.

The 6 percent figure has been nearly constant for the past three months after dropping from a high of 7.5 percent.

The January figures reflect a very slight improvement in the employment picture after taking into consideration seasonal changes. Total employment fell by 1.3 millions, with the bulk of the drop in non-farm payrolls. Manufacturing employment dropped seasonally by 130,000 to 15.6 million in January, with employment in steel and autos showing little change over December.

With the factory workweek dropping four-tenths of an hour to 39.9 hours, average weekly earnings of factory workers declined by 88 cents to $87.38 in January.

Other Aspects Show

The combined Labor and Commerce Departments report showed also:

- State insured unemployment rose by 500,000 to 2.5 million.
- The number of persons exhausting their regular benefits rose from 213,000 in December to 225,000 in January.
- The number unemployed for 15 weeks or longer—at 1.4 million in January—remained unchanged over the month in contrast to a steady decline since last summer.
- The majority of those unemployed 15 weeks or longer were adult men, most of whom had been employed in manufacturing or related industries.

The FRB study of the employment lag found several factors were responsible for the slower pickup in jobs than in the two previous recessions.

Productivity increases in manufacturing, it said, "have apparently been higher this time than in the earlier recovery periods, reflecting a high level of investment in modernization and expanded research and development programs." It cited these examples of the productivity gain:

- In automobiles, output in December 1958 was only 4 percent lower than in December 1956, with 20 percent fewer production workers.
- In railroads, the amount of freight carried in December 1958 was about as much as in late 1957 with 10 percent less employment.
- In mining, output has been equaling output levels of a year ago with about 15 percent fewer employes.

These productivity gains, said the study, may be a factor also in the "recent stabilizing of average hours of work per week in all manufacturing industry." "Virtually all of the recession decline in hours worked had been recovered by last September and there has been no further gain since," it explained.

The board said that greater cost-consciousness on the part of business, the lack of a revival in investment that triggers machinery and related industries and productivity gains in non-manufacturing industries all account for the continuing high level of unemployment.

Nation 'Not Trying' For Jobs—Reuther

(Continued from Page 1)

is bleak," he said, "unless there is decisive action to adopt national policies which will quickly stimulate economic growth and restore full employment."

Current assumptions of the Administration and business spokesmen about the outlook for 1959 mean a "continuation of high unemployment and idle productive capacity." These assumptions, Reuther asserted, "bespeak pessimism and defeatism."

Unemployment to Persist

Specifically, he added, it means unemployment of from 3 to 3.5 million towards the end of 1959, or between 5 and 5.5 percent of the labor force.

This picture of economic trends in the period ahead, "a continuation of drift and waste of idle manpower and productive capacity . . . is a violation of the intent of the Employment Act," Reuther declared.

To solve its problems the nation needs full employment and a continuing annual rate of growth of 5 percent, he maintained. The 5 percent growth rate, he said, is based on an average annual productivity increase of 3.9 percent, well within the realm of current experience, and growth of the labor force of over 1 percent a year.

A rapid rate of economic growth is also the key to achieving a reasonably stable price level, Reuther said, because it makes possible a "large supply of goods and eases the pressures among competing social and economic groups," also making it "considerably easier to solve the problems of who is to receive what share of the net product if the pie is great, than if it is small."

Program Outlined

Reuther outlined the following program to assure full employment and economic growth:

- Consumer buying power must be raised substantially in order to lift sales and output in the months ahead. Wage and salary increases, and a reasonably stable price level, are essential.
- Extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of workers in trade and services and raising the present $1 an hour to at least $1.25.
- Halting the tight money policy which generally inhibits the economy's ability to grow and specific governmental measures to curb excessive stock market speculation, including the effective enforcement of the elimination of margins on all stock purchases.
- A concerted program of federal government aid, through loans and grants, for depressed areas to bring in new industries, retrain workers and assist workers to move to new communities where jobs are available.
- Additional federal standards for the unemployment compensation system to extend duration and raise benefit payments, plus elimination of harsh disqualification provisions.
- A change in attitude and direction on federal expenditures with the test the need to the nation not the cost or budget balancing.
- Stepped up defense expenditures wherever necessary to meet national security needs.
- Economic and technical aid for peoples emerging from colonialism and continuing assistance for economically underdeveloped nations.
- Federal aid for education including aid for school construction, teachers salaries and scholarships.
- A national housing program including public housing for low-income families, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, and low-interest, long-term mortgages for privately built, moderate priced homes and apartments.
- Essential federal programs covering aid for hospitals, highways and natural resource conservation and development.
- Closing loopholes in the tax structure to raise as much as an additional $9 billion in revenue.
- A continuing review of developments in automation and other technical innovations to assure that the fruits of technological gain are fairly shared and full employment sustained.
- Progressive reduction in the length of the workweek by amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in terms of continuing technological change.

Furniture Workers Get 52-Cent Package

Newark, N. J.—Employes of the Serta Co. bedding plant here have won a 52 cents-an-hour package in a three-year contract negotiated by Furniture Workers Local 92.

Wage increases total 17.5 cents over the period of the contract. In addition, the company agreed to contribute 3 percent of payroll to the UFWA insurance fund and the same amount to the Local 92 pension fund.

Workers also received additional vacation and holiday benefits plus 5 days a year sick leave, with the unused portion being paid in cash during the Christmas holidays.

NEWSMEN INTERVIEW AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther outside the Old Supreme Court Chamber after his appearance before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). The UAW president testified in his role as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

'Work' Repealer Passes Indiana House

Senate Showdown Looms as Bill Survives Two Preliminary Tests

By Dave Perlman

Indianapolis—A bill to repeal Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law has swept through the State House of Representatives, 73 to 23, and repeal measures have won two preliminary test votes in the Senate.

Passage of a Democratic-sponsored repealer in the House served to unblock a GOP-sponsored repeal bill which had previously been bottled up in the Republican-controlled Senate Labor Committee.

After a session of complicated parliamentary maneuvering, the Senate now has before it two separate repeal bills, either of which could be brought to a final vote next week.

Would Be 5th State to Act

If a repeal bill is passed by the General Assembly before its scheduled Mar. 9 adjournment and signed by GOP Gov. Harold W. Handley—or repassed over his veto—Indiana will become the fifth state since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 to repeal a law banning or restricting union security provisions in collective bargaining contracts. It is the only major industrial state which has prohibited the union shop.

Labor's battle for repeal began immediately after Handley permitted the "right-to-work" law to go into effect in 1957 after it had been passed by the then solidly-Republican General Assembly.

Although the governor declared he disliked the bill, he refused to veto it and let it become law without his signature, saying it was "the responsibility of the legislature and not mine."

In the November 1958 election campaign, in which Handley was the unsuccessful GOP nominee for U.S. senator, "right-to-work" was a key issue, and Handley openly defended the law. He was trounced by R. Vance Hartke as the Democrats swept into control of the State House of Representatives by a 79 to 21 margin, and came within four votes of winning the Senate.

Election Seen as Mandate

The election result, hailed by state AFL-CIO leaders as a "mandate to repeal R-T-W," formed the backdrop for the current legislative picture.

Despite the narrow margin of Republican control in the Senate, GOP Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker named seven Republicans and only two Democrats to the Labor Committee. All but one of the Republicans—Sen. Roy Conrad of Monticello—were opposed to repeal of the "work" law.

When the House passed its repeal bill, Democrats tried to keep it before the Senate in Committee of the Whole, and the Labor Committee suddenly reported out a separate repeal bill introduced by Conrad—but with a 6-to-3 recommendation that it be postponed indefinitely.

The Senate, by a 27-to-22 vote, upset the majority recommendation and substituted the minority report that the bill be recommended for passage. The Conrad bill is now before the Senate for second reading.

Immediately after taking that action, the Senate voted 28-to-21 to consider the House-passed bill in the Committee of the Whole, which advanced both repeal bills to the threshold of final passage.

If a repeal bill should be vetoed by Gov. Handley while the General Assembly is still in session, the veto can be overridden by a simple majority. Handley has not publicly stated whether he would sign a repeal bill, veto it, or let it become law without his signature.

A complicating factor in the repeal fight is a so-called "labor reform bill" passed by the House at the same time as the "right-to-work" repealer.

The House bill was opposed by Indiana labor on the ground that union reports should be a field reserved for federal legislation, now pending in the Kennedy-Ervin bill backed by the AFL-CIO, and that duplicate reporting requirements would place an unnecessary burden on local unions.

The House-passed 'reform' bill is also before the Senate in Committee of the Whole and there was a question as to whether so-called "reform" or a repeal bill would be given priority consideration by the Senate.

IN SPECIAL TRIBUTE to former AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers, a wreath is laid on his statue in Washington, D. C., by Florencio Maya, Mexico City judge and president of the Samuel Gompers Circle, an association of trade unionists. At ceremonies were (left to right) Henry Wilson, administrative attorney for State, County & Municipal Employes; Arnold Zander, AFSCME president; Maya; William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers president and member of AFL-CIO Inter-American Committee; and William C. Doherty, Jr., inter-American representative, Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl.

30-Cent Pay Hike Ends New York Tug Strike

New York—A 30-cent-an-hour wage boost ended a six-day strike of 4,000 tugboat workers in the nation's largest seaport.

Members of Local 333, United Marine Div. of the Maritime Union, voted overwhelmingly to accept the package—calling for an immediate 20-cent hourly hike and an additional 10 cents effective Feb. 1, 1960.

The union, which originally went into negotiations asking a $1-an-hour increase, had previously rejected an offer of 21 cents an hour made by the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association.

The intercession of Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) and federal, state and local mediators paved the way for settlement of the dispute. Negotiations were conducted under a wage-reopening clause in the four-year contract that expires Jan. 31, 1961.

The walkout halted the movement of 400 tugboats and barges, curtailed to some extent the movement of fuel oil into the city, and slowed the arrival and departure of ocean-going ships.

Fuel companies, which had stockpiled oil in the week preceding the walkout, shifted quickly to tanker trucks to bring supplies into New York from refineries in nearby New Jersey. An estimated 5 million gallons of heating oil were transported by truck daily in order to forestall any fuel shortages.

Meany Marks Death Of Japanese Leader

The regret of the AFL-CIO at the death of Pres. Hisashi Kageyama of the All-Japan Seamen's Union was expressed by Pres. George Meany in a cable to Gen. Sec. T. Nishimaka of the Japanese seafarers' group.

Kageyama, well-known in the international labor movement, died Feb. 3 of a heart attack in Tokyo. The union of which he was president is affiliated with the All-Japan Trades Union Congress (ZENRO), the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

UAW Officers' Task Force To Tackle Jobs Problem

Detroit—The Auto Workers executive board has named Pres. Walter P. Reuther chairman of a special "officers' task force" for a program to "get America back to work." Also named were Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

Reuther said the program calls for machinery to deal with immediate assistance to unemployed workers and "long-range legislative action" to get the economy "back in high gear at levels of full employment and full production," with emphasis on a shorter workweek.

Reuther cited a statement by the UAW's executive officers last November which branded as "morally wrong and socially indefensible" action of automobile manufacturers in scheduling overtime work at a time when many auto workers were still unemployed.

The executive officers conceded the necessity for some overtime work "to keep scheduling and production in balance," but urged the manufacturers to "call back as many as possible of the unemployed, even . . . on a temporary basis" in order that the benefits of economic recovery would be "more widely and equitably shared."

NCIP Names Businessman To Board

Leo Weisfield, a Seattle business and civic leader who actively fought against union-crippling legislation in his home state, has been appointed to the executive board of the National Council for Industrial Peace.

The appointment was announced by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, co-chairmen of the council which was organized to combat the spread of so-called "right-to-work" laws and to promote good labor-management relations in the public interest.

Weisfield, who heads a chain of jewelry stores, is chairman of a Business and Industry Committee in Seattle which campaigned against a "right-to-work" initiative on the ballot in the November election. The proposal was soundly defeated.

In a letter accepting appointment to the national council, Weisfield said the Seattle business committee will become a permanent organization "to stand watch against future attempts to pass such laws that could bring industrial strife to our state, lower wages and do harm to the welfare of all our citizens."

'Work' Backers Hit for Misquoting Gompers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accused promoters of "right-to-work" laws of "deliberate distortion" of a speech of the founding president of the AFL, Samuel Gompers, "in a calculated campaign to deceive the American people and harm workers."

Meany said the National Right to Work Committee "has taken three sentences out of context from a statement by Gompers to the AFL Convention in El Paso, on Nov. 17, 1924, and is quoting it widely in a campaign of distortion aimed at making it appear that Mr. Gompers was against the union shop."

"This is a tawdry device deliberately designed to deceive and mislead the American people," Meany said.

"The world knows and loves Samuel Gompers as the father of the American labor movement, and recognizes that he devoted his life to establishment of the union shop for the welfare and protection of working people everywhere.

The AFL-CIO president said the misquoted statement has been "lifted" from the Gompers speech in which he dealt with the early struggles of trade unions and formation of the AFL through "the voluntary coming together of unions with common needs and common aims."

Printed pamphlets of the National Right to Work Committee contain this quotation from Gompers:

"I want to urge devotion to the fundamentals of human liberty . . . the principle of voluntarism. No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible."

Gompers' Position Recalled

Meany declared, "in view of the distortions of the 'right-to-work' promoters, I would like to correct the record as to the late Mr. Gompers' views on the justice of the union shop.

"Addressing the annual convention of the AFL, November 1905 Mr. Gompers said:

" 'Organized labor's insistence upon, and work for, not the "closed shop" as our opponents term it, but the union shop, in agreement with employers mutually entered into for the advantage of both and the maintenance of industrial peace with equity and justice to both, is to the economic, social and moral advancement of all our people.

" 'The union shop, in agreement with employers, is the application of the principle that those who enjoy the benefits and advantages resulting from an agreement shall also equally bear the moral and financial responsibilities involved.' "

Meany charged also that "the 'right-to-work' promoters have even gone so far as to have one of their propagandists claim that Mr. Gompers made a statement opposing the union shop several years after his death."

"David M. Molthrop, a 'right-to-work' propagandist, told the Labor-Management Conference at West Virginia University recently that such a statement was contained 'in Samuel Gompers' farewell speech before the AFL convention in Houston, Texas, in 1927.

"It may come as a surprise to Mr. Molthrop that Mr. Gompers died in 1924 after spending his life fighting for the betterment of America's working people.

Rubber Workers Opening Contracts

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers has served formal notice of contract reopening on the U.S. Rubber Co., and will follow up with similar notices to other major producers whose agreements also expire in April.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the union will seek improvements in the basic company-wide contract and in separate agreements, also expiring on Apr. 9, dealing with supplementary unemployment benefits and with the pension and insurance program.

The URW contract covers 27,000 workers at U.S. Rubber Co., plants in 16 cities. Company-wide contracts with Goodyear, Firestone and B. F. Goodrich run out Apr. 15.

A PILE OF MONEY—nearly $1,700—collected among members of Local 284, AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, Jersey City, N. J., has been turned over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In front are NAACP Exec. Sec. Roy Wilkins (left) and Winfield S. Chasmar, president of Local 284 and also head of the AFL-CIO international. Standing (left to right) are Abraham Solomon, Local 284's secretary-treasurer; and shop representatives Odessa Williams, Francis Taylor, George Lewis and John Long.

Goldwater 'Reform' Lashed by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)
miller said bluntly, "evidence of the same anti-union hand which appears in the Taft-Hartley Act."

One of the drafters of the original House version of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act, sponsored by former Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R-N. J.), was Gerald D. Morgan, now a high-ranking White House assistant.

'Badly-Drawn' Bill

Biemiller charged that even the so-called "reform" sections of the Goldwater bill were "badly drawn, restrictive and punitive."

They "would fail to help the trade union member who has been victimized by the crook," he said, and would "provide the crook with new avenues by which he could continue nefarious practices."

"This kind of legislative nonsense," he declared, "serves only to delay and frustrate sincere attempts to pass a meaningful, constructive measure."

He urged the subcommittee to reject the Goldwater bill and to give favorable action on the Kennedy-Ervin bill "with the improvements" previously recommended by the AFL-CIO.

As the subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) scheduled its executive sessions, Labor Dept. spokesmen told reporters that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell had belatedly decided that the Administration would not necessarily push for stringent restrictions on organizational picketing and union boycotts as part of a so-called "reform" bill.

A week later Mitchell issued a statement reiterating his support of picket and boycott restrictions but strongly implying that he would not insist on these provisions in a "reform" bill.

Urging the people to "keep an eye" on Sen. Kennedy and Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D.,-Tex.), Mitchell said that "how, in what words and in what order" measures to accomplish the "objectives" become law "is the business of Congress."

The Goldwater bill, submitted this year as the Administration program, includes restrictions on boycotts and picketing. Mitchell defended them in testimony Feb. 4 despite the clear evidence that they are highly controversial and that insistence on them would threaten enactment of a simple labor-management reform measure.

Harrison, testifying for the Railway Labor Executives' Association, told the subcommittee that the Kennedy-Ervin bill was technically improved over the 1958 Kennedy-Ives measure, but that some changes involving reporting requirements of management expenditures for "employe relations" opened new "loopholes and exemptions."

A bill proffered as a "labor-management reform measure," he said, "necessarily must include provisions requiring reporting and disclosure by employers and labor relations consultants."

One exemption, he charged, would enable an employer "virtually to hire an army of labor spies" without reporting the fact merely by listing the spies as "regular supervisors."

Another exemption, he said, would allow employers to avoid reports by claiming that expenditures were solely for "judicial, administrative or arbitral" proceedings, which might include anti-union actions charged before the National Labor Relations Board.

Hayes directed a drumfire of criticism against the Goldwater bill as filled with proposals for "class legislation" that would destroy labor's rights.

The Goldwater bill, he said, would eliminate "virtually all boycotts" by unions against an unfair employer, "whether primary or secondary."

"Such prohibitions are a blow at the foundations of union organization and collective bargaining by denying the right of free speech," he added.

The McClellan special Senate committee, he pointed out, had disclosed "corruption and wrongdoing" by management and its agents, but in both the Kennedy-Ervin and Goldwater bills, he said, "it appears that employers' wrongdoings are minimized while organized labor's are exaggerated."

Gray, speaking for the Building Trades Dept., testified in support of the Kennedy-Ervin approach in legalizing pre-hire agreements in the construction industry rather than the language offered in the Goldwater bill. He gave general support to the Kennedy-Ervin measure with amendments proposed by labor.

Fight for Labor-Backed Housing Bill Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)
the housing bill down to the Administration measure. Also beaten were liberal efforts to broaden the bill to the limits of the AFL-CIO-backed legislation offered by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

The bill, more liberal than any measure approved in recent years, made some gestures in the Administration's direction by reducing overall spending and raising the interest rate on GI loans from its present level of 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent. It was supported by 47 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Opposed were 10 conservative southern Democrats and 18 Republicans.

Concessions to the Administration were seen as an effort to head off a veto by Eisenhower, who had assailed the original Sparkman bill as "reckless spending." Johnson said his policy, as leader of the predominantly-Democratic Senate, would be to meet the President "half-way" on spending during the last two years of the GOP Administration.

In the House, Rains said that while his bill was more generous than the Administration's, it would add less than $100 million to the President's spending estimates for the coming fiscal year and "will have very little inflationary effect" in that time.

Here are how the Rains and Sparkman measures differ, and how they compare with the program submitted by the White House as part of its barely-balanced $77 billion budget:

Slum clearance—Rains' bill authorizes $500 million of federal grants a year for three years; Sparkman bill authorizes $350 million a year for six years, with an amendment that could step up spending to $500 million a year for a four-year period. Administration asked $250 million a year for first three years, then $200 million annually for the next three years.

Housing for the elderly—Rains bill authorizes $100 million of direct, 50-year loans to non-profit corporations at an interest rate of 3.5 percent. Administration and Sparkman bills would liberalize mortgage insurance for such housing, but provide no direct loans.

College housing — Rains bill would provide $400 million in direct loans, mostly for dormitories and faculty housing. Sparkman bill authorizes $300 million for housing, $125 million for academic facilities. Administration asked only $200 million, all for housing.

Co-operatives—Rains bill would authorize Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase $75 million of co-operative apartment mortgages to spur construction. Neither Sparkman bill nor Administration measure provided any funds for this purpose.

Public housing—Rains bill provides 35,000 units a year until existing authorization of 810,000 units under Housing Act of 1949 has been exhausted. This would mean a total of 165,000 additional units. Sparkman bill calls for a total of 51,000 units, while the Administration recommended none.

Mortgage insurance—Rains bill would liberalize down payments on middle- and higher-priced houses with mortgages insured by Federal Housing Administration, plus extension of maturity limit from 30 to 35 years. The Sparkman and Administration programs provided neither.

Glass Union To Vote on Ending Strike

Columbus, O. —Thirteen thousand Glass Workers are scheduled to vote Feb. 16 on a proposal to end their four-month strike against the Pittburgh Plate Glass Co.

Basis of the proposed settlement would be a wage and pension increase equal to that won by the union at Libbey-Owens-Ford plants, with unresolved issues involving work assignments and procedures for setting incentive pay submitted to arbitration.

The wage package includes hourly increases of 8 to 12 cents for each year of a two-year contract. There would be a 25 percent increase in pension benefits, with a 10 percent increase for those already retired.

Acceptance of the contract requires majority approval by each of the locals. Local unions involved are at Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo.; Cumberland, Md.; Mount Vernon, O.; Clarksburg, W. Va., and Henryetta, Okla.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass is the major supplier of auto glass to the Chrysler Corp. which has begun calling back laid-off workers.

Drive Starts In Alabama Laundries

The AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, fresh from two more major victories over the ousted Laundry Workers in Wisconsin and Indiana, has opened an intensive drive to bring 1,800 Birmingham, Ala., unionists back into the AFL-CIO.

In balloting conducted on an individual plant basis by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, workers at five Kenosha laundries favored the AFL-CIO affiliate by a 5-3 margin. In two of the five plants, the LWIU received no votes.

The result of the Wisconsin balloting wiped out the last traces in that state of the old international expelled from the united labor movement in December 1957 on charges of misuse of welfare funds.

In Anderson, Ind., employes of the Anderson Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co. chose the AFL-CIO local in balloting petitioned by management in an effort to eliminate both unions. Voting in a National Labor Relations Board election, employes cast 46 votes for the AFL-CIO affiliate; 26 for no union, and only 2 for the LWIU.

Directing the campaign in Birmingham are Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar of the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, and Charles Gilman, AFL-CIO regional director. Their drive against Local 373 of the expelled international has been endorsed by various Birmingham unions.

Local 373 of the LWIU is headed by W. T. Archer, Jr., an international representative of the expelled union and trustee of the agency which directs the operation of its welfare fund.

AFL-CIO Issues Publications List

The AFL-CIO has published a new List of Publications containing over 50 titles of books, pamphlets and leaflets available from the federation.

Pertinent data on each of the publications, including date of publication, price and a brief description of the contents is provided under each listing.

The publications list is available without cost from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

FBI Orders Probe of Assault on Organizer

(Continued from Page 1)
union authorization cards stolen from his hotel room before the mob forced him out of town and over the state line into Georgia. He declared:

"You are respectfully urged to use your good offices to see that this brutal outrage is thoroughly investigated, that the offenders are brought to justice, and that legitimate trade union activities in North Carolina are protected from violence."

An FBI spokesman said that the matter had been discussed with the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Div., and that Beame—now hospitalized in serious condition in Chattanooga, Tenn.—would be interviewed by bureau agents as the first step in their investigation.

Senate Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said McClellan had ordered his staff to make preliminary inquiries into the case.

A spokesman for Hodges said the matter had been referred to the public prosecutor in Waynesville, N. C., Glenn W. Brown.

W. M. Barbee, president of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO, said in a wire to Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), a member of the McClellan committee, that Franklin police and the county sheriff "either connived in or did nothing to stop this flagrant brutal attack." He added:

"If ever there was a case of anti-labor racketeering with improper management overtones, this is it."

Beame had been in Franklin for a week, in answer to a request from some of the 250 employes of the hosiery mill for union representation.

After the assault, according to reports received by the international union, the mob ordered Beame into his car and forced him to drive to the state line. Enroute, Janaskie said, Beame spotted a Franklin police officer and appealed to him for help.

"Local police," the AFL-CIO union head charged in his wire to authorities, "refused to act and prevented Beame from telephoning state police."

AFL-CIO 25-Point Analysis:

Administration's 'Reform' Bill 'Anti-Labor'

The AFL-CIO's evaluation of the Administration labor reform bill was presented to the Senate Labor Subcommittee by Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation for the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO News is presenting on this page the text of this additional testimony to complete the record of the federation's position on labor legislation.

In its issues of Jan. 24 and 31 the News carried a summary of the major provisions of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, the President's labor message and the AFL-CIO position on legislation to curb corruption in labor-management relations.

ON JAN. 28, 1959, when it was my privilege to testify on behalf of the AFL-CIO before this subcommittee, the Administration's proposals on so-called labor-management reform legislation had not as yet been introduced. As a matter of fact, the President's message and the Administration bill, S. 748 (introduced by Sen. Barry Goldwater) became public only a few minutes before the committee finished hearing our views in support of S. 505 with amendments.

Thus I was unable, at that time, to detail the views of the AFL-CIO on the Administration's proposals. Since then, we have had time to study and analyze S. 748 and the special counsel of the AFL-CIO, Arthur J. Goldberg, has prepared an analysis of approximately 70 pages for submission to the committee and we request it be made part of the record.

Because of the importance that has been attached to S. 748 in some quarters, I want to summarize this analysis and offer the conclusions of the AFL-CIO on this unhappy piece of legislation.

Fundamentally, S. 748 is a poor excuse for a labor-management reform bill.

It is complicated, confusing and self-defeating. It is patently anti-labor and shows clear signs of having been drafted for political purposes rather than as a genuine attempt to cope with that corruption in the ranks of labor and management exposed by the McClellan committee's investigations.

We are frankly amazed at the suggestion that this is a serious attempt to cope with a serious problem for S. 758, by any mature test, to come to grips with the problem itself.

When I testified on Jan. 28, I repeated the words of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he appeared before this committee last year. Mr. Meany then offered five guidelines which he urged the committee to keep in mind in drafting legislation.

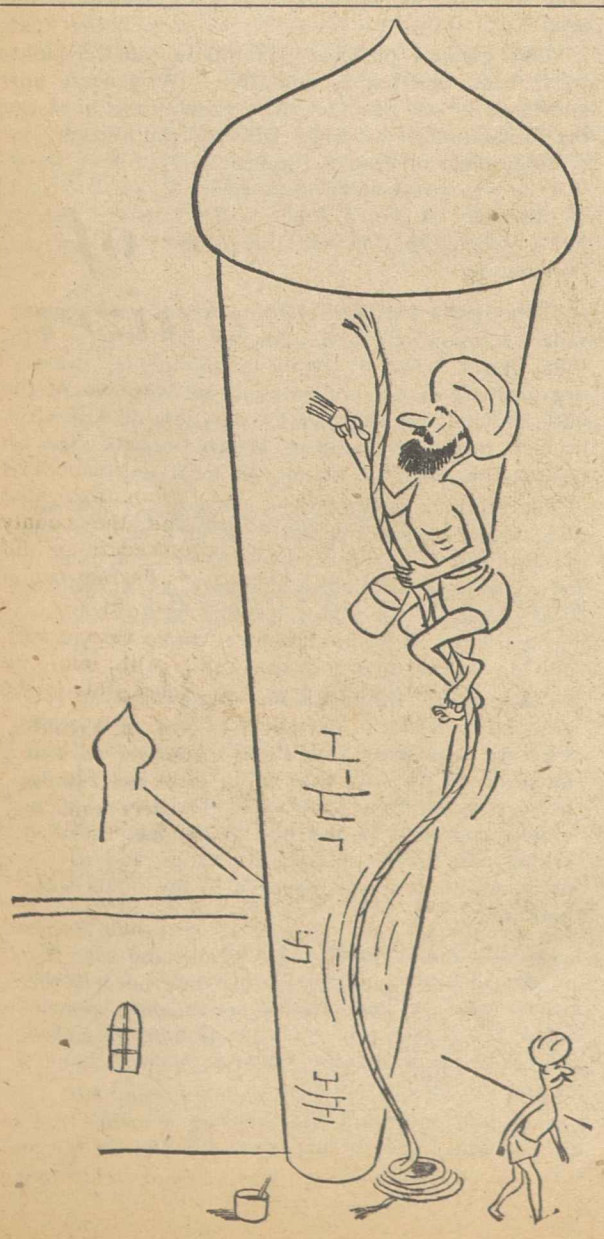
The Administration bill does calculated violence to four of these five points.

It seeks to punish the majority for the sins of the few. It penalizes the victims of the crooks. It ignores the value of self-regulatory actions as a deterrent to corruption. It fails miserably to deal with the crooks who sit on management's side of the table.

Your committee has done an outstanding and praiseworthy job of demonstrating the pitfalls and booby traps in the Administration's bill in the picketing and secondary boycott fields. We join in your conclusion that these provisions are not carefully thought out and, under the guise of anti-racketeering, not only interfere in legitimate union activities but actually open the door for new racketeering practices.

BUT THE SO-CALLED "reform" sections of S. 748 are equally badly drawn, restrictive and punitive.

They too would not only fail adequately to help the trade union member who has been victimized by the crook, they would provide the crook with new avenues by which he could continue his nefarious practices. They also interfere in the internal affairs of unions for no legitimate purpose. They are restrictive and contradictory.



S. 748 is not a sincere attempt to legislate. It is clearly political in character, and we see in some sections evidence of the same anti-union hand which appears in the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the opinion of the AFL-CIO this kind of legislative nonsense serves only to delay and frustrate sincere attempts to pass a meaningful, constructive measure. We urge this committee to consider S. 505 with the improvements we earlier suggested and report that measure to the floor for early action.

I have summarized and attached hereto 25 major points contained in Mr. Goldberg's detailed and documented analysis, to prove how utterly incompetent S. 748 is.

They demonstrate that S. 748 is not the road to reform. This measure is, on its face, conceived in anti-union bias, drafted in ignorance of the facts of labor-management life and submitted without due regard for the consequences to innocent victims of crooks.

Here is the 25-point analysis of the Administration bill:

1—The bill contains some provisions that are ridiculous, such as a provision for elections so secret that it is doubtful whether the ballots could even be counted. The provisions are complicated and confusing. They must be read and re-read before their full meaning and effects become clear.

2—The bill is unfair and inequitable. While unions are required to report in great detail on their internal procedures and financial transactions and to certify that their operations are being conducted in accordance with prescribed procedures, the reporting requirements applicable to employers are totally inadequate to reveal employer involvement in efforts to block employes from joining unions and no certifications of compliance of any kind are required of employers.

3—Under the guise of preventing union corruption, the bill imposes burdensome restrictions and restraints upon unions and union officers. It imposes no comparable restraints or restrictions upon employers, despite evidence of widespread anti-union activity by employers and employer inducement of instances of union corruption.

4—The bill imposes election requirements on the AFL-CIO and state and local central bodies with which they could not possibly comply, because they are federations of unions.

5—The bill injects the government deeply into the internal structures of unions and provides for union administration in some of its most basic aspects under the very eyes of government investigators.

6—The bill calls for unions to do some things that are clearly impossible, such as providing information on conflict of interest transactions in which their officers may be involved, rather than pinpointing this reporting obligation upon particular union officers and employes, where it properly belongs.

7—The bill continues and compounds the unsound practice of punishing guiltless union members for the misdeeds of others by denying federal income tax exemptions and access to the procedures of the NLRB to unions whose officers are found by the secretary of labor to have violated the provisions of the bill.

8—The bill would hamstring essential trade union activities by imposing rigid restrictions on the handling of union finances which are suitable only for banks and other depositories, not for organizations dedicated to using their funds democratically for legitimate trade union purposes.

9—The bill would result in placing union officers in straitjackets since they could be haled into court, virtually without limitation, to defend union policies or programs in suits brought against them by any dissident union member or minority group.

10—The bill adopts a blunderbuss approach by requiring all unions to conform to detailed requirements and regulations with respect to the conduct of elections and other internal procedures, despite the fact that unions vary widely in size and structure.

11—The bill would provide a means whereby corrupt union officers could maintain themselves in office simply by refusing to agree to a time and place, and the appointment of tellers, for a union election.

12—The provisions in the bill for the recall of union officers, for reasons unrelated to corruption and wrongdoing, would create turmoil in unions which are honest and democratic, and would subject all unions to drastic penalties without reason.

13—The bill arbitrarily and capriciously disqualifies union officers from holding union office if they are ineligible to vote under state law because of any crime, whether or not that crime, such as reckless driving, has anything to do with corruption.

14—The bill gives broad powers of investigation, rule-making and administrative determination to the secretary of labor in such manner as to transform the secretary from a department head whose primary responsibility is the promotion of the welfare of wage earners into an arbiter of the relationship between union officers and union members and completely alters the structure and functions of the department under the guise of anti-racketeering.

15—The bill disregards the ordinary requirement that union members should exhaust their remedies within the union before going into court to enforce their membership rights.

16—The bill contains intricate and detailed provisions for the establishment of union procedures examining boards to supervise union elections and trusteeships and administrative proceedings and decisions and court actions by the secretary of labor to enforce the provisions of the bill.

17—The bill wholly ignores the labor movement's own efforts to rid its ranks of corrupt elements and to keep its house in order. Far from encouraging voluntary self-policing by unions and employers, the bill would substitute for such actions restrictions and punishments which would defeat the whole purpose of the anti-corruption provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the Ethical Practices Codes, and the procedures adopted by the federation to implement and enforce them.

18—The bill punishes guiltless union members for the misdeeds of others. It includes provisions for many drastic types of punishment which may be imposed on offending unions and their officers, including denial of access to the procedures of the NLRB, denial of federal income tax exemptions, indefinite ineligibility of persons convicted of any crime to hold union office, and heavy criminal punishment.

19—The bill takes a backward step by encouraging the NLRB to decline to exercise its jurisdiction in many cases where it now asserts jurisdiction, and would restore "government by injunction" in states which do not have any state labor board.

20—The bill would bring the NLRB into partisan politics by the useless requirement that not more than three of its members belong to the same political party.

21—The secondary boycott provisions of the bill would frustrate and defeat union efforts to organize the unorganized and to employ legitimate weapons of strikes and picketing to compel employers to observe their obligations, including the obligation to bargain, which are provided for in the National Labor Relations Act.

22—The bill contains provisions which would ban all organizational and recognition picketing, despite the fact that picketing is often the only weapon a union has to use in organizing the unorganized communities where employer opposition is adamant and community sentiment is anti-union.

23—The bill contains a foolish and restrictive provision which provides that the parties to a collective bargaining agreement do not have to discuss anything contained in the agreement or outside the agreement during the time the agreement is in effect.

24—The bill contains a provision dealing with pre-hire union security agreements in the building and construction industry which would be useless and ineffective.

25—The bill would continue to require the nonsensical non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act and would also require employers to file these useless and nonsensical affidavits.

Hayes Hits Labor Bills For 'Class' Legislation

Proposed labor-management reform legislation fails to come to grips with instances of employer wrongdoing exposed by the McClellan special Senate committee, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes protested in testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Hayes, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, said the Goldwater-Administration bill constitutes "class legislation" which has "reached dangerous extremes." At the same time, he criticized the Kennedy-Ervin bill for granting employers and labor relations consultants "widespread exemptions" in reporting requirements.

"It would be better," he said, "to exempt employers and labor relations consultants completely from the bill, rather than to cultivate the fiction that they are subject to requirements similar to those imposed upon labor unions."

Jobs Are Down Again

FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS the AFL-CIO has been calling attention to the failure of employment to keep pace with the general recovery from the nation's worst postwar recession.

But in the general optimism generated by the upswing, the warnings that the country faced serious trouble over unemployment were casually brushed aside by the Administration as not worthy of notice.

In his Economic Report Pres. Eisenhower predicted the best of all possible worlds for 1959 and paid scant attention to the high and continuing level of joblessness.

Now the Federal Reserve Board has come along with a staff study firmly documenting the warnings of the AFL-CIO that employment is seriously lagging behind the general recovery. Right on its heels comes the government's latest unemployment report showing 4.7 million jobless, 200,000 more than a year ago when the recession was rolling the nation's economy downhill.

The President says he's not "happy" about the current level of unemployment. Neither is anyone else. The question is what's to be done.

The AFL-CIO has presented a detailed program to Congress as a solution to the country's economic stagnation and to the serious problem of chronic unemployment.

THE ADMINISTRATION has prescribed as its cure a "balanced budget" and a warning against wage increases.

The country is not suffering any real perils from a budget deficit, present or prospective; it is suffering from a deficit of leadership that is willing to tackle the nation's No. 1 problem—unemployment.

What the People Think

WITH THE U.S. CHAMBER of Commerce sending flying squads around the country to beat the bushes for anti-union sentiment and the National Association of Manufacturers dusting off its tired platitudes about its "concern" for the working people, it's perhaps time to check in with the public.

We have our reservations about public opinion polls and the techniques used to put them together, but given a general question —as opposed to a specific how-will-you-vote question—the polls have reflected public sentiment rather accurately.

The Gallup Poll recently queried a representative sample of Americans on whether they approve or disapprove of labor unions. The pollsters found that 68 out of every 100 persons approved of unions, 19 percent were opposed and 13 percent had no opinion.

The 68 percent figure represents a 4 percent increase in favor of trade unions over a similar poll taken in September 1957.

THIS INDICATION of overwhelming public sentiment in favor of labor unions, despite the wide and often distorted publicity given to the McClellan committee hearings, stems from a basic belief held by most Americans that unions are operating in the public interest to build a stronger and better country.

It confirms also our long-held suspicion that the NAM and the Chamber are essentially talking to themselves. The American people are exhibiting their usual good sense and are judging employer organizations' vocal "concern" for workers by observing the big-business political policies that demonstrate a complete lack of concern.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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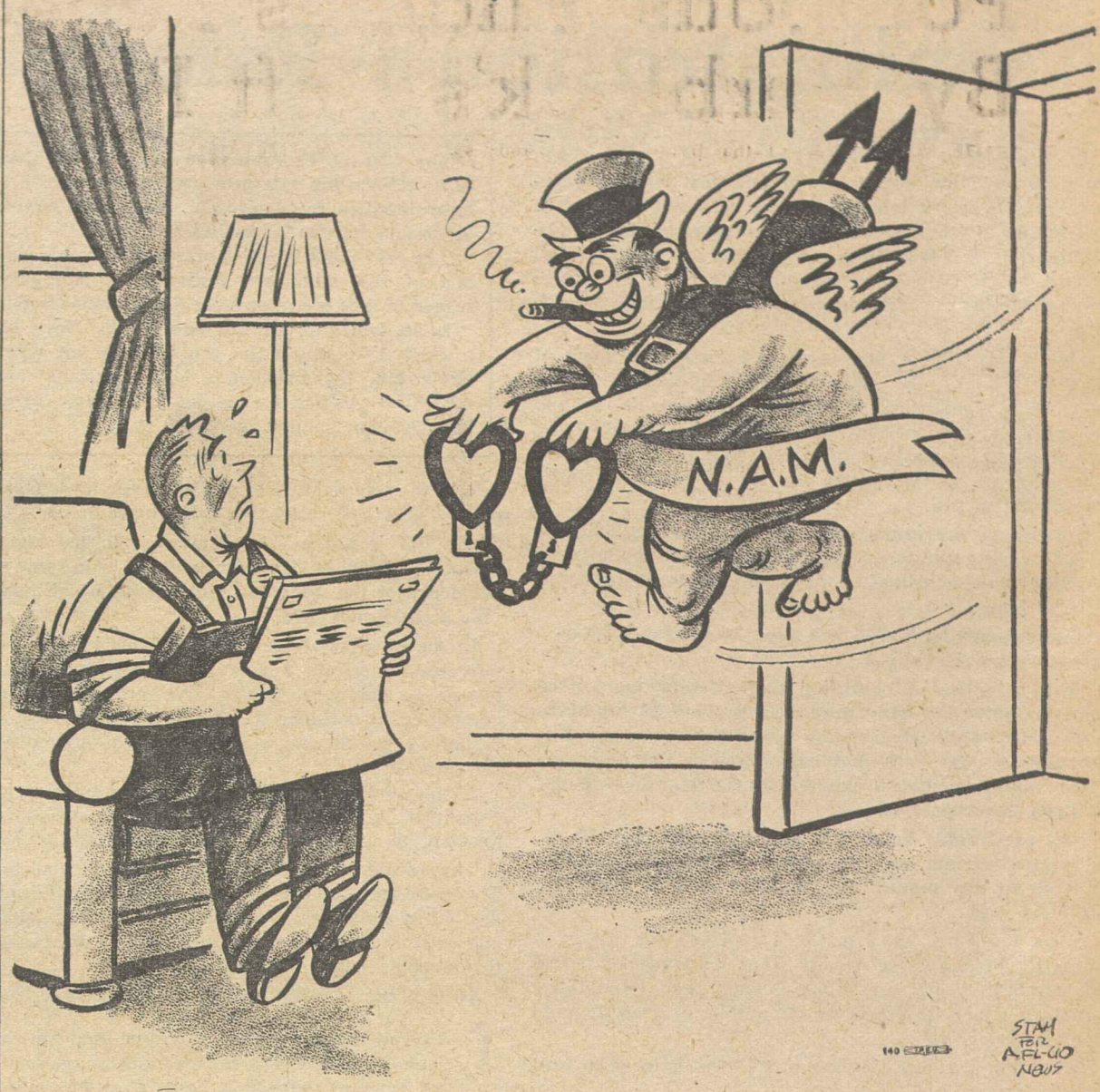
'Be My Valentine'



Employers Still Paying:

Union-Busting Fund Raising Pegged to 'Tolerance' Pitch

By Harry Conn
Press Associates Inc.

THE BUSINESS OF ALARMING businessmen as to the "dangers" and "threats" of organized labor appears to be as lush as ever.

These were not the precise words used by a chief fund raiser for these "businesses" but in chatting with him in his pine-paneled office it was the logical conclusion to reach.

This reporter started to call on a Maurice A. Franks, who heads up what is called the National Labor-Management Foundation and is seeking funds from employers. Offices are located on L St. in Washington.

I called but was informed that Mr. Franks was located in Chicago and that his Washington office was headed by a Mr. Hamilton. I made an appointment to see him.

WILSON E. (BILL) HAMILTON proved to be a thin, wiry, soft-spoken man in his late 60's. He is president of W. E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc. After a warm greeting he asked me to sit down.

Hamilton's business, it developed, is fund-raising. He does it for the National Labor-Management Foundation, the National Right-to-Work Committee and state chambers of commerce, in addition to a few other groups.

He is a "wheel" in the National Right-to-Work Committee, which has offices in his own building. He is vice president in charge of finance.

"We're getting a good return in our fund raising efforts," he declared. "Actually our letters go out to anyone. I don't know the people. We only solicit employers."

Hamilton spoke in a dual capacity as far as his official positions were concerned.

"I am a vice president of the National Right-to-Work Committee," he said, "but I have no official standing with the National Labor-Management Foundation."

He is the foundation's fund raiser and heads their Washington office. The day of the interview he was set to go to Chicago where he hoped to be approved as a member of the foundation's board of directors.

THE FOUNDATION IS NOT, in a legal sense, a non-profit foundation. But it claims to be non-profit. No member of the board is recognized as representing a labor viewpoint.

"We believe that the answer to labor-management problems is tolerance and understanding," he said. A smile crossed his face. "That's like being against sin, isn't it?" he asked.

He stressed that the foundation is pressing for a secret ballot in union representation elections and in strike votes. However, the program goes far beyond that. Here are some samples:

- No union shop or maintenance of membership. This is being dropped, according to Hamilton.
- Certification of union officials as to "their American citizenship and moral fitness to hold office."
- All picketing restricted to employes.
- "No secondary boycott to be imposed by any union in the course of a strike."
- Restrictions on union political activities.
- Eventual objective of all bargaining at the local level.

"Our greatest problem," Hamilton said, "is that we've been smeared as anti-labor. Why we're not anti-labor at all. In fact, Mr. Franks, the head of the foundation, is a former labor official himself."

Biographies of Franks, supplied by Hamilton, show that he was national business agent of the Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc., from 1930 to 1947, when he founded the Labor-Management Foundation.

THE FIRST IMPRESSION is that this is a regular railroad union affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The Labor Dept. directory clears up this point. Frank's organization should not be confused with the AFL-CIO affiliate, the Railroad Yardmasters of America. In fact, the membership of Franks' organization is unlisted although he claims 48 local unions.

The railroad brotherhood's newspaper Labor supplies additional information. As long ago as 1943 the Railway Labor Executives Association was incensed by Franks picturing himself as a "railroad labor leader" at the same time that he was advocating anti-labor legislation before employer groups. Said the RLEA then:

"Apparently, Franks is now parading as a 'veteran labor leader.' Members of our association who are acquainted with Franks' past history call attention to the fact that at no time has Franks been considered a spokesman for labor. The closest approach he has had to the labor field is selling advertising of doubtful value, and as far as we know he is still engaged in the same occupation."

DURING HIS MORE THAN 10 years as head of the National Labor-Management Foundation Franks has also published a slick-paper magazine called "Partners." It seeks to promote a "better and clearer understanding between workers, employers and the general public. . . ."

Hamilton indicated that sources of income for the National Labor-Management Foundation are the solicitations of employers, advertising for the magazine Partners, bulk sales of Partners to employers for their employes and speeches to employer groups.

Pompous, Phonies Felled By Herblock's Deft Pen

THE MEAGER DIET that passes for news and commentary in the American press is tremendously enriched in the 200 papers that carry the penetrating editorial cartoons signed "Herblock."

For the millions who are not so favored, Herbert Block—his real name—has produced the third in a series of books combining the best of his cartoons with a trenchant, vigorous commentary on the past three years.

"Herblock's Special for Today" continues the pace and style of Block's two earlier cartoon-commentary books, "The Herblock Book" and "Herblock's Here and Now," covering the gyrations of the Eisenhower Administration from 1956 through 1958 and American political behavior at home and abroad.

The 255-page book containing 430 superb cartoons plus 30,000 words of text recalls a review of a previous book which tagged Block as a "triple threat."

"He can think, he can draw and he can write like nobody's business," it explained. "He can unstuff a shirt with his crayon and he can unstuff an idea with his typewriter."

THE JUDGMENT APPLIES doubly to the latest volume as the Pulitzer Prize and Heywood Broun Award winner turns his wonderfully perceptive pencil and typewriter on conducting the government's business in a black hole of secrecy, the Soviet butchery in Hungary, togetherness in politics, the personalized candidate, the Administration handling of the 1957-58 recession, the vanishing school bill and the attacks on the U.S. Supreme Court.

To read "Herblock's Special for Today" is to put in perspective the last three hectic years of history at home and abroad, to be amazed at the ability to slice through the political fog and verbiage and expose the pompous and the fradulent in a few deft strokes.

The 30,000 words of text are a pure and simple bonus giving the reader an insight to the man who stands head and shoulders above all active political cartoonists in America today.

If you haven't yet been exposed, "Herblock's Special for Today" should be at the top of your book-buying list for enjoyment ranging from full belly laughs to unstoppable snickers and a better understanding of politics in our time. S.M.

"Herblock's Special for Today," Simon and Schuster, $3.95.

Herbert Block

'Exodus' Portrays Colonialism Evils

THE EVILS OF COLONIALISM, long denounced by the U.S. trade union movement, are dramatically and fascinatingly described in the new novel, "Exodus," by Leon Uris.

The scene is that brave and lonely bastion of democracy in the Middle East—Israel. The story is of the men and women whose bravery, dedication and devotion transformed those barren hillsides into an oasis of liberty.

Uris has painted a picture of a people's dream to establish a homeland against unbelievable odds. He describes, in unforgettable terms, the oppression and hatred which pursued those Jews who survived Hitler's pogrom and concentration camps only to find themselves behind British barbed wire in concentration camps in Cyprus. Their crime was that they sought to reach Jerusalem.

The drama of Israel's fight for freedom and her eventual victory in the United Nations is told by Uris in the story of her people, in the story of individual suffering and heroism.

"Exodus" is a novel with a moral—a gripping story which Hollywood says is soon to be made into a motion picture. For trade unionists who have supported the fight against colonialism and the battle for the freedom of the state of Israel, "Exodus" is a rightly rewarding experience.

"Exodus" by Leon Uris; Doubleday; $4.50. A.Z.

ILO Brings Hope To Andean Peons

FOR SIX YEARS United Nations agencies under the direction of the Intl. Labor Organization have been at work on the Altiplano of the Andes "to make today's peons tomorrow's men . . ." in Boliva, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia.

Civilization for these descendants of the Incas had marched backward for four centuries when the ILO, UNESCO, World Health Organization and Food & Agricultural Organization went into a harsh, almost rainless land 9,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level to introduce some of the amenities of the 20th Century.

The story of that six years and its successes—spectacular in scope, modest in breadth—is told in a beautifully printed and illustrated booklet, "The Andean Program," published by the ILO in connection with the year-long observance of its 40th anniversary. It is a fascinating story to which the free trade unions of several countries contributed. Among them are the former AFL, which gave $50,000 for machinery and hand tools used to equip workshops.

Copies of "The Andean Program" may be had through the ILO's Washington Branch Office, 917 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

CHANGES IN COLLECTIVE bargaining techniques and subjects since World War II are reviewed by nine outstanding authorities in a study, "New Dimensions in Collective Bargaining," edited for the Industrial Relations Research Association by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg and two associates.

The contributors, citing their own original research, define the full significance of the new elements in bargaining.

"New Dimensions in Collective Bargaining," a volume in the Industrial Relations Research Association Series, edited by Harold W. Davey, Howard S. Kaltenborn and Stanley H. Ruttenberg. Harper & Brothers, New York; $3.50.

THE BUILDING TRADES worker and his union representative—to say nothing of his employer—are confronted with a maze of benefits and obligations and regulations under the Davis-Bacon, Federal Highway, Copeland and Wage-Hour acts and other legislation enacted by Congress.

"The Construction Worker Under Federal Laws," by two attorneys who are specalists in the field, is a study in simple form which gives all the answers union officials and active members, contractors and trade associations, would normally require.

"The Construction Worker Under Federal Wage Laws," by Joseph M. Stone and John R. Brunozzi. Livingston Press, Washington, D. C.; $4. G.N.L.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FOURTH EISENHOWER "SCHOOL-AID" program in five years was given to Congress a few days ago—an "aid" program so shrunken and anemic that the President left it to his misfortunate Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur Flemming, to lay it like a maltreated foundling on the doorstep of Congress.

It found no welcome among Senate Republicans. Indeed, there was a period when it looked as if Mr. Flemming might have difficulty in finding respectable sponsorship for the unwanted child.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) is the ranking GOP member of the Senate Education subcommittee, and he told an Associated Press reporter that he would be willing to file the Administration bill but that he didn't think it would "meet the need."

As it turned out, Cooper didn't introduce the measure, even "by request," which is the usual method by which a senator disavows an unpleasant party necessity.

Neither did any other ranking Republican on the parent Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Neither did any of the widely recognized GOP "moderns" outside the committee.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, an amiable senior lacking experience in the school field and by no means a formidable party power, allowed it to be known that he would sponsor the bill. In Saltonstall's absence, Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky filed it "in behalf of" Saltonstall and Sen. Winston Prouty of Vermont, the absolute low man on the Public Welfare Committee GOP totem pole.

★ ★ ★

COOPER'S EMBARRASSMENT about the program arose from the fact that he has both convictions and a reputation in the education field.

He is a principal Republican co-sponsor of the Murray-Metcalf school-aid bill that would pour billions in actual federal grants into school construction and teachers' salaries.

Twelve years ago Cooper as a freshman senator was a co-sponsor of the Taft federal-aid program that actually was passed by the Senate only to be throttled in the House by that practiced artisan of the legislative kill, the still-functioning Chairman Graham Barden (D-N.C.) of the House Education Committee.

★ ★ ★

THE SHIFTING EISENHOWER school-aid programs mark the upward and downward curve of his Administration.

His first one — in his third year as President — proposed $67 million a year in federal grants for three years. His second, in the 1956 election year, recommend $250 million for five years—and he repeatedly assailed Democrats for failing to pass it and campaigned against them on the failure.

In 1957, after the election, he deserted his own bill and without a word from the White House allowed an overwhelming number of House Republicans to vote to kill it.

He produced his third plan in 1958—a federal "scholarship" program with no money at all for general school construction. But he let the federal scholarship grants be knocked out, again with majority Republican support, and this year he has abandoned the scholarship idea.

His fourth plan, devised by Flemming to provide a semblance of federal school construction money within the framework of the balanced budget, offers $100 million a year in loans to "needy" districts.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE, in all these programs, that the President comprehends at all the harsh reality that schools are crowded, that millions of new children will soon pour into them, that school districts are overburdened with debt and restricted by tax limitations, that the graduated federal income tax is an equitable system for financing national needs, that substantial new revenue sources are needed to sustain decent salary levels and keep good teachers in the education field.

Washington Reports:

Airport Construction Aid Imperative in Jet Age

INCREASING USE OF jet planes makes congressional decision in this session imperative on federal aid for airport construction. Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 270 radio stations.

Monroney's bill passed the Senate 63 to 22, and comes before the House soon for action.

"A minimum of about 10,000-foot runways is required with considerable area of clear zone after the plane leaves the runway because the big jets climb out very slowly," Monroney asserted. "This puts a tremendous burden on the municipalities that the federal government should share."

Sen Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) said on the same program that most aid will be required for hub airports. There are, he said, about 20 or 25 of these.

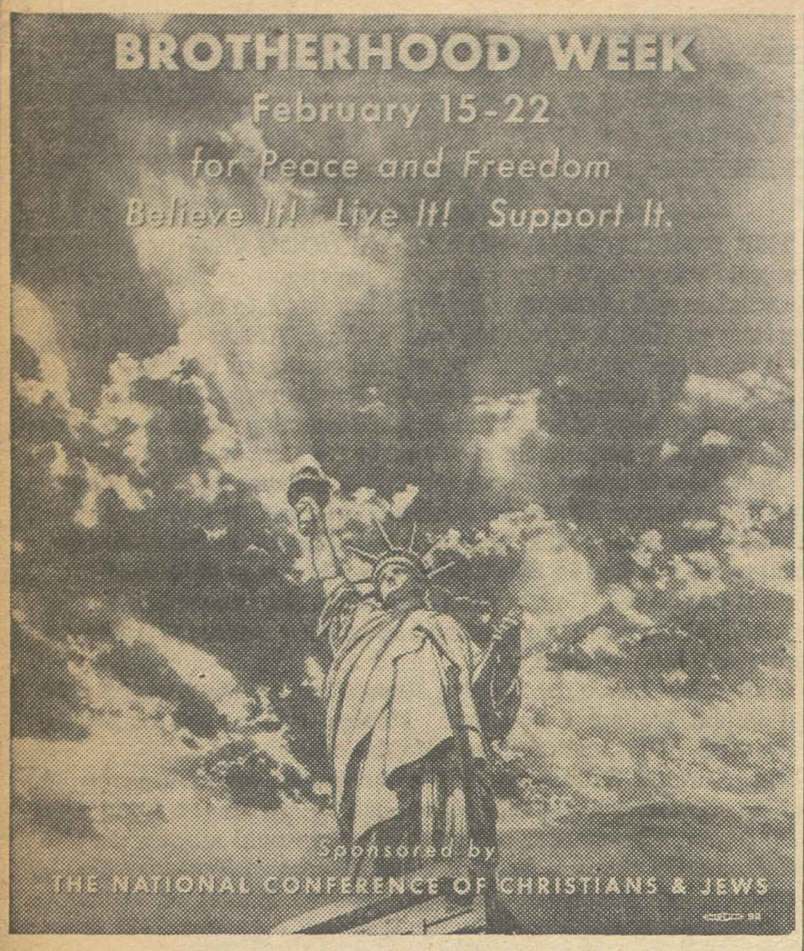
"The cost is tremendous," he remarked. "It costs $1,000 a foot to extend one of the major runways, and most have to add 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Land acquisition also is costly since most of the airports are in suburban areas where land costs are high, where there are now residences and shopping centers that add to the cost."

MONRONEY SAID "we must decide before we go out of session this year whether the federal government is going to continue its responsibilities in aid for airports as we have continued our aid for highways.

"We also have to decide whether terminals are an essential part of a federally-aided airport," he said. "I feel that you can't build an airport unless you have terminal facilities.

"We tried to limit federal matching to the parts of the terminal essential to the health and safety of the traveling public and cut out federal aid for bars, cocktail lounges, motels, shopping centers, banquet rooms and the like."

FEDERAL AID for municipalities in building airports is necessary in the jet age, Democratic Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) in center, and Republican Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) at left, agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.



How to Buy:

Union Experts Warn About Shoddy Goods

By Sidney Margolius

TWO UNIONS IN THE TEXTILE and shoe industries currently are sounding alarms against shoddy goods. Depressed conditions in the textile industry have resulted in deterioration of textile dyeing and finishing, reports William Gordon, director of the Textile Workers Union Dyers Div. Even otherwise good materials can be subjected to poor dyeing and printing, and the public can't tell the difference, Gordon recently told a Senate committee. The inferior finishes generally show up only after a garment has been laundered or cleaned.

For example, a number of clothing tragedies have resulted from poor finishing of the new wash-and-wear garments. Some women have had the experience of washing a brand-new blouse, then pressing it and finding it actually developed holes when it was ironed. This is caused by the resin finishes sometimes added to cotton materials to resist wrinkling. Resin finishes absorb chlorine.

Sometimes this merely yellows the fabric. But when the materials are pressed, acid is released and the fabric itself may be destroyed, the American Institute of Laundering advises. Some manufacturers have perfected their resin finishes for wash-and-wear and drip-dry garments. But many take short-cuts and use cheaper finishes.

Besides poor dyes and finishes, another problem you undoubtedly have encountered is progressive shrinking. A shirt or cotton dress may shrink a little more each time it is laundered. Laundry experts warn that just the word "preshunk" on a garment label is not always enough. The word "Sanforized" is better assurance. A "Sanforized" fabric will not shrink more than 1 percent.

The reason firms don't preshrink goods properly is that in preshrinking, they may lose as much as 10 percent of their yardage. So sometimes they stretch the fabric back again to its original dimensions, and add a fine powder called "sizing" which helps the fabric hold its shape. But when the sizing washes out in laundering, or even in a rain, the garment gradually shrinks.

A GROWING NUMBER OF SHOE manufacturers also have "downgraded" quality, the Boot & Shoe Workers disclose. These manufacturers are giving the public "prettied-up shoddy shoes." The Shoe Workers charge that "in some types of foot wear, consumers are getting less for their money than they expect and deserve."

The cheapening of shoes has resulted from the use of inferior materials, lower-grade construction and poorer fit, the shoe union says. The deterioration is especially severe in women's and children's shoes.

In textiles, the public could be protected from inferior dyeing and finishing if finishing plants and textile converters adopted the voluntary standards of the American Standards Association. But since only a few do observe these voluntary standards and label their products accordingly, the textile union urges federal regulation of quality.

WHEN YOU SEE "DO NOT BLEACH" or "do not use chlorine bleach, on a so-called wash-and-wear or drip-dry garment, be warned that the finish has limitations, the Laundry Institute says. It may be safer not to buy any white garment that bears this warning. Whites inevitably must be bleached.

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Morgan Says:

Housing Needs Can't Be Judged By Using Bookkeeper's Values

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IN MOST AMERICAN HOMES, I suspect, the most recognizable crisis involves the rent money or the plumber's telephone number. How in the world can we intelligently judge what the country needs to cope with its housing crisis?

Congressional Democratic leaders impatiently contend Administration proposals make only the skimpiest pass at dealing with Shantytown, USA.

Morgan

President Eisenhower complains the Sparkman bill represents reckless spending which would unbalance his delicately poised budget the first crack out of the legislative box. What and whom is the taxpayer to believe?

There are, of course, some general guidelines that are of some help. There is for instance, a housing emergency. Not only do our towns and cities continue to have slums which breed disease, delinquency and, sometimes I suspect, despair; we are not planning properly to house the population that will be bursting upon us tomorrow with the nation's explosive growth.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCEPT is that this is basically a local community problem. In many respects this is so. But the fact is that many elements of the real estate lobby, including the money lenders, have been so busy fighting any federal assistance as creeping if not galloping socialism that they have not helped the municipalities do the job properly themselves. Experience has proved that it often takes legislative pressure to bring mortgage rates down and make loans liberal enough so that the people who need the housing most can afford to finance their homes.

There is, admittedly, the danger of shoddiness, profiteering and bad planning and the danger is enhanced as politics and bureaucracy become more involved in the picture. But these can be minimized with vigilance. There is the question, too, it seems to me, of what our values are. Superficially, the bill of Alabama's Sen. Sparkman is about $1.25 billion more expensive than the Administration bill. The President calls this margin "unnecessary expenditure." But are you going to evaluate the outlay in terms of a bookkeeping exercise or an investment in progress? If the country needs houses, tents won't do. Do the economists argue that a balanced budget is more important to the soundness, fiscal and otherwise, of the country's future than a family whose margin of decency and health and productivity are bolstered by an adequate place to live?

THE SPARKMAN BILL, it turns out, with all the Administration alarms against it, is much more modest than a similar measure which all but passed Congress last year. In fact there is some speculation that a markedly more liberal measure, shepherded by Alabama's Rep. Rains, has a good chance in the House, where the Sparkman bill died last year. The difference may lie in a reported commitment of Speaker Rayburn that he would not let a reactionary Rules Committee kill it.

Whereas the Administration bill would let the whole public housing program expire next June, Sparkman's would provide for 80,000 public housing units through 1963. The big difference falls in the so-called college housing program, where Sparkman wants to spend six times the President's proposed $200 million.

One distressing point in all this legislation is its failure to strike at discrimination against minorities. The federal Civil Rights Commission has just aired shocking evidence of racial bias in New York City housing and Father Thomas Hesburg, president of Notre Dame, who presided at the hearings, says the problem is a national one.

WHEN THIS REPORTER asked the President if he thought a proviso to withhold government funds from housing projects that permit discrimination was of the same order of importance as holding down "unnecessary spending" on housing, he sidestepped the question.

It is argued that such a proviso would kill any housing bill by southern opposition. That doesn't make it any less worth fighting for as right and it may not have to be left long as a mere moral issue. A nationally prominent builder, James H. Scheuer, president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, testified in New York that experience proved to him that "discrimination is bad business. Slums," he added, "are costly luxuries."

From Soup to Nonsense:

How to Make a Shiner Pay Off

By Jane Goodsell

MOLLY WORE A NAVY blue coat with brass buttons and a new red hat with streamers and new red shoes. She looked very nice. Except for one thing.

She had a black eye. It wasn't a half-hearted smudge of a black eye, either. It was a great, big, beautiful shiner. It gave her face the rakish look of an infant desperado or a cherubic pirate.

She had acquired the shiner through the simple process of bumping into a bureau, but the eye couldn't have looked more authentic if she had spent a couple of rounds in the ring with Archie Moore.

She excited a good deal of comment as we walked down the ... and Molly, who normally enjoys attention as ... as any 3-year-old, was embarrassed.

When we went into the fish market, the man behind the counter looked down at her and grinned.

"Tell me," he said, "the other fellow—how does he look?"

"What did he mean, Mommy?" she asked, when we were outside again. "What other fellow?"

"Oh, he thought maybe you hurt your eye in a fight," I said.

"He did?" said Molly, looking pleased with the idea.

We went to the beauty shop and she waited while I had my hair cut. When we departed she opened up her fist to show me a nickel.

"Where did you get that?" I asked.

"Oh, the man gave it to me. He said I should get a beefsteak, but I'm going to get bubblegum instead."

A FEW MINUTES LATER she asked, "Mommy, is my black eye cute?"

"Not especially," I said. "But don't worry. It'll be all well soon."

The girl at the bakery gave her a cookie and said, "My goodness, did your mommy hit you?"

Molly giggled. She was no longer embarrassed, and she was beginning to realize that the shiner had its advantages.

When we went into the grocery store she waited, with an expectant look on her face, for the reaction to come.

I placed a bunch of carrots and a pound of coffee on the counter, and the grocer looked down at Molly.

"Well, well, well!" he said. "What happened to you?"

Molly gave him a charming smile and fingered the candy bars.

"Oh," she said nonchalantly, "my mommy hit me."

Protections Killed in Revamp:

Rail Unions Hit ICC On Job-Saving Plan

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Railway Labor Executives Association has asked the Federal District Court to void the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in cutting from a pending railroad reorganization plan an agreement which would protect the jobs of employes.

Involved is the proposal under which the St. Joe Paper Co. and the Alfred L. duPont Testamentary Trust would take over control of the Florida East Coast Railroad and reorganize its operations.

In hearings on the reorganization plan before an ICC examiner, the St. Joe group acknowledged its modernization program could mean the loss of more than 500 jobs, but made a "binding commitment" to defer full economies until the employes who faced discharge were "absorbed by normal turnover or by the expansion in business which we anticipate."

The RLEA, representing the 23 railroad unions, advised the examiner that organized labor would not object to the reorganization plan if the job commitment were included in the ICC order as the company had agreed. Later all parties to the plan, including the RLEA, signed a stipulation agreeing to accept the over-all plan with minor changes the examiner made which did not affect the protection given employes.

However, the ICC eliminated the protective clause and approved the remainder of the plan, an action which RLEA attorneys told the court at hearings here was "unfair and inequitable, contrary to the public interest, and contrary to law." The court must approve before the ICC decision becomes final.

"This is the most glaring example of arbitrary and unsupported administrative action ever encountered by this association," the RLEA said in a brief.

It declared the ICC rejected the job safeguards "without a single reference" to the record and on the basis of "general conclusions which inaccurately portrayed the agreement and were contrary to the testimony."

The brief noted the ICC assumed the protection plan would prove "burdensome" and "intolerable," a stand it pointed out was in "direct conflict" with St. Joe testimony that the preservation of jobs would not interfere with an efficient and economical operation.

"The association is unable to understand how the interest of persons or companies who may have purchased their interest in the debtor at a fraction of the original investment is entitled to a greater consideration than that of employes who have devoted their lives to the enterprise," the RLEA brief said.

"The commission gave all of the other parties everything they bargained for and singled out the employes alone as not entitled to the benefits of the agreement."

A REPORT to the executive council of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. is discussed at the council's recent meeting in Miami Beach. Seated, left to right, are Machinists Vice Pres. J. C. McGlon, who substituted for IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, and Metal Trades Council Pres. James A. Brownlow. Standing are IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and Molders Pres. Chester A. Sample.

McClellan Committee Begins Juke Box Probe

A former sales manager for one of the nation's biggest juke box makers told the McClellan special Senate committee that his company had to use underworld connections in order to sell its machines.

The testimony came from Milton Hammergren, former vice president of the Wurlitzer Co., who succeeded Homer Capehart, now a Republican senator from Indiana, as the company's sales manager in 1939.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman, launched the committee's long-heralded probe into the multi-billion-dollar coin-machine industry with a statement in which he charged that the "lucrative" field provided an "attractive" target for gangland figures.

Racketeers, he said, obtained a "stranglehold on the industry" through "collusion between employers" and "associations" with some labor unions "created for the sole purpose of acting as an enforcement arm" for hoodlums.

These unions, McClellan said, have "no relation to legitimate labor objectives," adding that many segments of the trade union movement, including the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, have "taken action against this kind of local unions and their operations."

Testifying to industry links with the underworld, Hammergren said violence, including murder, was a pattern in the music box industry.

"We didn't like it but we still had to sell juke boxes," he said.

Hammergren said that Wurlitzer never would have knowingly condoned gangland killings in the promotion of its machines. But, he added, that was "one of the liabilities of the business."

Capehart, newest Republican member on McClellan's bipartisan committee, was not present as Hammergren testified. From Gary, Ind., where he was making a series of Lincoln Day speeches, he issued a statement accusing Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy of "dirty pool" in injecting Capehart's name into the hearings.

"I haven't been with Wurlitzer for 20 years," said Capehart.

Wurlitzer Vice Pres. Roy F. Waltemade denied Hammergren's testimony concerning tie-ins with hoodlums. Justice Dept. representatives looked over the company's records twice in the past two years, Waltemade said, and "determined there was no connection whatever with underworld characters."

Before the committee turned to the coin machine industry and its alleged links with the Mafia, international crime syndicate, it heard Philip Weiss of Shaker Heights, O., take the Fifth Amendment concerning his associations and friendship with various named and unnamed union officials.

Federal Local Joins Furniture Workers

Kenosha, Wis.—In a special referendum, members of Federal Labor Union No. 18,456—chartered in 1933 and the oldest federal labor union in Wisconsin—voted to affiliate with the Furniture Workers.

The new UFW local has more than 1,000 members employed at the Simmons Co. bedding plant here. Its affiliation was hailed by UFW Pres. Morris Pizer as solidifying its unity with members of Local 262 in San Francisco, who are employed by the same firm, and because it "provides additional impetus to organization of bedding workers."

Jury Finds Stuart Guilty In Thefts

Chicago—George Stuart, former vice president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers, was convicted of embezzlement of union funds in the criminal court of Cook County.

In a verdict returned before Judge Joseph A. Pope after almost five hours deliberation, the jury found Stuart had embezzled $27,277 from the union, although the indictment only charged him with taking $21,000. Judge Pope will hear a motion for a new trial Mar. 9. If the motion is denied, Stuart could be sentenced to one to 10 years in the state penitentiary.

Stuart originally was indicted with James G. Cross, president of the expelled union, and Anthony J. Conforti, president of Chicago local. Charges against Cross later were dropped by the state. Conforti is awaiting trial.

The union was expelled from the AFL-CIO after its executive board ignored an order to make internal reforms. The charges grew out of hearings of the McClellan special Senate committee.

The prosecution charged in Stuart's trial that he used the union's funds to buy automobiles, furniture and clothing for himself. Stuart testified in his defense that the money had been paid back.

His conviction followed a series of maneuvers in attempts to escape trial. Indicted in 1957, he successfully obtained a separate trial from his two original co-defendants, and later tried to plead guilty in exchange for a probation recommendation.

Essentially, the evidence was that expenses on the local union's books as "organization expense" actually was used to buy Cadillacs and other conveniences for Stuart.

After expelling Stuart's union, the AFL-CIO chartered the new American Bakery & Confectionery workers, headed by Daniel E. Conway, which is reorganizing bakery workers throughout the country.

AFL-CIO Gave $231,000 To Intl. Solidarity Fund

The AFL-CIO contributed a total of $231,985 to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Intl. Solidarity Fund during 1958, the ICFTU disclosed.

Of the total sum, $210,000 went into the ISF general fund, from which grants are made to help finance the activities of unions in need or to workers suffering in disasters, and $21,985 was earmarked for the ICFTU African Labor College at Kampala, Uganda.

'Call Girl' Broadcast Attack Recoils on NAM

The National Association of Manufacturers has beaten a retreat after charging that a CBS radio documentary reporting extensive use of "call girls" by big business was a "hoax" designed to "smear" industry and divert public attention from "labor racketeering."

The big business organization made its original charge in an editorial in its official publication, the NAM News, in which it launched a personal assault on newscaster Edward R. Murrow, who narrated the documentary show.

Edward I. Maher, NAM vice president in charge of public relations and author of the editorial, pulled in his horns after Arthur Hull Hayes, CBS president, fired off a letter staunchly defending the program.

"The report," Hayes said in a letter which the NAM published, "was not a hoax. Nor was it unsupported accusation. It grew out of most painstaking and carefully documented research by the staff of CBS news, backed by the reports of more than 150 stations affiliated with the CBS radio network.

"The purpose of the broadcast report was to 'smear' nobody, but to reveal the callousness among many groups of American people toward an age-old evil involving the exploitation of human beings."

Maher, in a published reply to CBS, backed away by noting "that we did not charge that the broadcast was a hoax but only stated that a New York newspaper had raised that question."

In his original editorial, Maher had assailed Murrow with these words:

"Mr. Edward R. Murrow, the social philosopher of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has proved himself to be a past master of innuendo, smear, snide implication and unsupported accusation—tactics which he alleged were used by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, a man whom he pilloried unmercifully and unfairly."

Hayes took vigorous exception to those charges, declaring:

"The motives you attribute to Mr. Murrow are entirely false. He did not himself engage in, or supervise, the months-long research on which the broadcast was based. The CBS news organization did that research. Mr. Murrow did adopt the findings for the radio report. In light of the authenticated data produced by the research, it should be emphasized that the treatment was restrained and in no way distorted or slanted."

Maher avoided direct reference to Murrow, remarking only that "we are only too glad to have the matter straightened out and to clear up such misunderstanding as may have occurred."

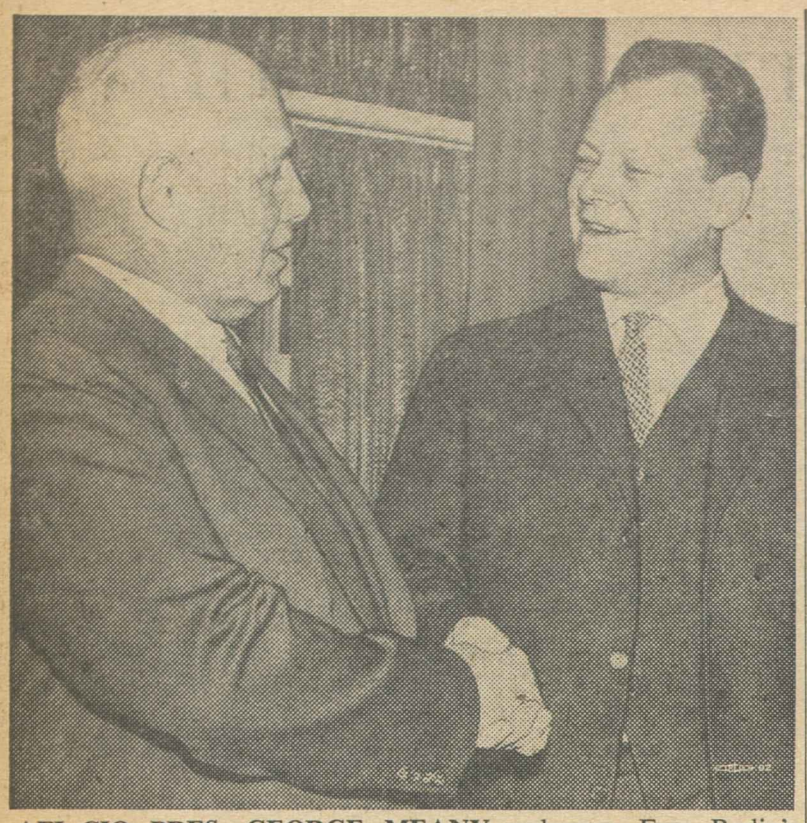
Whitehouse Asks Study Of Industry's Sales 'Aids'

Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., urged the McClellan special Senate committee to probe charges that big business was using tax-deducted "call girls" in sales-producing efforts.

A similar request was made earlier by Al J. Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. The charges were aired in a program entitled "The Business of Sex," broadcast over CBS radio Jan. 19 and repeated Feb. 6. The narrator was newscaster Edward R. Murrow.

Whitehouse reminded chairman John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) that two years ago the committee's hearings involved allegations tying call girls to isolated labor officials but failed to look into court records indicating that one of the sales subsidiaries of General Electric Co. "used call girls to procure business."

"Your committee," he told McClellan, "will do much to raise the ethical standards of the nation if it will take a thorough look into the situation. If business can be made to understand that its affairs, like those of labor, are subject to public scrutiny, it will be less likely to resort to questionable practices."



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY welcomes Free Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt during his visit to Washington. Mayor and Mrs. Brandt were guests of Pres. and Mrs. Meany at an AFL-CIO dinner attended by federation officers and the German ambassador.

Meanys Fete West Berlin's Mayor Brandt

Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin was honored by the AFL-CIO during his recent Washington visit at a dinner hosted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Mrs. Meany.

Guests at the dinner, besides the mayor and his wife, were vice presidents of the AFL-CIO who could be in Washington; German Ambassador Wilhelm Crewe and his wife; and other officials of the Embassy.

In informal, off-the-record speeches, Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther paid glowing tribute to the courage of the West Berlin people who live inside a ring of Communist troops.

Meany said the dinner not only paid tribute to Mayor Brandt, a courageous foe of communism, but to the West Berliners who daily demonstrate their contempt of communism. Despite Soviet threats in November, West Berlin turned out 93 percent of its registered vote in the December elections and only 1.9 percent of the votes were cast for Communist candidates.

The mayor, paying tribute to the fraternal ties between the German and American trade unions, told the AFL-CIO audience West Berlin was determined to remain free, despite Russian and East German threats.

"We West Berliners will never give up," Brandt said.

ORIT Expresses Hope For Cuban Democracy

Mexico City—The executive committee of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) at a meeting here congratulated the people of Cuba on the overthrow of the Batista regime and expressed the "fervent hope" that the country will reorganize itself "along genuinely democratic lines which will make it impossible for any totalitarian group or person to seize power, destroy human freedoms and set up another dictatorship."

The meeting, at which the AFL-CIO was represented by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and his alternate, Inter-American Rep. Sarafino Romualdi, made a detailed study of the Cuban situation. It was aided by a report from an ORIT mission, sent there last month, consisting of Luis Alberto Monge, former ORIT general secretary, and Fernando Melgosa, of the ORIT secretariat.

The executive committee pointed out to members of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, an ORIT affiliate, that "unless they maintain their trade union organizational strength intact, and insure their effective trade union functioning, they stand to lose many of the achievements won after hard, bitter struggles over a long period of years."

It declared no country can call itself democratic unless its trade unions are fully free, with the right to hold their own elections at every level. It called on the government set up by the victorious rebel movement led by Fidel Castro to observe its international agreements, particularly Intl. Labor Organization conventions on trade union rights.

In another statement reiterating ORIT's belief in free institutions, the executive committee again rejected "every form of dictatorship and every denial of human rights.

"In order to succeed in our task," the statement continued, "there must be a place in our free trade unions for all wage and salary earners, irrespective of origin, color, sex or creed. We consider that unions sponsored by political parties do not meet this condition."

Labor Trains Guns on N.Y. Tax Program

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO is mobilizing its more than 3,000 local unions and central bodies in a bitter-end fight against Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's proposals to boost state income taxes.

In action bulletins the statewide labor organization called the Republican governor's bill "vicious," and said it "will hit every worker hard, while letting those in the upper tax brackets off with mild increases."

The bulletin listed sharp cuts in income tax exemptions Rockefeller has urged and pointed out they mean "chopping a new big hunk out of your take-home pay.

"Don't be misled by the gimmicks in the bill," it continued, referring to the so-called "forgiveness" of 1958 state income taxes and the additional higher tax brackets in the Rockefeller bill. Higher tax bills, it asserted, will wipe out any gains from "forgiveness" for 1958 and a proposed $10 deduction from the 1959 bill.

Local unions, central bodies and individual union members were urged to ask their assemblymen and senators to vote against "this raid on your pocketbook."

ICFTU Urges Jap Labor Unity

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has again urged free Japanese unions to "the speediest democratic unification" and renewed its pledge to help them wherever possible.

United action in 1958, the ICFTU pointed out, led to Japanese endorsement of the Intl. Labor Organization convention on freedom of association and brought about the withdrawal from Parliament of an anti-democratic Police Duties Execution bill.

"As a result of these immediate gains," ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer and Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said, "the labor movement of Japan can now build on the practical experience of united action and face the future with confidence and with prospects of success in organizing the 8 million unorganized workers in Japan."

'Massive Resistance' Dies:

Unions in Virginia Back Free Schools

By Gervase N. Love

Organized labor in Virginia, where die-hard segregationists suffered a major defeat when Negro children were admitted to previously white schools, will fight any effort in the General Assembly to abolish the free public school system.

Citing resolutions unanimously adopted at the 1958 convention of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow expressed confidence that a majority of workers in the state will support a campaign to retain the free schools in the commonwealth's constitution despite changes in the situation since the convention.

The changes included the collapse of Virginia's "massive resistance" to desegregation through the admission under federal court orders of Negro children to hitherto white schools in Alexandria, Arlington and Norfolk. The transition from segregation to desegregation in all three communities was peaceful.

Meantime, the General Assembly, at a special session, repealed the state's compulsory school attendance law; set up a system of grants for children whose parents want them in private segregated schools; and provided jail sentences and fines for persons convicted of threats to bomb schools, churches, airplanes or public buildings.

Possible repeal of the constitutional free public school system is one of the items on the agenda of a 40-man legislative committee which is expected to make recommendations to the special session when it is reconvened, probably late in March.

"Regardless of the change in circumstances," Snow said, "we will oppose any effort to amend the constitution, and we expect to have the support of the big majority of the membership."

Snow also said widespread concern is being expressed over the effect of the compulsory school attendance repealer.

"It's quite possible the first result will be an increase in juvenile delinquency," he said. "Then there will be agitation to weaken the child labor laws and let down a lot of bars that would have a bad effect on the wage structures organized labor has built up for workers over so many years."

The Federal Civil Rights Commission tackled the issue of racial discrimination in housing when it opened hearings in New York City.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the AFL-CIO New York City Central Labor Council told the commission that the problem of discrimination in housing will not be solved until the housing problem itself is solved.

Congress meantime received two new civil rights proposals to stack up against the earlier bill introduced in the Senate by Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.).

First came a bipartisan bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 16 other liberal senators and intended, as Douglas said in introducing it, "to provide for every American a greater assurance of the equal protection of the laws."

The measure specifically approves Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in public schools, transportation and recreation; provides funds to help finance school systems which lose state aid because of local laws; authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to prepare school desegregation plans for communities which fail to integrate; and empowers the Attorney General to take legal action on behalf of persons claiming they are deprived of civil rights.

The second proposal came in Pres. Eisenhower's Civil Rights Message and included seven specific suggestions for legislation.

He would make it a federal offense to use force or threats to block court orders in school desegregation cases; give additional authority to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate attacks on schools or churches; give the Attorney General power to inspect voting records in federal elections; set up a temporary program of financial and technical aid to help states and communities adjust to desegregated schools; establish a temporary program of education for children of the armed services in areas where public schools are closed because of desegregation orders; establish a statutory commission on equal job opportunity under government contracts; and extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for an additional two years.

In Montgomery, Ala., Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers filed suit under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 for a permanent injunction to prohibit alleged discrimination against Negro voters by Macon County, Ala., registration officials.

Lincoln Honorary Union Member

When a delegation of workers visited Pres. Abraham Lincoln on Mar. 21, 1864, during the Civil War, to make him an honorary member, he told them:

"The honorary membership in your association, as generously tendered, is gratefully accepted. You comprehend, as your address shows, that the existing rebellion means more and tends to more than the perpetuation of African slavery—that it is, in fact, a war upon the rights of all working people. None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudice, working division and hostility among themselves."

'Profound and Universal Meaning' Of Lincoln Ideals Hailed by Meany

The ideals for which Abraham Lincoln fought and died never before have had "such profound and universal meaning as they have today—especially for the working people of every country and continent, color and creed," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared on the 150th anniversary of the Great Emancipator's birth.

"To Lincoln, the unity of the nation meant far more than its preservation as a geographical entity," he said in a message released around the world by the U.S. Information Agency.

"First and foremost, it meant the preservation and promotion of a way of life. To maintain and enhance such unity, our nation had to pay a very heavy price in human life and material treasure. But without Lincoln's matchless leadership, American national unity in freedom could never have triumphed in the terrible fratricidal struggle."

The fight against race prejudice and discrimination still continues, Meany said. He described segregated schools and "other ugly offspring of race prejudice" as a "stain" on the nation's freedom.

"American labor," he declared, "is pledged to ever greater effort to speed the progress which our country has been making in eliminating this shameful evil."

Meany warned that Russia, "which boasts of dictatorship as its cornerstone," is "fanatically dedicated" to remake all nations on the pattern of its own slave system.

"Despite this grave threat to human freedom and peace," he said, "we of American labor are confident that the ideals of Lincoln will triumph.

"The struggle for freedom is universal and indivisible. Its victory will be universal. In our country this struggle, under the inspiring leadership of Lincoln, nearly 100 years ago, won the support of working people and all other liberty-living people in many lands."

He recalled that a Hungarian legion and volunteers from Germany, Italy and other countries "fought on the side of Lincoln."

"Their contributions to the freedom of the American people confirmed the great truth that devotion to freedom knows no boundaries," he added.

"Today, as during the great European struggles for freedom in 1848, Russia is again the fortress of reaction and the mortal enemy of democracy. And today, as it was more than 100 years ago, America is again the strongest hope and defender of the democratic way."

Aid Pledged to Migratory Farmhands

Conference Spotlights 'Forgotten Workers'

By Milton Plumb

The case for America's "forgotten people," the exploited migratory farm workers who toil in the world's most productive agriculture, was laid before a special two-day "hearing" conference in Washington held by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, composed of some of the nation's top leaders in labor, politics, religion, education and public welfare.

Testimony almost universally brought forth pledges of help and calls to action. Among the highlights were:

• For the first time in history, a member of the President's Cabinet went on record in a public address in advocacy of extension of federal minimum wage protection to agricultural workers.

• AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler disclosed that after months of study organized labor "has formulated a program for an organizational campaign among workers employed on the large corporate farms" that will be submitted to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Puerto Rico meeting.

• The chairman of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee urged a "two-pronged attack on the underlying reasons for the exploitation that is carried on under our foreign labor programs."

Some 350 leaders of public interest organizations, including scores of labor union representatives, participated in the two-day meeting called to spotlight the abuses and hardships suffered by a major portion of the approximately 2 million men, women and children employed in farm labor occupations.

Farm employers and employer representatives acknowledge that conditions for farm workers are far below accepted American labor standards and that federal legislation is needed to remedy them.

Most outspoken employer advocate was John M. Seabrook, operator of a 4,000-acre farm in New Jersey using only union labor, who called for an appeal to the farmers' "enlightened self-interest" in seeking support for a federal minimum wage law for agricultural labor.

'National Tragedy'

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called the plight of farm workers "a 100-year-old national tragedy" which finds hundreds of thousands of American migrants "roving the face of our land, abused, exploited, treated with less consideration than is given to horses, cows, pigs."

He predicted that the American labor movement "has finished with procrastination" and "is going to put this issue of farm labor and sharecropping very high on its priority list of things to be done."

"I am confident," Carey said, "that the labor movement will determine once and for all to throw its full strength and all possible resources behind a campaign to wipe out peasantry in America."

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, addressing a conference dinner, declared that "the migrant farm worker will never take his place as a fully useful citizen, and never be able to successfully resist exploitation, until, first, federal legislation guarantees him a decent minimum wage upon which he can build a decent and independent life; second, unless he has fairly continuous employment; third, until he receives the equal protection of all federal and state laws."

Mitchell said that he has ordered a "complete appraisal of the entire wage and hour question in agriculture" and promised that this study would be completed before the end of the second session of Congress next year.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), speaking on the same program, blasted the Eisenhower Administration for "postponement and delay" in dealing with the migrant labor problem. He criticized the report of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor on grounds that it largely "simply makes recommendations to the state authorities."

Exploitation Hit

Schnitzler called the treatment of farm workers "the most shocking story of our time," adding that "the exploitation of human labor on many of the corporate farms of our country today is as horrifying and degrading as the sweatshop conditions that prevailed in most American factories at the turn of the century."

He warned that labor's organizing efforts will be "an extremely tough job, but not an impossible one."

"We are not dealing here with employers who are reasonable and want to do the decent thing for their employes," he said. "We are up against the DiGiorgios, the Byrds and other agricultural tycoons, who include some of the most extreme union-haters and enemies of progress in America."

Schnitzler called for "strong" federal legislation which would (1) establish strict controls over the importation of foreign farm labor and (2) provide economic and social safeguards for American farm workers, whether permanent employes or migrants. Those safeguards, he said, would include "the right to join unions of their own choice."

Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, speaking for the joint U.S.-Mexican labor group, pointed out that due largely to organized labor's efforts, progress has been made in improving the program which brings some 500,000 Mexican farm workers a year across our border. But, he stressed, "there are still too many abuses and the protections are still inadequate."

Urges Investigation

Noakes urged that the Joint Economic Committee of Congress be asked to undertake an intensive investigation of all foreign contract labor programs. He said that this committee would be more appropriate to conduct the study than the Secretary of Labor because "any investigation of the program must inevitably be concerned with the administration by the Labor Dept."

Such a study should, he urged, determine what effect foreign labor has "upon domestic workers, both in regard to their displacement from jobs and in lowering their wages and working conditions."

"A sound and prosperous agriculture is, of course, essential if farm employers are to be able to meet the wage and other work standards that farm workers must have if they are not to be excluded from the American way of life," Noakes said.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and former Sen. Frank P. Graham (D-N.C.), who jointly head the sponsoring committee, presided over the hearings.

PROGRAM FOR ORGANIZING workers on large corporate farms will be discussed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a National Farm Labor Committee meeting in Washington, D. C. Among those at the head table are former Sen. Frank Graham (D-N. C.), third from left; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters (fourth from left); and Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (to right of podium.)

NLRB Cites Rise In 'Unfair' Charges

The number of unfair labor practice charges against employers reached an all-time high when 2,219 cases were filed in the last three months of 1958, the National Labor Relations Board has reported.

It was the fifth successive quarter in which the number of cases against employers had reached record-breaking proportions.

The figures for October-December 1958 were 61 percent higher than for the comparable period of 1957.

Strike Fund Down, UAW Boosts Dues

Detroit—The Auto Workers executive board has voted to increase dues by $1 a month effective in March in order to push the union's strike fund reserve back to the constitutional minimum.

In a letter to local financial secretaries in which he announced the board's action, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the UAW had strike fund expenditures in 1958 of $22.1 million—highest in the union's history. Another $3.3 million was spent for strike aid in January of this year, he said.

Mazey pointed out that the UAW constitution requires a dues increase whenever the strike fund dips below $20 million. As of Jan. 31, he said, the fund was down to $16.6 million. He added that the constitution also stipulates the dues increase will be automatically suspended when the reserve reaches $25 million.

The UAW official advised locals on the proper procedure for notifying management of the $1-per-month increase in those instances where the collective bargaining agreement provides for checkoff of dues.

ICFTU Arm Opens New Bangkok Office

Bangkok, Thailand—The Asian Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has opened a sub-office in Bangkok headed by V. M. N. Menon, who has been general secretary of the All-Malaya Estate Staff Union.

Textile Workers Union Seeks 10 Percent Hike

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America will seek a 10 percent wage and benefits package in coming negotiations with 300 northern textile firms.

The union's collective bargaining goal was set here by 400 delegates representing 75,000 workers in the New England and mid-Atlantic states. A similar conference, to plan bargaining strategy for 70,000 organized southern textile workers, was scheduled for Feb. 15 at Charlotte, N. C.

As the delegates met, their union had already won a major victory by breaking a three-year wage freeze in the textile industry.

After an intensive two-month organizing drive by the TWUA in the southern mills, one big non-union firm—Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, N. C.—suddenly granted its 20,000 workers a 10-cent hourly increase and raised minimum wages 13 cents to $1.25 an hour.

One of North Carolina's leading newspapers, the Greensboro Daily News, declared in an editorial that it "seems likely" the decision of Cannon Mills to raise wages was motivated by a desire to "stay a jump ahead of the (union) organizers."

Within two weeks, a majority of the industry followed suit under pressure of TWUA leaflet squads at their plant gates.

Though elated at this victory, TWUA officers indicated they would step up contract proposals and organizing to keep the industry's wage pattern from being set by non-union firms.

The increase put into effect at the southern mills averages 7 percent. Since the last general wage increase, the union pointed out, "the cost of living has risen 8 percent and man-hour productivity has increased substantially."

Conference delegates adopted the recommendations of TWUA officers that all local unions and joint boards "take immediate steps to cancel or reopen their contracts."

TWUA agreements with 190 cotton-rayon manufacturers are subject to termination or reopening on Apr. 15. Agreements with another 100 firms in the woolen, worsted and felt industries can be reopened Apr. 15 and May 1.

The union's bargaining teams will be able to cite findings by a special Senate Commerce subcommittee, headed by Sen John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), which conducted a five-month field investigation of textile industry problems.

The Senate study showed textile wage rates during the past 10 years have fallen further and further behind other manufacturing industries. At the same time, output per man-hour was rising far more rapidly than in other industries.

Canadian Fur Union Sparks Fund Drive for Israeli School

Toronto, Ont.—Canadian members of the Fur Workers and their employers have undertaken jointly to raise $100,000 in the next two years to help finance a new vocational training school in Tiberias, Israel.

Its highlight will be a $50-a-plate testimonial dinner here for Max Federman, head of the union's Toronto local, scheduled for May 30.

Not even a general strike last June, when Federman led the Toronto local out to support the demands of union members in lower-paying Montreal and Winnipeg for wage increases, could affect the industry's unity on the Tiberias project. Joint meetings at which ways and means of raising the $100,000 were discussed were held harmoniously throughout the walkout.

Also joining in support of the training center, which will cost an estimated $400,000, are the Israeli government and that country's labor federation, Histadrut.

Arrangements for the dinner honoring Federman are in the hands of Reg. Dir. Harry Simon of the Canadian Labor Congress and Business Agent Al Hershkovitz of the Toronto Fur Workers. Honorary chairmen of the committee include top officers of the Meat Cutters, parent union of the Fur Workers—Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd, Vice Pres. Abe Feinglass and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman.

Ike Puts Budget First:

Administration School Plan Hit As 'Legislative Monstrosity'

The Democratic-controlled 86th Congress and the budget-conscious Republican Administration have clashed anew over the question of federal spending for vital social programs—this time in the area of urgently-needed aid to education.

The Administration proposed a school construction program involving primarily federal "advances," which would have to be repaid, to help "needy" school districts borrow money for building projects.

Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming described the GOP measure as a recognition of "a pressing need" for additional school facilities, declaring there is immediate need for 140,500 new classrooms.

The proposal, he said, would meet the problem "in a manner that is consistent with the fiscal policies" of Pres. Eisenhower.

Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), chairman of the Senate Education subcommittee, branded the White House proposal a "legislative monstrosity" which, he said, "should properly be called the Bankers' and Bureaucrats' Bonanza Act of 1959."

Murray, with Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), has introduced an $11.5 billion, four-year bill to provide federal funds for the dual job of building classrooms and raising teachers' salaries. His Education subcommittee has held initial hearings on the measure, and is scheduled to resume consideration of the bill about Feb. 24.

At his Feb. 10 press conference, Eisenhower was asked if the Administration's school aid legislation might lead to the conclusion that the President considered an unbalanced budget "more dangerous" than having "inadequately educated citizens."

Budget Comes First

In reply, the President declared that "the human values in America are not going to be promoted unless we are sane and sensible in our fiscal policies." He reiterated his theme that nothing could injure the nation more than "to allow budgetary process to get out of control."

"Now of course," Eisenhower continued, "we recognize the national need for better education, but also I am firmly committed to the idea that the primary and basic responsibility in these matters rests with the communities and with the states."

In the same press conference, the President decried suggestions that foreign aid funds might be slashed to offset heavier congressional appropriations for domestic programs.

"I could think of no policy that was more destructive of America's vast interests in the world than that one," he said.

. The school aid fight opened after the Senate twice rebuffed the White House in its campaign to whittle social programs in order to keep within its narrowly-balanced $77 billion budget.

After approving a housing bill $1 billion higher than the Administration had asked, the Senate also approved by a 63-22 vote a $465 million measure to help states and communities develop airports over the next four years.

Airport Funds

The bill that passed the Senate was $100 million less than proposed in the five-year measure introduced by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.). It was still almost twice as large as Eisenhower's modest $200 million measure, which would have provided for a gradual tapering off, from 50 to 25 percent, in the federal government's share of airport construction costs.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee wound up hearings on a measure similar to Monroney's original bill, and was expected to report it favorably. With Congress slowing its legislative pace in the next week because of the Lincoln-Washington's Birthday holidays, House floor action was not expected until the end of the month.

WITH HER DAUGHTER administering the oath of office, Thelma O'Dell is sworn in for her sixth term as president of Detroit Office Employes Local 10. Mrs. O'Dell's daughter, Eleanore Palyu (right), is the retiring secretary of the local. The new secretary, Lotus Demitrakes, is at left with Mrs. O'Dell's granddaughter, Sandra Palyu.

Clerks Double Budget To Organize Chains

The Retail Clerks have doubled their organizing budget and are prepared to spend $2 million this year in an expanded membership drive concentrated on leading chain and department stores.

Following a week-long session of the union's National Chain Store Conference, the RCIA executive board announced that it had authorized the expenditure of an additional $1 million above sums previously authorized to carry out the recommendations of the conference, which was attended by 100 leaders.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge said the goal of the campaign will be the enrollment of 100,000 new members during 1959.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany predicted success for the campaign in an address to the conference. He described the RCIA as one of the fastest growing unions in America. It has grown from 77,000 members in 1944, when Suffridge was elected president, to its present membership of 350,000.

The chain store conference recommended that coordinated campaigns be set up in the RCIA's seven geographical divisions, each under an organizational director and a staff of international organizers.

Speaking for the RCIA executive board, Suffridge declared:

"It must be kept in mind that in adding another $1 million to support the recommendation of the conference, we are only helping to fulfill a mission to which all our local unions, their officers and their resources are already dedicated; for us this is not an adventure but a moral obligation."

In view of its greater resources, the board indicated that the union is now ready to tackle the job of completing organization of major chains such as the May Co. department stores and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

2-14-59

$500,000 in Scholarship Helps Awarded Each Year by Labor

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates currently are investing more than half a million dollars each year in scholarship programs as an expression of labor's continuing interest in broadening educational opportunities in the U.S.

According to a recent survey made by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, the scholarships offered by the federation plus national and international unions, state and local central bodies, and local unions add up to more than $539,000 annually—and the list is growing every year.

In addition, Dir. John D. Connors pointed out that not all unions answered the department's questionnaire. He estimated that there must be dozens of additional labor-awarded scholarships, conservatively worth many thousands of dollars, about which his department is unaware.

The AFL-CIO, 16 state federations and 27 central labor bodies account for some $90,000 of the money spent each year to further the education of the nation's youth. The remainder—nearly $450,000 annually—comes from 26 internationals or their various locals.

Latest additions to the growing list of union-sponsored educational grants are the six $6,000 four-year merit scholarships announced last month by the AFL-CIO. The program—under which two scholarships will be granted in each of three geographical sections of the country—is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corp., an independent, non-profit organization.

According to Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, the AFL-CIO scholarships are being divided up so that one in each section of the country will go to students either of whose parents is a member of a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, while the other will be entirely unrestricted.

Also at the national level, a $100,000 grant was made to Ohio State University in 1955 on behalf of the William Green Memorial Fund. The proceeds from this grant pay for two undergraduate liberal arts scholarships, two graduate fellowships and additional grants to unionists attending labor institutes each year. The fund was established to perpetuate the memory of the late president of the former AFL.

Grants Vary Widely

Scholarship grants vary widely, depending on the unions' financial means. They range all the way from $50 annually by locals to help offset part of the cost of education, all the way up to fully-paid, $6,000 scholarships. They are awarded by the following internationals or their locals:

Airline Pilots; Retail Clerks; Clothing Workers through its Sidney Hillman Foundation; Communications Workers; Ladies Garment Workers; Seafarers; Maritime Union; Auto Workers; Building Service Employes; Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Carpenters; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Operating Engineers, Laborers; Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen; Machinists; Newspaper Guild; Papermakers & Paperworkers; Pulp-Sulphite; Rubber Workers; State, County & Municipal Employes; Steelworkers; Street Railway Employes; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes; and Teachers.

Organized labor's deep concern over the lack of adequate opportunities for the nation's youth to gain higher education has been stressed repeatedly by the AFL-CIO. Pres. George Meany devoted his 1958 Labor Day message to this problem.

Ontario Unions Ask Labor Board Probe

Toronto, Ont. — The Ontario Federation of Labor has asked Provincial Labor Minister Charles Daley to make a "thorough investigation" of the Ontario Labor Relations Board and why it moves so slowly.

"Long delays" by the board, about which "nearly every union in Ontario" has complained recently, have "had the effect of slowing organization work" and making it a "very time-consuming and costly job," the OFL executive board told Daley in asking for the probe.

Mayor of Jerusalem Thanks AFL-CIO for Aid

New York—Israel's darkest hours have always been brightened by the knowledge that the Middle Eastern republic could count on American labor for support, Gershon Agron, mayor of Jerusalem, said here at a dinner marking the installation of newly-elected officers of the American Trade Union Council, National Committee for Labor Israel.

The installation coincided with the launching of a campaign for $140,000 to aid an estimated minimum of 100,000 Jews reported under pressure from the Romanian government to leave the country and emigrate to Israel.

Agron, a former editor-in-chief of the Palestine Post, said he could think of no occasion on which Israel has been let down by organized workers in America.

"Whenever Israel has been involved in a conflict with another nation on issues of right or wrong, our country has been able to rely on the AFL-CIO," he noted.

He described the current situation in Romania as one involving "expulsion and expropriation." He pointed out that Israel will have the problem of transporting, assimilating and otherwise taking care of a group of new immigrants representing 5 percent of its present population.

Another speaker was Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO. Re-elected chairman of the council was Mischa Falikman, manager of Cutters Local 10, Ladies Garment Workers. Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress was elected honorary chairman.

Sailors' Health Found Better By SIU Clinics

New York—The first year's operation of the Seafarers Health Center indicates "considerable improvement in the health and working capacity" of men who work on ships under contract with the Atlantic and Gulf Dist. of the SIU, Pres. Paul Hall said in a recent report.

In 4,000 health examinations given workers and their families, he said, a wide variety of ailments was detected and steps taken to correct them before the working capacity of the men involved was affected.

The examinations were given in the pilot project here and in more recently opened health centers in New Orleans, Mobile and Baltimore. All are functions of the SIU Welfare Plan's medical department and are under the direction of Dr. Joseph Logue, a retired admiral who served in the Navy and Marines in both world wars and the Korean conflict.

"Our interest in this area," said Hall, "just like our interest in shipboard safety, stems from the realization that good wages and working conditions are not enough of themselves to assure economic security for our membership."

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Council Urges Jobless Aid, Kennedy-Ervin Labor Bill

Flays GOP Politicking On T-H Act

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on the Eisenhower Administration to "stop playing politics" with labor-management reform legislation and support the Kennedy-Ervin bill just approved by the Senate Labor subcommittee.

Pointing out that the main substance of the Kennedy-Ervin bill was "overwhelmingly adopted" by the Senate last year in the bipartisan Kennedy-Ives measure, the council lashed out at efforts to knock out of the bill "long overdue" Taft-Hartley Act amendments that are "urgently needed to relieve workers and unions of gross injustices."

The text of the Executive Council statement on the Kennedy-Ervin bill appears on Page 4.

Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the federation would not support the Kennedy-Ervin bill if the section referred to as Title 6, containing these proposed relief amendments, is removed.

In pursuit of the Administration's "political objective," the council declared, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell first advocated the Administration bill containing Taft-Hartley amendment proposals "mostly of an anti-union character," and now "seems to be aligning himself with those who oppose any Taft-Hartley revision in a reform bill."

Such opposition, it warned, will "play into the hands of those who want punitive anti-labor legislation or into the hands of those corrupt elements who want no legislation at all."

The council's declaration came

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of AFL-CIO meets in San Juan, P. R., for its mid-winter session. Council called on federation affiliates to step up their organization in Puerto Rico, urged raise in federal minimum wage for island's low-paid workers.

Calls Ike's Policies Stumbling Block

By Saul Miller

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has signaled a sharply stepped-up drive to solve two of the major problems facing the nation—continuing high unemployment and the need for labor-management reform legislation.

At the halfway point of its mid-winter meeting here, the council charged sharply that the Eisenhower Administration's policies were the major stumbling blocks to workable solutions of both problems.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared flatly that the Administration's policies may lead to "permanent unemployment" of from 5 million to 6 million people. He noted specifically that a visit of AFL-CIO leaders to the President last year did not produce results in terms of a change in economic policies.

Hits Ike's 'Politics' on Reform

On the reform-legislation front, the council unanimously called on the Administration to "stop playing politics" and support the Kennedy-Ervin bill backed by the federation.

The council statement accused the Administration of "seeking to make political capital by defeating the bill," and Meany added at a press conference that if the section of the measure containing non-controversial amendments liberalizing the Taft-Hartley Act is removed, the federation will not support the bill.

The council statement noted that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has aligned himself "with those who oppose any T-H revision in a reform bill."

Similar criticism of the Administration and a stepped-up effort to secure critically-needed legislation was contained in two council statements on federal aid to school construction and teachers' pay, and federal standards for unemployment compensation.

Backs School Aid

The council called on Congress for passage of the Murray-Metcalf measure on school aid and the Kennedy-Karsten bill on federal minimum standards for state jobless benefits. It issued an additional statement on the budget and taxation also sharply attacking the Administration's "blind insistence on budget-balancing at the expense of jobs and human needs." A balanced budget, it warned, could not alone solve the nation's problems.

The council declared that had the Kennedy-McCarthy bill of a year ago been enacted, "we would not now have the situation where

(Continued on Page 3)

By Kennedy, Morse, Roosevelt:

Major Wage-Hour Changes Proposed

By Gene Zack

Sweeping modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to include an additional 7.6 million workers under the law's protection has been proposed in bills filed in Congress.

The measure was introduced in the Senate by Democrats John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Wayne Morse (Ore.), and in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

The AFL-CIO has long urged an increase in the minimum wage coupled with coverage for roughly half of the 20 million still denied protection under the law. The Executive Council meeting in Puerto Rico, endorsed the bill's provisions and called for prompt congressional passage.

The Eisenhower Administration has not yet made known its current position in this area. In 1957, when liberal Democrats urged coverage of an additional 9.6 million workers, the Administration offered a substitute that would cover 2.5 million more workers by the minimum wage but exclude them from the overtime provisions.

Before month's end, as required by law, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell is scheduled to send Congress an analysis of the impact of the minimum wage on the national economy. Labor Dept. spokesmen have declined comment on reports that the analysis will show the nation can absorb a minimum wage of $1.20 as it did the present $1 minimum which went into effect on Mar. 1, 1956.

Covers Retail Workers

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would give protection to employes of retailers specifically exempted from the law's provision since 1949. Under the measure, some 4.5 million employes of department stores, large food chains and restaurants would be covered.

(Continued on Page 4)

Appeals Court Upholds Unfair List as Legal

The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that a boycott of a non-union company by placing its name on an "unfair" list is an exercise of free speech and not a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The ruling was handed down by the appellate court in San Francisco in a case involving Machinists Lodge 942 and Alloy Manufacturing Co., Spokane, Wash. The court overturned the National Labor Relations Board, which had ordered an end to the boycott. It upheld the NLRB in an order to the union to cease picketing Alloy and the union lawyer will seek a rehearing.

The decision marked the second time in recent months that the courts have rebuffed the NLRB on its interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act with reference to activities by unions which do not represent the majority of an employer's workers.

Last December, in a landmark decision in the now-famous Curtis case, the Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., held that peace-

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor's Welfare Fight Waged in 46 States

By Dave Perlman

From Juneau, Alaska, to Atlanta, Ga.—in the 46 state capitals where legislatures meet in their regular session this year—labor is pressing for laws to improve unemployment benefits, provide more adequate compensation for on-the-job injuries and establish reasonable minimum wages.

Also a major issue, with many states in desperate need of additional revenues, is the subject of taxation. Labor's fight is for progressive levies, based on ability to pay, instead of sales taxes and other consumer levies pushed by business lobbyists.

Old-age and other forms of public assistance, anti-discrimination, prevailing wages on public contracts, safety standards and bar-gaining rights for public employes are among the labor-backed bills given a good chance of passage in various states.

One new area turned up in this year's AFL-CIO News survey of state legislative developments is so-called "union reform" legislation.

In some states, such as Texas, the sponsorship is openly anti-union. There the Texas Manufac-

(Continued on Page 10)

Steel Union Negotiations Given Support of Council

San Juan, P. R.—The Executive Council has pledged the full support of the AFL-CIO to the Steelworkers in their coming negotiations with the steel industry.

The council noted that "even prior to the formulation of the union's proposals, the industry is spreading widespread propaganda about a steel strike."

"The Steelworkers are not talking strike," said the council. The union "is seeking to put its members back to work and not to create additional unemployment.

"It is seeking a fair and equitable settlement in the forthcoming negotiations, fair to the industry, fair to the workers and fair to the public."

Inter-Union Peace Gains Reported by Schnitzler

San Juan, P. R.—Considerable progress has been made in resolving disputes between AFL-CIO affiliates and in the movement of directly-affiliated local unions into national and international unions, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a press conference at the midwinter Executive Council meeting here.

The progress in handling disputes between affiliated unions, he said, covered the following areas:

● No-raiding agreement complaints since merger—201 cases filed; 62 sent to Impartial Umpire David L. Cole; 129 cases decided before going to umpire; 10 cases presently pending in the secretary-treasurer's office. Of the 62 cases sent to the umpire, 21 were resolved before hearings, 39 were decided by Cole and hearings are pending on the remaining two.

● Violation of constitution cases covering unions not signatory to the no-raiding pact—76 cases on file; 30 sent to Cole, in 16 of which he has handed down recommendations; 6 pending hearings; and 6 resolved before hearings. Thirty-six other cases were resolved before going to Cole, and others are pending or were closed out for other reasons.

Schnitzler said the AFL-CIO policy of encouraging directly-affiliated unions to affiliate with national and international unions has produced 260 such transfers since merger, involving 62,259 members.

He stressed that these affiliations had been voluntary under procedures set up by the federation, adding that he hoped the progress shown to date would be continued in terms of the approximately 133,000 members still in directly-affiliated unions.

Originally 800

At the time of merger there were well over 800 such locals, called federal labor unions in the former AFL and local industrial unions in the former CIO. Many of these, Schnitzler said, transferred to national or international unions because of closer identification with the problems of these unions and specialized servicing.

Schnitzler noted there are no directly-affiliated unions in Canada.

He reported that the Executive Council approved a merger of the Papermakers and Paperworkers with the Wire Weavers Protective Association. The merger agreement, now in effect, is subject to ratification by the UPP Convention in September, 1960. The Wire Weavers, with about 500 members, will have the status of a local union.

Schnitzler also told reporters that a recommendation of the administrative committee of the Committee on Political Education was approved, calling for each union to reach a quota of 20 percent of per capita paying membership as contributors to COPE. The proposal calls for extension of the quota system on a voluntary basis and distribution of receipt books through international unions.

The council sent a wire to ailing Sec. of State John Foster Dulles expressing its hope for his speedy recovery and adding, "America needs all valiant fighters against communism."

The council also sent a wire expressing hope for the quick recovery of Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employes, who was unable to attend the session because of surgery.

Jobless Rate Up in Canada In January

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada jumped 98,000 in a month to a total of 538,000 in mid-January, an increase of 11,000 over a year earlier.

The one-month drop of 142,000 in the number of employed was the smallest for the period in four years and was responsible for a decrease in the number actually at work to 5,538,000.

The consumer price index dropped one-tenth of 1 percent, from 126.2 to 126.1 between December and January largely because of lower costs for clothing and household appliances, the Canadian Bureau of Statistics reported.

In a separate report, the bureau said manufacturing wages and hours both rose between the pay period preceding Nov. 1 and the period preceding Dec. 1. Average earnings went from $1.655 to $1.672 an hour and from $67.52 to $68.38 a week, while average hours rose from 40.8 to 40.9 a week.

The bureau also reported 260 strikes and lockouts in 1958, an increase of 15 over the 245 in 1957. The number of employes involved was 107,497, compared with 86,198 in 1957, and the man-days lost rose from 1.6 million to 2.8 million. The time lost last year was less than .25 percent of the total estimated working time, compared with .14 percent the previous year.

Hatters Pay Off Big Strike Loan

San Juan, P. R.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters here that Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky had read to the Executive Council a letter from Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters stating that the last of the union's loan during the Hat Corp. strike of four years ago had been repaid—a loan totaling over $300,000.

In reply to a query, Meany said the recent action of the Hatters in acquiring control of the Merriman Hat Co.—an acquisition made to reopen the plant and save jobs—does not violate AFL-CIO ethical practices codes. He said that there is no reason to bring the matter before the Executive Council.

Meany Tells Press:

Higher Pay, Shorter Week AFL-CIO Key to Prosperity

San Juan, P. R.—The rising tide of technological unemployment and the Eisenhower Administration's failure to frame policies for economic growth mean major attention must be given to substantial wage increases and reduction in the workweek without lowering take-home pay, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters here.

"Now is the time," Meany said, "to turn our attention to the shorter workweek" and to increase purchasing power through wage increases to offset Administration policies that may lead to "permanent" unemployment of from 5 million to 6 million people.

Meany discussed the economic situation after noting that Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the Council for Economic Advisers, had given the Executive Council an hour-long briefiing on current trends and problems.

His discussion was based also on an Executive Council-approved statement declaring that a "blind insistence on budget-balancing at the expense of jobs and human needs" cannot solve the nation's problems.

In reply to a reporter's comment that the AFL-CIO Executive Committee's meeting with Pres. Eisenhower in March 1958 had apparently not produced results, Meany replied the President "listened but didn't get the message last year."

Meany said the current government policy of fighting inflation by barring wage increases and cutting the budget is seriously weakening the nation at a time when it must grow to meet its own needs and the challenge of the Communist world.

Unless these policies are reversed, said Meany, Moscow will win its battle with the free world, win a "complete victory without firing a shot."

Meany cited two examples of economic distress—the steel industry operating at the same percentage of capacity as 20 months ago and turning out more tonnage with 100,000 fewer workers, and a 76 percent recovery of production from the recession low point with re-employment of only 16 percent of the workers laid off their jobs.

These things, he said, are enough to "scare anyone" and pose the threat of 5 million to 6 million permanently unemployed.

Noting the President's emphasis on "reckless spending," the council said American workers are concerned with the soundness of the government's finances but that they are concerned also with meeting long overdue social needs and an expanding economy.

Workers are willing, the council declared, "to contribute their fair share of taxes to pay for these governmental undertakings, but they are not willing to be deprived of these government programs simply on the plea that they might mean a small increase in government spending."

The American economy, the statement pointed out, has lost over $200 billion in goods and services in the past six years because it has grown at a rate of less than 2 percent a year when it could easily have been expanding at a 5 percent annual rate.

The billions in lost goods and services "would have provided more than enough resources and federal revenue to offset the increased costs of the social and human programs proposed by the AFL-CIO," it added.

In addition more revenue can be gained by closing existing tax loopholes to yield up to $9 billion of additional monies. The council concluded that questions of "cost or spending" are not the basic issue in the dispute between the President and Congress.

"Such urgent public issues as housing, education, depressed areas and community facilities cannot be solved by a blind insistence on budget-balancing at the expense of jobs and human needs," it said. "The real question is whether such programs are needed to advance the welfare of the American people. We think they are absolutely essential and we urge Congress to proceed promptly to meet the issue squarely."

'Best Year'—Sure, But Is It GOOD?

San Juan, P. R.—AFL-CIO Pres. Meany gave reporters this graphic example of what labor means when it talks of the failure of the American economy to grow at a proper pace:

If a family had six children some years ago and was able to feed all six, it was doing fine. But if it now had nine children and could feed only seven, it would still have had its 'best year,' feeding an extra mouth although two were unfed.

Council Raps Ike's School Plan, Endorses Murray-Metcalf Bill

San Juan, P. R.—Pres. Eisenhower's failure to mention a single word about the nation's critical classroom shortage in his State of the Union message or provide for the expenditure of a single dollar to meet this shortage in his Budget Message was termed "shocking" by the Executive Council in a resolution approved here.

The administration's "so-called federal aid plan" as finally unveiled, the council charged, is not "designed to help education but to help banking."

The council-approved statement called for passage of the Murray-Metcalf bill for federal aid for school construction and teachers salaries.

Teacher Shortage

The bill would eventually grant $4.7 billion a year to be apportioned among the states on the basis of school population.

The council said the "clear federal responsibility for propping up our educational system is frankly and boldly met in the Murray-Metcalf bill."

The council pointed out that the nation not only faces the "horrifying prospect of a shortage of 250,000 classrooms within the next few years but a shortage of properly-trained, properly-remunerated teachers."

It continued: "A nation which is prepared to spend upwards of $40 billion for national defense can certainly manage to spend one-fortieth or one-twentieth of that amount for an investment in the most precious of all our national resources—our children."

The Administration plan, said the council, cannot be utilized "by precisely those communities suffering the greatest financial difficulties" in meeting their classroom shortage.

"The blind, budget-balancing preoccupation of the Administration explains its program, which will not require a single penny of federal funds until the middle of 1960 and then would call for the pitifully inadequate sum of $100 million a year," the council charged.

'Hot' Council Talks Cool Off—Meany

San Juan, P. R.—Asked in a press conference whether he had noticed a New York Times story reporting a "heated discussion" in an Executive Council session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany replied that the story means "We had a little heated discussion and nothing else."

"There are always differences of opinion," he said, "and there always will be as the Executive Council discusses the various matters before it."

AFL-CIO Leaflet Backs Drive for Fluoridation

New York—The AFL-CIO is urging local and state labor groups across the nation to help initiate action on the fluoridation of community water supplies.

The federation's support of the health measure is outlined in a new leaflet—"Fluoridation"—published by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

"This support of fluoridation is based on labor's belief that prevention and protection of health is better than the best cure," the pamphlet states. "The AFL-CIO believes that prompt action on fluoridation will cut dental bills, prevent needless pain, and help assure better health for the American people."

The pamphlet urges labor groups to join with other community organizations "in sponsoring an educational campaign, enlisting medical and dental support, circulating petitions and pressing for public hearings."

The publication also calls attention to the formal support given to fluoridation by the AFL-CIO dating back to the federation's founding convention in 1955.

Council Backs Jobless Aid, Labor Bill

Assails Ike's Policies As Stumbling Blocks

(*Continued from page* 1)

more than a third of our jobless are also without jobless benefits. Nor would those now drawing benefits be receiving on an average only a third of their former weekly wage."

The Kennedy-Karsten bill covers the same ground as the former measure.

Underscoring the critical unemployment problem, Meany told reporters that "now is the time to turn our attention to the shorter workweek," and to increase purchasing power through wage rises to offset the Administration's policies.

Continuation of these policies, he asserted, will mean a "complete victory" for communism without Moscow "firing a single shot."

The council also called on the House Ways and Means Committee to proceed quickly with hearings on a bill by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) to provide health benefits under the social security system to those on the benefit rolls.

The council also asked an increase in social security benefits by changing the computing basis and by lifting above its present $4,800 "ceiling" the total in earnings on which retired workers receive benefits.

The AFL-CIO leaders enthusiastically endorsed the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill which calls for raising the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, and broadening the Fair Labor Standard Act's coverage to include another 7.6 million workers.

The council said the measure would go far toward "meeting most of the minimum-wage objectives of the AFL-CIO" and that it represents "the absolute minimum needed to correct the most glaring deficiencies" in the present wage-hour law.

The council was expected to adopt a series of additional statements spotlighting problem areas at home and abroad before it adjourns.

Puerto Rican Organizing Urged

Taking special note of its sessions in Puerto Rico, the council called on affiliated unions to expand their organizing efforts on the island to help it achieve a healthy economy and bring up living standards to mainland levels.

The sessions also dealt with a number of trade union matters, including:

- Approval of an Ethical Practices Committee report endorsing the consent trusteeship arrangements entered into between the Jewelry Workers and Meany and the appointment of a trustee to administer the union's affairs.
- Establishment of a four-man committee to investigate the application of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association for reaffiliation. The committee will be headed by Vice Pres. Richard Walsh, and will include Vice Presidents Joseph Curran, David Dubinsky and Jacob Potofsky. The ILA was expelled from the former AFL in 1953 for failure to clean out racketeer and gangster elements.
- A pledge of full support to the Steelworkers in the union's coming negotiations with the steel industry.
- A report that considerable progress has been made on the number of directly-affiliated unions transferring into national and international unions with 260 such transfers logged since merger.
- A report on wide settlement of disputes under the no-raiding agreement and the procedure for handling violation of constitution cases, with the majority resolved before reaching the impartial umpire.
- Full support and financial aid to a life-and-death struggle of some 8,500 members of the Woodworkers in Newfoundland who are on strike against the huge Bowater Corp. and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. The striking loggers, thousands of whom are maintaining a sit-down in bitter winter weather in the woods, have been harassed by steel-helmeted Canadian "mounties" and their union violently assailed by Newfoundland's Premier Smallwood.

The council sent a wire to Sec. of State John Foster Dulles expressing hopes for a speedy recovery, and to Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge who is recovering from surgery.

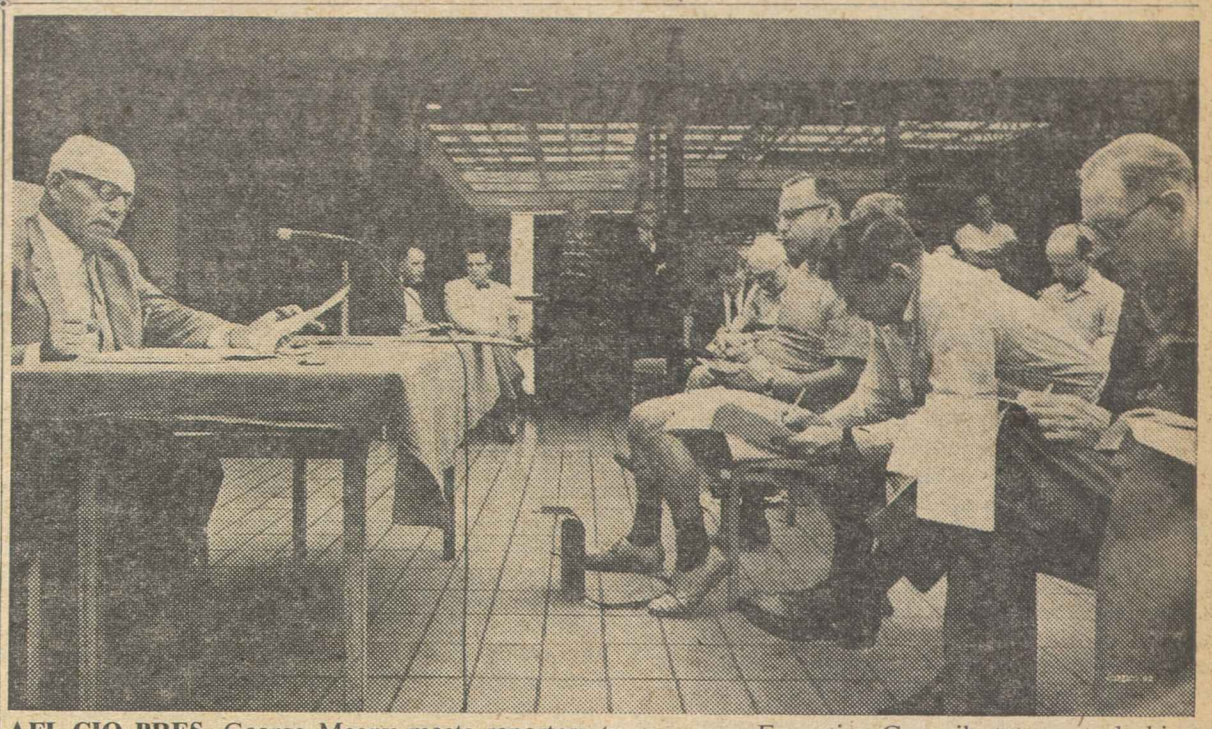
Three other council members were not present: Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, on a trip to trade union centers in Australia; Vice Pres. William C. Birthright, who was holding meetings of his own union; and Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, who had written he would be able to attend.

Hutcheson had previously been requested by the council to appear to discuss matters arising from his failure to answer certain questions put to him when he was a witness before the McClellan special Senate committee.

Meany told his press conference that the council would deal with the Hutcheson matter before it completed its sessions.

The council approved a health legislation program that included, in addition to the Forand bill, health benefits for federal workers, federal assistance for medical schools and for medical research, increased grants for hospital construction, and loans for direct-service voluntary health plans.

The council also urged legislation to establish federal responsibility for the control of radiation hazards and a program of federal workmen's compensation for workers subject to hazards.



AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany meets reporters to announce Executive Council statements lashing Administration for "politics" on labor-management reform bill, warns Administration economic policies may lead to "permanent unemployment" of 6 million workers.

Council Backs Trustee For Jewelry Union

San Juan, P. R.—The Executive Council has approved a report of the Ethical Practices Committee affirming the consent trusteeship arrangement worked out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union.

The council will retain jurisdiction over the case pending reports from Trustee Charles Hasenmeyer, assistant director of AFL-CIO Reg. II, to determine if further action is necessary to "insure compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution and the codes of ethical practices."

The Ethical Practices Committee later last year reported at the conclusion of its formal hearings that the union was not only under the influence of corrupt elements but "had become thoroughly demoralized" and was on "the verge of moral and financial bankruptcy." These factors indicated that "immediate interim action" was necessary to preserve the union, it declared.

Council Unit to Study ILA Reaffiliation Bid

San Juan, P. R.—A four-man Executive Council committee will investigate an application from the Intl. Longshoremen's Association for reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO.

The committee was set up by the Executive Council on the basis of a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by ILA Pres. William V. Bradley, who declared that the "changes and improvements which have occurred over the past five years within the ILA . . . justify our hope that this application will be acted on favorably."

Meany told a press conference that the four-man committee can go into any phase of the ILA and its operations. He said the group would probably report back to the Executive Council at the next meeting in May.

Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, was named chairman. Other members are Maritime Union Pres. Joseph N. Curran, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky.

The ILA was expelled from the former AFL in 1952 for failure to clean out racketeers and gangster elements. In 1957 it sought reaffiliation but at that time an examination by Meany of the reputed clean-up indicated that there had been no substantial change in the union's operations.

Meany told reporters that a combination of the "white light of publicity" and steps taken by the New York - New Jersey Waterfront Commission has brought improvements in the industry and the union's internal affairs, but that the Executive Council would decide for itself on the basis of the committee's report.

The Bradley letter cited improvements in the ILA since 1954 covering collective bargaining, health and welfare procedures and increased take-home pay. Bradley wrote also that he was convinced the union "is now in compliance with the clean-up standards set forth by the former AFL" after it expelled the union.

AFL-CIO Urges Unions to Intensify Puerto Rico Organizing Plans

San Juan, P. R.—The Executive Council has called on AFL-CIO unions to expand organizing efforts in Puerto Rico to help the island achieve a healthy economy and bring living standards up to mainland levels. The council statement hailed the "unflagging zeal and boundless energy" of the island's people and leaders in expanding the economic and social frontiers.

To continue this expansion, the council said, "there is need for further growth of the trade union movement in Puerto Rico."

The AFL-CIO is interested in this continued growth to demonstrate to people in other less-developed areas that a "popular-based democracy can achieve a vigorous and lasting economic development," it added.

On minimum wage legislation, the council urged improvement of the provisions of the Wage-Hour Act affecting Puerto Rico and added:

"To replace the present system under which minimum wages are set for each industry by a separate committee, we recommend that minimum wages in effect whenever the FLSA is amended be increased by whatever cents per hour the minimum wage is increased for mainland workers."

"Provision should also be made for additional increases in industries where this is economically feasible."

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin is in favor of wage increases "as high as the economy can support," but urged a flexible pattern in the minimum wage so that there would be "no straitjackets."

He told a press conference held during a reception at the governor's mansion, La Fortaleza, for the AFL-CIO Executive Council, staff and press, that the island's growth problem was a governing factor on wages and was tied closely to increasing the productivity of Puerto Rican workers.

He said the island government was receiving excellent cooperation from the United States trade union movement and that unions were also helping solve the problems posed by Puerto Rican emigration to the mainland.

The governor, who marked his 61st birthday Feb. 18, said that labor racketeering was no problem on the island and would not be "tolerated" in any form or shape.

He termed events in Cuba a "highly moral" development that presented an opportunity to set up an honest, really democratic government which should be supported by the United States and all free governments.

Former Pres. Fulgericio Batista, he said in reply to another query, should not be allowed to enter the U.S. and America should bar all dictators.

As to statehood, the governor replied that statehood is not applicable to Puerto Rico under present conditions.

Before acting on the Puerto Rico statement, the council had heard a detailed discussion of the island's economic problems from Alvin Mayne, director of economics and statistics for the Puerto Rican Planning Board.

Council Stand on 'Reform' Bill

The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved the following resolution on labor-management reform legislation on Feb. 17:

The Senate will soon have the opportunity to vote once again on labor-management reform legislation. It will again have before it the main substance of the proposals it overwhelmingly adopted last year. This year they are embodied in the Kennedy-Ervin Bill. We urge that the Senate again adopt this constructive measure with the improvements we have recommended.

We are confident that it will do so.

Again, however, just as last year, the Administration is seeking to make political capital by defeating the bill and blaming the Democrats and the labor movement. This cynical maneuver did not fool the voters last year, nor will it deceive the Congress this year.

In its pursuit of its political objective, the Administration has so far resorted to two tactics. First, the Secretary of Labor sponsored for the Administration a bill including broad Taft-Hartley revisions, mostly of an anti-union character. Now the trial balloon having been popped, the Secretary seems to be aligning himself with those who oppose any Taft-Hartley revision in a reform bill.

Actually every reform bill introduced contains, and must contain, certain Taft-Hartley revisions. The proposals for union financial reports are revisions of or substitutes for the present Taft-Hartley financial reporting requirements. The proposal in the Kennedy-Ervin bill to make shakedown picketing an unfair labor practice involves the amendment of Taft-Hartley. No labor-management reform measure can ignore the no-man's land in Taft-Hartley enforcement created by the refusal of the current appointees to the Labor Board to exercise their statutory jurisdiction.

We likewise most strongly believe that the Kennedy-Ervin bill should contain, as it does, certain long overdue revisions in Taft-Hartley which enjoy general support and are urgently needed to relieve workers and unions from gross injustice. In this category fall elimination of the infamous disenfranchisement of economic strikers in Labor Board elections, provisions needed to reconcile Taft-Hartley with long established hiring and collective bargaining practices in the building and construction trades, pre-hearing elections and a redefinition of supervisors. Some of these changes were proposed long ago by Sen. Taft; and most, like the other Kennedy-Ervin proposals, were in the bill which passed the Senate overwhelmingly last year. We express our considered conviction that opposition this year to these proposals can only play into the hands of those who want punitive anti-labor legislation or into the hands of those corrupt elements who want no legislation at all in this field.

At the same time we recognize that some Taft-Hartley amendments, including many which we regard as wholly warranted, completely justified and urgently called for, are quite controversial. A clear example, of course, is Sec. 14-B, which encourages the infamous, so-called "right-to-work" laws. While we know justice to be on our side, we recognize that this is an extremely controversial issue. We have, in the interest of speedy enactment of reform legislation, agreed to the separation of controversial and highly technical issues from those covered in Kennedy-Ervin on the assurance that these remaining complex or controversial issues will likewise be considered at this Congress.

While we intend to press vigorously for the repeal of Sec. 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act we have not, however, made repeal of this section the price of our support of reform legislation. Our support of legislation never has a price tag attached and we resent the false, misleading statements that the Kennedy-Ervin bill contains "sweeteners" designed to win labor's favor.

The AFL-CIO wants labor-reform legislation, and amendments of Taft-Hartley contained in Kennedy-Ervin are definitely part of such a law. We say to the Administration: If you really want labor-management reform legislation, stop playing politics and support the Kennedy-Ervin bill with the improvements we have suggested.

AFL-CIO Flays GOP Labor Bill 'Politics'

(Continued from Page 1)

as a spurt of activity in Washington indicated that a hard fight is in prospect in Congress.

The Senate subcommittee, said Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), voted by voice vote to report the Kennedy-Ervin bill to the full Labor Committee headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.). Changes in languages were made on the basis of the subcommittee's hearings.

Kennedy also announced in a Senate speech that a 12-member panel of labor-law experts, drawn from management, union and academic groups, had begun sessions in an effort to reach agreement on general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Kennedy told the Senate that the advisory panel, named by the Labor Committee, would make its report by May 1. He re-emphasized his earlier statement that a bill in the area of labor-management relations, as distinct from the "corruption" area covered by the Kennedy-Ervin measure, would be brought before the Senate in this session.

Pres. Eisenhower in a news conference renewed support of stringent restrictions on picketing and secondary boycotts proposed in the Administration bill filed by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

Mitchell had indicated in a statement on Feb. 13 that the "packaging" of the Administration's recommendations was "the business" of Congress, and Goldwater promptly retorted that he would not buy that.

On the House side, Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, introduced a blockbuster of a so-called "reform" proposal embracing many of the harsh amendments sponsored last year by right-wing Republicans.

Barden, who has not conducted serious Taft-Hartley Act hearings for years and both delayed and voted against the Kennedy-Ives bill in 1958, said his committee would have hearings this time.

His "reform" measures — he sponsored two bills—would provide federal licensing of unions, heavily restrict political expenditures in broad language, outlaw recognition picketing and secondary boycotts, authorize suits against union officers and weaken federal jurisdiction over industrial disputes in interstate commerce.

McClellan to File Bills

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special committee investigating labor-management corruption, said he would sponsor bills similar to Barden's.

The Executive Council's statement on the Kennedy-Ervin bill charged that the Administration was "seeking to make political capital by defeating the bill and blaming the Democrats and the labor movement."

"This cynical maneuver did not fool the voters last year," the council warned, "and it will not fool Congress this year."

The statement hooted at the argument that any bill can be drafted that reserves all Taft-Hartley amendment proposals for a second "package."

Certain amendments are "extremely controversial," the council said, and named repeal of the "infamous" Sec. 14-B, which authorizes state "right-to-work" laws, as among them.

"While we intend to press vigorously" for elimination of this section, the council declared, a repealer is not in the Kennedy-Ervin bill and labor "has not made repeal the price of our support of reform legislation."

But every reform bill "must contain" some Taft-Hartley amendments, it said. Kennedy-Ervin proposals for union financial statements and restrictions on "shakedown" picketing are revisions or substitutes for Taft-Hartley language, the statement pointed out.

Kennedy, Morse, Roosevelt Open Drive for Minimum Wage Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

Of this number, the bill's sponsors estimate, about 1.1 million are presently making less than $1 an hour.

Inclusion of additional workers would be accomplished by removing or modifying many exemptions now granted by law to 11 other types of enterprises. It would cover seven additional business areas by adopting standards of coverage similar to those applied by the National Labor Relations Board in deciding if it has jurisdiction.

Some workers would be covered in the following areas: wholesale; laundry and dry cleaning; hotels; financial, insurance and real estate; business services; other services; construction; agricultural processing and servicing; fish and seafood processing; manufacturing and mining; maritime; transit; taxis; other transportation and warehousing; telephone exchanges; newspapers; and logging.

Specifically exempted from coverage under the so-called "mom - and - pop" enterprises—businesses in which the owner and members of his immediate family do the work. The bill's sponsors said the wording is "clear and categorical," in order to put an end to "baseless arguments" used by opponents of the measure.

In a joint statement, Kennedy, Morse and Roosevelt pointed out that their proposed legislation would "correct in part one of the most shocking but least publicized economic and moral crises facing America today—the fact that millions of hard-working citizens cannot earn enough, no matter how many hours they toil, to maintain themselves and their families at a higher level than bare subsistence."

Greater Gap

The present $1 minimum wage, they said, "is even less adequate in 1959 than the original 25-cent minimum was in 1938." They pointed out that 21 years ago, when the 25-cent minimum was established, average earnings in American industry were less than 63 cents an hour, leaving a 38-cent gap between the two figures. With the current average of $2.19 in industry, they said, the gap has grown to $1.19.

"The failure of our national economy to rally as quickly as predicted from last year's slump," they continued, "can be traced directly to a lack of consumer buying power among the lowest paid workers. If a third of the employed wage-earners are hard put to meet the cost of food and shelter, they cannot buy enough automobiles, appliances or houses to put American back on its feet.

"It is bad enough that we have fallen behind the Soviet Union in the science of rocketry and ballistic missiles. If we also fall in our economy—if millions of Americans cannot achieve 'freedom from fear' or 'freedom from want'—the impact on world opinion will be greater than a Soviet Union expedition to the moon."

In a speech when he introduced the bill, Kennedy declared that "we face the creation of a depressed class within our own society—a class of workers who, though they are employed, are condemned to a way of life that falls further and further behind the standards enjoyed by American workers as a whole and behind the price of the food they must buy and the clothing they must wear."

McNamara Urges Minimum Farm Pay

A bill to extend minimum wage protection to some 300,000 employes on the nation's larger farms has been introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

McNamara said farm employes have been "cruelly exploited" because of the lack of legal protection. He described agricultural workers as "the forgotten men of the labor force, treated more as pieces of farm equipment than as human beings."

The bill would set up a formula for coverage that would make the provisions of the act applicable, in general, to farms with eight or more workers.

Meany, Reuther Rap Eisenhower For Slur On Executive Council

San Juan, P. R.—Pres. Eisenhower's "sunny beach" comment on the Executive Council meeting here drew a sharp retort from Pres. George Meany that the American labor movement can meet "where it damn pleases."

He said the only people who have a right to object are "our own members."

In reply to a reporter's query at a press conference, Meany said: "Please tell Mr. Eisenhower I haven't seen the beach or the golf course." Criticism of the meeting being held here is "unjustified," he added.

Meany noted that his own schedule—and this applied to all Executive Council members—started at 8 a.m. and continued through midnight, including Executive Council sessions, committee meetings and other sessions called to resolve the many issues before the council.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther also lashed hard at Eisenhower.

Commenting on the President's statement that labor leaders on the "sunny beaches" probably would not lead a so-called "march" of the unemployed to "foggy Washington," Reuther replied:

"I have spent no time on the 'sunny beaches' of Puerto Rico nor have I been with you and your many big business friends on golf courses, duck blinds or on quail hunts."

The Auto Workers president, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, also hit the President's press-conference rejection of federal action to renew the 13-week temporary jobless benefit extension that expires Apr. 1.

Reuther said that the unemployed have "serious and pressing" problems. He continued:

"Many have exhausted unemployment compensation and their plight grows more desperate daily. They have the right to look to you and their government for constructive sympathetic consideration.

"To date your Administration has failed to provide affirmative leadership essential to getting America back to work."

Reuther charged that the President was obsessed with balancing his budget "and has failed to understand the simple economic truth that we can balance the budget only by first balancing the economy, by achieving full employment and production."

He said he suggested a demonstration by the unemployed as a means of dramatizing their serious plight.

"In an hour of tremendous unfilled needs, getting America back to work is a matter of top-level priority," he said.

Social Security Urged for Doctors

A bill to extend social security coverage to physicians has been introduced in the Senate by freshman Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.).

Pointing out that physicians are the only major group in the country not sharing the benefits of the Social Security Act, Dodd declared that where they have been given the opportunity to indicate their opinion on this question they "have voted overwhelmingly in favor of being included."

Progress Made in Jurisdiction Cases

San Juan, P. R.—Queried on a meeting between the Building Trades Dept. and Industrial Union Dept. on jurisdictional problems, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported some progress in settling inter-union cases.

Many cases that looked troublesome, he said, are evaporating at the local level.

Noting the recent Detroit agreement between the Auto Workers and the Building Trades Council, he said if such a pact can be signed there, it can be signed anywhere.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 3:

Right-Wingers Hamstringing Reform Drive

AFL-CIO Began Fight In 1955

The congressional fight over anti-corruption legislation in the labor-management field promises to be one of the most politically-charged debates of the session.

The issue is not a new one. The first convention of the AFL-CIO approved the establishment of an Ethical Practices Committee and asserted that "any departure from the most exacting ethical principles is harmful not only to the people directly affected but to the whole fabric of our civilization."

Formulation and adoption of Codes of Ethical Practices soon followed.

The drive for legislation had its roots in the establishment in 1957 of the Senate Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field—the McClellan committee.

The committee's investigations, attended by broad press and television coverage, revealed repeated instances of corrupt activities by a few officials in the Teamsters, Bakery Workers and other unions.

These revelations, which the committee was able to bring out through its power to compel witnesses to appear before it, enabled the AFL-CIO to act against them. Three unions were expelled by the AFL-CIO, others suspended pending effective reform.

Action by the AFL-CIO itself, however, clearly could not solve the total problem. At least two important sources of corruption remain beyond its reach.

The first of these are the unaffiliated unions.

The second is that group of employers who, through bribery, attempt to subvert union officials.

Demands for legislation were widespread. Pres. Eisenhower, in a special labor message to Congress in January 1958, asked broadened statutory requirements for financial reporting, greater restrictions on picketing and secondary boycotts and modification of other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The President's voice was not the only one heard. Right-wing Republican senators like William F. Knowland (Calif.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), introduced bills which were more anti-labor than anti-corruption in scope.

Kennedy-Ives Bill Debate

In the spring of 1958, the Senate Labor subcommitee held extensive hearings on proposed anti corruption legislation. Forty-two witnesses from labor, employer groups, government, farm groups and academic life presented their views.

On June 10, the full Labor Committee reported the bipartisan Kennedy-Ives bill. Its major sections covered financial reporting, trusteeships, union elections, codes of ethical practices and non-controversial Taft-Hartley amendments.

The Senate debate presented the opportunity for the conservatives to press their anti-labor amendments, and they did so. Of 51 amendments acted upon, 32 were accepted, but most of the important anti-labor amendments were rejected. The bill passed by a vote of 88 to 1.

Immediately after passage, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made the following statement:

"While the Kennedy-Ives bill was a better bill before the floor debate, it still retains enough substantive anti-corruption sections to make it worthwhile."

Immediately, however, employer groups began working to kill the bill. It is probable that the real reason for their opposition was the fact that the bill would have required employers to report on funds spent to influence workers.

The result: the bill was killed in the House by a vote of 190 to 198. Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.) said:

"The Kennedy-Ives bill was a good bill. It would have put Hoffa out of business, for example, but a lot of House members were misled by false propaganda by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Retail Federation, the Teamsters and the Mine Workers."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said: "We agree with Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Ives that the majority in the House of Representatives did a major disservice to the public and to the decent elements in the labor movement and in management . . .

"Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to enact this measure, the labor movement will continue to fight corruption and racketeering within and without the labor movement."

The attitude of the Administration was particularly interesting. When the bill was before the Senate, a statement blasting the bill was issued by the Labor Dept. for Sec. James P. Mitchell, who was then in Geneva.

Election Issue for GOP

Mitchell came home quickly, to be available during the debate. A subsequent statement, which was supposed to detail the Administration's objections, failed to support the vigor of the secretary's original statement.

Precisely what Mitchell's motive was in taking this position no one can say with certainty. However, with the crushing effect of recession on the Republican party's election chances, it was becoming apparent that some Republicans thought the only issue the party could use was corruption in labor. Others felt compelled to "go along" with powerful right-wing GOP senators.

The elections, however, did not justify the choice.

With the opening of the new Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council announced that legislation patterned on the Kennedy-Ives bill should be a priority item on the legislative agenda.

Kennedy-Ervin Bill

A new bill, S. 505, was introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.) and 10 others. The Administration proposals were introduced by Goldwater.

In general, the Kennedy-Ervin bill is similar to the Kennedy-Ives bill which the Senate passed last year. It includes in its "Title VI" certain amendments to Taft-Hartley which were, for the most part, adopted overwhelmingly at that time.

These Title VI amendments would: (1) require the NLRB to assert its full jurisdiction, thus eliminating the so-called "no-man's land"; (2) prohibit "shakedown" picketing; (3) permit pre-hire agreements in the building and construction industry; (4) repeal the language prohibiting economic strikers from voting in representation elections; and (5) simplify and clarify the definition of "supervisor" in the act.

The language of two of these was adopted by voice vote last year, and attempts to strike two others were defeated 47 to 38 and 60 to 29. Despite the fact that these amendments are directly related to the problem of controlling corruption, Goldwater and others immediately began a drive to sever Title VI from this year's bill.

In its testimony before the Senate Labor subcommittee, the AFL CIO urged that Title VI be retained, and that two additional Taft-Hartley amendments be added to it.

One of these would permit the NLRB to conduct representation elections in advance of hearings, the so-called "pre-hearing election" section. The other would eliminate the existing requirement in Taft-Hartley that non-Communist affidavits be filed as a prerequisite to use of NLRB procedures.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously adopted a statement at its San Juan meeting calling for enactment of the Kennedy-Ervin bill with recommended improvements. Calling the bill a "constructive measure," the council charged that "the Administration is seeking to make political capital by defeating the bill and blaming the Democrats and the labor movement."

The statement said that Sec. of Labor Mitchell had opposed so-called Taft-Hartley revision as a tactic for defeating the reform bill.

"Actually, every reform bill introduced contains, and must contain, certain Taft-Hartley revisions. . . . The AFL-CIO wants labor reform legislation, and amendments of Taft-Hartley contained in Kennedy-Ervin are definitely part of such a law," said the council.

The Kennedy-Ervin bill is strongly opposed by some old antagonists, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the American Retail Federation.

Administration Pushes Curbs

These groups, together with the Administration, urge broader anti-labor amendments to Taft-Hartley. The Administration-Goldwater bill includes:

- Secondary boycott provisions which would frustrate and defeat union efforts to organize and to employ legitimate weapons of strikes and picketing.
- Provisions which would ban or heavily restrict organizational and recognition picketing.
- Encouragement for the NLRB to decline to exercise its jurisdiction in many cases where it now asserts jurisdiction, thus restoring "government by injunction" in many states.

The AFL-CIO has urged that these and other controversial Taft-Hartley amendments be taken up in a later bill.

The Senate Labor Committee is already planning for such a bill. It has appointed a commission of experts to study Taft-Hartley revision and make recommendations for its consideration.

The commission is expected to report by May 1.

Atta Boy! Tie HIM Up

Reprints Available Of Fact Sheet Series

This is the third of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is being published by the News with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Previous fact sheets have dealt with housing and depressed areas.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 3 on labor and management reform legislation and the previous fact sheets on housing and depressed areas are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Major Provisions of AFL-CIO-Backed Bill

As introduced, S. 505 includes the following provisions:

Labor unions, certain officers and employes of unions, certain employers and labor relations consultants are required to file reports concerning administrative practices and financial information with the Secretary of Labor.

Such reports shall be public information.

Failure to file, false filing, destruction of records and embezzlement are made subject to fine or imprisonment.

An employer or labor relations consultant making payments to a union representative to influence him would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Unions must file detailed reports on trusteeships. The Secretary of Labor may file suit in court to enforce secret-ballot elections in trusteed locals and to prevent diversion of funds.

Elections for international union officers must be held at least every four years, for local union officers every three years. Elections must be by secret ballot or by delegates elected by secret ballot.

The NLRB is required to assert its full jurisdiction.

Picketing for purposes of extortion is prohibited.

Pre-hire agreements are authorized in building and construction.

The Taft-Hartley provision barring economic strikers from voting in representation elections is dropped from the act.

Let Ike Support Reform!

THE THINLY-VEILED CYNICISM of the Administration in its handling of labor-management reform legislation has become daily more apparent as it seeks to have its cake and eat it, too.

Its primary purpose is to create a political issue for the 1960 elections.

Its secondary purpose is, if possible, to secure passage of legislation that would be harshly punitive in nature and impinge on labor's historic right to picket and boycott unfair employers.

Toward this end, the Administration had its bill introduced by one of the most notoriously anti-union senators, Barry Goldwater of Arizona. The bill is patently anti-labor and severely punitive as well as generally confused and badly drawn.

But Goldwater's supposed opponent in the area of Republican labor policy formation, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, moved in and strongly supported the measure before the Senate Labor Subcommittee.

Then, as the provisions of the measure were exposed to full daylight, Mitchell backed off. First indirectly and then directly and to clear up "conflicting press" reports, he indicated he would rather have a measure stripped of all Taft-Hartley revision.

A few days later, the President again announced that he firmly believes that bans on organizational picketing and secondary boycotts should be included in any labor-management reform legislation. In other words, he favored amendments to Taft-Hartley—but only the Administration's amendments.

THE ADMINISTRATION through its various spokesmen has now taken almost every possible position on labor-management reform legislation except one: a strong position for passage of the only properly-drawn measure on the hill—the Kennedy-Ervin bill as reported out by the Senate Labor subcommittee with amendments.

In 1958 the Administration's cynical maneuver to help defeat the Kennedy-Ives bill and place the blame on the Democrats and labor fell flat on its face in the November elections.

The AFL-CIO has affirmatively stated its position: It favors labor-management reform legislation and specifically the Senate subcommittee bill.

Labor-management relations and the welfare of the nation would be immeasurably aided if the Administration dropped its political maneuvering and its cynicism and threw its support behind the same bill.

A Chance for Conservatives

THE CONGRESSIONAL RIGHT-WINGERS who claim that their hearts are with the workingman have a chance to show their sincerity in an affirmative way by helping push through a minimum wage bill that will protect many of the lowest-paid millions now left uncovered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, endorsed as an "absolute minimum" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, is modest.

It would cover only about 7.6 million of the 20 million workers in interstate industry and commerce who are now totally without either legal protection or, in most cases, membership in unions.

An extension of coverage is so long overdue that there should be neither delay nor whittling away in enactment of a new law—and congressmen cannot fairly complain if their motives on many matters are judged by their attitude on minimum wages.

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Two-Trousers Suit

To Increase Buying Power:

Consumer Education Poses New Opportunities for Unions

The following material is excerpted from an address by Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union and professor of economics at Amherst College, to a meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association held recently at Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS, through the collective bargaining process, have brought about a tremendous increase in the income of working men and women. Vacations with pay, a rarity just a few years ago, are now part of the American way of life. Fringe benefits too numerous to mention decorate thousands of union-management contracts.

Areas of activity which an earlier generation of trade unionists considered no part of their business have become very definitely a part of the business of today's union. Cooperative housing projects, once the subject only of rather timid exploration by the garment and clothing workers unions, are now a common pattern; scores of unions, in various parts of the country, have invested either their treasury's money or the money of health and welfare funds in low-rent and medium-rent apartment dwellings.

Before the war, leaders of most unions complained about the high cost of medical care but did nothing very substantial about the problem. Today health and welfare plans have made at least a start in the direction of providing decent medical, hospital and surgical care for union members. What was once looked upon as too idealistic, or too difficult, or outside the normal field of activity of the trade union, has become a standard which occasions no surprise and produces great benefits.

AS ONE WHO HAS spent much of his time during the past three decades in the consumer movement of this country, the changing times we witness suggest new challenges for the trade unions in the field which we can broadly describe as consumer education.

In meeting these challenges, in searching for the same sort of pragmatic solutions which unions have found for their other problems, I believe that the labor movement in association with the consumer movement can profitably devote more of its thinking and more of its great energy to helping the union member in his role as a consumer.

Let's face one basic fact. America seems to be rapidly approaching the time when a fifth freedom needs to be enunciated—the right to be free from the harassment of high-powered advertising and salesmanship, free from phony credit terms, free from false packaging and deceptive weight, free from 10 cent drugs blown up to a dollar by nauseating commercials, free from manufacturer-pegged prices which limit competition in the market, free from non-descript additives and preservatives designed for the seller's benefit rather than utility and, most of all, free from an annual model racket which has become but a phase of planned product obsolescence.

IN TODAY'S AMERICA of the hard sell, salesmanship and advertising have become ascendant. The central problem of our day is not how to make goods; it is how to develop a gimmick to get rid of them.

The trade union movement faces specific problems that justify a greater orientation toward the problem of the consumer.

For one thing, longer term contracts tend to give union officers more time to devote to non-wage matters. Secondly, the almost constant rise in prices works hardships on workers, even those protected by escalator contracts.

Thirdly, and by no means least significant, the character of the American working force is obviously undergoing change. Government statistics show that for the first time the white collar worker outnumbers his brother in the blue collar category. Already trade union leaders are noticing the effect.

STILL ANOTHER REASON exists for a vital interest of labor in the consumer front. At the present time, factory production costs are coming to bear a more and more tenuous relationship to the finished prices of articles. Yet modern public relations and opinion-forming groups, fortified by most dubious economic reasoning, have conspired to place the blame for increases in the whole range of administered prices squarely upon the shoulders of the unionized industrial worker.

This allegation conveniently ignores mounting sales and advertising expenses, not to mention the costs of vice presidents in charge of market research and market manipulation.

If labor is not to carry the blame for the whole skein of administered price practices, it must of necessity enter the consumer field and learn something about marketing practices—and be concerned about them. Moreover, by such concern, labor can be in a position to assist its members not alone in raising the content of their pay envelopes, but also by helping to increase the buying power of wages.

THE AMERICAN CONSUMER is surrounded by a fabulous volume of goods, and by constant, unremitting exhortations to buy. There are more goods produced than ever before and greater sales pressure than ever before. In an age when it is almost un-American not to live beyond one's living standards, the consumer needs guidance and protection as he has rarely needed it before in our history.

For that reason, and for the reason that the labor movement itself faces the challenge of the new technology and a changing work force, I believe it must increasingly be oriented towards a greater consumer consciousness than it has displayed in the past.

A Labor Philosophy:

Rights, Responsibilities Must Blend in New Ideal

Gus Tyler, director of the Training Institute of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, has advanced a six-point program for "A New Philosophy for Labor" in a pamphlet published by the Fund for the Republic as part of its study of trade unions and individual freedom. Portions of the pamphlet proposing "six major patterns" forming a "new philosophy" are excerpted below.

THE PROTECTION AND PROGRESS of the worker on the job must remain the broad, continuing base of effective trade unionism. But if this bread-and-butter duty is not to deteriorate into business unionism or worse, if it is not to result in an uninspired, even corrupt, leadership with an inert, even fictional, membership, then the trade union needs a greater goal than the contract, a broader religion than the dollar sign.

It must be concerned with industry as a whole, with the economy, with the nation, with democracy. The social view has a double value: it makes the union an integrated and contributory force in the community; and it raises the spiritual level of both the leadership and the rank and file.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY of the second half of the 20th century is much too much of a legislated economy for the unions to believe that they can defend the economic status of their workers solely through contract.

In its political work, the trade union must place primary emphasis on social purpose rather than personal power, on program rather than patronage. This is not only morally desirable; it is also the most realistic way to proceed, because the only way a trade union leadership can "deliver" the votes of its membership is by convincing its membership that a program or a candidate is desirable. The key to those votes is understanding: the workers must know why they should vote, for what they should vote, and for whom they should vote. Concentration on the political education of the worker would not only keep labor politics on a high plane but also revolutionize American politics, by teaching millions of voters that politics is a struggle of ideas and ideals and not just a contest among labels, faces, names and prejudices.

THE MODERN UNION NEEDS "professional" leadership in the same way that modern government needs "professional" guidance.

Finding the proper relationship between professional administration and democratic control is a necessary part of a new philosophy which seeks trade unions conducted along efficient, ethical, creative lines within the framework of a vigorous democracy.

The structural devices for democratic direction and control must vary from trade to trade, union to union, but the form is less important than the spirit: namely, professional performance under democratic controls.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW of both servicing the member and maintaining civilized industrial relations the union security clauses with their predictable flow of income through dues are highly desirable. However, because of the large sums of money involved, because they are to be held and used in trust for the membership, and because dues payments are obligatory, there must be public accountability of union finances. Preferably, this should be complete and voluntary. Failing that, it should be compulsory, under legislation that allows freedom of action for the union while protecting the membership against theft, misappropriation or malfeasance of funds.

UNIONS REQUIRE AUTONOMY—in structure, in policy. It is necessary because of the wide variety of circumstances in the crafts, trades and industries to which different unions must make adjustment. It is also required because of local customs, ethnic attitudes, traditions.

The labor movement in recent years has felt the need to modify the old concept of autonomy. This feeling arose from the fear that the good name of labor would be blackened by the behavior of some unions and unionists. Although labor as a whole had no legal responsibility for every part thereof and lacked the constitutional means for correcting the behavior of any part thereof, it nevertheless recognized that it had a collective responsibility for each of its constituents before the public. This realization created a concept of modified autonomy: If you want to carry the family name, you must not disgrace the family. A minimum standard of conduct is established and the ethical codes are enforced with warnings, requests for reform and ultimate expulsion.

AS QUASI-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, deeply and immediately affecting the public interest, unions cannot hope to escape and should positively seek some degree of public regulation. They should demand a body of public law that would make union officers accountable not only to the membership but to the public for proper handling of finances and conformity with a union's democratic constitution.

The alternative to proper legislative regulation of unions is no legislation. This is acceptable and feasible if there is no misuse of funds or power by trade union leadership. But so long as there is any sizable or well-publicized abuse—a probability made more likely in the absence of public regulation—the national temper will ultimately turn against unionism to demand not just that the abuses be eradicated but that the unions themselves be destroyed.

CAN THESE SIX STRANDS of proposed policy be woven into a pattern of balanced rights and responsibilities?

A union has the right to protect, advance and champion its dues-paying members against all and any. But it has the responsibility to understand how its activities affect the total society of which it and its members are a part.

A union has the right to security, a union shop and a regular income. But it has the responsibility to guarantee internal democracy and to provide a proper accounting of its funds.

A union has the right to autonomous action. But it has the responsibility to join with its fellow unionists to establish and enforce a collective code of ethical, democratic, and socially-minded behavior.

A union has the right to develop methods and personnel that will provide a professional level of operation. But it has the responsibility to place this professional machinery under democratic controls.

A union has the right to political action. But it has the responsibility to turn its political power to high social purpose.

A union has the right to free action within a democracy and to establish legal status. But it has the responsibility to work within that democracy to define and regulate its legal status so as to give further strength and moral purpose to democratic society.

Washington Reports:

Peril of Inflation 'Exaggerated', Douglas Tells Radio Audiences

SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D-ILL.), chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, declared that the danger of inflation in the United States has been exaggerated.

"The immediate danger of inflation is not so great as some of the alarmists would have us believe," Douglas declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 270 radio stations.

"The cost of living index, which is about 23 percent above the average of 10 years ago, has been relatively stable for the last year," he said, "and economists whom we've examined say they do not expect any further real increases during 1959."

Both Douglas and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) urged congressional passage of bills providing adequate defense, aid to depressed areas, housing and education. These are needed to put Americans back to work, bring about full capacity production, and expand the economy so that the United States would be better able to compete with the Soviet Union, he said.

"We have about 7 percent of the workers unemployed," said Douglas, "idle facilities, with about a quarter of our manufacturing facilities not used.

"CREATION of additional purchasing power, if used for proper purposes, may put idle labor to work on resources which would otherwise be idle, on raw materials that would not otherwise be used. This would bring about an increase in production to help offset the increase in the money supply, and the result might be no increase in prices."

Cooper expressed the need for a change in congressional programming. He considers defense needs should be decided upon first as the most important item in the budget from the standpoint of its cost and its indispensible nature today.

"If we find that defense will cost more than the $40 billion recommended by the President, that should guide us in our other appropriations," the Kentucky senator said.

Douglas denied the contention by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William McChesney Martin, Jr., that the dollar is losing strength abroad.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SOME OF THE REVEALING FACTS about this highly political town are buried in the weekly tons of news handouts distributed to the press.

For example the Chamber of Commerce, which is trying to prod businessmen into what it calls "political participation," has adopted a policy of acknowledging that labor, too, has a "right" to engage in political activity.

The speeches of the chamber's president, William A. McDonnell, and of its board chairman, Philip M. Talbott, are suddenly parallel in being sweetly reasonable about this.

Said McDonnell at Pine Bluff, Ark.:

"We may deplore some of the methods that labor is using—and we may deplore the goals it seeks—but no one can realistically object to the right of labor to follow political avenues toward its own aspirations."

Said Talbott in Arlington, Va., and Richmond, Va.:

"You and I may shake our heads and wring our hands over labor's political success, but can we honestly say that labor doesn't have a right to pursue political avenues towards its own objectives?"

A gracious nod is in order to the policy makers of the chamber. It is very nice of them to concede that membership or officership in a union doesn't make a citizen a political eunuch.

* * *

WHEN REP. HOWARD SMITH (D-Va.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) sponsored resolutions purporting to prohibit federal spending without specific congressional "appropriations," they were really trying to put government policy under a dictatorship of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Many federal programs are authorized by a grant from Congress of power to the Executive Dept. to make binding commitments for future expenditures. Slum clearance and urban redevelopment are examples: such projects require long-term advance planning.

In the end, every penny these projects require must be specifically appropriated by Congress. But the binding commitments entered into by the Executive Dept. are, in effect, inviolate contracts, and the money is cleared by the Appropriations Committees as a routine matter.

What Smith and Thurmond want to do is put every legislative committee into subservience to the Appropriations Committees by getting Congress voluntarily to abandon its clear power to authorize programs through advance commitments.

Then the 50-member House Appropriations Committee would be able to cripple every program its majority disliked by forcing the legislative committees to come, hat in hand, to beg approval of plans both houses of Congress might overwhelmingly favor.

The House is already substantially controlled by Smith's tightly-managed 12-member Rules Committee, which can refuse a green light for a bill or force its modification before clearing it for floor action. Smith wants a second hand clutched on the throats of the legislative committees to throttle their bills by shutting off money in advance.

* * *

EVERY TIME PRES. EISENHOWER declaims about the sins of "spending" and the necessity of slashing desirable programs, it can easily be demonstrated how the tight-money policy his Treasury experts introduced has produced some "spending" of the kind he thinks wise and discreet.

In his first full year, fiscal 1954, interest on the public debt was slightly less than $6.4 billion, paid on a debt of $271 billion.

The debt is now at a $283 billion level, and the President has budgeted $8.1 billion for interest. The interest bill has steadily climbed even in the years when the budget was "balanced" so that the total debt declined.

Interest rose to $6.8 billion in fiscal 1956 although the debt dropped by $1.6 billion, and interest climbed another $500 million in fiscal 1957 although the debt dropped another $1.5 billion.

SENATORS JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (R-Ky.), at left, and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) agreed that Congress should pass bills to aid education, depressed areas, housing and other measures despite Administration budget-balancing demands. They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program.

TV Stations Showing 'Americans at Work'

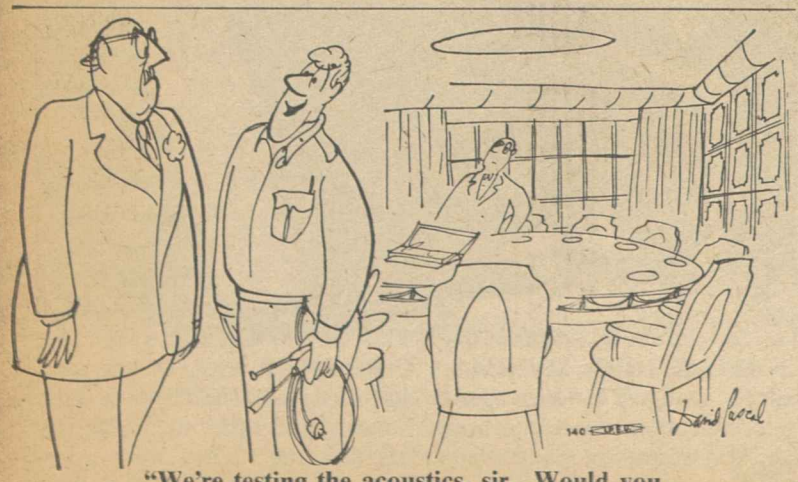
Nearly 70 television stations have scheduled and are presenting the AFL-CIO's new TV film series, "Americans at Work," on their stations from coast to coast, and a large number of others have the series under consideration.

The series is being made available to the stations free of charge to give them the opportunity to present to viewers the story of American workers on the job.

Here is the current station lineup for "Americans at Work." The AFL-CIO News will list the additional stations as they schedule the series. Consult your local stations for the starting date of the series for those cities where it has been recently scheduled.

CITY-STATE	STATION	DAY	TIME
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI-TV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFAR-TV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK	Sunday	1:45 p.m.
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA-TV	Sunday	4:45 p.m.
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM-TV	Saturday	To be announced
Oakland, Calif.	KTVU	Sunday	1:15 p.m.
Sacramento, Calif.	KCRA-TV	Sunday	1:30 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KOA	Saturday	11:30 a.m.
Palm Beach, Fla.	WPTV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN	Wednesday	10:30 a.m.
Lewiston, Ida.	KLEW-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Elkhart, Ind.	WSJV-TV	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Evansville, Ind.	WFIE-TV	Saturday	To be ann
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WKJG-TV	Sunday	9:30 a.m.
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Fort Dodge, Ia.	KOTV	Sunday	6:15 p.m.
Sioux City, Ia.	KVTV	Monday	12:15 p.m.
Baton Rouge, La.	WBRL	Saturday	4:00 p.m.
Monroe, La.	KNOE	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ	Saturday	1:30 p.m.
Presque Isle, Me.	WAGM	Monday	1:30 p.m.
Greenfield, Mass.	WRLP**	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP**	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ	Sunday	11:15 p.m.
Marquette, Mich.	WDMJ	Wednesday	3:00 p.m.
Saginaw, Mich.	WKNX-TV	Saturday	7:15 p.m.
Saginaw, Mich.	WNEM	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN	Saturday	4:15 p.m.
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT-TV	Saturday	12:45 p.m.
Austin, Minn.	KMMT	Sunday	5:15 p.m.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WDAM-TV	Saturday	3:00 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD	Sunday	12:00 p.m.
Butte, Mont.	KXLF	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Helena, Mont.	KSLJ	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Glendive, Mont.	KXGN	Wednesday	6:00 p.m.
Las Vegas, Nev.	KLAS	Sunday	3:30 p.m.
Reno, Nev.	KOLO	Friday	5:30 p.m.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	WPTZ-TV	Sunday	1:45 p.m.
Rochester, N. Y.	WROC	Saturday	7:45 a.m.
Utica, N. Y.	WKTV	Monday	5:15 p.m.
Greenville, N. C.	WNCT	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WBNS-TV	Saturday	7:45 a.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	Wednesday	1:15 p.m.
Lebanon, Pa.	WLYH-TV	Saturday	2:05 p.m.
Lock Haven, Pa.	WPBZ	Saturday	5:15 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIIC	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Aberdeen, S. D.	KXAB	Friday	9:30 p.m.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO	Saturday	2:45 p.m.
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC	Saturday	4:00 p.m.
Tyler, Tex.	KLTV	Sunday	1:15 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KSL-TV	Saturday	2:45 p.m.
Burlington, Vt.	WCAX	Thursday	9:30 a.m.
Hampton, Va.	WVEC	Monday	1:15 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA-TV	Sunday	12:15 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WTVR	Saturday	4:45 p.m.
Ephrata, Wash.	KBAS-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Pasco, Wash.	KEPR-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KOMO	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Yakima, Wash.	KIMA-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN	Saturday	1:00 p.m.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WTAP	Tuesday	12:15 p.m.
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF	Saturday	2:30 p.m.
La Crosse, Wis.	WKBT	Wednesday	4:30 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	WKOW	Friday	11:15 a.m.
Wausau, Wis.	WSAU	Wednesday	3:00 p.m.

** Lebanon, N. H., Channel 81
Claremont, N. H., Channel 79



"We're testing the acoustics, sir. Would you please bark out a decision?"

Morgan Says:

Languages Key to Diplomacy

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT DOESN'T DETRACT from the lion-hearted personal courage of John Foster Dulles to realize that for too long we Americans have taken too narrow a view of our foreign relations. This involves a mixed national attitude of suspicion and carelessness in our approach to the rest of the world.

Morgan

The attitude is reflected in the recurrent ridicule to which our foreign service officers have been subjected as "cookie-pushers" and the "striped-pants set." Now and then a diplomat does turn up who is a stuff-shirted dud.

We don't stop to think that the incidence of duds could be reduced if we insisted on more exacting standards for and more realistically generous rewards to career men and women. The President himself re-emphasized that only the wealthiest citizen can afford to be an ambassador to say, London or Paris.

THIS NEAR-SIGHTED niggardliness seems to go along with our lack of interest in one of the most disturbing weaknesses in our foreign service, the woeful inadequacy of language training.

To illustrate the point, here are some unpalatable facts to chew on: 50 percent of U.S. foreign service officers do not have a speaking knowledge of any foreign language. Our ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, is the only U.S. ambassador in a Communist country who speaks the language of that country.

An estimated 10 million Russians are studying English. Less than 10,000 Americans are studying Russian. Every child in a Soviet high school is required to study German, French, English, Spanish or Latin. One half of U.S. high schools do not even offer modern languages for study. In those which do, less than 15 percent of the students take them.

AGAINST THIS inarticulateness bounces the modestly encouraging disclosure of Sen. Henry Jackson, Democrat of Washington, that the Ford Foundation has made a $14,000 grant to help overcome the deficiency of western countries in Asian and African languages.

Jackson proposed the venture as a joint undertaking at a NATO meeting in Paris last fall. The grant will go to the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies, which will convene a conference of experts on the problem in the spring.

Vandercook Says:

Integration in Virginia Schools

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE GREAT STATE of Virginia, which has always prided itself with providing the American South with a measure of undefined, yet somehow recognized, intellectual and moral leadership, has now been brought to the point of sticking one toe at least into the roiled waters of racial integration.

Vandercook

A principle has been established that the color of a child's skin shall not, in itself, exclude him from the company of his fellows in Virginia's tax-supported public schools. All unwittingly, a kind of precedent may have been created in Virginia which could be instructive to other public schools in many other parts of the U.S.

ONE OF THE FEARS of many moderates was that the scholastic standards under which their children were being educated (and often none too well educated at that) would be further lowered if the schools' doors were flung wide for the admission of children from schools with lower standards.

NOR IS IT ANY SECRET that one of the major forces behind the drive for integration has been the desire of intelligent Negro families to send their children to better schools than to those which, in the past, have been open to them.

Virginia, in its token fashion, has made a step toward satisfying both of those quite proper, human wishes. The Negro children who have been found to be qualified to enter Virginia schools have passed rigorous tests. They are "superior" students. Well and good! But surely the question must now arise—why stop there?

Are some of the white children in those "integrated" classrooms fit to be put into the same educational hopper with those selected Negro pupils? Have we, in short, been wise, anywhere, in the steam-roller treatment of so many students (never mind their complexions) in so many of our schools as being identical in brains, in ambition, and in scholastic aptitude?

It is one of the basic concepts of democracy that the kinds of exceptional human talents which make the world spin may be found at any social or economic level and among representatives of any race.

It has been in order to discover those more naturally favored human beings that we have sought to provide "equal opportunity" for all Americans.

From Soup to Nonsense:

How to Gain Weight on a Diet

By Jane Goodsell

EVERY YEAR ABOUT the time the Christmas dolls are undressed for the first time and the Christmas tree is finally hauled away, I go on a diet. In the cold, hard light of January it becomes disgustingly obvious that the physical exercise involved in Christmas shopping did not, after all, compensate for the eggnogs I drank and the fruit cake and chestnut stuffing that I ate.

What makes it obvious is that the bathroom scales register an additional 5 pounds when I step on, even stark naked before breakfast. And I have to yank at my skirts to fasten them around my waist. So I go on a diet.

I have, in fact, been on a diet for 10 days now, and this morning when I weighed myself—stark naked before breakfast—I had gained another three-quarters of a pound. I did not, during those 10 days, eat a single thing I really wanted to eat. But, now that my hysterics have subsided, I am beginning to understand how I gained that three-quarters of a pound.

I bypass the cinnamon buns (heavens, they're 200 calories each!) and munch dry melba toast (25 calories) and sip orange juice. So far, so good. But my appetite, normally not very big in the morning, and diminished further by newspaper stories about train wrecks and kidnapped babies, is whipped up to fever pitch by that diet list.

I spend the morning thinking about my lunch. Should I have a tomato and cottage cheese salad or a poached egg on dry toast? I do not normally think about lunch until lunchtime, but now I can't think about anything else. By 10 o'clock I can stand it no longer, and I eat an apple (100 calories) in hopes that it will dull my appetite and take my mind off a liverwurst and Swiss cheese sandwich on pumpernickel. It does not. So I scan the diet list again to find something else that might satisfy me without adding weight, and I discover to my surprise that a banana is only 100 calories. I eat one, but this time, in looking over the calorie chart, I have set my taste buds screaming for a stuffed pepper (300 calories). At 11 o'clock I have three saltines (100).

At lunch I eat a poached egg (76 calories) on rye toast (43 calories) and a glass of skim milk (89).

IT IS NOW NOON and, although I have not eaten one single thing I really wanted, my caloric intake adds up to 642 units. I still have the afternoon to get through, and it is a very long afternoon indeed. I spend it consuming 460 calories of cottage cheese, celery stalks, carrots, grapefruit, apples, oranges and diet crackers in a desperate attempt to get my mind off fried potatoes, chocolate eclairs, veal paprika and baked potatoes with sour cream and chives.

I eat a spartan dinner of ground round (150 calories), one-half cup of string beans (26 calories), 12 slices of pickled beets (50 calories) and an orange (100 calories).

I go to bed to get away from the refrigerator, and try to brainwash myself into daydreaming about something besides food—a mink coat or a trip to Paris or William Holden.

I'm going off that diet tomorrow.

That 'Featherbedding' Claim:

Railroads Dust Off Favorite Straw Man

American railroads, looking ahead to negotiations later this year covering 850,000 employes, have dragged out one of their favorite straw men, "featherbedding," in a preliminary attack on the unions which will bargain for their workers.

The assault was touched off by Pres. Daniel E. Loomis of the Association of American Railroads, who in a speech in St. Louis declared the carriers will seek revision of "wasteful and burdensome work rules" which "hang like an albatross around the neck" of railroad progress at a cost of more than $500 million a year.

"This stock line of attack on railway labor by the carriers is almost as ancient as the first work rules themselves," snapped back A. E. Lyon, executive secretary-treasurer of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, which is composed of the 23 railroad unions and brotherhoods.

"The railroads' constant charges of 'featherbedding' have been examined time and time again by the various Presidential Emergency Boards appointed under the Railway Labor Act—and have been completely rejected repeatedly by the impartial members of these boards after they had studied all the facts."

The current three-year contract between the railroads and the unions expires Nov. 1. Railroad executives have said they plan a frontal attack on the work rules.

The railroad unions, still working out their specific demands, are expected to seek substantial wage increases and an agreement on job stabilization to meet the problem posed by a steady decline in employment in the industry.

Loomis charged three specific areas of alleged "featherbedding" which he said the rails will seek to revise. They were:

- The dual wage system, under which workers are paid on either a mileage or hourly basis, whichever is larger.
- Restriction of the use of employes to their regular jobs except on a penalty pay basis.
- Elimination of "unneeded" workers, particularly firemen on diesel locomotives.

Lyon pointed out in reply that a major factor in the picture is the steady rise in rail workers' productivity, which he said "exceeds that of any other group since the turn of the century."

"What Mr. Loomis is asking in calling for the scrapping of certain rules," he said, "is simply that management be given a free hand to push down even further the earnings of its workers—which are already behind other industries in relation to postwar wage increases—and that it be allowed to add to rail unemployment even more than the record number it has put on the jobless rolls today.

"At the same time the carriers would do away with workers essential to the safe and efficient operation of the railroads. His talk about eliminating firemen and brakemen at a time when the number of railway accidents has been rising reflects the industry's ill-concealed contempt for the welfare of the traveling public as well as its workers.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen observed that "featherbedding is the straw man the railroads create each time wage negotiations are due."

The authoritative Wall Street Journal said the railroads "intend to make a united stand against the unions and hope to use the vast public relations facilities of the Association of American Railroads to court public sympathy."

CLEVELAND UNIONS sponsored a two-day educational conference on Prices, Productivity and Peace in cooperation with the American Labor Education Service. Left to right are: Pres. Paul Corey of the Cleveland Teachers Union; Walt Davis, Retail Clerks Local 880; Sec-Treas. Ouie Ramicone, Steelworkers Local 2287; Vice-Pres. James O'Meara, Teachers; Sec.-Treas. Ed Moss, Machinists Dist. Council 54; Martin Hughes, Ohio director of the Communication Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Henry L. Beck of the Cleveland Railway Clerks.

St. Peter's College Honor To Finnegan

Joseph F. Finnegan, director of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service since 1955, has been chosen to receive the 11th Rerum Novarum Award of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.

The award, conferred annually by the college on a Catholic who has distinguished himself in the field of labor-management relations, will be presented Mar. 15 by the Very Rev. James J. Shanahan, S.J., president of St. Peter's.

Previous winners have included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, and the late Martin P. Durkin, former president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Eisenhower's first secretary of labor.

Finnegan, a former assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, has specialized in all phases of labor law for more than 20 years, during which time he was jointly selected by unions and companies to arbitrate some 200 cases.

Prior to his appointment by Pres. Eisenhower as director of the Mediation and Conciliation Service, Finnegan served as an arbitrator for the service and for the National Mediation Board,

Union Students Given Credit for Homework

Cleveland—A university professor gave labor good grades for classroom performance at the close of an educational conference here on prices, productivity, and peace, where conferees tried to translate technological progress into human needs and desires.

"You came well prepared," Dean Leslie Brown of Western Reserve University told 400 trade unionists at the closing session of the fourth annual Cleveland Joint Labor Conference.

"It is evident many of you did intensive reading on economic subjects. Your questions were thoughtful, intelligent, pointed.

"Labor is to be congratulated for sponsoring meetings like this, and for encouraging its members to read and to think. The community will benefit, too, when your thinking is translated into action at the polls."

Brown is dean of administration at Cleveland College, an adult education school with several thousand pupils.

The sessions were so successful, in the opinion of Chairman Cecil B. Dunlap of the Retail Clerks, that he will propose adding three more quarterly education conferences. They would be for a half day each.

Sponsors of the conference were the Cleveland AFL-CIO and the railroad brotherhoods, with the aid of the American Labor Education Service and the AFL-CIO Education Dept. The conference committee included representatives of these unions: Teachers, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Communications Workers, Carpenters, Machinists, Meat Cutters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Clerks, and Typographical.

Here are excerpts from the conference:

Victor G. Reuther, UAW—"It is the moral obligation of our government to encourage full employment of workers and full use of industrial capacity.

"Our great advantage over the Russians is our superior productive capacity, if we would but use it."

Leon E. Keyserling, president, Council on Economic Progress—"Tight money policies have contributed to the inflation they were designed to control. Since the Korean War, economic growth has lagged far behind the increase in prices."

Dr. Sterling McMillan, Western Reserve University economics professor—"The worker should share in the profits of increased productivity. This is not because the worker contributes to increased productivity, but because consumption must be increased to support productivity."

Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union—"Administered prices have brought on this recession. Big industries, like General Motors and U.S. Steel, have raised prices three and four times as much as productivity warranted."

Hy Fish, Chicago consulting engineer—"Backward nations cannot skip normal steps in their economic development. In Russia, for instance, the government delivered new tractors to thousands of farmers. But no one told the farmers what to do when the machines broke down, so they let them rust in the fields."

Roger Leatherman, Phoenix Project, University of Michigan—"The technology of science must be written into human desires and needs. All the great changes in science, even space travel, are lesser than the changing human situation."

School 'Jungle' Series Wins Broun Award

A courageous reporter who posed as a school teacher to obtain first-hand information on "blackboard jungle" conditions in public schools in tough sections of New York City has been named winner of the 1958 Heywood Broun Memorial Award.

The Newspaper Guild made the presentation to George N. Allen, staff member of the New York World-Telegram & Sun. He received $500 in cash and a citation from the Guild, which has sponsored the competition annually since 1941 as a memorial to Broun, crusading journalist and first ANG president.

Allen's series of articles was based on his on-the-scene experiences as a "member of the faculty" of a New York junior high school. The stories disclosed that young hoodlums had terrorized teachers to the extent that discipline and education were virtually non-existent.

The series was unanimously selected by the judges in the 18th annual competition—Robert J. Donovan, chief of the Washington bureau of the N. Y. Herald Tribune; Mrs. May Craig, Washington correspondent for the Guy Gannett papers in Maine; and Marquis Childs, columnist and member of the Washington staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Allen's entry, one of 71 submitted to the judges, consisted of a series of stories written after he completed a 10-month-long investigation. To carry out the assignment, he enrolled in teaching courses and passed New York Board of Education teachers' examinations.

Three other entries were named by the judges as worthy of honorable mention for work during 1958. A fourth, representing work that continued over a period of years, was given special mention.

For work last year, the judges awarded honorable mention to:

- A series by John Kay Adams of the Chicago Sun-Times on problems arising with the explosive development of the Chicago suburb of Skokie.
- A series by Jerry Candela of the Erie, Pa., Times exposing fraudulent voting. These articles led to reform of voting procedures.
- A series by Al Ostrow of the Cleveland Press calling attention to inadequate care in Ohio's mental hospitals.

Special commendation went to J Harold Brislin of the Scranton, Pa., Tribune for exposing violence by some building trades and Teamsters union officials. The exposures occurred prior to 1958 but culminated last year in the conviction of some of the officials.

AN ENTERPRISING REPORTER, who worked for 10 months as a teacher to get the full story of "blackboard jungle" conditions in New York schools, was the recipient of the 1958 Heywood Broun Award presented by the Newspaper Guild. George N. Allen, reporter on the N. Y. World Telegram & Sun, is shown receiving $500 check from one of the judges, May Craig, Washington correspondent of the Guy Gannett newspapers of Maine.

New Mexico Kills 'Right-to-Work' Bills

State Labor Fights High Sales Taxes

Labor is spearheading a battle all across the country against state sales taxes and fighting for the principle of progressive taxes based on ability to pay. In nearly every state, taxation policies have become a major bread-and-butter issue.

New sources of revenues obviously must be found by governors and state legislatures to meet rising costs of state governments and to finance urgently-needed social legislation.

In some large states, the need for added revenue is desperate. Labor is nevertheless battling to reverse a pattern of growing dependence by the states on sales taxes and other consumer levies. More than half of all state income now comes from taxes which are paid directly by the consumer and which fall heaviest on low-income and middle-income families.

In Michigan, hard-hit by unemployment, the State AFL-CIO has attacked Republican proposals to boost the sales tax from 3 to 4 percent. As an alternative, it is supporting Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams' proposal for a state income tax. Michigan is one of 13 states with no personal income tax.

In Massachusetts, the Committee on Taxation of the State Labor Council is drafting an alternative to the 3 percent "limited sales tax" proposed by Gov. Foster Furcolo (D). A similar proposal was defeated in 1957 after labor attacked it as a tax which would "pick the pockets of the poor."

Sales tax proposals are also being vigorously fought by labor in Arizona and Vermont.

In Pennsylvania, labor has reluctantly accepted Democratic Gov. David L. Lawrence's proposed hike in the sales tax from 3 to 3.5 percent, with a provision that the increase ends automatically after two years and that present exemptions for food, medicines and clothing are continued.

As a long-range goal, Pennsylvania labor is pushing for a constitutional amendment authorizing a graduated state income tax.

Typical of labor reaction to proposals for higher consumer taxes was the statement by Exec. Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Labor Federation, describing as "shocking" proposals by Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown for an additional $70 million in consumer taxes.

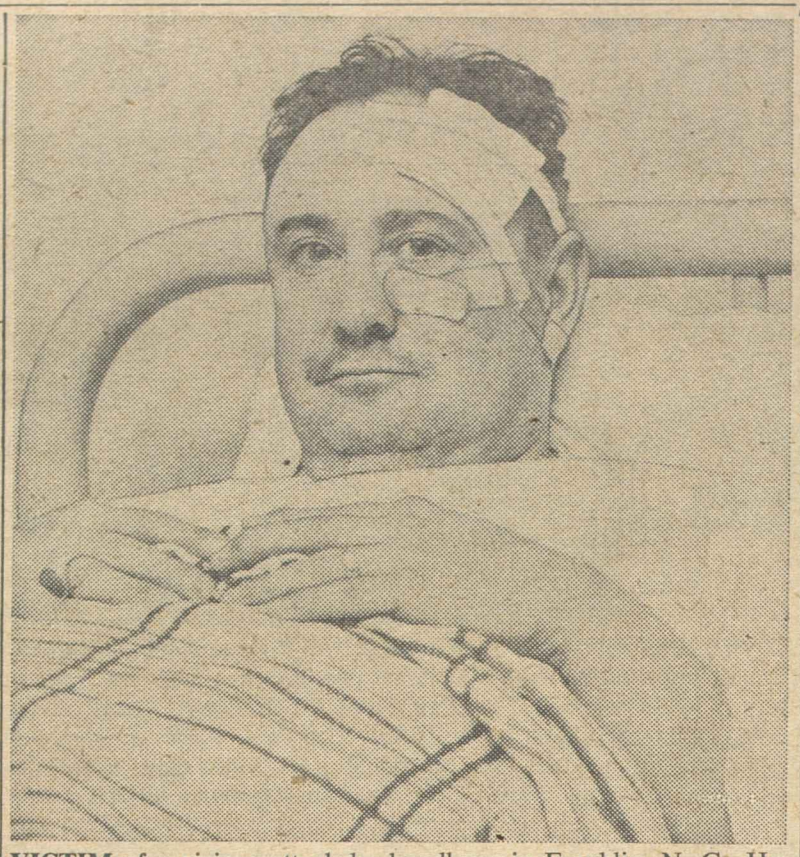
The New York AFL-CIO has branded as "vicious" some tax proposals of GOP Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Seek Amendments In Utility Strike Act

St. Louis—Missouri labor is driving for amendments to the strike-busting King-Thompson utility "seizure" law after defeat of a bill to repeal the statute was lost in the House, 92 to 51.

Officers of the Missouri Utility Workers Legislative Conference, representing 30,000 union members, said they expect greater legislative support for a move to kill some of the more stringent provisions.

Under the act, passed in 1947, the state can seize utility companies when workers strike.



VICTIM of a vicious attack by hoodlums in Franklin, N. C., Hosiery Workers Organizer Robert D. Beame is shown recuperating in a Chattanooga, Tenn., hospital. Beame was assaulted in his motel room while on an organizing campaign at Franklin Hosiery Mills, a subsidiary of Burlington Industries. He charges his signed authorization cards were stolen and he himself was driven out of town and over the state line by the thugs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the McClellan special Senate committee staff are conducting preliminary probes of the attack.

Labor's Welfare Fight Waged in 46 States

(Continued from Page 1)

turers Association has stepped forward as the chief advocate of "reforming" the labor movement.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry R. Holleman reports that one provision of the "reform" bill introduced by State Sen. George Parkhouse (D) is apparently aimed at preventing unions from publishing voting records of legislators.

In other states, legislators with good records and even reasonable intentions have sponsored bills duplicating many provisions of the Kennedy-Ervin bill now pending in Congress and supported by the AFL-CIO, with amendments.

In California, 400 delegates to a special statewide AFL-CIO conference voiced reservations about some sections of an omnibus "reform" bill proposed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D).

The executive council of the California State AFL-CIO will offer specific amendments to improve the legislation, based on the recommendations of affiliated unions, the council announced, to assist Brown in accomplishments of the "principles" of his program.

State fair employment legislation seemed headed for passage in Ohio, after rejection by seven consecutive legislatures.

Anti-discrimination legislation is also being actively supported in Kansas and California. While the California bill has strong support from Brown, it has powerful opposition from the reactionary Associated Farmers.

The Oregon Senate has passed a bill to repeal the state's anti-picketing statute, which has led to harassment of organizational picketing in intrastate commerce.

The Arkansas Senate, on the other hand, has passed a bill requiring registration of all union officers and opening the gates to nuisance suits against unions.

Progress in workmen's compensation benefits was sparked in New Jersey by lower house passage of a bill which will raise the maximum benefits by 1962 to two-thirds of the average state salary level. The bill must still pass the Republican-controlled Senate.

With an elected Democratic governor in Alaska, William A. Egan, the state AFL-CIO is urging the legislature to repass a liberal workmen's compensation bill which was vetoed by then Gov. Mike Stepovich (R) in 1957, before statehood was achieved.

Vermont labor has successfully backed an increase in old age assistance payments from $63 to $75 a month, plus extra benefits for doctor and hospital care.

Vote Near in Indiana On Repeal Measure

The New Mexico legislature has dealt a double defeat to a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, killing it in the Senate 17 to 15 and tabling it "indefinitely" in the House by voice vote.

The legislature's action was hailed in a statement by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, co-chairmen of the National Council for Industrial Peace, as "removing the threat" of a law which would "reduce wages and lower living standards" in the state.

Meanwhile, a bill to repeal Indiana's "work" law is near final decision in the state Senate. The House has already passed a repealer, 73 to 23.

Some after-hours homework by opponents of New Mexico's "work" bill turned apparent defeat into a conclusive victory.

On Friday, Feb. 13, it appeared that a "right-to-work" amendment to New Mexico's constitution had passed the Senate, was headed for victory in the House, and would be on the ballot for referendum at the next election.

On a roll-call vote, the Senate divided 16 to 16. The division was bipartisan, with 12 Democrats and four Republicans on each side.

Democratic Lieut. Gov. Ed Mead, who presides over the Senate, cast the tie-breaking vote in favor of the "right-to-work" proposal.

New Mexico's newspapers headlined the passage.

The reactionary groups which had pushed for a "work" law went off to celebrate.

Labor and liberal leaders who had fought R-T-W gloomily met to plan a last-ditch battle in the House.

Someone finally recalled, however, that the lieutenant governor might not have a right to vote, even to break a tie, on a proposed constitutional amendment.

A study of the state constitution disclosed that proposed amendments must be passed by a majority of all members elected to each of the two houses and since the lieutenant governor was not a member of the legislative branch, his vote apparently could not be counted.

The legal issue involved was submitted to the state attorney general on Feb. 16. The next day he handed down a formal ruling that Mead's vote was out of order. The bill lacked a majority and was therefore defeated.

But that didn't end the issue.

A new "right-to-work" resolution was promptly introduced and immediately brought to a vote in the Senate.

This time there was no question as to the outcome. Democratic Sen. William Osborn switched his vote and the resolution was defeated 17 to 15.

Two hours later, the House met in Committee of the Whole—a session originally scheduled to consider the "right-to-work" bill which had presumably passed the Senate and a similar House resolution.

With the Senate bill killed, the House wasted no time disposing of the companion bill. A few minutes after the session started, a motion to postpone action on the bill indefinitely won shouted approval on a voice vote.

The statement issued by Mrs. Roosevelt and Lehman said that New Mexico's action was "wise" and would "help all who must work for a livelihood in New Mexico."

"It removes the threat of a law that would reduce their wages and lower their standard of living," they added.

They pointed out that New Mexico voters rejected a "right-to-work" law in a 1948 referendum.

Indiana's "work" repealer was expected to reach a final vote in the Senate momentarily as the AFL-CIO News went to press. A bill sponsored by GOP Sen. Roy Conrad had gone through its second reading. Also before the Senate is the Democratic-sponsored repeal bill which passed the House.

Drive For Improved Jobless Aid Grows Tougher in Legislatures

After six weeks in many state legislatures only preliminary skirmishes have taken place in labor's campaign to improve unemployment compensation programs, and the big battles are still to come.

The long-range goal in each state is to raise maximum unemployment benefits to two-thirds of the average wage in the state, or 50 percent of a laid-off worker's actual wage, payable for at least 39 weeks of unemployment.

No state has yet reached that goal.

A few states may come close to it by the end of the current legislative sessions. But state labor leaders frankly acknowledge it will take action from Congress—in the form of federal minimum standards applicable in all 49 states—to go beyond modest improvements in most present programs.

The big obstacles are the lobbying influence in state legislatures of business groups seeking to keep their tax rates down and fear by the states that higher rates will send industry scurrying to states with lower taxes—and lower benefits.

Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams summed up this dilemma when he recently told the Detroit AFL-CIO:

"We must look to the federal government to provide decent nationwide standards of unemployment compensation. Michigan cannot hope to provide these standards alone as long as we are faced with the unfair competition of other states."

And Sec.-Treas. J. J. Caldwell of the Oklahoma AFL-CIO telegraphed this comment in reply to an AFL-CIO News request for information on state legislative developments:

"Major improvement in unemployment compensation depends on Congress raising minimum standards."

Closest approach to labor's goals to get out of committee in any legislature to date is a bill pending in the lower house of the New Jersey legislature.

It sets the ceiling on benefits at 50 percent of the average state wage in 1960, going up to 60 percent in 1961. Maximum duration would be raised from the present 26 weeks to 39 weeks.

In Arkansas, a bill raising maximum benefits from $26 to $30 and extending duration of payments from 18 to 26 weeks became law on Feb. 6.

Kansas State AFL-CIO Exec. Sec. F. E. Black said passage is expected of a Senate bill raising maximum benefits to 50 percent of the average wage and extending duration from 20 to 26 weeks. The bill also would continue benefits for persons who become ill or injured.

Sec.-Treas. James R. Gross of the Vermont Labor Council predicts "great improvements" in his state's program, which now provides only a $28 ceiling.

In a dozen other states, bills extending duration of benefits, raising payments or both are pending in committee.

In most of the 17 states which extended benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Compensaton Act passed by Congress last year, and in five other states which voted temporary extensions without borrowing federal funds, labor is also actively pressing to make the extensions a permanent part of the state program.

'Precedent-Shattering' Pact:

Clerks Win Lockout, Gain 49-Cent Hike

Los Angeles—Surviving a month-long lockout, 36,000 members of the Retail Clerks have won wage increases totaling 49 cents an hour in a new five-year contract with Southern California supermarket operators.

The settlement, hailed as "precedent-shattering" by the RCIA, also provides the following fringe benefits:

- An "escalator clause" keying pensions to the cost of living.
- Health and welfare benefits for retired employes.
- An anti-discrimination clause pledging that hiring of new employes "shall not be based on, or in any way affected by . . . race, color, creed, national origin, age or sex."
- Supplemental unemployment and disability benefits.
- Addition of dental and psychiatric care to the existing medical program.

Covered by the new contract are Local 137, Bakersfield; Local 324, Long Beach; Local 770, Los Angeles; Local 899, Santa Barbara; Local 905, San Pedro; Local 1167, Riverside; Local 1222, San Diego; Local 1428, Pomona; and Local 1442, Santa Monica.

The nine locals opened negotiations with the Food Employers Council Nov. 19, 1958, but received no counter-offer until 20 minutes before the scheduled New Years Eve expiration date of their previous contract.

In advance of the termination date, the unions had announced plans to keep 400 key markets open in case of a strike to enforce their demands. On New Year's Day, 15 clerks struck a Hollywood market, and within 24 hours management retaliated by locking out 20,000 RCIA members at 1,100 of the larger markets in Southern California.

During the month-long lockout, the remainder of the union members continued working at smaller food stores to insure a steady flow of food to residents of the area.

The settlement, worked out after the employers' group was unable to crack the solidarity of rank-and-file RCIA members, calls for a 15-cent-an-hour raise retroactive to Jan. 1; 11.5 cents an hour in 1960; and 7.5 cents an hour each year for the remaining three years of the contract. This will give journeymen clerks a base pay of $116.60 by 1963.

Effective in 1961, a cost-of-living escalator clause will make possible semi-annual adjustments of 1 cent an hour for each change of half a point in the Consumer Price Index for Los Angeles, using November 1958 as the base.

The SUB program, guaranteeing jobless workers 65 percent of straight-time earnings including state benefits; and the program insuring disabled workers a total of 80 percent of straight-time earnings including state aid, also go into effect in 1961.

The contract calls for semi-annual adjustments in monthly retirement benefits to reflect changes in living costs, effective this July. The adjustments will be computed on a percentage basis reflecting percentage fluctuations in the Los Angeles Consumer Price Index from the November, 1958 level.

$1.25 Urged As Minimum In Textiles

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has asked the Labor Dept. to reopen minimum wage hearings on cotton, silk and synthetic textiles produced under federal contract and raise the minimum from the present $1 an hour to $1.25.

As a result of the break in a three-year wage freeze during the past month, the $1.25 minimum is rapidly becoming standard for the industry, the union said.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock pointed out to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that hearings in October and January were held before the recent round of wage increases. At the earlier time, the union had asked for a $1.165 minimum. The department has not acted on the earlier request.

Pollock wrote Mitchell that a determination of a $1.25 minimum "would help bring the few straggling shops into line and this, of course, is the primary purpose of the Walsh-Healey Act."

"It would assure fairer competition between the standard-rate shops and those which may be undercutting the standard," he added.

New AFL-CIO Handbook Tells Labor's World Role

A new question-and-answer handbook guide to American labor's role in international affairs, covering the entire range of world problems, has been published by the AFL-CIO.

The 70-page pamphlet, "Questions and Answers on American Labor and World Affairs," presents the evaluation and policies dealing with international affairs as adopted by two AFL-CIO conventions, the AFL-CIO Executive Council and Executive Committee and the Intl. Affairs Committee. The material covers the period from December 1955 to December 1958.

In an introduction to the pamphlet AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany writes:

"In this critical period American labor has endeavored to do its part in enabling our country to develop an effective democratic foreign policy and in strengthening the international free trade union movement, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as a vital factor for promoting human dignity and well-being, free world security and harmony among nations.

"Students of American labor at home and abroad will find in this handbook striking confirmation of the growing breadth of vision and social responsibility of the AFL-CIO and the variety and scope of its international undertakings."

The pamphlet is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications at 30 cents per copy; $20 for 100.

COLD AND HUNGRY, non-unionized crew members of the heatless, foodless and payless Liberian flag tanker Fleet Tank are shown walking down the gangplank to shelter and meals provided in Providence, R. I., by the Maritime Union and the Seafarers. Pending court-ordered sale of vessel on Mar. 2 to meet debts, including back wages for as long as eight months, the crew is maintaining scheduled watches aboard the ship. NMU Field Patrolman John Reaves is third from right.

Liberian Tanker Crew 'Rescued' by Sea Unions

Providence, R. I.—Members of the crew of a dock-bound "rust-bucket" flying the Liberian flag are being fed and sheltered in a mercy operation by the Maritime Union and the Seafarers pending the federal court-ordered sale of the vessel to meet a long list of unpaid claims.

The ship, the MV Fleet Tank, was left without food or fuel for heat since shortly after the crew obtained a court order tieing it up until they collect some $40,000 in back wages, unpaid in some cases for as long as eight months.

At a hearing Feb. 16 on the crew's petition, Federal Judge Edward W. Day ordered the Fleet Tank sold at auction on Mar. 2 unless all liens against it are paid. These include dock, pilotage and towing charges as well as unpaid wages, which have first priority.

The crew, unorganized, is composed of men of eight nationalities, only one being an American. The rescuing unions emphasized that their concern for the men is not part of the organizing drive free world unions have under way in "runaway" fleets owned in maritime countries but flying the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras or Costa Rica.

"This is an act of mercy pure and simple," union spokesmen said. "We don't know who the owners are—apparently no one does. But the abuse this crew is suffering is typical of the whole runaway operation. This kind of situation we intend eventually to eliminate from the seas in our drive against runaways.

"Right now our concern is to keep these seamen from starving or freezing to death."

The Fleet Tank is a 14,000-ton tanker 28 years old. Nominal owners are Fleet Operators, Ltd., of Monrovia, Liberia. The agents are the Philpotts Shipping Agency, New York City. The ship arrived in Providence Jan. 31 with 84,000 barrels of oil from Curacao, Netherlands West Indies.

John T. Reeves, NMU field representative in Providence, is in charge of the rescue operation for the two unions. The SIU does not have an office here.

"I haven't seen a ship this rotten in 20 years," he said after his first visit to the crew. "Not only is there no heat or food; there are 2 inches of water in all the crews' quarters. And there is not a seaworthy lifeboat. This could happen only under these phony flags."

Foreign seamen normally have to leave the United States within 30 days of arrival. The unions, on behalf of the Fleet Tank's crew, have petitioned immigration authorities for an extension of the time until after the sale.

The crew is maintaining regularly-scheduled watches aboard the ship although they are sheltered and fed ashore.

Plumbers In Detroit Share Work

Detroit—In the first "spread-the-work" action in this city since the depression days of the 1930's, members of the Plumbers are voluntarily going on a 24-hour workweek to provide job opportunities for unemployed fellow unionists.

Sec.-Treas. William Haxton of Plumbers Local 98 said the 1,500 employed members of the local will thus be giving up $59.76 a week—40 percent of their normal wages—to help provide jobs for the remaining members.

The action was voted by the membership to insure jobs for 500 plumbers, representing 25 percent of the local's total membership, who have been without work for months.

The high percentage of jobless in the Plumbers union is typical of the critical unemployment picture in Detroit, where more than 200,000 workers are without jobs. This represents over 13 percent of the city's total working force. Estimates here are that automation and increased productivity could leave the city with a permanent jobless roll of more than 150,000 by next year.

Haxton said that all journeymen plumbers would be affected by the "spread-the-work" action. He said it was agreed to after conferences with officials of the Mechanical Constructors and Master Plumbers Association of Detroit.

The shorter workweek, he said, will continue at least for a month, after which time employers and officers of the local will meet to reassess the situation and determine future needs.

"The plumbers decided it was about time to spread the work," Haxton said, "so everybody could have at least half a loaf of bread."

W. C. Guntrup Dies; In Unions For 72 Years

Toledo, O.—Walter C. Guntrup, a past president of the Toledo Central Labor Union, a labor editor for more than 20 years and a union member for 72 years, died here at the age of 87.

With the exception of a two-year period, he edited the Toledo Union Leader from 1930 until it ceased publication in 1954.

He was born in Corning, N. Y., and when he went to work at the age of 15 as a glass blower, he joined the Corning Glass Workers Union. Soon after he took part in a strike for recognition by the American Flint Glass Workers Union.

After working as a railroad switchman and brakeman, he came to Toledo in 1898 to work in the Libbey Glass Co. He later became a letter carrier and then served as manager of the AFL Labor Temple.

Appeals Court Upholds 'Unfair' List

(Continued from Page 1)

ful picketing by a union to secure recognition is not prohibited by T-H and does not constitute restraint or coercion of non-union workers.

Both decisions are expected to figure prominently in the case of the Rubber Workers, which is under labor board orders to end both picketing and boycotting of O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Winchester, Va. The URW has announced it will "ignore" the order pending court review.

IAM Chief Counsel Plato E. Papps, who represented Local 942 in the Alloy hearings, said the union would ask for a rehearing of its arguments on picketing. He contended that like the boycott, it is an exercise of free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment.

The labor dispute dates back nearly four years, when the union sought recognition and a union shop contract with the Spokane firm. After it failed to win a majority of the employes and an agreement with the company, the IAM placed a single picket on duty at the plan.

A year later, at the IAM's request, the Spokane Central Labor Council placed Alloy's name on its "we do not patronize list," published in the council's official newspaper. In addition, the union directly asked several Alloy customers not to patronize the company.

Although an NLRB trial examiner sustained the union's position, he was overruled by the labor board, which ordered Local 942 to cease "coercing" employes and "attempting to cause Alloy, by means of picketing or by threatening to divert business from Alloy, to discriminate against Alloy's employes."

The court said the union's conduct in attempting to persuade people not to patronize the non-union company was "within the general protection of the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of speech."

For Social Security Recipients:

Pensioners' Medical Care Bill Introduced

A bill that would expand the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program to include hospital and surgical care for social security recipients has been introduced in the House by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.).

Filing of the measure signaled an acceleration in the tempo of the 86th Congress, which had slowed its pace because of the Lincoln's-Washington's Birthday holidays.

In other activities on Capitol Hill:

- The House Commerce Committee overwhelmingly rejected Pres. Eisenhower's proposals that federal grants for construction of local airports be restricted to $200 million over the next four years.
- A House Education subcommittee heard Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming defend the Administration's new school construction plan, which calls for "advances" of about $2 billion over 25 years to help needy school districts float construction bonds.
- A Senate Banking subcommittee announced it would begin three days of hearings Feb. 25 on the $375 million Douglas-Cooper Area Redevelopment bill. The measure is a stronger version of a bill Eisenhower vetoed in 1958.

In introducing his medical care bill, Forand told his House colleagues its passage would mean "better health care for millions of Americans." He said the measure would also "relieve many American families of serious financial worries about health bills, avoid financial disaster for many aged persons, and . . . lighten public welfare loads and hospital deficits."

The bill would provide surgical payments plus 60 days' hospital care per year for each social security recipient—retired workers and their spouses, widows and dependent children—and for those who would be eligible for OASI benefits if they applied. In addition, it would cover nursing home care after hospitalization.

To finance the program, Forand's measure would levy a tax of one-quarter of 1 percent each on employer and employe on the first $4,800 of a worker's annual income, and a three-eights of 1 percent tax on the same amount of earnings for the self-employed.

The provisions are similar to those in social security amendments Forand introduced in the 85th Congress. That measure also called for boosts in monthly social security benefits to reflect living costs. The medical care provisions were set aside by Congress last year when it passed benefits boosts which went into effect Jan. 1.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported the Forand bill in the 85th Congress, and has urged Senate and House leaders to give the measure priority this year.

Forand said other supporters of the health benefits legislation besides the AFL-CIO include the American Public Welfare Association, American Nurses' Association, National Association of Social Workers and the Group Health Federation of America.

The American Medical Association has been the bitterest opponent of such legislation, contending it is a step toward socialized medicine.

Rejection of the President's airport proposals by the House Commerce Committee foreshadowed committee approval shortly of a Democratic bill calling for twice the outlays recommended by the White House.

The Senate already has passed a four-year, $465 million airport aid bill similar to one the President vetoed last year. The House version would provide $437 million over the next four years.

In the area of school construction aid, Flemming was attacked by Democrats who charged that the Administration plan was unworkable. But the HEW secretary insisted the measure—limited to "advances" which would have to be repaid—would help needy school districts build schools "they otherwise would not have."

The AFL-CIO announced its support of the Murray-Metcalf school aid bill, which calls for $11.5 billion over a four-year period for the dual job of building classrooms and raising teachers' salaries.

Glass Strike Peace Pact Ratified

Columbus, O. — Thirteen thousand Glass Workers ended a four-month strike against the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. after voting by a 3-to-1 margin to ratify a settlement recommended by their international officers.

The union won raises of 16 to 24 cents an hour over a two-year period, plus a 25 percent increase in pension benefits.

Unresolved issues dealing with work assignments and incentive pay procedures will be submitted to arbitration.

Local unions in each of the seven cities where Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants are located voted approval of the settlement, ending the longest strike in the union's history. The agreement was reached at bargaining sessions in Philadelphia.

ORGANIZED LABOR again rolled up its sleeves to aid a disaster-stricken community when a tornado ripped through a heavily-populated section of St. Louis, Mo. Here members of Fire Fighters Local 73 and AFL-CIO Community Services volunteers dig frantically through the wreckage of shattered homes to rescue survivors trapped in the ruins.

Court Acquits Cross of Lying To Senators

James G. Cross, president of the expelled Bakery & Confectionary Workers, has been acquitted on a charge that he lied to the McClellan special Senate committee.

Federal District Court Judge Richmond B. Keech ruled that the committee questions that led to the perjury indictment had nothing to do with its task of drafting labor legislation.

Cross was indicted for denying before the committee that he was present at the time of an alleged fight with union delegates at the B&CW's convention in San Francisco on Oct. 21, 1956.

In dismissing the charge, Keech said "the power to investigate must not be confused with any powers of law enforcement."

Congressional committees, he added, "may not usurp the function of prosecuting attorney or of a committing magistrate in the guise of legislative investigation."

Labor Paper Gyp Indicts 3 in New York

New York—Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan has announced three arrests on indictments charging operation of a "boiler room" through which, by high-pressure long distance telephone calls, advertising space was sold in a phony labor paper, the Intl. Labor Record.

The operation allegedly netted the operators $50,000 over a seven-month period.

Richard J. Koota, 49, was arrested in Miami Beach, Fla. by local police acting on a New York warrant. Joseph Roberts, 63, and Murray Kapilow, 47, surrendered here.

The 18-count indictment charges conspiracy and attempted grand and petit larceny. The salesmen, using various aliases, solicited amounts from $50 to $3,000 from business firms, and they claimed, according to Hogan, that the Intl. Labor Record was an "official" organ of the AFL-CIO.

Hogan commended the cooperation given his office by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Intl. Labor Press Association during the investigation.

Hogan complained of the reluctance of businessmen victims of the solicitors to appear as witnesses. AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack testified before the grand jury that the Intl. Labor Record had no official standing in the labor movement.

Labor's Relief Forces Aid in New Disasters

By Don Gregory

The Community Services resources of the AFL-CIO have once again been mobilized and thrown into action in support of Red Cross disaster field relief operations as freak mid-winter weather brought fresh tragedy to wide areas of the midwest.

In St. Louis, Mo., where a vicious tornado devastated a heavily-populated 30-square-block residential area killing 21 persons, injuring another 350 and leaving thousands homeless, organized labor worked in both rescue and salvage operations.

And in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, plagued earlier by disastrous floods which drove thousands from their homes, weary trade union volunteers returned to the back-breaking task of shoring up crumbling levees as ice-choked rivers threatened again to spill over their banks.

Members of Fire Fighters Local 73 in St. Louis played an heroic role in the grim hours after the predawn tornado ripped through the city. Assisted by teams of volunteers hastily recruited from among the city's AFL-CIO unions, the Fire Fghters dug through twisted, shattered wreckage of hundreds of homes in search of survivors trapped by the debris.

There was an air of special drama in the St. Louis relief operations for members of Bricklayers Local 1, whose union hall stands almost in the center of the tornado-stricken area.

Back on Sept. 29, 1927, when a death-dealing tornado ripped through the heart of St. Louis on the day the Bricklayers were scheduled to dedicate their new union hall, the union quickly converted it into a Red Cross emergency shelter, feeding station and clothing distribution center for shocked and homeless victims of the disaster.

Again this month the union hall was put at the disposal of the Red Cross by Lee Havey, Bricklayers business agent. Scores of trade unionists were assigned to assist Red Cross workers setting up cots, carrying food, distributing clothing and entertaining the children being cared for at the emergency shelter.

Coordinating labor's participation in relief operations in St. Louis was Joseph P. Clark, president of the St. Louis AFL-CIO Labor Council, board member of the St. Louis Red Cross and a former Community Services staff representative.

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Assisting were A. B. Smith, part of the Red Cross labor liaison team to the national AFL-CIO-CSA; and Russell E. Egan and Edward M. Tod, full-time CSA staff members in St. Louis.

In Mt. Vernon, O., where the threat of new floods kept Red Cross and union volunteers on a special river alert for nearly a week, the AFL-CIO-donated disaster canteen used earlier in relief operations was back in service,

And in Warren, O., hard-hit by floods last month, the Steelworkers made a special donation of $16,000 to the Red Cross in gratitude for its relief and rehabilitation work. Of this sum, $10,000 came from the international union, and the remaining $6,000 from members of locals comprising USWA Dist. 26.

AFL-CIO Scholarship Application Information

All AFL-CIO members are advised that their sons or daughters who are second-semester juniors or first-semester seniors and who wish to apply for the four-year AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship for college, must arrange to take the Merit Scholarship examination at their local high schools. This examination is given late in April.

If your son or daughter is attending a high school where the principal cannot make the Merit Scholarship examination available, please write immediately to the National Merit Scholarship Corp., 1580 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill., and make arrangements for your son or daughter to take the examination individually.

These examinations are the competition for the 1960 scholarships.

Sons and daughters of AFL-CIO members who are graduating from high school this year are eligible for the 1959 scholarship only if they have qualified through the Merit Scholarship examinations which were held in April 1958.

Striking Carrot Packers Win Right to Picket Field

El Centro, Calif.—The Packinghouse Workers won the right to picket the carrot fields of Bud, Inc., in the first agricultural field strike in California's Imperial Valley in 20 years.

Superior Court Judge Elmer W. Heald modified a restraining order and issued a ruling permitting four pickets at each entrance.

The strike began as a spontaneous walkout on Jan. 29 in protest against pay as low as 30 cents an hour in the company's "factory farm." The union is seeking payment of the packing shed rate for workers on a carrot-packaging machine.

The union claims the machine operation is nothing but a "packing shed without a roof."

Labor Mobilizes Resources To Combat Unemployment

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Organizer Beaten in 2nd Attack

By Gene Zack

Federal investigations have been ordered in the second case in two weeks in which representatives of AFL-CIO unions were viciously beaten while conducting union business in North Carolina.

Latest victim is Boyd E. Payton, vice-president and regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America, who was savagely attacked Feb. 24 in Henderson, N.C. He sustained severe head wounds when a gang of thugs invaded his motel room and beat him with a bottle.

Investigating are the Justice Dept. and the staff of the McClellan special Senate committee, which are simultaneously continuing probes into the Feb. 11 assault on Hosiery Workers' Organizer Robert D. Beame in Franklin, N.C. In a strikingly similar case, Beame was attacked in his motel room by a mob, then forced out of town and over the state line into Georgia.

The attack on Payton came against the backdrop of a 14-week-old strike of 1,200 TWUA members against Harriet - Henderson Cotton Mills. Shortly after the beating, violence flared on the picket lines where a detachment of the North Carolina Highway Patrol was on hand as strike-breakers started entering the plant as part of a management-sponsored "back-to-work" movement.

It occurred just one week after Payton wired Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) asking for an investigation of the labor climate in North Carolina.

In the telegram, Payton said highway patrolmen were brought into Henderson "at the beck and call of a cotton mill president who

(Continued on Page 10)

HEARTY WELCOME to AFL-CIO Executive Council holding its mid-winter session in San Juan was extended by Puerto Rico's Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, right, shown here with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

AFL-CIO Tells Congress:

35-Hour Week Can Ease Jobless Plight

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on Congress to take "immediate steps" to amend the wage-hour act "to provide for a 35-hour week and a 7-hour day" to meet the serious and continuing unemployment problem.

Such legislation, said the council, "is the most effective and practical way to facilitate the adoption of a universal reduction in the workweek."

The statement called also for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to keep the workweek problem under observation and make recommendations concerning "further reduction" in light of the accelerated rate of technological and scientific progress.

The need for a short workweek, Meany told a press conference, has been driven home in the last year as the evidence has mounted of sharply increasing production with fewer workers.

AFL-CIO unions, he said, will continue their historic bargaining for shorter hours, noting that a less-than-40-hour week is prevalent in many organized industries. The council approach, he stressed, is a

(Continued on Page 4)

Lists Top Priorities To End Stagnation

By Saul Miller

San Juan, P. R.—The trade union movement will throw its full resources into an all-out campaign against chronic unemployment and economic stagnation.

That was the major theme that emerged from the mid-winter meeting of the federation's Executive Council. The campaign will be based on:

- A major, large-scale conference to be held in Washington this spring to "dramatize the desperate plight of millions of unemployed workers." **(See text of resolution, Page 4.)**
- A sweeping legislative program with top priorities given to establishment of a 35-hour week, 7-hour day; an increase in the minimum wage and extension of its coverage; improved unemployment compensation benefits; and a score of other measures designed to provide economic growth. **(Story this page.)**
- A collective bargaining program by AFL-CIO affiliates geared to substantial wage increases to expand badly-needed consumer purchasing power.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in announcing the Washington conference keyed to the theme "End Unemployment — Meet America's Human Needs," summarized the council meeting as "one of the best we've had in a long time."

He told reporters that the council had given more thorough study to economic problems facing the nation than ever before because "we're in trouble, the country's in trouble."

The federation president had warned during the meeting that the Administration's economic policies may lead to "permanent unemployment" of 5 to 6 million people. Told that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell had predicted unemployment of below 3 million by the end of the year, Meany replied that Mitchell was "talking through his hat."

Reuther Heads Committee

The Washington conference will be handled by a special four-man committee with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther as chairman. Other members are Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Al J. Hayes and Joseph A. Beirne.

Meany told reporters the conference would be as large as possible, depending on the facilities available. Tentative plans are to use the National Guard Armory in the capital.

The council statement setting up the conference declared it was designed to dramatize the plight of the jobless and "to petition the President and Congress to take immediate, effective steps to get America back to work."

In addition to spotlighting the

(Continued on Page 3)

Free World Must Act to Save Berlin

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the free world to adopt a six-point program to "save Berlin's freedom," including a United Nations-supervised plebescite, UN supervision of communications between West Berlin and West Germany, and a special session of the UN General Assembly if negotiations on Germany fail.

The council charged that the "Soviet aims to destroy Berlin as a symbol of freedom" and the future of the entire German people is bound up with the fate of West Berlin.

Hailing the unequivocal rejection of Soviet demands by the free world, the council termed the Russian proposal for a so-called German confederation "a crude maneuver for isolating the German people, depriving them of Allied support and putting them at the mercy of the Soviet warlords."

The council proposed the following six-point program to save Berlin and world peace:

1—Take the initiative in proposing the resumption of negotiations with the USSR on German reunification.

2—Reaffirm adherence to the

(Continued on Page 3)

Million New Members Won by United Labor

San Juan, P. R.—More than 1 million members have come into AFL-CIO unions during the past three years, Organization Dir. John Livingston told a press conference here.

Since January 1956, AFL-CIO unions have won 7,344 National Labor Relations Board elections involving 730,569 workers.

Adding railroad and airline organizing, plus new members who have joined unions in jurisdictions not subject to the Taft-Hartley Act, Livingston said, the total came to more than one million.

He reported also that the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers now has a total membership of 78,400, or a growing majority of the 130,000 members who made up the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Despite unfriendly publicity arising from McClellan Committee hearings, Livingston said, AFL-CIO field offices today have more requests for organizing assistance than at any time since merger.

The Dept. of Organization, he reported, is sponsoring a series of organizing conferences through the country to help state and city bodies as a follow-up to the successful national organizing conference held recently in Washington.

Meany, Kennedy to Talk on ABC Radio

AFL - CIO Pres. George Maeny and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will be featured speakers at the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept.'s legislative conference which opens Mar. 2 in Washington.

The Meany and Kennedy speeches will be rebroadcast over the nationwide radio network of the American Broadcasting Co. at 7:15 P.M., EST, Mar. 2.

St. Louis Guild Strikes For Pension Rights

St. Louis—Newspaper Guild members here settled down determinedly for a long strike, if necessary, to win a secure pension plan from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, owned by S. I. Newhouse, New York chain newspaper operator.

Prospect of a long strike was indicated by a refusal of management to comment on a new Guild proposal, submitted two days after the strike closed the paper Feb. 21, without studying it for a week.

Leaders of Local 47 of the Guild said the proposal was a simplified one, dealing only in basic principles and involving little additional cost to management, which would require no such lengthy study, if the company really were desirous of settling the strike.

All other unions in the plant were honoring the Guild's picket line.

The company's present pension policy is to bargain individually with each employe of retirement age on the size of his or her pension. The Guild says that many fear to seek the aid or advice of their union for fear the company might be irritated and cut their pension.

The Guild insists on a signed pension agreement with a definite understanding how the pensions

(Continued on Page 10)

FIVE AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS take part in a strike rally at Canovanas, P. R., where members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 494 have been on strike since Oct. 9 following company rejection of contract demands. Shown as they sang "Solidarity Forever" are (left to right): IUE Pres. James B. Carey, Textile Workers Executive Council Chairman Emil Rieve, Brewery Workers Pres. Karl F. Feller, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, and Pres. Jose Jiminez Dias of the striking local.

Council Members Join Puerto Rican Pickets

Canovanos, P. R.—Five members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council walked the picket line outside the plant of the Technicast Manufacturing Co. in this little Puerto Rican town to show labor solidarity with Local 494 of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers on strike since last Nov. 5.

Singing labor songs and carrying picket signs, they marched with 50 or 60 members of the striking local and supporters from other AFL-CIO unions.

The marchers included Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; IUE Pres., James B. Carey; Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky; Emil Rieve, chairman of the board of the Textile Workers; and Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers. Mrs. May Reuther also walked in the picket line.

The Technicast strike began when Local 494 was unable to negotiate an agreement with the company, a subsidiary of Prescolite Manufacturing Corp. whose headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif. The company manufactures electric light fixtures and is one of the new industries brought to Puerto Rico with tax exemption as an inducement.

Local 494 won a representation election last October and asked for a contract calling for higher wages, union security, seniority and a health and welfare program. Instead, it charges, it got a runaround and no contract.

The strikers have set up a tent headquarters across the road from the one-story plant, established a soup kitchen and have kept the plant picketed for more than three months.

Most of them were on hand in a solid, singing picket line when the Executive Council members came to participate in their demonstration before the closed and silent factory.

Later, the council members were guests of the strikers for lunch. They ate a rice and red kidney bean dish, with red peppers, cooked in cast-iron pots over an open fire. They pronounced the meal "excellent" much to the delight of Local 494's chef, who is normally a checker in the struck plant.

Framed against a background of Puerto Rico's magnificent mountains, Carey mounted a rickety wooden table and introduced his fellow pickets. Reuther made the final speech, relating the small beginnings of his own Auto Workers and promising labor support and encouragement for the striking IUE local.

ACWA Charters 1st Local in Puerto Rico

San Juan, P. R.—The Clothing Workers have chartered the union's first unit in Puerto Rico with the creation of Local 759 covering 800 workers in six plants in the men's apparel industry.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, presenting the charter at a meeting of the new local, said the union has faith in the future of Puerto Rico, that "through the far-sighted policies and programs of its leaders, and the energy and willingness of its people, the economic and social conditions will steadily improve."

He pledged the "utmost efforts" of the union "to the betterment of life for the people of Puerto Rico," and improvement of the wages and working conditions of the workers in the men's garment industry.

The union has worked hard in two areas, he said, raising minimum wages through legislation and organization of the new factories on the island. He noted that "substanital benefits" had been won for the workers by the ACWA, including employer-financed health and welfare benefit plans, "a long unfilled need of workers on the island."

Potofsky also spoke at the University of Puerto Rico, presenting on behalf of the Sidney Hillman Foundation a check for $1,000 for the seventh consecutive year to the university Labor Relations Institute's scholarship fund. The foundation also made a special grant of $500 to the institute's library for a Sidney Hillman collection of labor books.

The ACWA president said that by training labor leaders and Point Four students from all over Latin America the institute "is helping to strengthen the cause of free labor throughout the western hemisphere."

Power Plant Speedup Urged:

Council Emphasizes Safety In Peacetime Use of Atom

San Juan, P. R.—The nation's development of peaceful uses of atomic must "go hand-in-hand with, and not at the expense of, safety of workers and the general public," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

In a strongly-worded statement at its mid-winter session here, the council emphatically opposed what it termed a concerted effort to take control of atomic radiation hazards out of the hands of the federal government and make it a state responsibility.

In a companion statement on atomic power development, the council said progress on getting atomic power plants into operation has been "disappointingly slow," declaring that the construction program "should and can be sharply accelerated . . . to meet American responsibilities of international leadership."

On radiation hazards, the council said abandonment of responsibility to the states would "inevitably breed a multiplicity of radiation regulations with resulting conflict, duplication and perilous departure from sound standards."

In the field of workmen's compensation, the statement noted, where the states have had full responsibility "they have shied away from needed action" on revision of compensation laws to take account of the need for radiation protection.

"The record of continued inaction by the states," the council continued, "has made it evident that the only means of gaining necessary compensation protection for the nation's radiation workers is through federal legislation."

U.S. Urged to Build Atomic Power Plants

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress for prompt action on an accelerated program of federal construction of atomic power plants.

The need for such action was outlined by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before the joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Executive Council, at its meeting in Puerto Rico, called for government initiative to replace the five-year-old policy of the Eisenhower Administration of leaving atomic plant construction wholly up to private industry.

Decrying the absence of a program for constructing atomic power plants, the AFL-CIO leaders said that since amendment of the Atomic Energy Act in 1954 to allow private activity in that field, the Eisenhower Administration "has put the initiative for atomic plant construction wholly up to industry."

"Industry," the statement continued, "has not done the needed job. And it was neither realistic or fair to assume it would, considering the technical obstacles and accompanying cost burdens. . . . Moreover, much of private industry has been interested primarily, not in rapid development of atomic power, but simply in keeping the government out of the power field."

The council declared that "the government policy of 'let's wait and see if private industry will do it' should now be buried." In its place, the government should allow and encourage private industrial activity while carrying on its own program of developing several types of atomic plants.

In a third statement—this one dealing with the international aspects of peaceful atomic development—the council urged aid for the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency; continued assistance for Euratom, the cooperative atomic power development program of six Western European nations; and the adoption by the Intl. Labor Organization of an international convention on protection of workers against radiation hazards.

Dictatorships 'Off Limits' To Free Labor

San Juan, P. R.—Strong opposition to the idea of free labor sending delegations to Communist, fascist or other totalitarian countries was strongly voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its session here.

The council assailed the "myth that the Soviet Union is a workers' state" and cited the complete domination of Soviet unions by the Communist party.

Short of using military force, the council declared, "the major weapon of the Communists in their campaign against the free West is the subversion of trade unions and other organizations of workers."

Communist leaders, said the statement "are renewing efforts to win moral respectability for their regime and to mislead the workers of the free world into accepting these state company unions as bona fide organizations of workers."

It reiterated opposition to sending free labor delegations to any country "which prohibits free trade unions, outlaws all free trade union activities and penalizes workers for advocating free trade unionism."

URW Announces Bargaining Dates

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have announced a schedule for negotiations with the industry's Big Four companies on contract reopeners affecting 80,000 workers.

Bargaining with the U.S. Rubber Co. opens in New York on Mar. 3. On Mar. 10 at Cleveland, separate URW negotiating teams will meet with Goodyear and Firestone. On the same day, at Canton, O., negotiations will begin with the B. F. Goodrich Co.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said company-wide working agreements, supplemental unemployment benefits and pension, severance pay and insurance agreements will be open for negotiations.

Labor, Consumer Role Urged on FRB

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for basic revision of the advisory council to the Federal Reserve Board to provide representation for labor, consumers and small business and to curb the board's disastrous monetary policies, which the federation charged here have benefited bankers and victimized the people.

The so-called "independence' of the FRB is independence from the needs of the American people, the Executive Council declared in a resolution, and "a masked effort to insure a self-centered bankers' approach to interest rates and monetary policy."

The council urged wider representation on the regional banks and on the Federal Open Market Committee with its "enormous power" as well as on the advisory council to the parent board.

In addition it called for regular meetings between FRB governors and a "representative group of labor officials."

Instead of helping cause recessions, as in the two of the last six years, through the use of monetary policy leading to high interest rates, the board's decisions, said the council, should be "coordinated with other government decisions designed to accomplish the central objective of the American economy—maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

Free Trade Unions Gain, Reds Lose Out in Italy

Rome—The Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL), an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, gained 120,000 members during 1958 largely at the expense of Communist-controlled unions in the General Confederation of Italian Workers (CGIL).

The CGIL has admitted to a loss of 400,000 members in the same period.

Nothing Fair About Laws on 'Fair' Trade

San Juan, P.R.—Blanket price protection at the expense of the consumer is not the answer to the complex problems facing small business, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in announcing its opposition to a federal "resale price maintenance" law.

The council warned against a House bill—HR 1253—designed to bolster nearly defunct state "fair trade laws," which would allow manufacturers to fix the retail prices of trade-marked products and bring suit in federal or state courts against retailers selling below the set figure.

Retailers now selling trademarked goods at below the manufacturer's "list" price will be "compelled to raise these prices anywhere from 10 to 40 percent," the council said, if the manufacturer chooses to invoke the law.

Noting that not one consumers' organization or federal agency involved in this area has supported the legislation, the council said that even at its best this type of pricing legislation is of doubtful value to the typical small businessman.

"The AFL-CIO favors every constructive aid to the preservation of small business enabling it to offer genuine competition to large enterprises," the council said, "but believes that blanket price protection, at the expense of the consumer, is no answer."

Labor Mobilizes to Ease Jobless Plight

Supports Measure to Spur Nation's Growth

(*Continued from Page* 1)

nation's economic woes, and adopting a series of statements on domestic and foreign policy issues, the council:

● Voted a special assessment of 1 cent a member per month for the next six months to create a special fund to be used for emergency problems, organizing, contributions and other federation programs. Meany said the assessment will bring in about $750,000 for the six-month period.

● Authorized the federation's executive officers—Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler—to issue a charter for a federal labor union in Puerto Rico to organize truck drivers and warehousemen.

An organizing drive by the AFL-CIO - expelled, corruption - ridden Teamsters on the island has failed, Meany noted, despite attempts to intimidate workers, businessmen and government officials. He said, in reply to a question, that the federation will spend whatever's necessary to set up the local. The island has a potential 10,000 workers who would be eligible for membership in the FLU.

● Adopted unanimously with one abstention a motion to table a letter from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, answering queries posed by the council on his appearance before congressional committees until such time as he appears to explain its contents. Hutcheson's letter said his activities did not involve union funds or improper payments of union money and that the union intended to comply with the federation's Ethical Practices Codes. **(See story, Page 8.)**

Meany told reporters that he will try to resolve the differences in reports from a two-man council subcommittee on a dispute involving the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and report back to the next council meeting. The reports were filed by Vice Presidents Beirne and Joseph D. Keenan.

He is studying also charges filed by a former officer of the Packinghouse Workers and rebuttal evidence from the president of the union, Ralph Helstein, on alleged Communist infiltration and will report at a later council meeting.

The council adopted the recommendation of its Community Services Committee to present the Murray-Green award for outstanding service to the nation to former Pres. Harry S. Truman.

It also voted to contribute $10,000 to the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, organized to combat the abject poverty of 2 million hired farm workers.

In calling for Congress to take "immediate steps" to amend the wage-hour act to provide for a 35-hour week and a 7-hour day, the council declared such legislation "is the most effective and practical way to facilitate the adoption of a universal reduction in the workweek."

AFL-CIO unions, said Meany, will continue their historic bargaining for shorter hours. Less than 40 hours a week is prevalent in many organized industries, he said. The council approach, he stressed, is a legislative approach insofar as the hour provision of the wage-hour act has not been changed since its enactment 21 years ago.

Inflation Not Real Problem

In a statement on growth in the American economy, the council warned that the major economic problem of 1959 is not inflation but achieving full employment and full production. Balancing consumption and purchasing power with industrial capacity will do more to stabilize prices and avoid inflation "than the very questionable and even dangerous steps being advanced by this Administration," it said.

The council also adopted policy statements in domestic areas which:

● Gave general support for the Douglas - Javits - Humphrey - Case civil rights bill as the "clearest and timeliest of the major proposals" before Congress. Meany told a press conference in addition that a top-level meeting between AFL-CIO leaders and officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Washington soon to clear up misunderstandings over handling of discrimination cases. **(See story, Page 8.)**

● Called on the federal government to take primary responsibility for the country's natural resources and adopted a 10-point program to assure America's future development. **(See story, Page 4.)**

● Urged creation of a national commission to investigate and analyze the price structure in light of the "naked prejudice" exhibited in an attempt to place the blame for rising prices on organized labor. **(See story, Page 8.)**

● Called for basic revision of Federal Reserve Board advisory groups to provide representation for labor, consumers and small business and to curb the policies which have benefited bankers and victimized the people. **(See story, Page 2.)**

● Approved the legislative program of the Government Employes Council with special emphasis on a drive by the council's 24 unions for an adequate health insurance program for government workers. **(See story, Page 4.)**

● Voiced opposition to a federal so-called fair trade law which would provide blanket price protection at the expense of the consumer without aiding small business.

In the foreign affairs area the council adopted these positions:

● **Called on the free world to adopt a six-point program to "save Berlin's freedom," including a UN-supervised plebescite and UN supervision of communications between West Berlin and West Germany. (See story, Page 1.)**

● Voiced strong opposition to the idea of free labor sending delegations to communist, fascist or other totalitarian countries. **(See story, Page 2.)**

● Condemned the brutal "totalitarian oppression" carried on by Franco in Spain and warned it may jeoparidze future U.S. aid. **(Story this page.)**

● Pledged aid in the development of a strong African trade union movement and called for expanded activities by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions throughout the continent. **(Story this page.)**

● Called for collective action to restore freedom and human rights in the Dominican Republic in light of the "wave of democratic resurgence in Latin America," and called on the U.S. to bar admission to former dictators from Latin America seeking asylum here. **(Story this page.)**

● **Asked promotion and expansion of fair labor standards around the world based on decent wages and working conditions by the adoption of such standards in trade agreements. (See story, Page 4.)**

The next Executive Council meeting will be held in Washington starting May 18.

PROBLEMS OF WORKERS in Puerto Rico were given special consideration by AFL-CIO Executive Council during its mid-winter session. Here, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan are shown conferring with Most Rev. James P. Davis, Roman Catholic bishop of San Juan, at a reception which the bishop gave for the council and staff members.

'Brutal Program' in Spain Condemned

San Juan, P.R.—American labor condemned the "brutal program of totalitarian oppression" carried on by the Franco dictatorship in Spain and called on the U.S. to make known to Franco that continued terror will build opposition to continued U.S. economic aid.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council hailed the "heroic struggle for freedom" despite Franco's repression and warned that the dictatorship is reaching a climax of discontent and resistance.

Council Vows Aid in African Union Building

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO pledged its aid in supplying the personnel "capable of assisting in the development of strong African trade unions" and in the promotion of free world labor policies and programs throughout the continent.

The federation's Executive Council called on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions greatly to expand its activities in Africa and through the governments of its affiliated members to press for the end of colonialism on the continent.

The council also called on the U.S. government to use every effort to persuade "our European allies" that achievement of independence in the African countries is essential to the survival of the free world.

It urged the U.S. to recognize these new states "speedily."

In a separate statement the council strongly condemned the "apartheid policy of the South African government and particularly its oppressive attitude towards non-white labor."

Democratic Gains in Latin America Hailed

San Juan, P. R.—The U.S. labor movement hailed the "wave of democratic resurgence" in Latin America and called for collective action "to restore freedom and human rights in the Dominican Republic as well as in the few other American countries still under the yoke of a military, fascist dictatorship."

The Executive Council in its meeting here cited democratic victories in Argentina, Peru, Honduras, Colombia and Venezuela, the overthrow of the Batista regime in Cuba and the rising popular pressure evident in dictator-ridden Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The council called on the U.S. government to refuse to admit former dictators such as the ousted Presidents Batista of Cuba and Peron of Argentina and their top collaborators if they should seek entry and to review the status of those previously admitted, such as Jimenez of Venezuela.

The statement also urged the U.S. to cooperate with governments of "friendly democratic republics" in their efforts to recover properties and money "stolen from the public treasury and sent or brought to the U.S. by former Latin American dictators, their supporters or their agents."

The council extended "its best wishes" to the Cuban people on their efforts to rebuild a democracy and offered "neighborly cooperation" to the Cuban labor movement in "whatever effort might be required to maintain it truly democratic, free and independent."

The council urged the Organization of American States to isolate diplomatically the Dominican Republic as well as the other remaining dictatorships, adding that the time has come to restore freedom and human rights in these countries.

It urged the U.S. to "take the lead" in such action and thus demonstrate to the people of Latin America "our sincerity" in promoting freedom and democracy.

Helping to promote that democracy, the council said, should be U.S. government support for establishment of an inter-American development loan bank, expanded technical assistance, cooperation in stabilizing trade of key raw commodities and encouraging regional common markets.

Free World Must Act to Save Berlin

(*Continued from Page* 1)

1955 Geneva Summit Conference agreement which tied European security to German reunification through free elections.

3—Hold a free and democratic plebiscite, under UN supervision, to enable the German people themselves to choose freely between the western plan for reunification in freedom and Moscow's plan for so-called German confederation.

4—Take all measures necessary for maintaining free access to West Berlin and the uninterrupted flow of supplies for the Allied forces and the well-being of its people.

5—Place air, rail and waterways communications between West Berlin and West Germany under UN supervision, pending the settlement of the German question as a whole.

6—Call a special session of the UN General Assembly to consider the German problem should the re-

Call for Jobless Conference

The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted at its San Juan, P. R., meeting the following resolution on a mass conference in Washington on "End Unemployment—Meet America's Human Needs":

In statements adopted at the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, we expressed deep concern over America's continuing recession, over the elimination of millions of jobs, over the great social and human needs which continue to be unfilled. We decry the failure of our economy to expand and thus provide the jobs our people seek and the level of production which can meet the vital needs of our people.

There is no excuse and no need for poverty in America today. We have the manpower, the tools and the industrial know-how to wipe out every last vestige of poverty and economic hardship in this, the wealthiest nation of the world.

Why, then, do we continue having millions unemployed? And why do we permit the unemployed insurance system to deteriorate so that the jobless have to seek public assistance and surplus foods to make ends meet?

Why do we let our older persons reach retirement age without any real assurance of a secure retirement, and without health protection?

Why do we allow millions of our wage earners to remain outside the protection of the federal minimum wage law, and keep the minimum wage below realistic standards.

Why do we do so little to provide decent housing for millions of our families still living in slums and decaying urban centers? Why do we permit scores of our once happy and prosperous communities to become ghost towns, "depressed areas"?

Why do we fail to take bold, imaginative action to meet the terrifying school crisis? Why do we let our workers on the farms suffer intolerably bad conditions while the big corporation farmers prosper?

These are among the questions being asked by all Americans concerned with human welfare. And, let us never forget, these are also the questions being asked all over the world—on both sides of the Iron Curtain. As we act to meet America's social needs, we will strengthen ourselves both materially and spiritually for the continuing struggle with world communism.

The labor movement must constantly raise these questions. And it must work to get constructive answers to these questions. In order to help focus national attention on these and other questions, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has created a special committee to develop plans for the calling of a mass conference in Washington, D. C., to effectively dramatize the desperate plight of millions of unemployed workers and their families and to petition the President and Congress to take immediate, effective steps to get America back to work.

10-Point Development Program For Natural Resources Proposed

San Juan, P. R.—The federal government has a primary responsibility for the country's natural resources, the Executive Council declared in adopting a 10-point program to assure America's future needs.

Natural resources development, said the council, is "indispensable to the attainment of the goals of the employment act."

It set out the following program:

- Vigorous reaffirmation of the federal government as "principal steward of the nation's resources." Present Administration policy has played into the hands of "selfish interests totally opposed to the concept of conservation."
- A comprehensive, unified natural resources policy is vital because "we do not have one."
- A sharp increase in natural resources investment instead of the 20 to 30 percent cut in the name of budget-balancing offered by the Administration.
- Protection of the public body preference clause in the marketing of federal power.
- Modernization of the nation's power supply system with lower costs passed on to consumers in the form of lower rates.
- Unified river basin development epitomized by the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- Continuation of the "yardstick" principle of public competition in the power area.
- Accelerated programs for erosion control, pollution abatement and fish and wildlife protection.
- Intensification of sustained-yield practices on forest land and a broad reforestation program.
- A national recreation program utilizing more effectively national parks, forests and wilderness areas.

AFL-CIO Economists Foresee 'Sizeable' Pay Raises This Year

"Sizeable wage increases should be the general rule" in collective bargaining this year on the basis of a "widespread pickup in production, rising productivity and rising profit margins.

This analysis is reported in the current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, which notes "a favorable climate" for wage negotiations.

"Quite sharp increases" in profits are expected in most industries and some business sources predict 1959 net earnings will reach all-time highs.

This business pickup is expected to "contribute greatly" to negotiation of increases "as large or larger than in 1958," the publication states. If the cost of living continues stable, higher pay should provide more of a "real wage gain" for workers than comparable raises last year, it says.

Despite unfavorable economic conditions, workers covered by union agreements generally fared well in 1958 negotiations the report states. A Labor Dept. survey of 6.8 million workers shows 60 percent received raises of at least 12 cents an hour during 1958. The survey covered agreements affecting more than 1,000 workers, excluding the construction, services, finance and government fields.

These wage increases, the AFL-CIO publication emphasizes, were "a strong aid in combatting the recession."

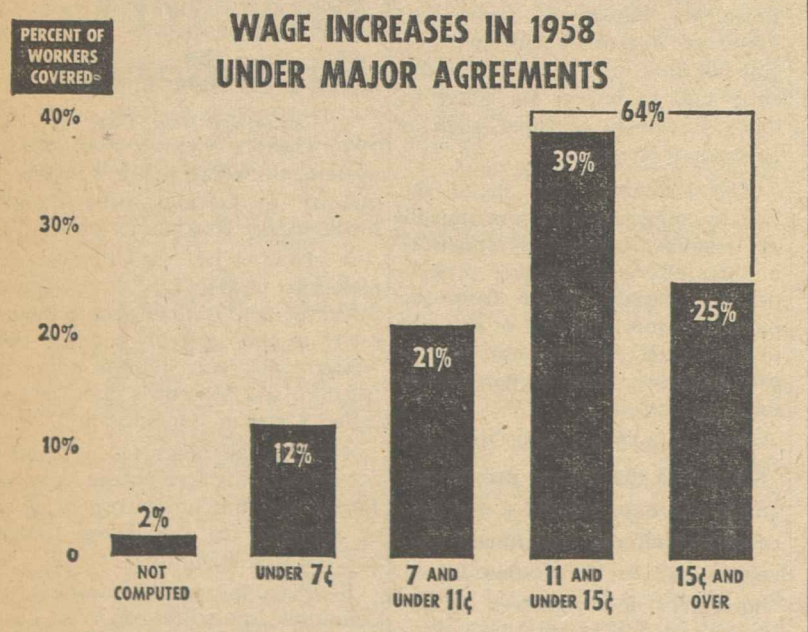
While the recession had a "moderating effect" on wage demands, "unions insisted on and employers were prepared to agree on reasonable wage increases despite the general economic downturn," it adds.

If unions had passed up wage increases or settled for token raises, Collective Bargaining Reports says, "worker and public confidence would have been jolted heavily and consumer buying would have been cut back more severely," thus prolonging and intensifying the recession.

Additional wage increases during 1959, the AFL-CIO publication emphasizes, could help cut down "the disturbingly high level" of unemployment.

In addition to wage increases, more than three-fourths of bargaining settlements during 1958 improved one or more fringe benefits.

Most common were improvements in health and welfare plans, including higher benefits, dependent coverage and a greater degree of employer financing.



*This chart shows the wage increases per hour received in 1958 by **6.8 million workers** under major agreements covering 1,000 or more workers each in all industries except construction, services, finance and government. Some 60% of these workers received increases of at least 12 cents an hour. (The increases include both those negotiated during the year and those put into effect automatically under deferred-increase or cost-of-living adjustment clauses of long-term agreements.)*

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR CHART BY AFL-CIO DEPT. OF RESEARCH

Ask 35-Hour Week To End Job Crisis

(*Continued from Page* 1)

legislative approach insofar as the wage-hour law's provisions on hours has not been changed since its enactment 21 years ago.

Queried on the possible inflationary effects of a shorter workweek, Meany replied that "our advice in that field is sounder than the Administration's," and that the problem facing the nation is not inflation but growth.

Productivity Cited

It is obvious, he commented, "that we are producing more with less people and that the trend is accelerating."

The council issued a companion statement on growth in the American economy, stressing that the upturn from the recession to date leaves the economy far from "full employment and production."

The statement called for a seven-point program covering wage increases to bolster consumer purchasing power, a government policy aimed at full employment, a halt to the tight-money policy, improvement of federal standards for jobless benefits, aid for distressed areas, an increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage, and federal aid for school construction, housing, community facilities and other programs.

The council statement of reduction in the workweek showed that production and maintenance jobs in manufacturing in 1957 were approximately the same as in 1942, and that in January 1959, "nine months after the start of the pick-up from the recession, such employment was less than it had been more than 16 years before in 1942."

The technological revolution is continuing, the council warned, and the peacetime use of nuclear energy in the period ahead "will probably have a further vast impact" on the economy and the labor force.

In its growth statement, the council declared that "balancing consumption and purchasing power with industrial capacity will do more to stabilize prices and avoid inflation than the very questionable and even dangerous steps being advanced by this Administration."

Housing Termed 'Essential'

In a separate statement on housing, the council called on Congress to "reject the Administration's turn-back-the-clock proposals," and enact the "best features of the Sparkman and Rains bills as the first essential step toward development of the full-scale housing and urban redevelopment program the nation will need to assure prosperity and sustained growth in the years ahead."

The Senate has passed the Sparkman bill and a House Banking subcommittee has reported out the Rains bill, which contains more liberal provisions.

The council also approved separate statements endorsing the Douglas-Cooper bill on aid to distressed areas and a $2 billion federal loan program for community facilities at reasonable interest rates to help meet the tremendous expansion taking place in the nation with consequent financial hardship for many communities.

The concern with inflation, the council added in another statement, is even more unrealistic when viewed in light of the "shockingly large number" of Americans who remained "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed" last year. The council said more than 40 million Americans were members of families of two or more persons living on incomes of less than $3,000, or were living alone on less than $1,500.

Worldwide Labor Standards Urged

San Juan, P.R. — Trade promotion and expansion of fair labor standards around the world based on decent wages and working conditions were urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council urged the government to press for adoption of such standards in General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs agreements and called on the Intl. Labor Organization to give the question a "high priority."

Development of fair labor standards in international trade will benefit workers and employers in the U.S., the council said, because "it will assure them that they will not be faced by unfair competition from foreign imports based on unduly low wages and labor standards in the exporting country."

Council Backs GEC Drive for Medical Care

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved the legislative program of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council with special emphasis on the drive by the council's 24 unions for "an adequate level of basic health insurance" for government workers.

The council specifically endorsed the Johnston-Morrison bill setting up a contributory health insurance program. Passage of the bill, said the council, would be a "long step forward" by the government in meeting its responsibility as an employer.

The GEC program supported by the council calls also for an upward adjustment of wages, improved pay procedures, liberalization of retirement benefits. establishment of a bona fide employe-management relations system, extension of present coverage of the group life insurance act and amendment of the Hatch Act.

"The absence of free collective bargaining," the council said, and "the denial of the right to withhold personal services places a moral obligation on government as an employer . . . to treat his employes no less fairly than he demands by law of private interests."

T. M. Duncan Dies; Formerly of COPE

Thomas McEwing Duncan, 65, a retired assistant director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and a former member of the Wisconsin Legislature, died of cancer Feb. 22 in Washington.

Duncan, who served as a Democratic assemblyman in Wisconsin from 1922 through 1927 and as a state senator in 1928 and 1929, was a former editor and publisher of the now-defunct Milwaukee Leader, a labor-Socialist publication.

From 1939 to 1948 he served with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in Washington, leaving that post to become an assistant director of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education. He held a similar post with COPE from the time of the AFL-CIO merger in 1955 until his retirement in 1958.

Surviving are his wife, two sons and four grandchildren.

Executive Council Views on Budget, Federal Taxes

The following is excerpted from a statement adopted at the San Juan, P. R., meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the federal budget and taxation:

Pres. Eisenhower has chosen to make the question of "spending" the chief issue between himself and the Congress. He has spoken out sharply against "reckless spending," and has firmly opposed even a small deviation from the expenditure limitations included in his budget message.

In its effort to advance the public welfare, the AFL-CIO has been in the forefront of the fight for constructive programs to meet such unsolved problems as housing, education, depressed areas, and community facilities. These are the programs against which the President is throwing the full weight of his office.

American workers are just as concerned as any other group of Americans about the soundness of the federal government's finances. They are also concerned about decent housing for themselves, improved education for their children, necessary public facilities for the growing towns in which they live, and the importance of a continuing expanding economy for all.

They feel that on these issues the federal government as well as the state and local governments have a very specific responsibility to be responsive to these important social needs. American workers are quite willing to contribute their fair share of taxes to pay for these governmental undertakings, but they are not willing to be deprived of these government programs simply on the plea that they might mean a small increase in government spending.

The cost of meeting these important social needs, while not insignificant, must be viewed in the context of the total amount spent by the federal government. The AFL-CIO has estimated that if the major items of its 1959 legislative program were enacted into law, the total increase in spending would amount to $2 or $3 billion or about 3 to 4 percent of the present budget.

Even if this entire sum were added to present government expenditures, without any corresponding increase in revenue, it would be but a small price to pay for these necessary programs. However, there is no need for this. This sum can easily be recaptured for the federal Treasury by the revenue that will be produced by an expanding national economy.

The American economy has lost over $200 billion in goods and services in the past 6 years because it has grown at a rate of less than 2 percent a year when it could easily have been expanding at a 5 percent annual rate. This $200 billion in lost goods and services would have provided more than enough resources and federal revenue to offset the increased costs of the social and human programs proposed by the AFL-CIO.

Additional revenue can be gained by closing a series of loopholes in our present federal tax structure which would yield up to $9 billion of additional revenue.

For example, the cost of adequate programs in the field of housing, urban renewal, education, distressed areas, and community facilities could be more than met if Congress would take the following steps:

1. Repeal the special tax relief granted to dividend income by the Revenue Act of 1954.

2. Require withholding taxes on the payment of dividends and interest.

3. Repeal excessive depletion allowances and remove from such tax privileges many of the metals and minerals now covered.

4. Tighten the capital gains tax structure by lengthening the holding period of long-range gains and increasing considerably the 25 percent tax rate. Remove from capital gains treatment the many types of income not originally included.

By taking this action, the cost of these proposals can be offset without any general increase in tax rates.

American workers are very willing to contribute their fair share to the increasing cost of government. It is important to note that the steadily-rising cost of state and local government falls most heavily on workers and other low and moderate-income families through the imposition of heavy sales and other regressive taxes. At the federal level, workers are willing to contribute their share of a higher and more equitable tax burden.

Questions of "cost" or "spending" are not the basic issue in dispute between the President and Congress. Such urgent public issues as housing, education, depressed areas, and community facilities cannot be solved by a blind insistence on budget-balancing at the expense of jobs and human needs. The real question is whether such programs are needed to advance the welfare of the American people. We think that they are absolutely essential and we urge the Congress to proceed promptly to meet the issue squarely.

Statement on Revision of Minimum Wage Law

Following are excerpts from a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in San Juan, P. R., on the urgent need for a major overhaul of minimum wage legislation:

The Fair Labor Standards Act, now 20 years on the nation's statute books, should be strengthened and brought up to date as quickly as possible. In its present form, the act cannot realize its stated objective of eliminating as rapidly as practicable "labor conditions detrimental to the mainenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

The FLSA is inadequate. The $1 minimum wage—already too low when enacted four years ago—is now so outmoded that it does not provide even a subsistence living for low-wage workers and their families, much less permit them to enjoy a decent standard of living. What is worse, even the $1 minimum wage is denied to millions of low-paid workers in trade, service and other uncovered industries who desperately need the law's protection.

Since most of these uncovered workers are unorganized, they cannot achieve through collective bargaining the protection they are denied by law. Neither can they look to the states for help. For with few exceptions, the states have been unable or unwilling to provide adequate minimum wage protection for workers uncovered by the federal law.

There is not the slightest excuse for continuance of the widespread exemptions now in the law. Simple justice requires that minimum wage coverage be extended immediately to at least 10 million workers now denied the law's protection.

The AFL-CIO believes the Congress should immediately act to:

1. Increase the minimum wage to at least $1.25 and broaden the coverage.

2. Correct present abuses in provision for subminimum wages for so-called learners. If a special provision for learners is continued, the minimum rate for learners should be at least $1.10 and the authorization to permit payment of subminimum wages should be limited to two years.

3. Provide for increasing the minimum wage for Puerto Rico as rapidly as possible, and initially by the same cents per hour as the increase proposed in the minimum wage for mainland workers.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt Bill recently introduced in the Congress would go far toward meeting most of the minimum wage objectives of the AFL-CIO. This bill would raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend minimum wage coverage to nearly 8 million workers now denied the law's protection. It also provides for raising the minimum wage for Puerto Rico by the same cents per hour as the increase for mainland workers.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill represents the absolute minimum that is needed to correct the most glaring deficiencies in the FLSA. It should be enacted without delay.

Extension of coverage to agricultural workers on large farms, which has been dropped from the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, has been incorporated into a separate bill and should be considered by the Congress.

AFL-CIO Support for Murray-Metcalf School Aid Bill

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting at San Juan, P. R., adopted a resolution vigorously supporting the Murray-Metcalf school aid bill. Following are excerpts from that statement:

One year ago, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called upon the Congress to "move boldly and quickly" to meet the crisis in education. Unfortunately, the Congress moved timidly and haltingly. The 86th Congress must not repeat the sad record of the 85th. As last year's statement pointed out, "The future of our children and the world they inherit is at stake."

Even if we had never heard the word sputnik, our neglect of the nation's educational system would constitute a national tragedy. In the world in which we live, this neglect could mean national suicide.

Last year, the United States Commissioner of Education, after an on-the-spot study in the Soviet Union, declared:

"We are today in competition with a nation of vast resources, a people of seemingly unbounded enthusiasm for self-development and fired with conviction that future supremacy belongs to those with the best-trained minds, those who will work hard and sacrifice."

It is particularly shocking, after this report from an important Administration official, to receive a State of the Union Message from the head of the Administration that does not contain a single word on the critical classroom shortage in the nation. And equally shocking is the fact that the President's budget for next year does not contemplate the expenditure of a single dollar to meet this general classroom shortage.

Early this month, the Administration finally revealed a so-called federal aid plan for school construction which has been appropriately described as one "designed not to help education but to help banking." It is a plan which cannot be utilized by precisely those communities suffering the greatest financial difficulties in meeting their classroom shortage.

The blind budget-balancing preoccupation of the Administration explains its program which will not require a single penny of federal funds until the middle of 1960 and then would call for the pitifully inadequate sum of $100 million a year.

A nation which is prepared to spend upwards of $40 billion for national defense can certainly manage 1/20th of that amount for an investment in the most precious of all our national resources—our children.

The nation faces not only the horrifying prospect of a shortage of 250,000 classrooms within the next few years, but a shortage of properly trained, properly remunerated teachers.

To meet the twin deficit of schools and teachers, a comprehensive bill has been introduced in both houses of Congress and deserves the most enthusiastic support of all friends of education. Sen. James Murray in the Senate and Rep. Lee Metcalf in the House have introduced identical bills which would help communities build schools and pay higher teacher salaries.

The clear federal responsibility for propping up our educational system is frankly and boldly met in the Murray-Metcalf bill. While preserving for the states and local communities full power to run their schools, the proposed legislation contains provisions which would penalize states that spent less than they can afford for public school education and would require that the state spend the federal money where the need was greatest.

For too many years now there has been much talk and much hair-splitting over just what kind of federal aid-to-education bill should be enacted. But there has been too little action to match the talk. Another year must not be permitted to pass without bold action. The Murray-Metcalf bill is simple in concept, bold in its dimensions, and clear in its goals. It deserves quick enactment.

Executive Council Statement on Unemployment Benefits

Following are excerpts from the statement on unemployment compensation standards legislation adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter session in San Juan, P. R.:

With more unemployed now than there were a year ago, immediate improvement in unemployment compensation by the states and by the federal government is absolutely necessary.

Congress should immediately enact federal standards in unemployment insurance to meet the distress of the unemployed and to strengthen our economy.

The Unemployment Compensation Standards Bill, H. R. 3547, introduced by Representative Karsten and Machrowicz with the announced support of 120 additional congressmen, and S. 791, introduced by Senators Kennedy, Case and McCarthy and co-sponsored by 31 additional senators, will re-establish the federal-state unemployment insurance system in its intended role as protector of the unemployed and stabilizer of the economy.

Exactly a year ago when we asked for enactment of a similar measure (the Kennedy-McCarthy bill) there were 4.5 million unemployed. Now, there are 4.7 million, most of whom are being by-passed as industry recovers from the recession.

Had this (Kennedy-McCarthy bill) been enacted a year ago, we would not now have the situation where more than a third of our jobless are also without jobless benefits. Nor would those now drawing benefits be receiving on an average only a third of their former weekly wage.

The Public Advisory Council on Employment Security, the Rockefeller Brothers Report, and the benefits standards recommended by the President himself all direct Congress' attention to the federal responsibility in unemployment insurance.

Some of the states attempting to meet the unemployment compensation needs themselves have been pushed to the verge of insolvency. They need reinsurance grants that would be provided by this measure. In other states, competition for industry has kept benefits and tax rates in unemployment taxes among the states.

Enactment of the Unemployment Compensation Standards bill, including the provisions for federal standards and reinsurance grants, would cost not one cent in federal appropriations. It would be financed entirely within the down. Federal benefits standards would end competition framework of the present Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

A Call to Action

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S resolution announcing plans for a large-scale conference in Washington on unemployment and on the urgency of meeting the country's human needs set forth the reasons for the decision.

Whatever complacency and misjudgment of the issues there may be in some areas of the government, the labor movement refuses to believe that negation is a valid response to the impulses that move our people in facing problems.

Are we supposed to credit the doctrine that those who have jobs really do not care that at the last dreary count of the jobless there are 4.7 million rated among the unemployed, while hundreds of thousands of others were notoriously still on parttime workweeks?

Must we suppose that the American people, sitting as judges and voters and given an honest picture of the deterioration in 20 years of the jobless-insurance system and the minimum-wage system, would turn their backs and say that the federal government should continue to refuse action to modernize these great protective reforms and cushions against economic disaster?

OUR PEOPLE ARE PROUD of our wonderfully-productive economy and they are intensely conscious of the democratic leaven that humanizes it. They are not callous about unused energy and wasted human potential, about children lacking the schools they need, about unnecessary poverty in a wealthy land.

They need today, as in the past, only a clear understanding of the issues and they will respond gladly to leadership that gives them the opportunity to break through stalemates and the habits of inaction.

It is the duty as well as the right of confident, honorable and responsible citizens to help clarify the issues and to help arouse the spirit that invites leadership.

It is the hope of the labor movement that the AFL-CIO conference in Washington, expressing its confidence in our future by its choice of theme—"End Unemployment—Meet America's Human Needs"—will make a contribution to public awareness of the stagnation and sloth that have allowed us to get into trouble.

And as this country meets its own needs, it will lift the hearts of free men all over the world who understandably look to this great democracy of ours for spiritual inspiration as well as material aid.

Salute to a Leader

IN THE SIX YEARS since Harry S. Truman left the White House he has conducted himself with natural dignity and has spoken on public affairs, when he had something to say, with the candor the nation learned to expect of him.

He will be the recipient this year of the Murray-Green Award voted annually by the AFL-CIO for services to the community in the field of health and welfare. In his case, the community is large —no less than the whole nation and even the world community of men and women everywhere who believe in the dignity and rights of man and acknowledge him as a co-worker in the cause.

He has worn well in what might be called his retirement (he has not really retired) just as he wore well in the presidency. No President surpassed him in personal commitment to the oath he took to preserve and defend the American Constitution. The American labor movement pays its tribute of respect to him.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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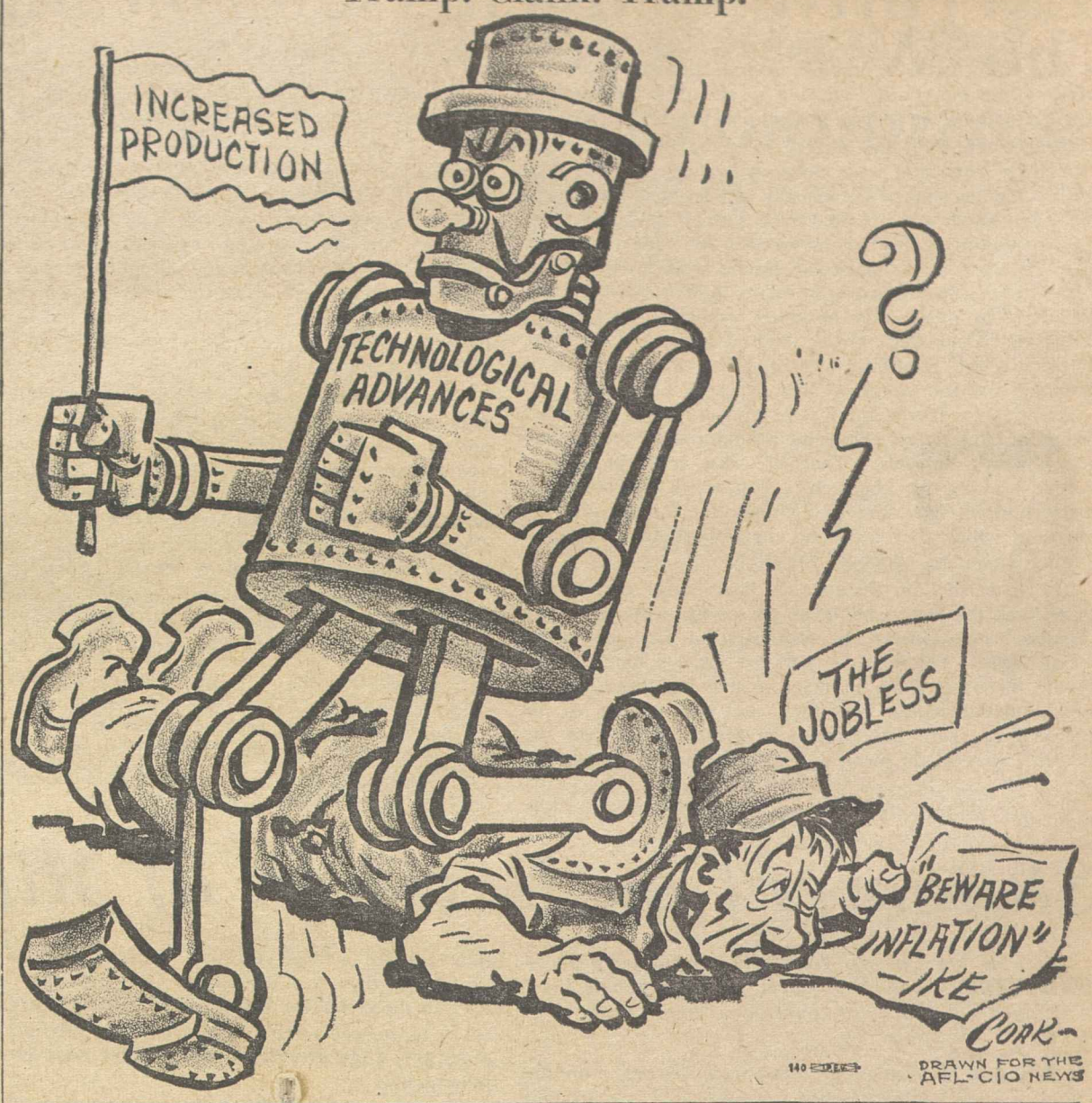


Eagles Magazine Says:

'Right-to-Work' Campaign Attack on Democratic Process

The following editorial entitled "Right to Shirk?" appeared in the February edition of the "Eagle," monthly magazine of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES adopted a resolution at the 1958 convention strongly opposing the so-called "right-to-work" laws which have been passed in many states and which will be pushed in many more states when legislatures convened after the first of the year.

There is a strong, concerted, well-financed campaign being waged nationally for passage of such laws, a campaign supported, as the Eagle resolution introduced by the Ohio Aerie so accurately stated, by those who have "opposed every piece of social legislation designed to aid all working people."

This group includes labor baiters and labor haters of long standing, who are counting on public resentment against organized labor, as aroused by the McClellan committee disclosures which involved only a small fraction of unions, to win popular support for these laws to curb the rights of all unions.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE of a "right-to-work" law and why is the Fraternal Order of Eagles so strongly opposed to this type of law? What peril to the nation's welfare as a whole does the FOE see in this legislation?

The resolution stated that any weakening of the trade union movement would affect not only organized labor but also react adversely upon the economy of our nation and depress the standard of living. This sums it up neatly.

In essence, a "right-to-work" law prohibits labor-management contracts which make union membership compulsory. Such a law bars union shops and maintenance of membership clauses.

SUPPORTERS DECLARE, in voices dripping with self-righteousness, that every man has a right to work at his job without joining a private organization of any kind. No worker should be compelled to belong to a union against his will in order to hold his job nor should he be made to pay dues.

On the face of it, this argument has a plausible sound, which is exactly why it has fooled so many people. Closer examination will show the falsity of the argument, and the reasoning behind it. It will prove beyond doubt that to call such laws "right to work" is sheer and conscious dishonesty.

In any democratically-conducted unit of government, political, economic, or social, the will of the majority prevails and is imposed on the minority to prevent chaos from resulting. France was brought to the brink of ruin because its proportional representation system, under the old constitution, prevented any group getting a majority.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNION SHOP requires approval of a majority of the workers in the bargaining unit. The majority vote binds the minority as it does in almost any association, public or private. Only through majority rule can associations of people function at all; only in this way can we all get on with our common purpose of living together. If our view doesn't prevail we don't quit the organization; we don't, like small boys, pick up our marbles and go home because we can't have our own way. Minorities must abide by the will of the majority or we would not be able to live together at all.

Since all members of a labor union benefit from the union's activities in bargaining for a contract (and surely after the long fight for bargaining equality this statement won't be denied) they should all share the cost of keeping a union solvent and functioning. Those who refuse are free riders who take all the good things that others work to achieve, but who refuse to pay their way. "Right-to-work" laws would only legalize such free riders in their shiftlessness.

WE CANNOT LIVE TOGETHER, work together, pray together, play together, or do anything in concert as civilized human beings without paying the bill that such association entails. The bill may come in the form of taxes for city or state, in dues for a church or club, or in dues for a trade union. You will find that the right-thinking and right-acting people pay their bills, but you will always find a few of the shiftless who don't want to. And make no mistake about it, the workers who refuse to share the union's burdens are not clear-eyed, independent and fearless people as supporters of "right-to-work" laws maintain. They are, for the most part, contemptible free loaders.

So let's keep the record straight and, as the Eagle resolution stated, let's not allow a fraud to be perpetrated upon the people.

The "right-to-work" laws should properly be called "right-to-shirk" laws and don't let anybody tell you differently.

Vandercook Says:

The 'Whole' Truth Declines

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

WHEN DWIGHT EISENHOWER and the GOP were voted into office in 1952, we were promised—among many other things—"a businessmen's administration." The more desirable implications of that promise have not been kept. If the special talent of men of business is economy, it certainly has not been kept. Nor have there been striking changes in the government's efficiency; partly, at least, because it was discovered that the huge mechanism of the U.S. government was, on the whole, already surprisingly well run.

Vandercook

Unhappily, one of the less appetizing tendencies of the world of commerce has insinuated itself into the government, the tendency, old as the first market place, of not telling the whole truth. Mendacity, of course, is not a vice peculiar to any segment of any population. But, as all honorable businessmen admit, blunt honesty is perhaps harder to achieve for those with something to sell than it is for others.

It is traditional that the horse-trader may distract attention from his nag's teeth and still sit down to dinner with more straight-forward neighbors. It is only when that habit of disregard for precise truth infects government that an alarm should be sounded.

That corrupting habit rarely starts with outright lies. Instead, public statements become inexact. Pleasant words—as when we feebly excuse a mass murderer as being "disturbed"—are, first, substituted for harshly truthful words.

A political party campaigns against "communism and corruption," knowing well that there's not much of either. We shrug. It worked, didn't it? Nobody, we say, really believed it. But "that's politics." And we've taken one step down. That almost casual way of seeking the easier road of the half-truths, or of the things-left-unsaid, at first seems harmless.

BUT LATELY, there's been a growing feeling that—shall we say—an "unrealistic" way of speaking and dealing with the events, the attitudes and the actions of our time, as if our history were being written by the authors of patent medicine commercials, may bear in it the seeds of mortal danger.

It's been by easy stages that we have reached the point where there is scarcely a murmur of protest when we are assured that a part-time President can provide just as satisfactory leadership when he's vacationing as when he's at his desk. Or, to cap the whole toppling, mendacious pyramid, when we are told—and don't protest—that a mortally ailing Secretary of State needs only "heart and head" plus good intentions to fill that vital post in as critical a time as the United States has ever known.

Morgan Says:

Harvest of Americans Abroad

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SIT BACK FOR A MOMENT and absorb the stunning fact that there are tonight nearly 1.6 million Americans living and working abroad. That's almost a hundredth of our total population. Such a collection of out-landers would people a city twice the size of Washington, D. C. That figure does not include tourists, either. Another million and a half of them swarm to foreign parts on shorter trips each year.

Morgan

These statistics prove, about as dramatically as anything I can think of, how deeply involved we are in other peoples' affairs. Of that 1.6 million, nearly a million, of course, are military personnel; troops in Germany and Korea, training missions in Ethiopia, Haiti and elsewhere. But in addition there are more than half a million American businessmen, missionaries, representatives of private agencies and other individuals, even including reporters. Then there are nearly 100,000 government civilians from the Pentagon, the State Dept., the ICA—the foreign aid outfit—the USIA, which is the government's information agency, and other operations.

This colossal scattering reflects, vividly, the stake we have in the world. But now that we've sown the seeds of influence so widely, what sort of harvest are we reaping? According to two experts who have carefully sifted the crop, its yield is far short of what it should be.

Two educators from Syracuse University, Harland Cleveland and Gerald Mangone, briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on their findings from a two-year study of training Americans for service — primarily government service — abroad. Results of their research will soon be out in a book to be called "Americans Overseas." If what the senators heard was a fair sample, the new tome ought to be required reading for every American with a passport and many without.

CLEVELAND AND MANGONE found most Americans abroad lack, to an appalling degree, the proper training to do an effective job.

They concluded that our overseas troubles stem from four basic sources: first, the fact that our "international relations" have come actually to mean primarily the internal affairs of other countries, other societies, but we shield this from ourselves with a pompous deceptive vow of "non-intervention." Second, we are extremely reluctant to accept change as a principle of foreign policy.

Third, we are so riveted by the threats and machinations of the Soviet Union that we can't detach ourselves from defensiveness long enough to chart a course that will put the Russians on the defensive. Fourth, our official efforts abroad are so badly organized and uncoordinated we cannot hope, without reforms, to carry out the new-style operations which are the essence of modern diplomacy.

These points deserve the most careful attention.

Washington Reports:

Passage of School Aid Bill Top Domestic Job Facing Congress

"AS FAR AS OUR DOMESTIC situation is concerned this bill (the Murray-Metcalf bill for federal aid to education) is the most important in this session of Congress," Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) declared in Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 270 radio stations.

Both Metcalf and Rep. Thor Tollefson (R-Wash.) said that the need for funds for new classrooms and to increase teacher salaries is growing.

"There is a classroom shortage of 140,000, and a shortage of professional teachers in about the same number, 135,000 to 140,000," Metcalf said.

"During recent years," Tollefson declared, "a number of classrooms have been built, but the rate of construction is not keeping up with the rate of need.

"Even in my state of Washington, which is among the top half dozen states in education, we have children going to school in shifts in some areas. We have overcrowded classrooms where teachers are not able to devote the time and attention they would be able to give each student if we had more classrooms."

METCALF SAID that 75,000 of the 150,000 needed classrooms are to replace those that are obsolete, firetraps built more than 50 years ago.

He said states and local school districts have made "a tremendous effort" to build the needed classrooms and raise teacher salaries, but they have reached the limit of their resources and the limits set by state constitutions and laws.

Tollefson added that "even if additional taxes could be levied at the state or local level, this would be resented because they feel their tax burden there is already too high. And, also, the Federal government has largely preempted the sources of revenue. The only recourse is to the Federal government."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ATTENTION focused on two public men, the desperately ill Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and the Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, reveals much about the absence of leadership in the White House.

The outpouring of respect for the Secretary of State, the recognition that he has greatly served his country by holding on with iron nerve and patience against the ceaseless thrusts and pressures of the Soviet Union, must be a satisfaction to him as he hears longtime critics term him today almost literally "indispensable."

Yet it must also be said that seldom in this nation's history—seldom since the very earliest years of the Republic—has a President delegated to his chief cabinet officer in times of crisis so much of the burden of creating as well as managing a foreign policy for Americans.

Mr. Eisenhower is constantly so generous in his comments on Mr. Dulles, so quick in defense of the secretary against either objective or partisan criticism, that people tend to forget that this involves a reversal of roles. It is the President, not the cabinet minister, who has the constitutional authority to initiate, direct and control our foreign policy.

* * *

SEN. JOHNSON was visited with the predictably inevitable when his dominance of the Senate was sharply and publicly criticized by Sen. Proxmire of Wisconsin, also a Democrat.

The Senate is composed of strong and highly individualistic men (and one woman, the very able Mrs. Smith of Maine). All of them are self-respecting, all ambitious—or they would not be where they are. The emergence of Johnson as a leader of almost unprecedented persuasiveness, influence and parliamentary skill was certain to produce, at the least, clashes of personality.

There is the further fact that where liberal Democrats are strongest, in many western, northern, northeastern and mid-Atlantic states, the battle of 1960 is now going on. Democrats in such states reflect the beliefs and character of their voters. Johnson, of course, has to deal with the Senate—which is a very different constituency.

Yet once again, the leaders of Congress rise in importance when the force of leadership in the White House sags. The late Sen. Taft was also a man of parliamentary adroitness, infinite capacity for work and an unusually clear sense of what the Senate might be willing to do. But in the Republican 80th Congress he did not overshadow Harry S. Truman, the President, although Truman had to come back in public esteem from a lost congressional election and from early fumbles.

* * *

THERE WAS A NEEDLING EXCHANGE in the Senate the other day that followed the classic pattern for debate leading up to a presidential year. It involved a request from the President for new "obligational authority" for fiscal 1959 of $3.2 billion for the Intl. Bank and $1.4 billion for the Intl. Monetary Fund.

These are agencies dealing in repayable loans and currency stabilization, and there is common consent that they must not be allowed to go out of business. But Mr. Eisenhower has been branding Democrats as "spenders." The Republican Senate leader, Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, has been joining conservative Democratic Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia in denouncing grants of "obligational authority" as a use of the "back door" to "spending."

Democrats promptly charged that the President himself was seeking to use the "back door" by pretending that "obligational authority" didn't involve real cash money when he asked for it. It is a counterattack against which Eisenhower has no defense in depth.

FEDERAL AID to education is urgently needed, Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), left, and Rep. Thor Tollefson (R-Wash.) agreed when interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Metcalf is co-sponsor of the Murray-Metcalf bill to provide federal funds for school construction and teachers' salaries.

Exec. Council Tables Action On Hutcheson

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted unanimously, with one abstention, a motion to lay on the table a letter from Carpenters Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, answering queries posed by the council on his appearance before congressional committees, until such time as he appears to explain its contents.

The council action was announced at a press conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who indicated that a number of other proposals were before the council for discussion before it had decided on this course.

He told reporters that Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Pres. James B. Carey had asked to be recorded as abstaining.

Hutcheson was not present at the session but had sent instead the letter in which he said that state charges against him involving land sales for highway rights-of-way in Indiana did not involve use of union funds; that the publication of a memorial book to his father, the late Pres. William Hutcheson, involved no improper payments; that the Carpenter's Union constitution is in compliance with AFL-CIO ethical practices codes; and that the union intended to comply with the codes.

The letter said that the AFL-CIO News of Nov. 15 was in error when it reported that the Carpenters' convention in St. Louis had rejected the codes. The convention action, said the letter, nonconcurred in a resolution to "support unreservedly" the policies of the Ethical Practices Committee.

In reply to a query, Meany said that Hutcheson had last attended Executive Council meetings in Chicago in August 1957 and those held before and during the December 1957 AFL-CIO convention.

In answer to other queries, he made it clear that there is no hard-and-fast rule on guilt or innocence of a union official except where corruption in the use of trade union money is involved.

He noted also that there is no hard-and-fast rule on the application of the Fifth Amendment, which Hutcheson had invoked on some questions before congressional committees.

He also said that in previous cases where there has been positive evidence of improper use of union funds, the council has acted quickly and pointedly, but that in the Hutcheson case there is no evidence of guilt or improper use of union funds before the council.

As to a council member's actions outside the union area, Meany noted that the question of the prestige and dignity of the trade union movement is an important consideration, but that again there is no hard-and-fast rule.

NEON SIGNS BEAM a welcome from San Juan's waterfront to the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The council meeting sparked major organizing drives among both mainland and Puerto Rico workers, adopted a series of resolutions calling for stepped-up action to end unemployment, expand the economy.

Rail Chiefs Hit Loomis On 'Featherbed' Charge

The presidents of five railroad operating brotherhoods have agreed to meet with Pres. Daniel P. Loomis of the Association of American Railroads, but declined to limit discussions to working rules as he had proposed.

Any meeting should study "all phases and facets of the industry," they insisted, and should include "a complete study of the financial structure of the industry . . . as well as management practices which adversely affect the economic soundness of this important public service."

The exchange was touched off by a request from Loomis that the brotherhood presidents join rail management in seeking a presidential commission "to study the impact of our present rules on the public welfare." Loomis' letter followed a denunciation of "featherbedding" in anticipation of coming new-contract negotiations.

Replying to him were Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen, and Pres. William A. Fleete of the Switchmen, all AFL-CIO affiliates; and Grand Chief Engineer Guy L. Brown of the Locomotive Engineers, and Pres. J. A. Paddock of the Conductors, unaffiliated.

Their stand received the unanimous approval of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing 23 operating and non-operating unions, which was meeting in Miami Beach, Fla.

The five told Loomis in their letter that a study of an emergency board report issued several years ago which recommended a study commission "makes it clear that the commission proposed by the board was not limited to a mere study of rules, but encompassed the whole area of factors which have a bearing on the internal wage and rate structure affecting the railroad industry."

They also raised the question of Loomis' good faith, inasmuch as the first word they had of his letter to them came in a speech in St. Louis in which he railed at so-called "featherbedding."

"This raises in our mind a question of the sincerity of your letter to us," they wrote, "and gives us the impression that it may have been designed merely as a sounding board for publicity matter."

Chairman G. E. Leighty said the RLEA would take Loomis' attack on "featherbedding" more seriously "if this same kind of appeal to the public by misrepresentation of the nature of railroad work rules did not come up only every time we are approaching negotiations."

Loomis' attack on so-called "featherbedding," the RLEA leader added, is "a publicity smokescreen that is intended to discolor and obscure the real and serious issues."

To Clear Misunderstandings:

Meeting Planned On Discrimination

San Juan, P. R.—A top-level meeting between AFL-CIO leaders and officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Washington soon to clear up misunderstandings over handling of discrimination cases.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that while the NAACP and the federation are on the same side in the civil rights fight, recent public airing of complaints by the association have disturbed the AFL-CIO insofar as many of the charges have no basis in fact.

The meeting in Washington, Meany said, will try to work out a basis for handling complaints without public airings of unfounded accusations.

The federation president said he, Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, would try to arrive at a solution.

Acting on the legislative aspects of the civil rights question, the Executive Council adopted a statement throwing general support behind the Douglas-Javits-Humphrey-Case bill as the "clearest and timeliest of the major proposals" before Congress.

Both the "package" program offered by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and the Administration proposals contain acceptable elements, but neither contains the section deleted from the civil rights bill passed in 1957 which is contained in the council-supported measure, the statement pointed out.

"There is reason to hope," the council said, "that Congress will hammer out a bill that will constitute real progress. If a filibuster threatens to kill or cripple such legislation, it will then be necessary for men of good faith without partisan considerations to unite and kill the filibuster."

Review of Progress

Meany told reporters that Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, gave the council a review that showed slow progress and some difficulties.

In his discussion of the NAACP, Meany cited public attacks on AFL-CIO unions including Ladies' Garment Workers and Railway Clerks. The facts in both cases, he said, indicate the NAACP charges are unfounded.

In reply to a query, he said that whether a local union is all white or all Negro is not conclusive evidence of discrimination, especially where the same international union has mixed locals.

The federation's policy, he added, is to discourage separate locals on racial lines but not to force the issue. He expressed the hope that the meeting with NAACP leaders would eliminate conflct between the association and the federation.

Statehood for Hawaii Urged By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to take prompt action on the long "unfinished business" of granting statehood to Hawaii.

The recent admission of Alaska as the 49th state, a federation spokesman told a Senate Interior subcommittee, should provide "additional impetus" for passage of Hawaiian statehood legislation.

Similar bills passed the House in 1948, 1950 and 1953, but failed to win Senate approval.

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, said Hawaii has demonstrated that "its resources and population are sufficient to meet the cost of state government."

In addition, he said, the people of Hawaii have given ample evidence of their desire for "complete citizenship through statehood."

The federation spokesman asked that legislation making Hawaii the 50th state be considered against the backdrop of the recent creation of independent states in Africa and Asia, climaxed by the granting of complete freedom to Cyprus this month.

"People all over the globe," Riley said, "have demonstrated considerable urge for cutting the ties to unpleasant memories of colonialism which can be classified as a hedge against full citizenship."

Hill, Fogarty Hail Fight on Heart Ills

Ten years of progress in science's fight against heart diseases has been hailed in a joint statement by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), the latter a long-time member of the Bricklayers.

Hill and Fogarty marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the National Heart Institute by Congress in 1948 and the transformation of the American Heart Association the same year from a professional society into a national voluntary health agency.

Special Study Urged of Real Causes of Inflation

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO called for establishment of a national commission to investigate and analyze the price structure in light of "naked prejudice" used in an attempt to place the blame for rising prices on organized labor.

Misinformation and prejudice have replaced careful judgment on the issue of inflation, the Executive Council said in a statement here, "even in high places."

The council charged that collective bargaining has been blamed for wartime price increases, government policies leading to higher prices, administered pricing and weather and crop conditions.

If a proper diagnosis of inflation is to be developed, said the council, "it is time that the facts were examined."

The statement laid out seven possible fields of investigation for the national commission and study of the causes and means of curbing the various types of rising prices in the post-World War II period.

Merger Agreement Recommended By Boards of 2 Insurance Unions

The general executive boards of two AFL-CIO unions in the insurance field, meeting in separate sessions, have voted unanimously to recommend adoption of a merger agreement.

Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers of America and Pres. George Russ of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union hailed the action by their respective boards, declaring it means that amalgamation is "one step nearer realization."

The IWA and IAIU boards also agreed unanimously to recommend that their separate conventions—to be held simultaneously in Chicago the week of May 25 — adopt the constitution for the merged organization agreed to earlier by committees representing both unions.

The amalgamation would mark the third time since the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955 that rival unions have joined forces in a single organization. In August 1956 the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes. And in May 1957, two internationals in the paper industry merged to create the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

The proposed merger between the IAIU and the IWA will bring virtually all organized insurance company employes into a single union representing over 35,000 workers. The new union would be known as the Insurance Workers Intl. Union.

Merger discussions began in early 1955, when joint legislative programs were adopted and a pact agreed to calling for non-interference in each other's organizational efforts. Since that time, cooperation between the two unions has grown steadily.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the president of the new union will come from the former IAIU and the secretary-treasurer will come from the former IWA. In addition, the IAIU will name two vice presidents and the IWA three.

State Board Lacks Jurisdiction:

Stork Club's Strikers Lost In NLRB's 'No-Man's Land'

New York—After two years of litigation, picketing and futile efforts to get management to bargain in good faith, 100 members of two Hotel & Restaurant Employes locals are still out in the cold in their labor disputes with the Stork Club, one of the gay haunts of New York's cafe society.

They are prime victims of the "no-man's land" of collective bargaining created when the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction but fails to exercise it.

Involved are members of Dining Room Employes Local 1 and Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Local 89, who walked off the job Jan. 9, 1957, when Sherman Billingsley, operator of the swank night club, refused their demands for a union contract giving them equitable wages, the 40-hour week and job security.

What has happened to them is an example of how the "no-man's land" can be used for tricky legal maneuvering that effectively denies a union recourse either to state labor boards or the NLRB.

When the strike began in 1957 the two locals filed charges with the New York State Labor Relations Board accusing the Stork Club of a long list of unfair labor practices.

Billingsley and his lawyer, Roy M. Cohn—one-time close associate of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and a key figure in the Army-McCarthy hearings — responded by asking the SLRB to determine the bargaining representative, if any, preferred by Stork Club employes.

Hearings ran from May to November and piled up nearly 2,000 pages of testimony. An opinion by SLRB Chairman Jay Kramer pointed out that the two unions charged—and Billingsley did not refute—that the Stork Club:

- Persistently refused to bargain collectively with the two locals in violation of the state labor law.
- Unlawfully discharged five employes "for the reason that they joined or assisted Locals 89 and 1 and engaged in concerted activities for the purposes of collective bargaining."
- "Interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes" by threatening to fire them if they joined the union; offered wage increases as inducements "for the purpose of discouraging membership" in the union; "threatened and warned its employes" it would not recognize or bargain collectively with any union; "threatened its employes with economic reprisals because of their connection with, sympathy for, and activity on behalf" of the union; "threatened to go out of business if its employes did not refrain from joining" the union; and "assaulted its employes and authorized, instigated or condoned acts of violence toward them."

The Stork Club, which in the early months of 1957 had repeatedly acknowledged the state board's jurisdiction, suddenly shifted its defense to a contention that the SLRB did not have the authority to act.

Billingsley's change of position, Kramer asserted, came conveniently at a time when "any possible resort by the unions to the NLRB" on all of the unfair labor charges except the continuing refusal to bargain "was barred by the six-month statute of limitations" contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

A trial examiner, after more legal maneuvering in hearings that stretched out over another year, upheld Billingsley's contention that the NLRB had jurisdiction and recommended dismissal of the case.

The state board concurred in this finding, although Kramer, in his separate opinion, was caustic in observing that the ruling contained no discussion of the thousands of pages of testimony concerning unfair labor practices.

The unions, denied relief by the state board, are totally up in the air in any complaint to the NLRB, because the national labor board, although recently ordered by the Supreme Court to exercise its jurisdiction over the hotel industry, has never agreed to act in the restaurant field.

Now in the third year of the strike, the two locals remain in the gray area between federal and state jurisdiction.

And Billingsley continues his refusal to bargain with the unions.

SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE for 12,500 municipal employes in Philadelphia was provided in contract recently negotiated by District Council 33 of the State, County and Municipal Employes. Negotiating the agreement were (left to right) John Miller, vice president of AFSCME Council 33; Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth; and William J. McEntee, president of District Council 33. The coverage supplements the city's existing retirement system.

Meany Pledges Labor Aid to Puerto Ricans

San Juan, P. R.—The AFL-CIO will help build strong and responsible free trade unions in Puerto Rico while exerting every effort to end "shameful exploitation" of migrating island workers by "greedy employers on the mainland."

The twin pledge was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a public meeting of Puerto Rican workers, broadcast throughout the island and the Caribbean region, at which Gov. Luis Munoz Marin warned that any racketeer-led union would be driven from the island.

The meeting, held in the new modern auditorium of the Puerto Rico Bar Association with an attendance of over 500, highlighted a series of activities on the island by AFL-CIO unions taking place during the meeting of the Executive Council.

Bursts of applause punctuated the speeches of Meany and Munoz Marin, each of which was translated into Spanish and English, and greeted the introductions of Hippolite Marcano, AFL-CIO regional director for the island and president of the Puerto Rican AFL-CIO.

There was applause also for the excellent performance of the famous Figueroa Quintet and its chamber music selections.

Meany Speaks in Spanish

Meany quickly set the tone of the rally by giving the first few minutes of his talk in Spanish. He praised the "inspiring success" of the island's economic and social programs and recited briefly the history of the growth of the labor movement in the U.S.

"It is no exaggeration," he said, "to conclude that labor has been the spark plug for progress in the United States. Where would American industry and agriculture find the principal market for their vastly expanded production if organized labor had not fought successfully for more money in the pay envelopes of the great army of our nation's consumers?

"No country operating on a low-wage economy as a fixed policy can ever prosper," he told the Puerto Ricans. The answer for the island is full employment at high wages, which comes from strongly organized trade unions that are "free and clean."

Raps 'Discredited' Unions

The AFL-CIO is confident, he declared, "that the workers of Puerto Rico will not be hoodwinked by the rash promises of discredited organizations that seek power over workers, not for workers—organizations that are dominated by racketeering influences instead of being inspired by humanitarian motives."

It is the hope of the AFL-CIO, Meany said, "that you will permit us to help you build on this island in the Caribbean, strong and responsible free trade unions, a working model of a free and prosperous democracy that all our good neighbors in Latin and South America can emulate, a land of peace, prosperity and happiness."

Munoz Marin reviewed the island's guarantees for organizing and collective bargaining and the aid given unions by the island's Labor Dept. Despite impressive progress, the governor said, living standards on the island are only "half as high as that of the poorest state in the union, Mississippi."

Average unemployment is about 80,000, or 13 percent of the working force, and another 18 percent are underemployed.

At the present rate of growth, he added, "we hope that around 1975 we will achieve the standard of living that the United States had in 1950."

While there is a great "potential for unionism" on the island, the governor said, the people "will not tolerate crooks in the guise of labor leaders." They will find "sure defeat" on the island. Honest unionism, he pledged, "will have every support our government can give it."

Subway Union Balks at Sale Of Generators

New York—The Transport Workers have voiced vigorous opposition to the proposed sale of city-owned electric generating stations used to provide power for New York's subway system.

At public hearings conducted by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said the sale of power plants to the Consolidated Edison Co., a private utility, would constitute "a northern version of the infamous Dixon-Yates scheme."

Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel for the TWU, termed the proposed sale "economically unsound." He said that to date the city had spent approximately $110 million on modernizing the generating stations and is committed to spend another $14 million on improvements. He pointed out that Consolidated Edison would buy the plants for $99.4 million—and that it would have three years to pay without interest.

Franz B. Wolf, a consulting economist of Robert R. Nathan Associates, Washington, D. C., told the stormy seven-hour hearing that an analysis of the offer showed that sale would not solve the city's capital budget problem, as proponents claim.

Murray-Dingell Health Insurance Bill Offered

Legislation calling for a national program of contributory health insurance to cover major costs of medical care has been introduced by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.).

Under the bill employers and employes would share the cost on an equal basis. Each would pay 1.5 percent on a worker's first $6,000 in annual earnings to provide complete health care for the worker and his family.

Also protected would be the self-employed and recipients of old age, survivors, disability and civil service retirement benefits.

At its founding convention in 1955 the AFL-CIO called for such a comprehensive program to make "complete prepaid health protection available to all Americans, with contributions geared to income." The federation reaffirmed this position at the 1957 convention.

In introducing their companion bills, Murray and Dingell said that after 25 years of intensive promotion, voluntary health insurance "has failed entirely to reach a third of the people." They noted that the American Medical Association originally opposed voluntary health insurance, but has since supported such plans in an effort to block legislation like the Murray-Dingell bill.

The sponsors of the health insurance measure pointed out that in the past 10 years, the cost of medical care has increased almost 50 percent, according to the consumer price index of the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Over 18 million (Americans) live in families with an income of between $1,000 and $2,000 a year," they said. "Almost 33 million people . . . receive an income of less than $2,000 a year. Certainly this class of people find any sort of adequate medical care entirely out of their reach."

Under the Murray-Dingell bill, care would include preventive and diagnostic examinations, laboratory and x-ray services, and curative treatment in the hospital or at home. Hospitalization would be provided up to a maximum of 60 days a year for each individual at the outset, and for a longer period later if feasible.

Dental services and more costly prescribed medicine, home nursing, special appliances and eyeglasses also would be provided.

Tobacco Workers Win 39-Cent Raise

Greensboro, N. C.—More than 2,000 members of the Tobacco Workers will receive from 15 to 39 cents an hour in wage increases over a nine-month period in a contract negotiated with the P. Lorillard Co. here.

The union says the agreement represents "the greatest single increase ever granted by the tobacco industry in a contract year."

Forms Now Available for Pension, Welfare Reports

Forms for disclosing financial information on the operation of pension and welfare plans under the new Federal Disclosure Act are now available to administrators through the Dept. of Labor.

The act requires the filing with the Secretary of Labor of two copies of the annual reports of such plans. These must be filed within 120 days after the close of each plan's fiscal year.

As required by law, annual reports are due from plans administered solely by management, those operated entirely by labor, and those which are administered jointly.

Information to be reported includes contributions by employers and employes, insurance premiums, fees and commissions paid, loans to either the employer or the union, and summaries of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements.

Navy Wage Revamp Killed In Committee

A House Armed Services subcommittee tabled an Administration bill changing the method of setting wage scales for the Navy's 225,000 blue collar workers after a labor spokesman attacked the proposal as "a backward step" which would end employe participation in wage-setting procedures.

Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. told a subcommittee headed by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-S. C.) that the bill would be "a heavy blow" to the principle of union recognition in the federal service. Brownlow testifield on behalf of unions affiliated with the Government Employe Council as well as the Metal Trades Dept.

A Defense Dept. spokesman—Rear Adm. R. E. Cronin, Navy industrial relations chief—defended the Administration proposal as bringing the Navy's wage-setting procedures in conformity with those of other government agencies. He asked repeal of a statute, based on an 1862 law, which requires Navy pay scales to conform "with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity."

Brownlow charged that the intent of the change was "to lock-step Navy Dept. employes" into the type of job evaluation used by the Army and the Air Force. While Navy pay rates are based on journeymen craft designations, Army and Air Force blue collar workers are paid under a multi-step labor grade system based on job responsibilities.

Under the Navy system, Brownlow pointed out, union representatives sit on the department's Central Navy Wage Committee and take a more active part in determining wage rates.

The subcommittee's decision to table the bill thus killed it for this Congress,

The motion was strongly supported by Rivers who said he had introduced the Administration bill "by request" but was convinced by employe opposition that it was unwise.

United Textile Union Backs Raise

Salisbury, N. C. — Delegates from 25 local unions of the United Textile Workers in three Southern states have set an immediate wage goal of a 10 percent increase and a long-range goal of raising textile wages to the level of other industries.

The area conference, attended by 65 delegates from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, criticized operation of the learner's pay provision of the Wage-Hour Law as "full of loopholes." It called for a $1 hourly minimum wage for learners and an increase in the regular minimum wage to $1.25.

Delegates unanimously voted "full support" to the Textile Workers strike at Henderson, N. C.

Second Organizer Assaulted in N.C.

(*Continued from Page* 1)

is determined to smash the union." He said this contrasted strangely with Beame's case when, he pointed out, the AFHW organizer charged that his "request for help of even one state highway patrol officer was denied."

Payton referred to Beame's contention that he did not get adequate police aid and had not been permitted to call the highway patrol for protection against the mob driving him out of town where he had been conducting an organizing drive among employes of the Franklin Hosiery Co., a subsidiary of Burlington Mills.

A spokesman in the office of North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges denied that the company was back of the decision to send 44 highway patrolmen into Henderson. The request, he said, came through the proper channels—from Henderson's mayor and the county sheriff.

The spokesman admitted, however, that the telephone call had been placed by a "Bennett Perry," later identified as the attorney for the strike-bound mills. But he insisted that Perry had merely placed the call and then turned the telephone over to the local officials, who made the formal request.

Dispatch of the highway patrol by Hodges, himself a textile magnate, drew sharp criticism from the Raleigh News and Observer, which charged in an editorial that it "constituted a dangerous suggestion that the patrol might seem to be available as anti-labor forces."

The newspaper pointed out that "if management in a labor dispute can call for and get a whole company of patrolmen, labor might have a right to feel that the highway patrol is not the protector of all, but the armed force of those with the power to ask for it and get it."

The editorial added that the job of the patrolmen is highway safety and "a dangerous point has been reached in terms of the patrol's work and reputation if a mill owner can pick up the phone and have troopers pouring in when he wants them."

The governor's office also reported that North Carolina is conducting its own investigation into the brutal attack on Beame.

The probe is being handled jointly by the State Bureau of Investigation and 20th Dist. Solicitor Glenn W. Brown. There were indications that arrests of the thugs who attacked Beame might be made shortly, although Brown deferred comment.

The two-pronged federal probe into the assault on Payton was undertaken by the McClellan committee staff and the Justice Dept. after they received requests from TWUA Pres. William Pollock demanding vigorous action.

Skilled Trades Get Expanded Role in UAW

Detroit—Revamping of the internal structure of the Auto Workers, to give more effective representation to the union's thousands of skilled workers, has been announced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Key step in the reorganization, he said in an administrative letter to all UAW locals, will be the creation of a National Skilled Trades Advisory Committee, its nine members elected by the various sections of the union, to assist the executive board in developing policies and programs.

Creation of the committee, Reuther said, is a logical outgrowth of the action of the UAW's 1957 convention in Atlantic City, N. J., which adopted constitutional amendments giving skilled tradesmen the right to vote separately in contract ratification on matters exclusively related to their work.

The new structure, the letter pointed out, will result in closer integration of the skilled trades workers in the UAW's collective bargaining machinery. Reuther said the reorganization would make the skilled trades structure "more responsive to the needs of skilled workers and more effective in dealing with their problems in today's complex and constantly changing industrial society."

The committee will be composed of one member each from the following bargaining groups: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, jobbing shops, agricultural implement, aircraft and missiles, parts industry, independents, and miscellaneous.

'Buy-in-Glass' Drive Begun By Bottle Blowers Union

Washington, Pa.—Spurred by the closing of one of five large glass plants here, the Glass Bottle Blowers have launched an intensive "buy in glass" campaign to promote the sale of union-made glass containers.

More than 4,000 residents in this city of 30,000 are members of GBBA and are employed in the four glass plants still operating. Another 600 lost their jobs when Hazel-Atlas shut down one of its local operations after the company was taken over by Continental Can Co. Two other Hazel-Atlas plants here are still turning out bottles under the new ownership.

Purpose of the campaign is to help create job security, GBBA Intl. Pres. Lee W. Minton declared. The city council approved a resolution endorsing its objectives and Mayor Tom S. Fitch has assumed the honorary co-chairmanship of the festival with Minton, head of the 52,500-member union since 1946 and a former glass worker here.

GBBA is offering a $500 scholarship to the local high school student submitting the best essay on the subject: "The importance of supporting local industry and labor."

Death by T-H?

ICWU Local Fights For Ballot Rights

Long Beach, Calif.—The Mastic Tile Corp. is trying to use a direct union-busting section of the Taft-Hartley Act to destroy Chemical Workers Local 1, whose 275 members have been on strike since Sept. 21, 1958.

The section permits strikebreakers to vote in a management-inspired representation election while denying the ballot to strikers. It is virtually the same as the decertification procedure used when O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Winchester, Va., ousted the Rubber Workers, although in the latter case "scabs" were listed as petitioning for decertification.

Mastic Tile petitioned for the election in November 1958—less than two months after the walkout started—declaring that it doubted whether the union still represented a majority of the production and maintenance workers. The ICWU has been the certified bargaining representative for 10 years.

The NLRB, in ordering an election sometime before Mar. 18, took the view that a union request for a new contract "is the equivalent of a new demand for recognition, and raises a question concerning representation which the employer is entitled to have resolved."

It overruled a union contention that the striking employes had not been permanently replaced, and turned down a request from the ICWU that both strikers and nonstrikers be allowed to vote under challenge and their status determined on the basis of an investigation after the election.

Both the Republican Administration and liberal Democrats in the 86th Congress have asked repeal of T-H provisions which deny strikers the right to vote.

The Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill, supported generally by the AFL-CIO, and Pres. Eisenhower's labor legislation introduced by conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), call for repeal of this section of Taft-Hartley. Both bills would allow the National Labor Relations Board to decide that strikers are eligible to vote in such elections.

The ICWU local, undaunted by the threat to its existence and bolstered by strike benefits from its international union, is continuing picketing the Long Beach plant despite court orders sharply curtailing such activity. At the same time, it is pressing a local boycott against the company's floor tiles.

In broadsides distributed widely in Long Beach, Local 1 has appealed to fellow trade unionists to help in its resistance to Mastic's strike-breaking tactics and has gained support in the Long Beach Building & Construction Trades Council and the central labor body.

The local charged that the company, as part of its union-busting campaign, deliberately provoked the strike by "unrealistic bargaining."

The 21-week-old walkout began after total collapse of negotiations for a new contract. In pre-strike talks, the union submitted a demand for a 20-cent hourly pay increase to bring the 275 workers up to local prevailing wages. Company officials rejected the pay demand and made no counter offer.

Also at issue was Mastic's refusal to consider modification of a "management's rights" provision of the old pact which virtually negated contract protections against arbitrary dismissal or job transfer.

Within 24 hours after the walkout began, Mastic went into court and obtained an injunction—still in force—which imposed severe limitations on picketing. It followed up by blatently advertising in local newspapers for scabs. Some 1,200 jobless workers applied for the openings.

Beirne Tells Ike 'Slogans' Slow Growth

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, has called on the Administration to "restore full production and economic growth" instead of relying on "study groups and White House slogans" to solve the nation's economic problems.

In a statement submitted to the Senate-House Joint Economic Committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Beirne said the cabinet committee recently appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to explore and expose the problems of inflation is "still another misguided substitute for action."

The CWA president said creation of the committee headed by Vice Pres. Nixon "is a Madison Ave. public relations response to this country's serious economic problems."

Beirne explained that numerous governmental and private research groups have been studying the same problems for years,

"What is needed from the President," he continued, "is a statement of this nation's economic goals and specific recommended actions to accomplish these goals."

Newsmen in St. Louis Strike for Pensions

(*Continued from Page* 1)

will be computed and a guarantee they will not be cut or stopped.

There has been constant friction between the Guild and the management since Newhouse bought the newspaper four years ago. Other unions have suffered similar difficulties.

The Guild's present proposal is for a pension plan of 1 percent of the final 10 years' average wage multiplied by years of service up to 30.

In view of the company's strong objections to putting enough payments into a trust fund to secure pensions, the Guild has offered to accept mere token funding with a guarantee that retirement pay out of current revenues will not be cut or ended.

The company has made no counterproposal on the question of a plan to determine the size of pensions.

Newswriters and editors, business office employes, advertising salesmen and women, circulation and maintenance workers comprise the unit which is manning picket lines for the first time since the Guild was organized here 25 years ago.

They have been confronted with most of the standard techniques for weakening a strike—a barrage of management propaganda against their union and its motives, letters to their homes, attempts to start petitions for meetings to call off the strike, etc. But determination has grown under the attack, leaders declare.

In New Mexico, Indiana:

Fake 'Reform' Bills Cloud 'RTW' Fight

By Dave Perlman

Restrictive anti-labor legislation under the guise of "reform" bills is the price aggressively demanded by reactionary legislators for repeal of Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law and for leaving in its legislative grave the "work" bill which has already been rejected in New Mexico.

In Indiana, a "work" repealer quivering on the brink of passage was left dangling on the Senate calendar while the GOP majority proceeded to put what it called "teeth" into a "reform" bill previously passed by the Democratic-controlled House.

Acting in the Committee of the Whole, the Senate added 22 amendments to the House-passed "reform" bill. The State AFL-CIO charged that the result was to transform the bill into one which "would contribute more to the destruction of union operation than the present compulsory open-shop law."

In New Mexico, Sen. R. C. Morgan (D) warned he would reintroduce his "right-to-work" bill, which the Senate had rejected 17-15, if the House didn't go along with three restrictive labor bills unanimously passed by the Senate.

Lawsuits Authorized

The restrictive legislation being pushed in both states includes provisions which would open the door to harassment lawsuits against unions, both by employers who claim their business has been "hurt" by union actions and by dissident members who would be able to go to court without first exhausting their rights under their union's own constitution and by-laws.

The Indiana "reform" bill, as amended by the Senate in the preliminary vote, gives employers an equal say with unions as to the conditions under which a strike vote may be taken. If the employer doesn't agree with the time and place chosen by the union for holding a strike vote, it must be conducted by the State Commissioner of Labor, who has 40 days to get around to it.

Would Restrict Pickets

Picketing would be restricted to persons on the company payroll at the time of the strike.

Other provisions specify $1,000 fines and up to six months in jail for failure to file various reports with the Commissioner of Labor.

The New Mexico "reform" legislation specifically authorizes injunctions on picketing. It provides for suits against a union for both "actual damages" and "punitive or exemplary damages" by anyone claiming to have been harmed "in his employment, business or property" as a result of "mass" picketing.

Another bill, passed by the Senate, requires registration of "unincorporated associations affiliated with national or international organizations" with a $25 filing fee at time of registration and a $5 fee every time there is an amendment or change in the by-laws or constitution.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, it was still touch-and-go in Indiana whether the Senate Republican majority would be able to hold off action on "right-to-work" repeal until disposition of the "reform" bill.

The battle was rapidly becoming a race against the calendar, since the legislature is obligated to adjourn on Mar. 9.

To avoid the risk of a post-adjournment veto by Gov. Harold W. Handley (R), with no chance for the legislature to override him, a repeal bill would have to be finally passed by Mar. 4. The governor has three legislative days to act, after which a bill becomes law automatically, while the legislature is in session. Indiana requires only a simple constitutional majority in each house to override a veto.

Dudgeon, Rail Clerk Veteran, Dies at 51

Cincinnati, O. — Clifford Dudgeon, grand lodge legislative representative of the Railway Clerks and a staff member for more than 30 years, died here suddenly following a heart attack. He was 51.

A member of Covington, Ky., Lodge 639 and a former employe of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, he was grand lodge educational director until becoming legislative representative, and previously had been assigned for 11 years to the office of the Railway Labor Executives Association in Washington. He is survived by his widow, Delora, a part time grand lodge employe. Burial was in Fort Mitchell, Ky., following funeral services in Latonia.

Canadian Anglican Paper Hits 'Right-to-Work' Laws

Gardenvale, Que.—In an editorial opposing so-called "right-to-work" proposals, the Anglican Outlook published here declared that in Canada there can be "no moral justification for a program of correction which under the guise of civil liberties is in reality directed toward weakening the power and influence of unionism."

"It is to be regretted that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has become associated with this movement," added the editorial, entitled "The Ethics of Labor Relations."

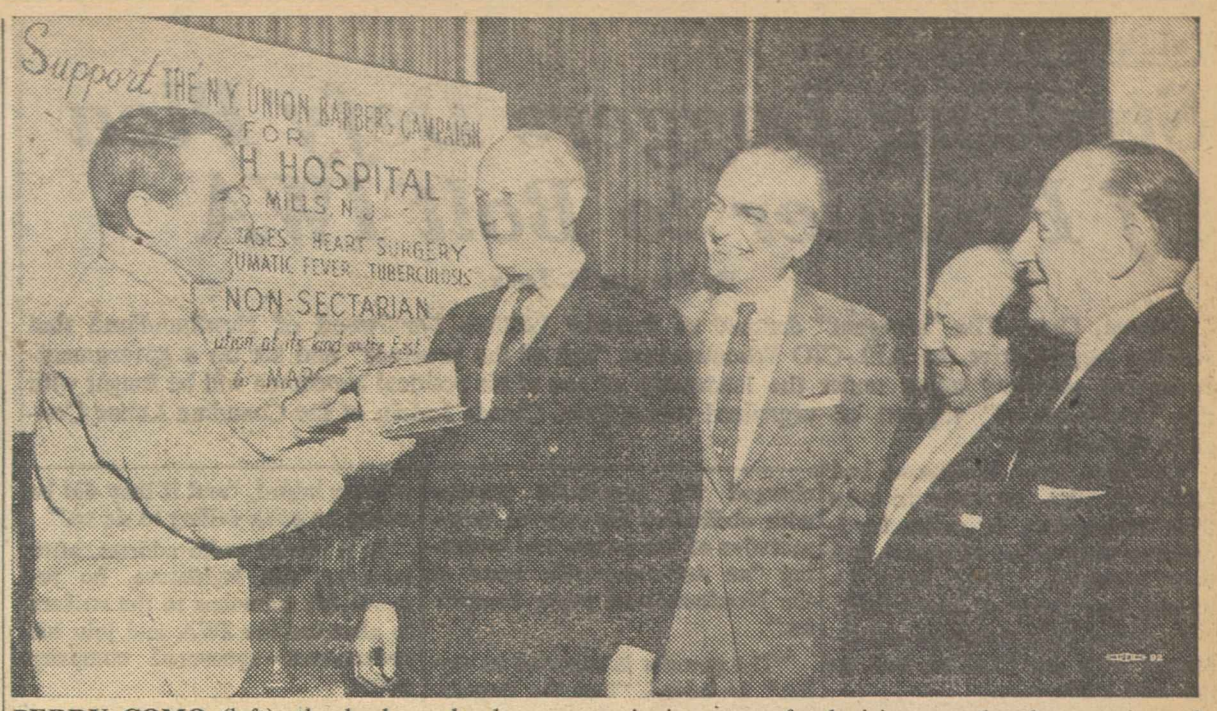
Students of industrial relations knew pretty much of what has been revealed before the McClellan committee in the United States, it went on. But the disclosures have "produced considerable shock to less well-informed people" in both the U.S. and Canada because of "the manner in which the investigations have been conducted and because of the availability of mass media of communications," it said.

The editorial called for "perspective" in viewing such exposures.

"The climb to power of the business elite was accomplished in part by ruthlessness, corrupting of governments and considerable indifference to the social consequences of the society being created," the editorial said, although "material benefits" ensued.

For correction of the "unsatisfactory social consequences of industrialism," it said, two courses are open—government action and the development of strong unions.

A "very important role" has been assigned unions in Canada, it said, making it imperative that "whatever is done to correct or prevent abuses and corruption in unions shall not weaken them and thereby render them unable to perform their proper social functions."



PERRY COMO (left), the barber who became a singing star of television, marks the opening of a drive by New York's Barbers Union, in behalf of Deborah Hospital, Brown's Mills, N. J., by presenting a pair of gold scissors to Pres. Adolph Rosenbaum of the Barbers' Greater New York Joint Council. Rosenbaum is chairman of the campaign for the free, non-sectarian hospital which accepts many of its patients from unions and union health centers. Looking on are Council Sec.-Treas. George Pelletiere; Intl. Rep. Ernest Hebert, and Benedict Scaffidi.

8-Year Picket Line Wins Pact at Hotel

Columbus, O. — It took nearly eight years on the picket line, but the Hotel & Restaurant Employes have won a union contract at the Neil House hotel here.

The five-year contract provides a modified union shop, wage adjustments, seniority rights, vacation schedules and grievance procedures.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio State AFL-CIO played an important role in bringing about a settlement of the long dispute.

Hatters Join Cap Industry In Promotion

New York—Creation of a joint labor-management National Cap and Cloth Hat Institute designed to bring stability to the industry—a key demand in successful contract negotiations by the Hatters, last year—has been officially announced here.

Details of the cooperative program, which will have a $500,000 budget on which to operate during the next three years, were outlined in a joint statement by Hatters Pres. Alex Rose and Eugene Saunders, representing the manufacturers.

In its 1958 negotiations, the union won agreement from industry that manufacturers would contribute 1 percent of their weekly payroll costs to a fund to be administered by the institute. Main purposes of the joint campaign are to popularize the union label and promote increased sales.

In addition, for the first time in the industry, labor and management will take joint action on such problems as low-priced imports and government procurement policies.

Maritime Union To Give Scholarship

New York—The Maritime Union has announced an annual college scholarship competition open to NMU members and their children. Pres. Joseph Curran said the four-year scholarship will pay $2,500 a year to the recipient.

Winners will have a free choice of school and course of study, except that the NMU scholarship may not be used at any institution "which practices discrimination in enrollment on grounds of race, creed or color."

Security Risk Handling Branded 'Unreasonable'

Security risk programs currently being conducted by federal and state governments were branded as unreasonable by AFL-CIO attorneys in a brief filed with the Supreme Court.

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris told the high court that only 2 million of the 12 million persons covered by these programs are in positions substantially related to the national security.

The brief was filed in support of Charles Allen Taylor of Buffalo, N.Y., who lost his job at Bell Aircraft Corp. in September 1956 because he was denied a security clearance on the basis of information supplied by six unidentified persons. Taylor, a member of the Auto Workers, was reinstated last month.

The Supreme Court turned down a Justice Dept. petition that the case be considered "moot" since Taylor had been restored to his job. The court ruled it would hear oral arguments, expected in the next 60 days.

Taylor, who lost $14,000 in wages since being dropped by Bell, testified that he never had any subversive connections. Eleven witnesses supported this testimony, declaring that Taylor was well known for the strong anti-Communist position he had taken in UAW Local 501.

The federation attorneys noted in their brief that the AFL-CIO has always been prominent in the battle against communism. They added, however, that labor has also insisted that this fight be waged with due regard for civil liberties.

The present provisions of security laws, they said, are unreasonable because they apply in the same way to persons in sensitive and non-sensitive posts.

Woll and Harris contended that it is especially unfair to brand an individual as a security risk on the word of non-professional secret informers when the person is not in a position where he could affect national security.

Taylor's suit against the government asks that the court rule he was unjustly deprived of work through an unconstitutional act, in that he was denied a security clearance without having an opportunity to face his accusers.

5 COPE Conferences Announced For March

Expanded activities and improved techniques will be discussed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education at a series of 20 coast-to-coast area conferences this year.

The first is scheduled in Huntington, W. Va., Mar. 11-12 for trade unionists from Kentucky and West Virginia.

They, and delegates to the 19 other conferences, will consider in detail COPE's local organization and procedures, registration, education, communication, campaign strategy, fund raising, appraisal of candidates, and specific local, district and state problems.

Union officials and members at all levels have been invited to send delegates. The participation by women in COPE's work will be one of the featured discussions on the program.

COPE National Dir. James J. McDevitt and Deputy Dir. Alexander Barkan will head the group from the national staff attending each conference. Also present will be the COPE director of each area.

The conferences are a continuation of those held in former years, but this year more meetings have been scheduled, each involving fewer states, to permit delegates to discuss more intimately and thoroughly COPE procedures and problems.

Commenting on the sessions held last year, McDevitt said:

"The 1958 conferences were the most successful we ever held, and undoubtedly a major portion of our accomplishment in the November elections can be attributed to them."

In addition to the Huntington conference, the first five sessions have been scheduled as follows:

Mar. 14 - 15, Raleigh, N. C. — North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Mar. 17-18, Jacksonville, Fla.— Florida and Georgia.

Mar. 21-22, Baton Rouge, La.— Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Mar. 23-24, Memphis, Tenn.— Arkansas and Tennessee.

Politician at Bay:

Striking Loggers Defy Plea Of Premier to Bolt IWA

By Gervase N. Love

Ottawa, Ont.—The "arrogant" demand of Premier William Smallwood of Newfoundland that striking loggers drive the AFL-CIO Woodworkers "out of the province" and set up a government-sponsored company union under the leadership of one of his political henchmen will be fought with the "wholehearted" support of organized labor, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress declared here.

Ten days after Smallwood had called on IWA members to wire their resignations to union headquarters only eight telegrams had been received. They bore 14 names, four those of non-strikers.

Canadian IWA members are affiliated with the CLC as well as the AFL-CIO.

Some 6,500 woodsmen represented by the IWA started a sit-down strike Dec. 31 in the Grand Falls area when the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. rejected a conciliation board recommendation for an increase in the basic wage from $1.05 to $1.22 an hour, a 5-cent general increase and a cut in the workweek from 60 to 54 hours. They later were joined by some 2,000 loggers employed by the huge Bowater Corp.

Smallwood's offer to work "day and night" to "help" the woodsmen abandon their union was made in a provincial radio and television speech.

(In meeting the challenge, Canadian labor will have the backing of the AFL-CIO. The Executive Council at its meeting in San Juan, P.R., called for full support and financial aid for the strikers in their "life-and-death struggle." Pres. George Meany told a press conference pledges of $50,000 to help the IWA have been received, with more in sight. He assailed Smallwood and his views, calling the strike a critical struggle for trade union rights.)

The Newfoundland premier, a demogogic type popularly known as "Joey," later convened the provincial legislature and introduced legislation prohibiting secondary boycotts and general strikes, and offering amendments to the province's Labor Relations Act which he did not spell out.

Then he recessed the legislature and left St. Johns, the provincial capital, for conferences with leaders of other unions in the Grand Falls area, center of the walkout.

In his blast at Smallwood, Jodoin charged the provincial premier with abdicating his role as representative of the people and becoming "an anti-democratic agent of the Newfoundland paper companies."

"The premier is reported as saying," he added, "'that the (provincial) government 'doesn't want the IWA and will never work with them, never talk to them, never answer a letter or telegram from them, never have anything to do with them.' It is not up to him to decide. The workers concerned have made their decision according to the laws of the province.

"The premier has refused to use the good offices of his government to help effect an agreement between the company and its Newfoundland employes. Instead he has, in attempting to change the whole structure of Newfoundland and Canadian industrial relations, proposed a course of action which is far beyond his power to bring about.

"In his intemperate outburst, he described the strike as a 'civil war' and declared that 'there is not enough room in Newfoundland for the government and the IWA at the same time.' He added: 'One or the other must go.'

"The CLC assures the premier that this type of challenge will be met by the Newfoundland labor movement in the spirit in which it was so arrogantly flung down. The workers of Newfoundland, in meeting this challenge, will have the wholehearted support of Canadian labor from coast to coast."

Smallwood in his address proposed that the loggers and the Newfoundland Fishermen's Federation (unaffiliated) merge under the leadership of Max Lane, general secretary of the Fishermen and a member of the legislature, who he said has "volunteered" for the job.

"The loggers might want him to resign from the legislature," the premier added, "and if they did he would be quite willing to do so."

In a second radio address, after recessing the legislature, he renewed his summons to the strikers to abandon the IWA and join his government - sponsored company union.

The strike grew out of the wage structure, low even for Newfoundland, and working conditions long driven out of the unionized section of the timber industry such as filthy and verminous camps, poor food and an absence of hot water in some camps. The strikers, who are being maintained by the union under the direction of Dist. Pres. H. Landon Ladd, have kept their picket lines despite sub-zero temperatures, snow drifts as high as 8 feet and bitter winds off the North Atlantic.

When the company began recruiting strikebreakers the Royal Canadian. Mounted police appeared in force and have arrested a total of 125 in connection with the dispute. CLC Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge pointed out that 23 of those arrested were scabs, and only eight of the 125 have been held.

"It is quite obvious that the loggers in Newfoundland are in a life-and-death struggle with a combination of the company, the government and the so-called forces of law and order," he noted.

ORGANIZED LABOR, which was in the forefront of relief and rescue operations after a vicious tornado lashed St. Louis, Mo., continued its community services role with financial aid to the Red Cross when the disaster was over. Here A. F. Kojetinsky, director of Steelworkers' Dist. 34, presents a $5,000 check to Mrs. Isaac C. Orr, a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Red Cross chapter.

UAW Offers Allis Plan To Resume Bargaining

Detroit—The Auto Workers have proposed a compromise plan to make possible immediate resumption of contract negotiations with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., whose eight nationwide plants have been shut by a strike which began Feb. 2.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse proposed immediate resumption of central bargaining on pensions and supplementary unemployment benefits, coupled with binding arbitration on the question of whether other bargaining will be conducted on a companywide or a plant-by-plant basis.

The proposals were contained in a letter to Allis-Chalmers Pres. R. S. Stevenson. In it, the UAW said the compromise would unsnarl negotiating procedures with the agricultural implement company, the only one in the industry still holding out over terms of a new three-year contract.

Greathouse reminded the company that it had agreed at the time of the 1955 contract signing that future negotiations would be conducted on a companywide basis. For eight months, he said, Allis-Chalmers took part in central bargaining and did not insist on separate agreements for each plant until two hours before the walkout began.

In Pittsburgh, meanwhile, 26 UAW members were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct after 100 strikers clashed with 50 policemen at the strike-bound Allis plant in that city. The trouble began after police tried to clear a path through picket lines for a locomotive moving two flatcars into the plant.

The 2,400 UAW members on strike since Oct. 20 against the Detroit plant of Ex-Cell-O Corp., a parts manufacturer, have ratified a new three-year pact patterned after last fall's settlement with the "Big Three" of the auto industry.

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UAW locals at remaining Ex-Cell-O plants across the country agreed to similar terms in recent weeks in setlements reached on an individual plant basis.

Beck Guilty Of Income Tax Evasion

Tacoma, Wash.—A federal district court jury here has convicted Dave Beck, former president of the expelled Teamsters, on charges of income tax evasion.

The jury of eight men and four women found Beck guilty on all six counts in two indictments charging him with evading $240,000 of income taxes for the years 1950 to 1953. The verdict makes him liable to a penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each count.

His lawyer, Charles S. Burdell, said the verdict would be appealed. Beck is also appealing a King County state court sentence of up to 15 years imposed after his conviction last year on a charge of larceny of a $1,900 automobile from the union.

The tax charge against the former IBT chief, first aired by the McClellan special Senate committee, involved the alleged diversion of Teamster money for Beck's personal use.

The indictments charged that Beck had declared a total taxable income of $212,063 and had paid taxes of $86,489 during the period in question. His actual income, the government said, was $555,230, on which the tax should have been $327,346.

During the 10-week trial, the government contended Beck had taken hundreds of thousands of dollars of union funds and had diverted the money to his own use. The defense countered that these sums represented legitimate "loans." It contended Beck had repaid, after McClellan hearings started, $370,000 to the Teamsters.

Machinists Open Drive On Fake Labor Papers

The Machinists have launched a full-scale racket-busting drive against phony "labor" publications which claim to be soliciting advertising on behalf of the million-member union.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes called on the union's 2,255 local and district lodges to warn employers against dealing with individuals making fraudulent claims and to seek employer cooperation in bringing such individuals to justice.

The nationwide campaign follows the lines of the vigorous anti-racketeering drive of the Intl. Labor Press Association, which has cooperated closely with law enforcement agencies against phony publications fraudulently claiming AFL-CIO support.

Hayes said the IAM's new drive, designed to re-enforce policies followed by the union since 1930, was inaugurated as a result of recent incidents.

In one such incident, an Illinois employer under contract with the IAM received a telephone call from an imposter identifying himself as "Al Hayes of the Machinists." The imposter subsequently sent a "personal representative" to the employer's office to solicit advertising for a publication allegedly dealing with ethical practices in the labor movement.

The IAM president, who also serves as chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, reported that the union and the employer together were able to bring about the arrest and conviction of the imposter.

Other solicitations by racketeers have been reported recently in New York, California, Missouri and Ontario, Canada.

Hayes instructed IAM local and district lodges to acquaint employers with the ruling adopted by the union on July 29, 1930, prohibiting the use of the IAM name "in connection with any advertising schemes of any description."

Hayes emphasized that it is not the policy of the union "to solicit funds for advertising," nor to "condone or authorize such solicitations by either its agents or representatives."

Cooperation Needed In Sight Conservation

New York—Successful conservation of vision in industry requires understanding, mutual confidence, mutual participation and joint responsibility by labor and management, George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Brown and representatives of management, medicine and nursing gave the conference "prescriptions" for preserving the eyesight of industrial workers. The key to success, he maintained, is cooperation between labor and management.

"The principal stumbling block is the improper attitude of management and labor," he said.

"Some firms are satisfied to recognize the logical conclusion that every employe values his eyesight; to order identical gogles by the gross; to publicize an edict that all employes must wear goggles; and to pay high insurance rates.

"Other firms do even less. They emphasize the smallness of their work force; the high cost of providing an effective sight conservation program; the pressure of other problems.

"On the side of the workers, all too frequently, is unquestioning acceptance that safety in general and sight conservation in particular are the exclusive responsibility of the employer; that his attitudes indicate he is not too concerned; that he has handed down his edicts, now let him enforce them; that the goggles are uncomfortable and no good, anyhow; that the production requirements can't be met if he has to bother about safety rules.

"The net result is well known; management blames labor and labor blames management, and eye conservation fails."

Goons Beat Another Union Organizer

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ILG Posts Reward in 3rd Attack

For the third time in as many weeks, staff investigators of the McClellan special Senate committee are probing a new case involving the beating of a union official.

The latest instance flared in Tenafly, N. J., where Sol Greene, assistant general manager of the Joint Dress Council of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was attacked by a gang of thugs who beat him with lead pipes and glass bottles on a darkened street near his home.

Greene has been leading a strike against 11 dress manufacturers in the Greater New York area who refused to accept an industry-wide settlement, including wage boosts and a union label campaign, won by the ILGWU in a week-long strike in February 1958.

The union immediately posted a $10,000 reward for apprehension and conviction of the hoodlums, charging that the attack was an attempt by the unorganized firms to "intimidate" the ILGWU and force it to give up the organizing drive.

McClellan committee investigators, meanwhile, were pressing their investigation into the two other instances of anti-labor violence, both of them in North Carolina.

The committee assigned Investigator Harold Ranstad to Henderson, N. C., where Boyd E. Payton,

(Continued on Page 2)

Construction Trades Push 6-Point Program for U.S.

Meany Backs Full Kennedy-Ervin Bill

By Gene Zack

The Eisenhower Administration came under sharp attack as the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. called for congressional approval of a six-point program geared to ending joblessness and enactment of comprehensive labor-management legislation.

A record 3,500 delegates to the department's fifth national legislative conference jammed the ballroom of Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel to hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany endorse their program as "good for America," and a "practical" approach to ending the national "deficit" of schools, homes and airports.

In the area of labor-management reform, Meany said the AFL-CIO supports "in its entirety" the Kennedy-Ervin bill. In particular, he added, labor supports Title 6 which legalizes pre-hire agreements in the building industry, validates management contributions to apprentice training and pooled vacation funds, and repeals the union-busting Taft-Hartley section allowing strikebreakers to vote in decertification elections while denying the ballot to strikers.

To the accompaniment of cheers, Meany declared: "Under our American system we have a right to use whatever influence we have on members of Congress, and we make no apology for that. And if Title 6 is deleted from the Kennedy-Ervin bill, we are going to use that influence to defeat the bill."

Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray, in his keynote address, urged Congress to "play fair" by enacting the bill "without dismemberment." Efforts to defer action on Title 6 until Congress considers wholesale revision of Taft-Hartley later this year, Gray said, would amount to "postponement of justice, merely for the sake of postponement."

The day-long session was addressed by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) and A. S. Mike Mon-

(Continued on Page 3)

UNDAUNTED by brutal assault on an international officer of their union, striking members of Local 578, Textile Workers Union of America, picket Henderson, N. C., plant of Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. FBI agents and McClellan committee staff representatives are investigating vicious beating of TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton in Henderson. The picket sign on the right refers to "John D." Cooper, president of the company attempting to break the union.

School Aid Bill Backed By Labor

The AFL-CIO, citing the "vital urgency of the crisis in American education," has urged swift congressional action on the Murray-Metcalf school aid bill to provide federal funds for classroom construction and higher teachers' salaries.

Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, told a House Education subcommittee the provision of more and better education for the nation's expanding population is "one of the most critical challenges of our times."

The bill, sponsored by Sen. James Murray (D-Mont.) and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), would appropriate $11.4 billion in federal funds over a four-year period. Local communities would have the right to divide the funds—allocated on a sliding scale ranging from $25 per pupil the first year to $100 per pupil by the fourth year—as they determined between school construction and teachers' salaries.

(Continued on Page 7)

Temporary Jobless Aid Bill Pushed

House democrats will seek immediate 1-year extension of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act due to expire Apr. 1 and hearings are expected thereafter on the Karsten-Machrowicz bill to write basic federal minimum standards into the permanent jobless compensation law.

Democratic Floor Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) called for House action before lawmakers begin their annual recess Mar. 26. Otherwise, he said, "there will be 350,000 to 400,000 jobless workers who will abruptly lose their unemployment compensation benefits."

The "states' rights" TUC measure passed last year provides for federal advances to finance an extension of benefits for an additional 50 percent of the period in which the jobless worker receives aid under a state program.

Benefit periods range from as little as 6 weeks in some "right-to-work" states to 30 weeks in Pennsylvania.

Benefits are not provided automatically under the bill, since the optional provision of the measure requires that each state must request the federal advance and promise to repay it.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged Congress to give top priority to permanent overhaul of the federal-state unemployment compensation program. The federation—in a position backed by public advisors to the Labor Dept. — has called for federal minimum standards to provide benefits geared to state's average weekly wage, payable for a flat 39 weeks.

Political Activity Upheld:

Anti-Unionists Fail In Lawsuit on Dues

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Supreme Court has ruled that dues money collected under a union-shop contract can be used for all activities "reasonably related" to the effective maintenance of the union, including legislative and political activity.

The court threw out a lower court ruling that railroad unions cannot use dues money collected from unwilling employes for any purpose except negotiation of contracts. The suit was filed by employes of the Southern Railway.

The North Carolina decision was handed down as union attorneys were preparing to file briefs appealing to the Georgia Supreme Court to overrule a lower court ruling that the union shop on the railroads is unconstitutional to the extent that it permits the use of dues for non-bargaining purposes.

The lower court had first thrown the case out in Georgia but the state high court ordered it to trial on the basis that the U.S. Supreme Court had left the question open.

The North Carolina court ruled that the issues presented to it were decided in the same U.S. Supreme Court case cited by the Georgia court. In the federal case—commonly known as the Hanson case—the high court upheld the constitutionality of the union-shop amendment to the Railway Labor Act.

Opponents of the union shop claimed that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling left open the question of support for legislative and political action. The North Carolina court declared:

"All the defendant unions demand of plaintiffs is that they pay

(Continued on Page 2)

GOP Double-Crossing Kills Repeal Of 'Right-to-Work' Law in Indiana

By Dave Perlman

Indianapolis—The Republican-controlled Indiana Senate dangled repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law temptingly on a hook and then angrily snatched it back when repeal supporters refused to permit immediate passage also of a union-busting bill misleadingly labeled "reform."

In an abrupt about-face, four Republican senators holding the balance of power joined other GOP members and voted to recall a repeal bill which had been passed by the Senate 27 to 23 the previous day. The vote to rescind the passage was 26 to 23, with only one Republican breaking party lines to stick by the repeal bill.

The Senate's action left only the faintest spark of hope for "right-to-work" repeal before the legislature's scheduled Mar. 9 adjournment.

Earlier, the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives had voted 73 to 23 for repeal. Since it takes only a simple majority to override a veto by the governor, pledges by five Senate Republicans to support repeal had raised hopes that Indiana would rescind its two-year-old ban on union shop agreements.

Reason given by the GOP "switchers" for their reversal was the unwillingness of repeal supporters to call up for an immediate vote a House-passed "reform" bill which had been amended by the Republican majority in the Senate

(Continued on Page 3)

Merger Vote On in Ship Engine Rooms

Members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers are now voting in a mail referendum on unification as the final step toward merger.

Members of the two unions, who are marking their ballots in ports all over the world, are voting independently with May 25 as the deadline. The result is scheduled to be announced during the MEBA convention, which will be under way at that time in Miami, Fla.

There have been three previous mergers since the AFL and CIO achieved unity in December 1955, with another in the works. The Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes the following August. In May 1957 the Papermakers and Paper Workers joined to form the United Papermakers & Paperworkers, and this year the Wire Weavers became a local of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Simultaneous conventions in Chicago of the Insurance Workers of America and the Insurance Agents Intl. Union, also scheduled for the week of May 25, will vote on a merger agreement recommended by the respective executive boards.

The referendum in the two marine engineers' unions follows 17 months of negotiations and formal approval of the unity agreement by the two executive boards.

The MEBA, which was founded in 1875 and will be holding its 82d convention in May, has 10,000 members with Herbert L. Daggett as president and Arthur LaBarge as secretary-treasurer. Headquarters are in Washington.

The BME became affiliated with the former AFL through the Seafarers, and has 550 members. It shares headquarters in Brooklyn with the SIU's Atlantic & Gulf Dist., with Raymond McKay as president.

If the proposed agreement is approved, the MBE will be incorporated into MEBA Local 101, which covers the Great Lakes. In the future Local 101 would negotiate for all 16 contracts now held by BME.

Anti-Unionists Fail in Suit Over Dues

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the ordinary periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required of all members. In all other respects plaintiffs are free to speak and to act according to their own desires even if by so doing they speak and act at cross-purposes with defendant unions."

The court said that the Hanson case language — "financial support of the collective bargaining agency by all those who receive the benefits of its work" —is not limited to negotiations and servicing of collective bargaining agreements. It added:

". . . Financial support embraces all activities of the collective bargaining agency reasonably related to its maintenance as an effective bargaining representative. . . ." In the discharge of its obligations, the collective bargaining agency would be expected to keep in touch with and make known its findings in respect of legislation tending to promote or to impair its collective bargaining position or tending to enhance or defeat the interests of those whom it represents.

"In so doing, they would do neither more nor less than the representatives of carriers with whom they negotiate. . . ."

SECOND MERGER for United Papermakers & Paperworkers—created in 1957 by the amalgamation of two autonomous AFL-CIO internationals—was completed in New York City as leaders of UPP and the American Wire Weavers Protective Association signed a unity agreement later approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Signing are AWWPA Pres. George Wilson (left) and UPP Pres. Paul Phillips. With them are Wire Weavers Sec.-Treas. Daniel Jahnke and UPP Sec.-Treas. Joseph Addy.

U.S. Investigates 3rd Attack on Organizer

(*Continued from Page* 1)

vice-president and regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America, was brutally beaten Feb. 24.

Since the attack on Payton, violence has broken out repeatedly in that community, where 1,200 TWUA members have been on strike for 15 weeks at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

The situation was made increasingly tense by the fact that the company announced plans to reopen the mill with strikebreakers and Gov. Luther Hodges—himself a textile magnate—dispatched a detachment of North Carolina Highway Patrol to Henderson to "preserve order" as the first scabs reported for work. The union charged that Hodges acted at the insistence of company officials.

Originally 44 highway patrolmen were assigned to the community but as strife raged between pickets and strikebreakers, the number of club-wielding patrolmen increased to 135.

After he completes his investigation in Henderson, Ranstad is scheduled to visit Franklin, N. C., scene of an attack Feb. 11 on Hosiery Workers' Organizer Robert D. Beame who was conducting an organizing drive at the Franklin Hosiery Co., a subsidiary of Burlington Mills.

Beame, who has already told his story to the McClellan committee staff and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, indicated mill supervisors may have recruited the mob which assaulted him, stole his signed authorization cards and forced him out of town and over the state line.

In New York, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky called on retailers to refuse to buy dresses from what he said were the "racketeer" firms Greene was trying to organize at the time he was attacked.

"Those dresses," said Dubinsky, "are stained not only with the sweat of exploited workers but with the blood of union organizers."

The ILGWU published advertisements in the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune and Women's Wear Daily, a prominent industry publication, asking retailers to respect the union label as "a symbol of decency, fair employment standards, stabilized and dignified management-labor relations and the American way of life."

The ads listed the names of 11 non-union firms. Although the Herald Tribune and Women's Wear both published the advertisements as submitted by the union, the Times would not list the firms. A Times spokesman was quoted as saying this decision was reached on advice of counsel.

The 11 dress firms are: Anzio Frocks, Betty Lou Juniors, Budget Dress, Carousel Frocks (also known as Cindy Frocks), Desire Fashions (also known as Festive), Jackie Kaye, Turner Pike, Paris Page, Sandra Joyce, Smart Sue, and Whirlaway (also known as Parker Frocks).

The McClellan committee's investigation into the two North Carolina cases were being carried out against the background of TWUA requests to Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), committee chairman, in May 1957 asking an investigation of an anti-union climate in the South.

Jobless Still Jobless:

Late '58 Profit Surge Continues into 1959

By Saul Miller

An upsurge in profits in the last quarter of 1958 is continuing in the first two months of 1959 despite persistent heavy unemployment.

The Wall Street Journal's quarterly survey shows that earnings in the last three months of 1958 ran nearly 2 percent ahead of the same period in 1957 and "promises to show an even greater year-to-year gain in the current three-month period."

The fourth-quarter gains, said the Journal, trimmed back the 1958 profit drop, compared to 1957, to 16 percent. The sharpness of the fourth-quarter gains, however, is reflected in these quarter-to-quarter figures:

In the first quarter of 1958 profits were off 35 percent from a year earlier; in the second quarter the decline was 31.9 percent; in the third quarter 9.2 percent. Combining these with a gain in the fourth quarter, the Journal arrives at an average 16 percent decline for the entire year.

The prospect for "substantial improvement in first quarter (1959) earnings, helped along by the benefits of cost-cutting accomplished during the recession, extends to at least eight large industries which suffered keenly from poor business early last year," the Journal said.

The profits report was published a few days after the Journal noted that industry is stepping up the drive initiated during the recession to get "more work from fewer men" by more "selective hiring," adding new machines and revising "employe communications."

The Journal declared flatly:

"This eagerness for efficiency helps to explain the fact that unemployment is still high, although industry's output has been rising for months."

The paper quotes one industrialist thus:

"We're getting more work from fewer men and we're going to get even more work from even fewer men."

The sharp rise in profits and productivity was underscored by the latest government report on living costs, which indicated a continuing price stability in face of continued Administration warnings of inflation.

Living costs in January moved upwards one-tenth of 1 percent as the five-month decline in food costs was reversed. In the past nine months living costs have fluctuated within a range of three-tenths of 1 percent.

The January price report gave a 1-cent-an-hour increase to 82,000 aircraft workers under cost-of-living escalator clauses.

Take-home pay of the average factory worker with three dependents rose to $78.70 in January compared to $74.37 a year earlier, but dropped below December figures because of a seasonal cutback in hours and the increase in the social security tax on Jan. 1, 1959.

Church Council Asks Pay Floor for All

Hartford, Conn.—The General Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has endorsed extension of minimum wage legislation to "all workers."

Board members, representing 32 million church members in 34 Protestant and Greek Orthodox denominations, adopted a resolution supporting minimum wage legislation as "a practical and proven means of assuring at least the minimum standard of living necessary for the maintenance of health and decency for family living."

Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, is a member of the general board.

CLC Threatens Complaint to ILO In Newfoundland Loggers' Dispute

Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress has warned Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland that a complaint will be filed with the Intl. Labor Organization if Smallwood persists in his "present course" of action against the Woodworkers.

Smallwood is attempting to drive the AFL-CIO-CLC union out of Canada's new province after it had been legally certified as bargaining agent for loggers employed by the Anglo-Newfoundland Co., who struck when negotiations for a contract were blocked by the company.

The walkout, which affects some 6,500 woodsmen whose winter work is in deep snow and bitter cold, is aimed at improving a $1.05-an-hour wage rate, reducing a 60-hour work week and ending dirty, inadequate living conditions in the camps.

In a letter to Smallwood, Jodoin said that the ILO complaint would charge violation of the ILO convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, which Canada has ratified.

The CLC president told Smallwood that his actions constitute "a serious assault upon the traditions of labor-management-government relations in Canada," the effect of which "will be felt far beyond the shores of Newfoundland." He called the premier's course a "flagrant violation of the basic principles of government and a contravention of recognized democratic procedures."

Smallwood in two province-wide radio addresses had called—without success—upon Newfoundland IWA members to bolt their union and join a government-sponsored company union he offered to set up under the leadership of one of his political supporters.

In addition he introduced legislation in the Newfoundland House of Assembly prohibiting general strikes and outlawing secondary boycotts, and announced unspecified amendments to the provincial Labor Relations Act to be offered later.

The assembly is composed of 32 members of Smallwood's Liberal Party and four Conservatives, remnants of the party which opposed Newfoundland's confederation with Canada 10 years ago. All of them, regardless of party, support the Smallwood program, a stand Jodoin denounced as "irresponsible and anti-democratic."

Jodoin recalled that the IWA was certified as bargaining agent of the loggers under Newfoundland law and that when negotiations failed to produce a contract the dispute went to a conciliation board which recommended improvements that the union accepted and the company rejected.

"Mr. Smallwood backed the company," Jodoin noted. "He then abused the powers of his office in a futile attempt to make the loggers reject their freely-chosen union representative. He compounded this abuse of his office by offering to organize a government 'union' led by a member of his party. Now he has used his political control of the legislature to secure approval of his actions.

"These actions have been taken by a man who said he would use 'all the majesty of British law' to deal with the dispute. He has thrown the law, in all its majesty, to the winds."

The struck company and the Bowater Corp., Newfoundland's two major pulp producers, issued a joint statement that they will continue to refuse to bargain with the IWA.

The union, however, has widespread support from liberals and workers throughout Canada and the United States.

Building Trades Push 6-Point Program

Ask Laws To Aid All Americans

(*Continued from Page* 1)
roney (D-Okla.); and by Representatives John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), and Albert Rains (D-Ala.).

On Capitol Hill

After the initial session, delegates broke up into state groups and spent two days on Capitol Hill seeking to enlist support of congressmen for the legislative program which includes, besides prompt passage of the Kennedy-Ervin bill:

- Comprehensive amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, including repeal of Sec. 14(b) which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- Modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act which covers payment of prevailing wages by firms handling government contracts, broadening the law's scope to include fringe benefits common in the industry as part of the prevailing wage.
- Enactment of a broad housing bill to spur construction of at least 2 million new homes each year, eliminate slums and redevelop urban areas.
- Passage of a comprehensive airport construction bill to provide $1 billion in federal and state funds in the next five years to build new airports and modernize existing ones.
- Providing $11.4 billion in federal funds in four years to build needed schools and raise teachers' salaries.

Meany, citing the nation's 4.7 million unemployed and the fact that from the low-point of the recession the nation has regained 80 percent of lost production while re-employing only 30 percent of the jobless, told conference delegates 1959 is a "crucial legislative year" for the nation.

He was sharp in his criticism of those "who feel that the answer lies in a balanced budget, that the answer lies in America standing still."

"If there ever was a time when Congress and the Administration should be convinced that the nation's security comes ahead of a balanced budget, this is the time," he added.

Kennedy, given an ovation when he arrived to speak, confidently predicted that the labor-management reform bill "is going to pass." He described it as a "fair" bill "which you (labor) can live with, but the racketeers can't."

Opposition 'Irresponsible'

The senator branded as "irresponsible" the opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which killed the Kennedy-Ives bill last year.

Kennedy challenged the Administration to "serve the future and the present, as well as the past," declaring that the nation must act to eliminate "the malignant effects of poverty, illness and insecurity.

"We have not met the need of 5 million jobless, of 4 million people driven from their farms, or the nearly 7 million families here, in the richest country on earth, who are obliged to get by on a family income of less than $2,000 a year.

"We have not yet met the needs of more than 15 million American families who are obliged to live in substandard housing. We have not yet . . . erased the decay that is blighting so many of our major cities."

Cooper said that he had supported the amendments in Title 6 when they were incorporated in the Kennedy-Ives bill last year and pledged to "vote for and support your objectives" this year.

On pre-hire agreements, he said the Administration bill sponsored by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), contained a simpler procedure than Kennedy-Ervin to allow certification of unions by the National Labor Relations Board.

Section Undesirable

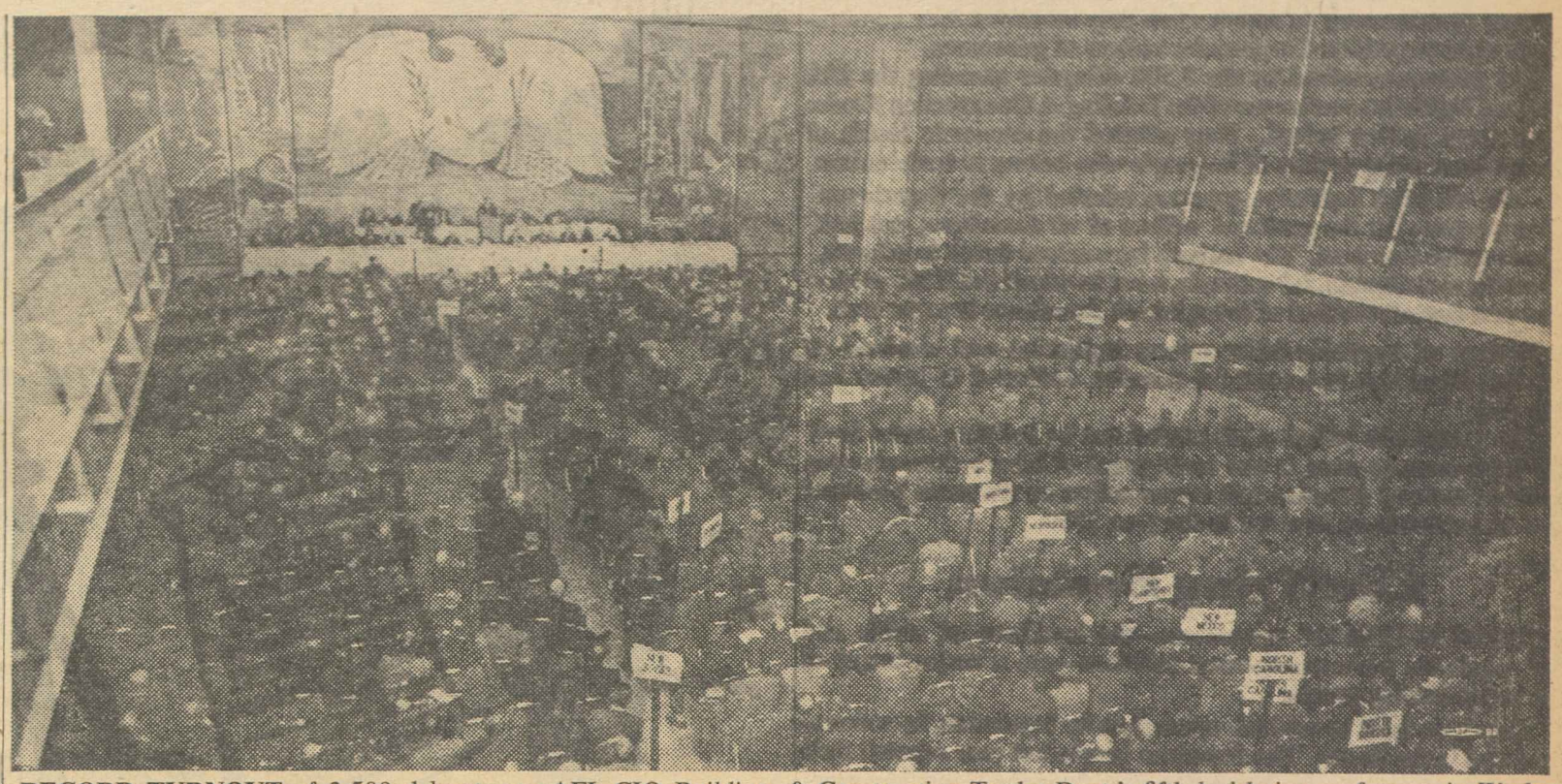
Louis Sherman, chairman of the department's legal advisory committee and general counsel of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the section referred to by Cooper was "undesirable."

Humphrey described the six-point program as "a basic minimum for a growing America," and charged that the Administration's barely-balanced budget proposals were "not geared to a healthy, expanding economy."

Of repeated White House assertions that the No. 1 danger to America is "inflation," Humphrey declared that soaring interest rates constituted the largest single increase in the cost-of-living, adding that "this Administration is the creator of higher interest rates, which are the real monster of inflation."

Kuchel pledged his support to making the Davis-Bacon Act "a more effective law," declaring: "No federal monies should ever be used to further the bidding advantages of contractors who pay depressed wages in areas where decent standards prevail."

McNamara said enactment of the Building Trades Dept. legislative program is "essential" to the nation's well-being.



RECORD TURNOUT of 3,500 delegates to AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s fifth legislative conference in Washington jams auditorium to hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany call for effective congressional action to meet nation's "deficit" in schools, homes and airports. Conference focused attention on a six-point program to lift America out of slump and pass needed labor-management reform legislation.

Metcalf Tells Trades Of School Needs

The need for comprehensive federal legislation to aid in school construction was graphically illustrated by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), in an address to the fifth national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Metcalf, cosponsor with Sen. James Murray (D-Mont.) of a $11.4 billion aid to education bill, said that on the basis of the number of new classrooms built in the United States in 1958, it would take 77 years—until the year 2036—to eliminate the current shortage.

Dixiecrats, GOP Snipe At Kennedy-Ervin Bill

By Willard Shelton

A Republican drive for delay of the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill has forced the reopening of hearings as evidence mounted of an Old Guard coalition movement to stiffen the bill or force removal of provisions making basic reforms in union-busting sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

An intensive attack was underway on the Kennedy-Ervin bill's Title 6—the section authorizing labor board election votes by strikers and pre-hire recognition of the union shop in the construction industry.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.) has publicly called for elimination of Title 6 although he is a co-sponsor of the bill, and evidence developed that the assault had bipartisan support from Old Guard Republicans and southern Democrats.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech to the legislative conference of the federation's Building and Construction Trades Dept. reiterated a denunciation of efforts to knock out Title 6.

Relief for economic strikers and the building trades unions from "injustices" of the Taft-Hartley Act was a matter of "simple justice," Meany declared, and he warned that if Title 6 was deleted labor is "going to use whatever influence we have on members of Congress to defeat" the truncated bill that remains.

Hits 'Official Corruption'

Meany also told the Building Trades conference that "so-called juke box" hearings in the Senate "had nothing to do with organized labor" but merely "show something of the connection between greedy businessmen and professional thugs and bandits."

"Is there anyone so naive as to believe that where there is an illegal slot machine, it is operating without the knowledge of local law enforcement officials?" he demanded. It is time for a congressional committee to make an investigation "directed to the real source of the evil, which is corruption at some official level," he said.

In the Senate Labor Committee, a GOP motion to substitute the Administration-Goldwater bill for the Kennedy-Ervin bill, endorsed by the AFL-CIO and practically identical with the Kennedy-Ives measure reported by the same committee last year, was beaten 10 to 3.

Hearings Reopened

The Republicans succeeded, however, in getting Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to reopen subcommittee hearings for testimony by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) on the latter's own "reform" measure. Also scheduled to testify, before the full committee, are Senators Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), members of the special Senate investigating group headed by McClellan.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell defended the Administration measure as two combined House Labor subcommittees opened hearings on bills identical with the Kennedy-Ervin and Goldwater proposals, plus a drastic union-regulation and licensing bill offered by Labor Committee Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.).

Ethics Addresses In Pamphlet Form

The four main addresses given at the presentation of the Religion and Labor Foundation's Social Justice Award to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee are now available in pamphlet form.

The addresses were those of Dr. Cameron P. Hall, executive director of the Dept. of the Church and Economic Life, National Council of Churches; John C. Cort, director (now on leave) of the Boston Newspaper Guild and a well-known Catholic layman and writer; and Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, social action director for Reform Judaism, and the acceptance speech of A. J. Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee and president of the Machinists.

Copies are available from the foundation at 3494½ N. High Street, Columbus 14, O. Price 25 cents each; 10 or more 20 cents; $17 per 100 or $150 per 1,000.

GOP Switch Keeps 'Work' In Indiana

(*Continued from Page* 1)
with harassing and union-crippling provisions that included:

- Authority for an employer to have an equal say with the union regarding the time and place for any strike vote.
- Authority for an employer, if he cannot reach an agreement with a union on a contract, to petition the State Commissioner of Labor on his own initiative to conduct a strike vote among the union members.
- A requirement that only persons who were employed by a company at the time of a strike could take part in a picket line.
- Provisions opening the door to harassment lawsuits against unions, both by employers and by dissident members who would be able to go to court without first exhausting their rights under their union's own constitution and by-laws.
- Fines and jail sentences for failure by union officials to file various reports with the Commissioner of Labor.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells charged "bad faith" to Republicans who had promised to support "work" law repeal.

He said they had agreed to let a "work" repealer get to the desk of Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) before the Senate would act on the "reform" bill.

Instead, shortly before midnight on Mar. 2, Sen. Roy Conrad (R), whose name was attached to the repeal bill passed by the Senate that morning, moved to recall the bill.

Sells pointed out that four Republican-sponsored labor "reform" bills had been in the Senate Labor Committee since January, and that any of these could have been reported out and acted on by the Senate at any time. Instead the Senate majority chose to amend, with their anti-union provisions, a Democratic-sponsored bill which had been passed by the House.

The two senators controlling the timing of action on the House-passed bill — Democrat Chester Watson and Howard Steele, the lone Republican consistently to support "right-to-work" repeal—refused to call up the bill before the repeal measure had reached the governor's desk.

Grievance Session

REPRESENTATIVES of over 3 million organized building and construction trades workers gave the capital a vivid demonstration of democracy in action when they exercised their constitutional right to petition Congress for redress of grievances.

The grievances voiced by the 3,500 delegates attending the fifth national legislative conference of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. were serious indeed. They affected the economic health of the nation and the welfare of its people who belong to trade unions.

The six-point legislative program adopted by the department is a program for the good and welfare of all Americans, not just trade union members. The nation's tremendous deficit in schools, housing and airports, for example, must be wiped out if the promise of a decent standard of living for all Americans is to be kept.

Passage of equitable labor reform legislation and overhaul of existing labor laws is à must for a nation dedicated to justice and fair play.

The grass-roots lobbying job carried out by building trades leaders from coast to coast is one more proof of labor's determination to focus national attention and secure action on the acute problems and unmet needs of America in the year 1959.

Clarifying Decision

UNION SECURITY agreements—the backbone of stable and equitable labor-management relations—are a major target of the union-busting groups.

They have tried to void the union shop by legislation, by referendum and in the courts. The American people last year rejected their ballot box pleas; now the North Carolina Supreme Court has penetrated the legal fog with a clarifying decision that dues money collected under a union-shop agreement cannot be limited only to bargaining and servicing functions.

Unions have as much right to be involved in legislative and political activities as the employers with whom they negotiate, the court held, and using dues money for these purposes is part and parcel of maintaining an effective union.

It is too much to hope that this intelligent, rational decision will end the frontal and flank attacks on the union shop by groups intent on destroying unions as effective organizations of workers. But it is perhaps an indication that the union-busters are scraping the bottom of their barrel when their legal arguments fall on their face before a North Carolina court.

Violence by Employers

THE ANTI-UNION businessman who employs scabs to instigate picket-line violence and the racketeer employer who uses goons to viciously assault union officials have a common bond—terrorism as a way of life in preference to paying acceptable wages.

The three recent assaults on union officials—two in North Carolina and one in New Jersey—have shocked the nation to the extent that both the FBI and the McClellan committee have investigators looking into the cases.

If the McClellan committee wants to document a record of "improper activities" in labor-management relations, it ought to haul the principals in these assault cases—including the victims—before its TV cameras so that the nation can see the ugly face of employer terrorism.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Give Us the Tools'

Operation Bootstrap at Work:

Factories Grow Under Palms As Puerto Rico Industrializes

By Alexander Uhl

SAN JUAN, P. R.—ALL OVER PUERTO RICO, sometimes in the smallest of country towns and at other times amidst the island's palm trees, factories are springing up as the island plunges from a sugar cane agricultural economy into industrialization.

Much has been accomplished since "Operation Bootstrap" went into effect some 16 years ago, but much still remains to be done.

Even at best the Puerto Rican goal is to attain the 1950 standard of living of American workers by 1975. It will be an immense achievement to reach even that goal.

The statistics are simple. Today Puerto Rico is no longer a predominantly agricultural economy but has some 2,200 factories employing more than 100,000 workers out of a total working force of some 540,000. It produces $1 billion in goods and services. Instead of a national per capita income of about $300 a year, it now has one of $480. Wages have gone up 45 percent in the past three years as compared with a boost of between 7 and 10 percent in the United States.

Yet there are crucial problems that indicate the battle has not yet been won. By 1975 the government of liberal and pro-labor Luis Munoz Marin must have national production of $3.4 billion if it is to achieve its goals. It will need jobs for some 800,000 workers. It will need still more thousands of small factories to build up its industrial plant.

HERE IS THE LABOR situation as described by Hipolito Marcana, president of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, and AFL-CIO regional director:

- There are approximately 150,000 organized Puerto Rican workers, about 80 percent affiliated with the AFL-CIO.
- Merger was achieved in 1957.
- Leading unions are the Packinghouse Workers, dominant in the sugar cane industry; Ladies' Garment Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen, Musicians, Clothing Workers, Carpenters, Rubber Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Steelworkers, Brewery Workers, Seafarers, Cigarmakers and Retail Clerks.

One of the most important problems now facing the Puerto Rican worker is the growing resistance by employers to increases in minimum wages on the grounds that if wages get too high, industry will lose the incentive to set up shop here.

In general, the attitude of organized labor is that the differential between wages on the mainland and in Puerto Rico should steadily decline as the productivity of the workers and their skills increase.

In this they are supported by Gov. Munoz Marin, who told newspapermen that he believed wages shoud be "flexible" in each industry so as to reflect the growth of efficiency and productivity. Munoz Marin also bluntly declared that Puerto Rico did not want "run-away" industry and that under "Operation Bootstrap" tax benefits have not been granted plants which were involved in labor difficulties in the United States.

DESPITE THE HEAVY ADVANCE in industrialization, unemployment is still a serious problem with some 80,000 out of work more or less permanently. This represents some 12 percent, or about double the present unemployment in the United States. Economists working with the government are frank to admit that it is going to be a terrific job to cut this down very much.

A sore point among government officials is the charge that thousands of Puerto Ricans have emigrated to the United States without restrictions and are taking jobs from American workers. They contend that this is not true for two reasons:

- Statistics show that Puerto Rican immigration to the United States goes up when there are plenty of jobs on the mainland and drops sharply when unemployment goes up, so that Puerto Rican immigration is a "stabilizing" influence.
- "Operation Bootstrap" has immensely increased Puerto Rican imports from the United States, thus creating jobs on the mainland. They claim that in 1958, for instance, Puerto Rico imported from the mainland almost $750 million in goods while exporting to the continent only $500 million goods.

DESPITE THESE PROBLEMS, Puerto Rican labor has an air of hope and optimism about it that is not true of many other Latin American workers. Everywhere there is hustle and bustle. Low-cost housing developments, financed both by the government and privately, are springing up on the outskirts of San Juan.

The old swamp slums that were notorious for their unsanitary and poverty-stricken aspect are pretty well disappearing as the government fills them in, cuts roads through them and offers low-cost housing.

There are still shacks, tumble-down housing, obvious poverty and kids in the country villages running around in skimpy undershirts or naked as the day they were born. But as one long-time observer of Puerto Rico put it:

"The big difference now is that almost everyone wears shoes. That wasn't true when I first started coming here."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION is losing Defense Sec. Neil H. McElroy, within a period which the soap company executive calls "not for several months," on top of losing the active services of the desperately-ill John Foster Dulles. This will leave the President, as the Administration runs down hill in its remaining months, with only one of the three top Cabinet officers he has trusted with prime responsibility for policy, Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson.

The melancholy of the situation is emphasized by the very obvious fact that in this downhill period it is unlikely the President can find strong new policymakers willing to assume the unusually heavy burdens he likes to impose on Cabinet officers. It is a long time since 1952, when the excitement offered by a presumed chance to do things in a fresh and vigorous Administration was an attraction to candidates.

Donald Quarles, the Defense under-secretary who might have made an able top man when "Engine Charlie" Wilson quit after the 1956 election, will be in a different situation if he is now tapped for a holding operation after having been passed over when his appointment would have counted for something with him.

As for the State Dept., the suggestions range all the way from Allen W. Dulles, the Central Intelligence Agency chief who is John Foster Dulles' brother, to the two department under-secretaries, Christian Herter and Douglas Dillon.

Under some circumstances, it probably would have been Dillon, who has a grasp of the impact of the Soviet Union's economic drive. If it now should turn out to be Herter, that will be a reflection of the fact that the former governor of Massachusetts is also a former House member with good connections with Republican congressional leaders.

* * *

WITH THE DEATH of the veteran Rep. Daniel A. Reed (N. Y.), the top Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee is Rep. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.), whose contributions to GOP morale have included frequent and unmistakable public suggestions that the way for Eisenhower to lead the Republicans is to cheer the Old Guard on.

Simpson, as chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, also did his bit last year in embracing those who thought that "labor," as defined by the lunatic fringers, was the principal Republican "issue."

Congressional Quarterly, the authoritative service that tabulates the voting records of congressmen, reports that Simpson's roll call votes in the 83rd (first Eisenhower) Congress revealed "support" for Eisenhower's announced policies 72 percent of the time.

In the 84th Congress, his "support" frequency dropped to 64 percent, and in the 85th Congress it was down to 49 percent.

* * *

BUSINESSMEN MEMBERS of chambers of commerce from seven states in the Tennessee Valley Authority have forced modest changes in policy declarations by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The national chamber no longer proclaims itself as demanding the "sale" of TVA power facilities to local utilities and total control of TVA operations, pending this "sale," by Congress.

The U.S. chamber, however, still opposes the expansion of TVA, wants to compel TVA to repay the government for appropriations and reinvested power revenues, and wants Congress to control TVA financing until such conditions are met. So, says House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), does the President.

REP. AIME FORAND (D-R. I.), left, and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.). center, have introduced identical bills to provide hospital and nursing-home care insurance for persons drawing benefits from social security. They discussed the proposed coverage in an interview with AFL-CIO Radio Dir. Harry W. Flannery, on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

DRIVE TO END EXPLOITATION of thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans employed by 81 voluntary hospitals in New York City got a major boost as Retail Drug Employes Local 1199 of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union received pledge of all-out AFL-CIO support. Here, 750 voluntary organizers from Local 1199 hear Harry Van Arsdale, president of million-member AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, promise united labor backing to lift "shockingly low" wages of 30,000 hospital workers.

AFL-CIO Gets Behind Campaign To Organize New York Hospitals

New York—Backed by the million-member AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, a full-scale organizing drive is under way here for living wages for thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans employed by the 81 voluntary hospitals in New York City.

The campaign is being pressed by Retail Drug Employes Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in the face of what Pres. Leon J. Davis has charged is a "city-wide conspiracy" by the hospitals to bust the union and "continue the shameful exploitation" of minority groups.

A pledge of all-out support was made by Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, who said Local 1199's organization of voluntary hospital workers "will be a major blow against exploitation of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in this city."

Addressing a mass meeting of 750 organizing committee members from the RWDSU local, he said: "You can count on the AFL-CIO to use all of its influence and efforts in every agency of our city and state government to guarantee that your just cause is won."

There are more than 30,000 workers in the 81 hospitals in the city, 42 percent of them Negroes and 36 percent Puerto Ricans. They earn as little as $30 for a 48-hour, six-day week.

In the organizing drive, which has signed up 7,500 of these employes in the past two months, Local 1199 has enrolled majorities at eight hospitals and requested meetings to discuss union recognition and contract negotiations.

"Instead of agreeing to this reasonable request," Davis said, "hospital managements are holding frantic meetings on a citywide scale under the auspices of the Greater New York Voluntary Hospital Association to make plans to bust our union.

"Such anti-union activities can only jeopardize the welfare of the patients."

Davis said that at a meeting of hospital directors last month, the association "circulated a recommendation from its board of governors urging each hospital to subscribe to a statement which says in part, 'we hereby state our unwillingness to recognize any union as the collective bargaining agent for our employes.'"

The hospitals at which the RWDSU local claims to represent a majority include Mt. Sinai, Knickerbocker, Flower-Fifth Avenue, Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Bronx, Beth El, Beth Israel and Beth David Hospitals. Davis said Knickerbocker Hospital had flatly rejected union requests for a meeting and that the other hospitals were "stalling."

"However, workers earning starvation wages and compelled to seek relief subsidies from the Welfare Dept. to help feed and clothe their families," he said, "cannot be expected to tolerate such shameful treatment much longer."

The meeting of organizers heard Van Arsdale praise Local 1199 as "a union that proved over the years that it means what it says when it fights to wipe out exploitation of all minority groups."

Addressing the same meeting, Central Labor Council Sec. Morris Iushewitz reminded organizing committee members that Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) recently agreed to a proposal calling for increased city payments for ward patients in voluntary hospitals provided "the additional funds were for the purpose of providing wage increases to the workers."

Added Iushewitz: "The AFL-CIO is determined to help Local 1199 win union recognition to guarantee that these monies go to the workers."

Local 1199 Wins Hospital Pay Hike

New York—A first contract providing for wage increases of $30 a month over two years has been signed by the Hospital Div. of Retail Drug Employes Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and Montefiore Hospital.

The agreement was the first in the local's campaign to unionize voluntary hospitals in the New York area. It covers 883 employes in the dietary, housekeeping and laundry departments, X-ray and laboratory technicians, nurses' aides, office and maintenance employes and registered pharmacists.

The contract, which was worked out in negotiations after the hospital had recognized the union following a whirlwind organizing campaign, yielded a pay increase of $10 a month retroactive to Jan. 1; another $10 on July 1, and a third $10 effective Jan. 1, 1960.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Predict Passage Of Medical Care for Aged Bills

A BILL TO PROVIDE hospital, surgery, and nursing-home care for beneficiaries of old age and survivors' insurance will be passed by the new 86th Congress, according to a Democratic and a Republican member of Congress who have introduced identical bills in the House for such social security improvements.

Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, an AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations, that other members of Congress are expected to introduce similar bills. They are now pressing for hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Eligible, said Forand, will be people over 65 who are covered by social security or their survivors.

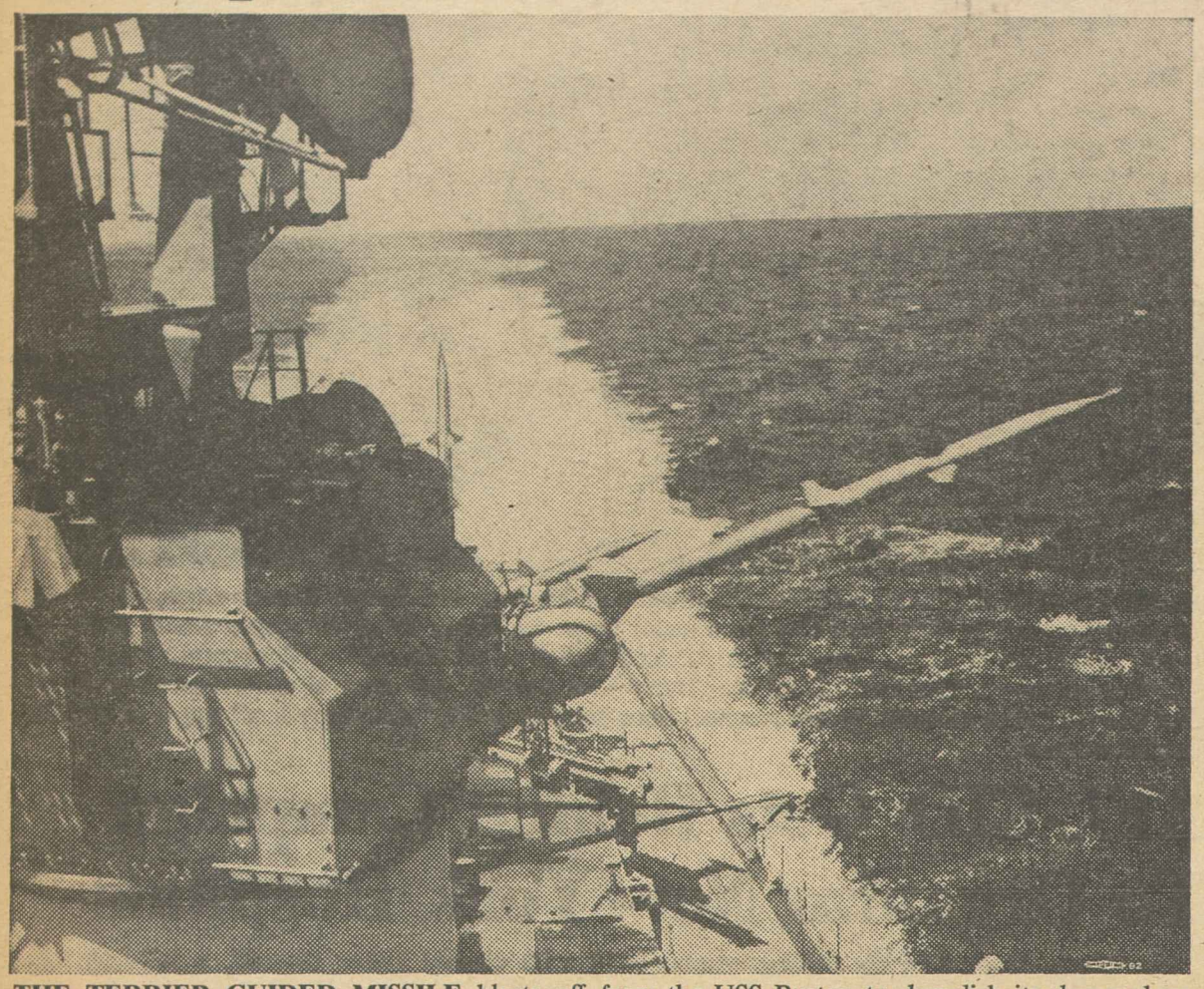
"Hospitalization would be furnished for up to 60 days during any 12-month period," Halpern explained. "Nursing home services would be furnished up to 120 days during any 12-month period, less any time spent in a hospital."

Forand said that such insurance is vitally necessary.

"My mail, and it comes in heavy volume on this subject, shows that our aged people, who have to work for a living, find that they need more medical attention in their old age, but their savings are wiped out if they have to go to a hospital for an operation or have a protracted illness," said Forand.

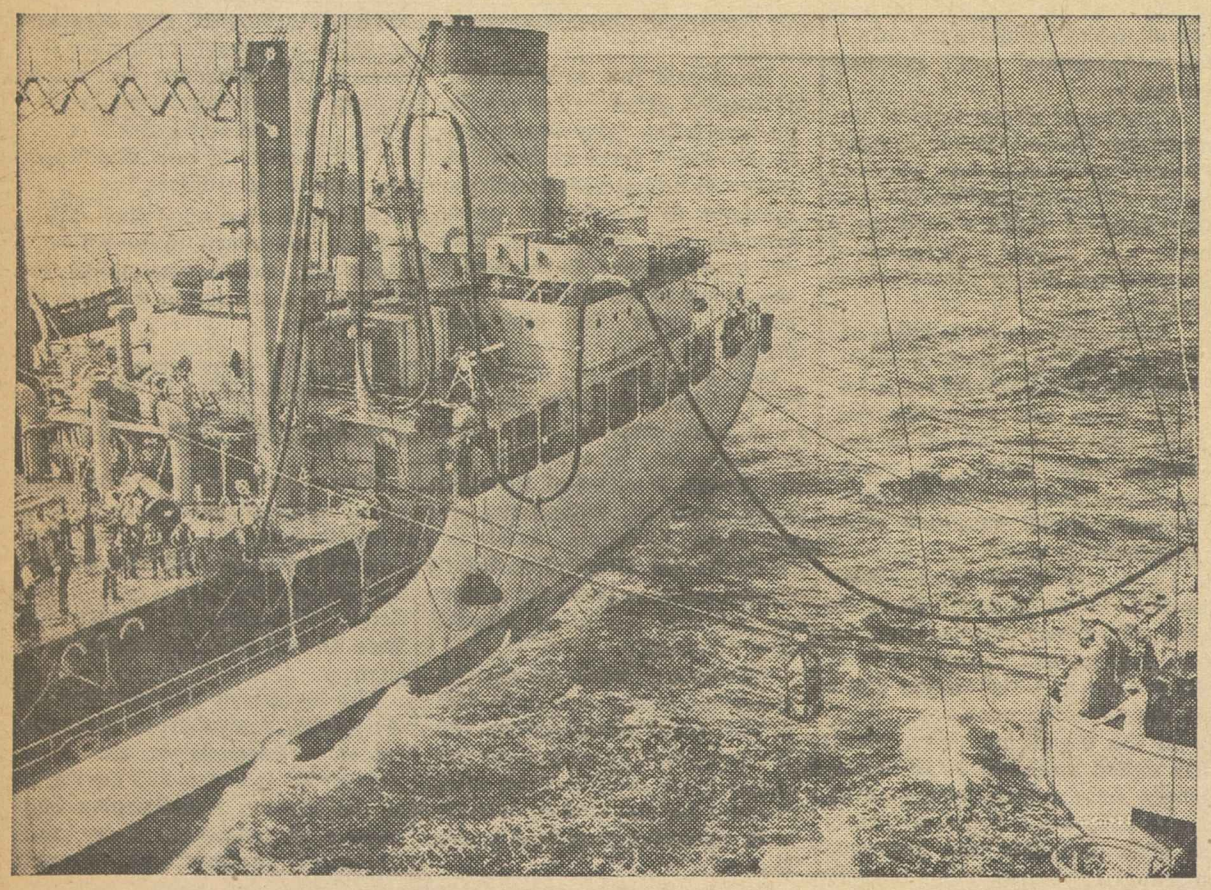
Boston's Terriers Put on Show:

Navy Demonstrates Missiles for Unionists



THE TERRIER GUIDED MISSILE blasts off from the USS Boston to demolish its drone plane target during a demonstration staged for AFL-CIO Executive Council members during the council meeting at San Juan, P. R. The Boston has two Terrier batteries capable of firing over eight missiles a minute.

MODERN RADAR equipment and guidance systems aboard the Boston represent a new concept in naval weapons. The vessel is the first of two guided missile cruisers converted for an aircraft defense mission. Her 10 battle stars were earned in the Pacific during World War II.



DRAMATIC DEMONSTRATION of refueling at sea was staged during the cruise, highlighting the ability of the fleet to remain completely supplied without touching port. Personnel and supplies were exchanged during the fueling with the oil moving over the heavy black line into the cruiser.

ON BEHALF OF THE PARTY Vice Pres. Charles J. MacGowan turns over a purse to the Boston's skipper, Capt. Luther C. Heinz, for use by the ship's crew. Watching the presentation is Vice Pres. Karl Feller.

CONCENTRATED INTEREST in the ship's movements and missions demonstrated by the AFL-CIO party is revealed in this photo of Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston (left) and Vice Pres. O. A. Knight following the flight of naval aircraft from a nearby base.

AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS and officers of unions whose members helped build the Boston and her armaments toured 673-foot vessel with her 1,300-man crew and officers, heard a briefing on the modern Navy and witnessed the firing exercises. The union party was headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Jobless Aid System Failed, Experts Say

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The federal-state unemployment compensation system did not adequately protect American families during the recession, three University of Michigan experts declared as they called for sweeping modernization of the jobless insurance program.

Professors Fedele Fauri, William Haber and Wilbur Cohen—specialists in the fields of economics and social work—said that nationwide studies of the impact of unemployment on the family showed that "the full potential of our unemployment insurance system was not used during the recession to alleviate hardship and support our economy."

"The tragic part of this situation," their report continued, "was that $7 billion in unemployment reserve funds were not touched during the recession."

They said the changes they recommended would have used less than $2 billion of these reserves.

The professors, declaring that improvements in the law should be enacted now "while the lessons of the recession are still fresh in our memory," urged the following modernizations:

- Coverage should be broadened to include "all persons who have a substantial attachment to the labor force." In particular, they said, 1.8 million employes in small firms not covered in 33 states and some groups of hired farm laborers should be protected.
- Maximum duration of benefits should be increased to at least 30 weeks in all states. In addition whenever average unemployment in a state passes the 6 percent mark, as is presently the case in 76 major and 183 smaller job areas, the duration should be automatically extended.
- The majority of claimants should receive benefits equal to 50 percent of full-time gross weekly earnings. They recommended that this objective be reached through application of a graduated program over a six-year period.
- Steps should be taken to establish an equalization fund to reduce the excessive costs of jobless insurance in states suffering high unemployment because of national economic conditions.
- The present Temporary Unemployment Compensation law which expires Mar. 31 should be extended "until permanent federal standards and supporting state legislation are enacted."
- Dependent benefits, now provided by only 11 states, should be made part of every state program.
- Federal and state funds for direct relief should be made available to augment jobless insurance as a "floor" of protection for needy persons.

Don Slaiman In AFL-CIO Rights Post

Don Slaiman of Detroit, who has been serving as secretary of the Michigan Labor Committee for Human Rights and Michigan regional director of the Jewish Labor Committee, has been named assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights by Pres. George Meany.

A former member of Auto Workers Local 501 at the Bell Aircraft Corp. plant in Buffalo, N. Y., in which he held many local offices, he was secretary of the Michigan CIO Council's Human Rights Committee before the merger. He is married and a veteran of World War II.

The new assistant department head, who took over his duties Mar. 2, received a bachelor of science degree from City College of New York, spent nine months at the University of Michigan and won a master of arts degree at the University of Buffalo. Later he spent more than three years in Great Britain working toward a doctor's degree in industrial relations at University College Cardiff, the University of South Wales and Monmouth Shire.

Schnitzler, Carey Going To Economic Meeting

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. James B. Carey will be AFL-CIO representatives at a world economic conference of free unions to be held March 18 and 19 in Geneva, Switzerland, under the sponsorship of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Earlier they will attend a meeting of an ICFTU executive board subcommittee in Geneva.

The economic conference, to be attended by delegates from free union centers in all parts of the world and representatives of the international trade secretariats, was called by the ICFTU executive board because of its concern "at the complacency which most governments have shown in the face of today's burning economic problems."

Among the problems it listed the failure of industrial countries to assure full employment, a steady rise in living standards and adequate aid to the underdeveloped nations, and "disastrous fluctuations" in the prices of primary commodities.

"The free trade unions of the world must raise their voices," the invitation said, "to warn the democratic world of the dangers involved in the lack of a dynamic policy of economic and social progress and state clearly what must be done to overcome this crisis."

The agenda is expected to include discussions of the need for a dynamic economic policy, the present world economic situation, the need for stable primary commodity markets, the problems of world trade and the promotion of economic and social development.

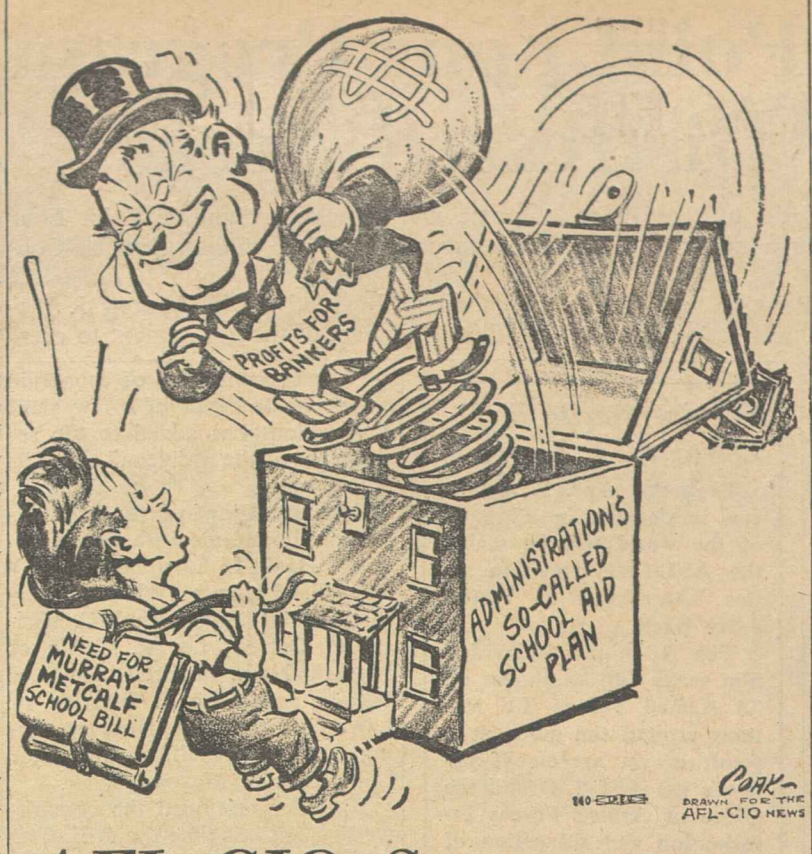
Booklet Tells How To Run a Meeting

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has combined a handbook on parliamentary procedure with helpful tips on planning meetings in a new booklet, "How to Run a Union Meeting."

A foreword by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany explains that the handbook "is designed to help local leaders obtain a knowledge of democratic meeting procedures and to suggest some ideas for increasing membership interest, participation and attendance at meetings."

Copies may be purchased from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for 20 cents each. Bulk rates: 17 cents each for 10 to 99 copies, 15 cents for 100 to 999, and 13 cents for 1,000 or more.

'Jack' in the Box!



AFL-CIO Supports Aid to Education Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its midwinter session, endorsed the measure as "simple in its concept, bold in its dimensions, and clear in its goals."

Schoemann, who is president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, strongly criticized the Administration's modest school aid bill, which involves federal "advances" to help "needy" school districts borrow money for building projects. He called the measure "reluctant and cautious."

Under Pres. Eisenhower's bill, he said, the federal government would merely guarantee the interest and principal payments on school bonds in the same fashion it guarantees GI home loans. Schoemann said this made it "a banker's bill written to satisfy the bank board rather than help the local school board."

Albert D. Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., also was caustic in an analysis of the Administration measure.

"The best that can be said about the bill is that it is useless," he told the subcommittee. "The worst thing that can be said is that it is a deliberate diversionary tactic to take your eyes off the main problems of education."

Schoemann said that 65,000 classrooms are needed immediately to ease overcrowded conditions, plus an additional 75,000 to replace obsolete buildings, many of which "are unfit for human habitation."

He sharply attacked opponents of federal aid to education, who contend it would lead to federal control, by pointing out that the Murray-Metcalf bill "specifically and properly provides statutory safeguards for local control," and that the AFL-CIO itself "insists on continuing local control of education."

States and local committee cannot solve the passing need themselves, he pointed out.

"Overall local and state debt has gone up 182 percent since 1948," Schoemann said, "while the federal debt has increased 10 percent. Accordingly it seems clear that despite a heroic effort many school districts find it impossible to carry the burden without substantial federal assistance."

In addition to supporting school construction and better salaries for teachers, Whitehouse gave the IUD's endorsement to proposals by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) calling for a program that would begin with 46,000 college scholarships of $1,000 each the first year, and increase to a maximum of 184,000 in four years.

The Humphrey measure, Whitehouse said, deals with the problem of providing college education for students with ability "on the scale it deserves."

The IUD spokesman termed the area of aid to higher education one in which most proposals in the past have been "half-hearted and inadequate." He recalled that in 1958 the Administration recommended scholarships and ended up with a program geared solely to loans repayable after graduation.

Civil Rights Talks In Pamphlet Form

New York—Speeches heard by some 250 union leaders at a conference on the "crisis in civil rights" at Unity House, Pa., last May have now been published in pamphlet form by the Jewish Labor Committee, which sponsored the meeting.

The addresses were those given by the AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Dir. Boris Shiskin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; former Gov. Averell Harriman of New York; Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; and Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Israelite.

Copies of "Labor Looks at the Crisis in Civil Rights" are available from the committee at 25 E. 78th St., New York 21, N. Y. Prices, 15 cents each, $12.50 per 100.

Canada Halts Plane Building, 15,000 Out

Toronto—Thousands of members of the Machinists building the supersonic jet interceptor, the Avro Arrow, have been laid off here with less than five hours notice. The Canadian government abruptly cancelled orders for the aircraft.

Most of the nearly 15,000 employes handed their layoff notices are members of IAM Dist. 717 at the plants of A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., just outside this city. They worked at the Avro aircraft plant and at the nearby Orenda engine division, where the new Iroquois jet engine has been in production.

Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin protested that thousands of skilled and professional workers had been persuaded to leave secure employment elsewhere to work in the aircraft industry.

"At one stroke, the Canadian aircraft industry has been virtually eliminated and the workers have been told there is no alternative employment for them," he said.

He warned that "Canada's record employment will be swelled by thousands more workers without jobs" and the skills developed by the aircraft workers will be lost to the nation.

Harry Graham, president of IAM Dist. 717, said that early last month the Canadian government announced it would be necessary to switch from aircraft to missiles, but there was no hint of immediate and sudden action.

Then a few weeks later, without warning, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker announced the aircraft cancellation in Parliament in the late morning. The company received the information at noon. By 5 p. m. all the nearly 15,000 employes were informed they were laid off. Eight partly - completed multi - million dollar Arrows were left in empty hangers.

Several days later about 2,100 employes, most of them with 15 or more years' seniority, were called back to work on minor contracts. That left nearly 13,000 still laid off.

Members of IAM Lodge 1674 at the Incas-Rotax plant at East Toronto, a large supplier, also were hard hit. Of a work force of 475 employes, 275 were sent home. In addition, workers at some 30 feeder plants across Canada were affected. Scores of other Canadian companies are also expected to feel some effects.

The sudden cancellation raised a storm of protest. A delegation headed by IAM Vice Pres. George P. Schollie of Montreal and Jodoin protested directly to Diefenbaker.

UAW Radio Program Aids Steelworkers' Bargaining

Detroit—The Auto Workers will present a five-part documentary, "Midnight—June 30" on their "Eye Opener" radio program Mar. 9 through Mar. 13 to backstop the Steelworkers in their coming negotiations with the basic steel industry.

June 30 is the date USWA contracts with the producers expire. The documentary program will cover the history of the industry and of attempts to organize it, the evolution of its financial control and a recounting of the steady improvement of negotiated contracts.

"Beyond descriptive history, however, the documentaries include analysis of several basic claims (and counter-claims) which will be made frequently as negotiations approach their climax," said UAW Radio-TV Dir. Guy Nunn. "The wage-price relationship is spelled out clearly; price administration is probed and the industry's ability to provide improved benefits is examined.

" 'Eye Opener' hopes to clear the air of propaganda gases in advance of the opening of formal negotiations by furnishing the public with as much factual information concerning the impact of the Steelworker proposals (and the industry's ability to meet them without price increases) as can be compressed into five programs."

AFL-CIO Backs Douglas-Cooper Bill:

Domestic Point Four Program Urged for Distressed Areas

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to "launch an adequate and aggressive domestic Point Four campaign to eradicate chronic area distress" through enactment of the $375 million Douglas-Cooper area redevelopment bill.

Testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said "no economic or political rationalization" could justify failure of the government to exercise its responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946.

He dwelt at length on Pres. Eisenhower's veto of an almost identical area measure in 1958—an action which the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its San Juan, P. R., midwinter session described as "shocking."

Biemiller sharply assailed the Administration's insistence on "too restrictive and complex" criteria for granting aid to stricken communities; its desire for a "high repayment burden" through "a combination of high interest rates and short durations;" its opposition to substantial revolving funds for industrial loans, rural loans and essential public facilities.

Eisenhower, Biemiller pointed out, also opposed last year's bill because the program was to be administered by an independent agency instead of the Dept. of Commerce. He criticized the White House notion that "the administration of a program directed toward increased employment opportunities should be vested in the hands of a business-minded agency."

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a statement filed with a Senate subcommittee meeting briefly in Detroit, hailed the measure filed by Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), and J. Glenn Beall (D-Md.), declaring it would make "a significant beginning at eliminating blight and reviving the economies of depressed areas."

Reuther called the bill "an important and necessary" step in putting America back to work. The Administration's budget-balancing proposals, calling for only $55 million in loans and no grants to hard-pressed communities, is "a reluctant and largely idle gesture," the UAW president said.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said federal legislation is necessary because the problems that create depressed areas are greater than any single community can handle.

"The concentration of economic power in the hands of a few giant corporations has added to the seriousness of the problem," the IUE official said.

Also appearing in favor of the bipartisan liberal measure were Governors David L. Lawrence (D-Pa.) and G. Mennen Williams (D-Mich.); and Mayors Louis C. Miriani of Detroit, Leo P. Carlin of Newark, N. J., Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo and John J. Buckley of Lawrence, Mass., the latter appearing also on behalf of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Biemiller reminded the committee that the last time the AFL-CIO testified on the urgent need for area redevelopment legislation was in "the prosperous spring of 1957." Although the country had experienced "two years of a national boom," he continued, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was forced to point out that 16 major and 58 smaller labor market areas, even at that time, were experiencing "persistent and substantial unemployment."

The situation has deteriorated materially since then, he said, with January 1959 Labor Dept. figures showing that 76 major labor markets and 183 smaller ones currently are suffering from unemployment in excess of 6 percent.

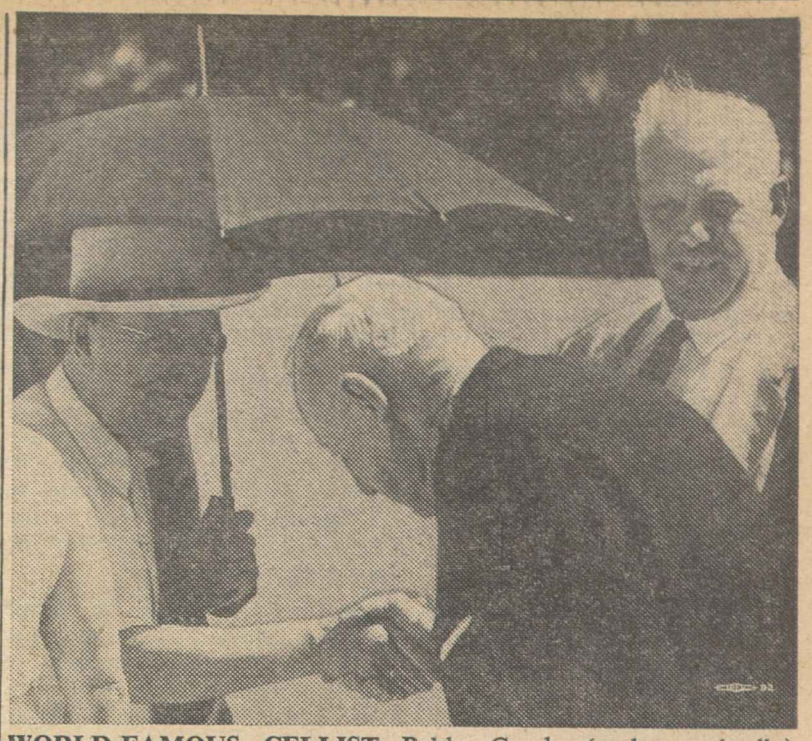
In another action on Capitol Hill, the House Banking Committee, by a vote of 19-7, approved a three-year, $2.1 billion omnibus housing bill generally more liberal than a measure passed by the Senate last month. The Administration, with one eye on its precariously-balanced $77 billion budget, denounced the bill as "extravagant

The House Commerce Committee approved a modified airport construction bill authorizing federal grants of $297 million over four years. The Senate has already passed a $465 million measure.

Servicemen to See Labor's TV Series

Beginning Apr. 1, American servicemen in all parts of the world will be seeing the AFL-CIO television series "Americans at Work" every week.

The 15-minute television film series will be shown on 23 Armed Forces TV stations around the globe as a result of an agreement between the AFL-CIO and the Office of Armed Forces Information and Education of the Dept. of Defense.



WORLD-FAMOUS CELLIST Pablo Casals (under umbrella) greets AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry Bates (center) and Pres. George Meany at reception Casals gave for AFL-CIO Executive Council during recent meeting in San Juan, P. R. Casals, a bitter foe of Dictator Francisco Franco, lives in Puerto Rico in self-imposed exile from his native Spain. Meany brought to the reception a copy of statement adopted at council's mid-winter session flaying "brutal oppression" carried out by Franco's regime.

Struck Paper Sells Plant to Competitor

St. Louis—A heavy blow was delivered against AFL-CIO craft unionists and Newspaper Guild members when the chain-newspaper publisher of the struck St. Louis Globe-Democrat sold his plant and equipment to the rival St. Louis Post-Dispatch and promptly served new demands aimed at breaking down Guild contract security.

The effect of the sale, announced by the local management for the S. I. Newhouse interests, was to place in jeopardy both the jobs of mechanical department workers for the Globe-Democrat and the jobs of editorial and business office employes affiliated with the Guild.

Another effect, which will become an actuality whenever the strike ended, will be to roll off the same presses the arch-conservative morning Republican Globe - Democrat and the liberal afternoon Post-Dispatch.

The craft unions and the Guild charged bad faith by the Newhouse management in stalling for months the execution of new contracts with the various newspaper unions.

Striking Guildsmen overwhelmingly voted to turn down the management's revised—and drastic—counter proposals designed to break down the job security of Globe-Democrat employes and served notice that they would maintain their picket lines as long as necessary.

The newspapers announced on Feb. 27 that the Pulitzer Publishing Co., owner of the Post-Dispatch, had bought the building and equipment of the Globe-Democrat and would print the Newhouse paper on a contract basis.

The Globe-Democrat will maintain separate editorial and business offices and the two papers will remain competitors, according to the announcement, though many observers foresaw the likelihood that at least some of what was becoming increasingly bitter competition would be lessened.

The Globe - Democrat followed the customary tactic of charging that the Guild walkout was responsible for the change. The strike, until Feb. 27, had been for the limited purpose of obtaining guaranteed pensions.

The Guild replied that the deal had been in the making for months and that it was utterly fantastic to claim that such a complex and large transaction could have been carried out in one week after the strike was called.

Under the announced arrangement the mechanical union members all will be employes of the Post-Dispatch and undoubtedly will be confronted with a threat to the jobs of members in what the companies described as greater mechanical efficiency

Three of these unions—Pressmen, Stereotypers and Paperhandlers—have been in negotiations with the Newhouse interests for new contracts during recent months. All report that they have met stalling tactics, which they now believe were designed to delay the signing of new contracts until the sale was consummated.

The Newhouse management's new demands insisted the Guild give it complete freedom to affect economy dismissals without notice.

The Guild's strike was called Feb. 21, when the Globe-Democrat refused to grant retirement security. All other unions honored the Guild's picket lines.

James Claims Stolen Funds Not Taxable

Chicago—Eugene C. (Jimmy) James, former secretary-treasurer of the corrupt and expelled Laundry Workers, has argued in federal court here that he isn't guilty of tax evasion because he stole the money he is accused of failing to report as income.

James pleaded innocent to a charge of failing to pay $562,982 in federal taxes which the government charges was due on money kicked back to him from insurance premiums paid for the health and welfare benefit of union members.

His attorney, Joseph E. Green, contended before U.S. District Judge Joseph Sam Perry that "money he (James) embezzled is not subject to income tax." James waived a jury trial.

James, who has restored himself to power in the expelled union as secretary-treasurer of Chicago Local 46, is under an embezzlement indictment in New Jersey. He is charged with converting to his own use $650,000 in insurance-premium funds he received from Louis Saperstein, an insurance agent in Newark.

Some of the converted money was restored to the union and the balance due settled, on a discount basis, in a federal court consent decree last July.

U.S. Delegate Sees ILO As Forum for Freedom

Soviet Russia's membership in the Intl. Labor Organization provides the United States and other free nations an opportunity to compare the free and slave ways of life, Machinists Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, declared in an interview on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"Russia did not come into the ILO to promote the objectives of the organization," Faupl said before leaving for an ILO Governing Body session now in progress in Geneva.

"They saw the ILO as a means of spreading their propaganda. That should not deter us and our friends throughout the world from promoting the ILO objectives, and of comparing the two ways of life."

Slave labor in Russia, as disclosed by the American labor movement, was to be one of the items before the current session of the Governing Body, Faupl reported.

"The charges of using slave labor were submitted to Russia on behalf of the ILO and Russia has since replied," he said. "At its last meeting, the Governing Body voted the reply was unacceptable, and laid over discussion of the charges until the next, or present, meeting."

In discussing ILO purposes, Faupl said that though American workers receive "little or no direct benefit" from the organization, they do benefit when the ILO helps raise the standard of living in the less-developed countries, and thus narrows the competitive gap.

The ILO does not legislate, he emphasized. It adopts conventions or resolutions, which go into effect within a country only when that country decides to ratify.

"The whole force is one of moral persuasion," he said. "No country is compelled to adopt any convention or resolution."

One major fight in Congress against the ILO was carried on by former Sen. John Bricker (R-O.), who was defeated in the last election.

"Bricker followed the isolationist line," Faupl asserted, "but most of the people of the United States now realize they can no longer isolate or insulate themselves. We have a responsibility to concern ourselves with what happens in the rest of the world."

69-2-8

California FEPC Passes Assembly

Sacramento, Calif. — The California Assembly has passed a Fair Employment Practices bill, 65-14. The legislation, now before the Senate, was supported by labor and has the endorsement of Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D).

Beck Given 5 Years and Fined $60,000

Tacoma, Wash. — Dave Beck, former president of the Teamsters, has been sentenced to five years in prison and fined $60,000 for evading nearly a quarter of a million dollars in federal income taxes.

Beck, who also was ordered to pay nearly $11,000 in court costs, was freed on bail pending an appeal. He is also appealing a state court sentence of up to 15 years imposed after his conviction last year on a charge of larceny of a $1,900 automobile from the union.

U.S. Judge George H. Boldt flayed the 64-year-old former union leader before handing down the sentence. Beck, he said, was guilty of "avarice" in having "diverted to his own benefit monies of those who trusted and believed in him and through whom he rose to great power and wealth."

This was in reference to the charge, first aired by the McClellan special Senate committee, that Beck allegedly had diverted Teamster money to his personal use.

The defense maintained these sums represented legitimate "loans" from the union, and that, subsequent to the McClellan committee hearings, Beck had repaid $370,000 of them.

Jobless Crisis Grows Worse, April 8 Conference Called

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Meeting to Dramatize Dilemma

The serious plight of tens of thousands of workers who face the spectre of permanent joblessness will be spotlighted Apr. 8 by the AFL-CIO at a large-scale unemployment conference in Washington.

The special, one-day session authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent mid-winter meeting, will bring working and unemployed trade unionists mostly from the eastern half of the country to the capital's National Guard Armory.

In a letter to all affiliated national and international unions, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany outlined the objectives and the mechanics of the conference and called on the unions to assume responsibility for sending delegates on the basis of the union's membership strength.

Meany stressed that the delegates be "properly credentialed" because "elements outside of labor will attempt to capitalize on this meeting and we must see that they are not successful."

Meany termed newspaper reports characterizing the conference as a "march on Washington" as "rank nonsense."

This conference, he said, "is a conference of serious men and women concerned with a serious problem—not only to workers but to the nation.

"America is in serious trouble because of unemployment. It is a problem that cannot be really told in terms of statistics. This is a problem of suffering people."

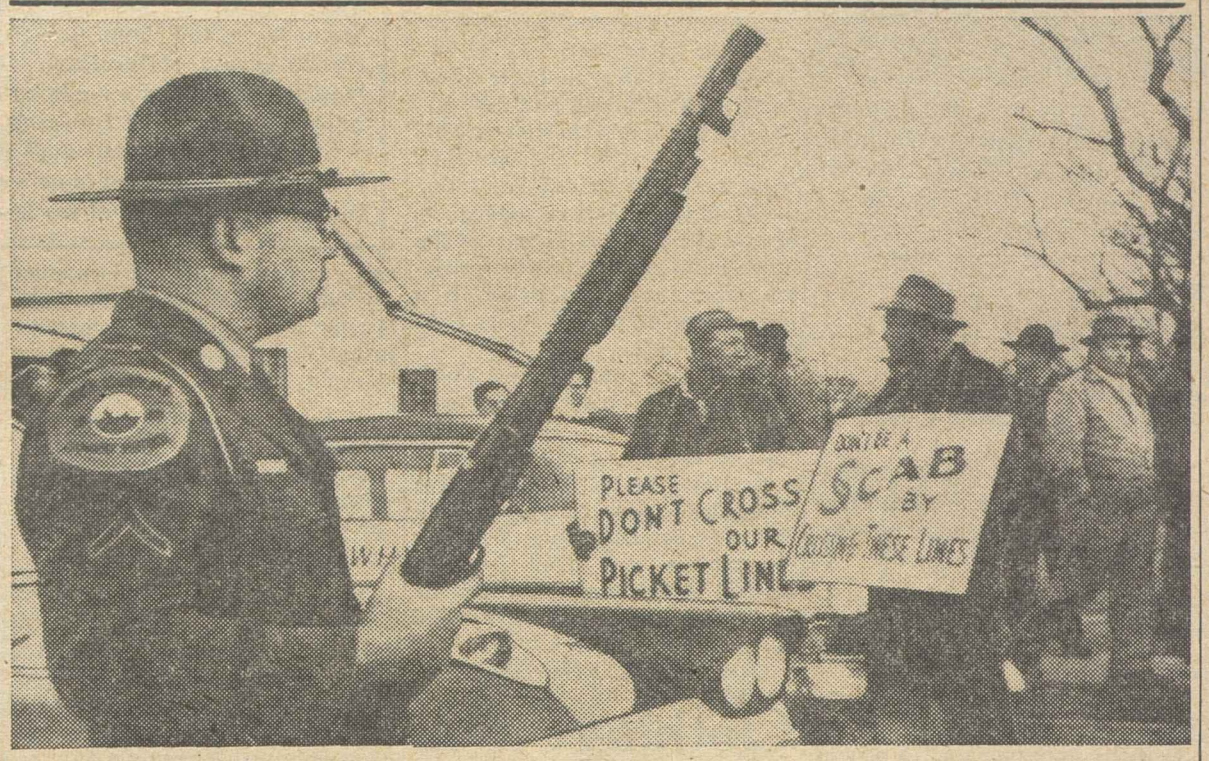
Meany added:

"We believe that if the Congress and the Administration think of this problem in terms of people, then we will get the action that is long overdue."

The one-day, large-scale conference, Meany wrote, will be followed by a general legislative conference of officers and representatives of affiliated unions. Details of the legislative meeting will be announced later.

The unemployment conference, Meany said, was set up by the council which "was deeply dis-

(Continued on Page 3)



ARMED WITH RIOT GUN, highway patrolman stands guard in strife-torn Henderson, N. C., as members of Local 578, Textile Workers Union of America, picket struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton, who charged in wire to McClellan Committee that troopers were assigned by Gov. Luther D. Hodges at request of mill owners to protect strike-breakers, was brutally beaten in mysterious predawn attack by goons who invaded his motel room. Beating touched off a wave of picket line disorders bringing out more than 135 highway partolmen.

Recovery 'Drag' Seen By Meany

By Saul Miller

The critical unemployment situation, reflecting the nation's economic stagnation, grew more acute in February as joblessness increased to 6.1 percent of the labor force.

Instead of declining along seasonal lines in February, unemployment rose to 4,749,000, the highest for any February since the war with the exception of 1958, when the nation was in the depths of the recession.

For story on bills for extension of temporary jobless benefit law, See Page 12.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said with no improvement in unemployment since November — "four long months"—it is "starkly clear that unemployment is now a drag upon the economic recovery."

"Certainly we can't afford to wait any longer for government action to relieve the suffering of millions of our fellow citizens," he declared.

Today's basic problem, Meany declared, "is 20 percent unused productive capacity and unemployment of 6.1 percent."

"These figures dwarf the problem of inflation, important as it is," he added.

The government's latest report on unemployment came as Democrats and Republicans squared off for a session-long battle on economic policy, with the Democratic majority on the Joint Economic Committee charging that the Administration's obsession with inflation is blocking necessary action to speed recovery and reduce unemployment.

Republican members generally maintained that inflation is the basic problem which must be solved to assure sound economic growth.

The employment report followed by a few days a new action by the Federal Reserve Board raising the discount rate from 2.5 to 3 percent, a move assailed by Meany as "dangerous" and one which "can only prolong the persistent, national problem of large-scale unemploy-

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Testifies in House:

AFL-CIO Asks End to Politics On Labor-Management Bill

By Willard Shelton

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany carried labor's fight for effective and constructive labor-management reform to a House subcommittee as Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said he hoped to schedule the Kennedy-Ervin bill for floor action before the congressional Easter recess.

In the first presentation of labor's viewpoints on reform legislation to the House Labor Committee, Meany said that the AFL-CIO supported the Kennedy-Ervin bill, with amendments he recommended, because "trade unionists as responsible citizens in a democracy recognize that the public welfare can best be served by some degree of regulatory legislation."

But he lashed at business and political interests seeking to load down so-called "reform" legislation with provisions that would "undermine effective collective bargaining."

He assailed the "vicious propaganda attack" on proposed Taft-Hartley Act amendments in Title VI of the Kennedy-Ervin bill as the attack of many "trying to kill labor-management reform."

"The time has come to stop playing politics, for men of good will on both sides of the labor-management fence" and both parties in Congress "to support realistic efforts" for effective reform, he declared.

Meany labeled the Administration bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), "conflicting, confused and self-defeating" and "anti-labor in intent and in its effect."

He branded a stringent bill sponsored by Labor Committee Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.), who for years had refused hearings on Taft-Hartley Act revisions, as "objectionable for nearly all" the same reasons and one that would not be "seriously suggested" by anyone "who understood the facts of life in labor-management relations."

The AFL-CIO endorses the basic principles of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, Meany said, because it wants a "suitable and construc-

(Continued on Page 12)

Administration Opposes Minimum Wage Hike

The Eisenhower Administration has once again declared its opposition to raising the minimum wage from its present level of $1 an hour.

In a statement accompanying a report to Congress on the impact of the minimum which went into effect Mar. 1, 1956, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said he favored, instead, extension of coverage to "several million workers" not now protected. He did not indicate in his statement the actual number who would be affected.

"Their chances of receiving this protection would be jeopardized by an effort at the same time to raise the minimum wage for workers already covered by the act," Mitchell added.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that labor was "glad to see Administration support" for "vitally needed extension" of jobless aid to those not covered, but expressed the hope that it would mean more than "lip service."

"We hope the announcement means," he said, that the Administration will support an extension "to more than a token number and that it will back the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill."

It is "unfortunate," Meany commented, that the secretary "took the occasion to express opposition to any increase in the minimum wage" itself. But "this is hardly unexpected," he said.

(Continued on Page 9)

Meany, Dubinsky Hit 'Anti-Labor' Indictment

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has branded as a "headline-grabbing stunt" and "unwarranted prosecution" an anti-trust indictment charging members of the garment industry and the Ladies' Garment Workers Union with conspiring to monopolize the production and sale of ladies' blouses.

The indictment, handed down by a federal grand jury in New York against three apparel associations, ILGWU Local 25 and five individuals, was assailed by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky as a "political indictment of the most sinister kind."

In announcing the indictment, the Justice Dept. attributed the "major role" in the alleged conspiracy to convicted dope peddler Harry Strasser, former associate of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, one-time head of Murder, Inc.

"The anti-labor character of the department's action," Meany said in a strongly-worded statement, "is underlined by the obvious headline-grabbing stunt of coupling the name of the union with that of a racketeer with whom the department concedes the union and its manager have no connection."

Meany noted that although the Justice Dept. announced sometime

(Continued on Page 11)

UNIQUE TRIBUTE to a trade union legislative representative was paid by labor and political leaders at a dinner honoring John W. Edelman (right), Washington representative for the Textile Workers Union of America. Here Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) inscribes a guest book at the affair while Mrs. Edelman looks on.

Orchestra Conductor Bows to Union Contract

St. Louis—A nine-state tour by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra began on schedule, but for a tense 50 minutes, at a pre-departure rehearsal, the 85-member orchestra ignored the baton of its conductor, Edouard Van Remoortel.

It was a basic labor-management dispute, not a clash of artistic temperments, which stilled one of the nation's leading symphony orchestras.

The instrumentalists, members of Musicians Local 2, had a contract providing that all dismissals be processed through a joint union-management committee.

Van Remoortel had announced that 17 musicians would be fired at the end of the season. The orchestra members insisted that the contract procedure be followed. They voted not to perform under Van Remoortel's baton until they had received this assurance and the conducductor was so informed at rehearsal by George A. Hussey, English horn player and chairman of the union committee.

"This is not the right time or place to discuss this matter," the conductor fumed.

He took his place on the podium and raised his baton.

The orchestra remained silent.

"Is this a strike?" Van Remoortel demanded.

Another committee member, who plays bass, replied calmly that the musicians were prepared to play as soon as they received assurances that the dispute would be referred to the joint committee as provided by the contract.

The conductor stalked to his dressing room. The orchestra remained patiently in place.

The secretary of the Symphony Society appeared. There were hurried conferences. Finally a delegation of four musicians met with the conductor and the society official. Agreement was reached to submit the issue to a joint committee, which would begin consideration of the proposed dismissals that night.

The union delegates reported the results to their colleagues. Still in their places, the orchestra members voted on a motion to resume playing for Van Remoortel. The motion carried. The concert tour was on again.

Strike Peace Ratified By Vote in Blizzard

Charles City, Ia.—Nearly 1,500 farm equipment workers at the Oliver Corp. plant here trudged through a blizzard to vote near-unanimous ratification of a strike settlement negotiated by Auto Workers Local 1315.

The contract boosts wages from 30 to 41 cents over a three-year period and provides improvements in pensions, insurance and supplementary unemployment benefits.

It was won after a five-week strike during which union members manned picket lines in temperatures as low as 14 degrees below zero. Morale was hailed as "magnificant" by Pat Greathouse, UAW vice president and director of the Agricultural Implement Dept.

Workers will receive an immediate increase of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever is greater, plus an additional 6 cents cost-of-living allowance. In addition, the majority will receive an extra 3 to 11 cents an hour under scales negotiated for skilled workers and related trades.

During each of the next two years, they will receive another 6 cent raise each October and 3 cents each January.

This is the first UAW contract for the Charles City workers, who previously had been represented by the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers, ousted from the former CIO in 1949 as Communist-dominated.

The additional cost-of-living provisions were designed to bring the Iowa plant up to the standards set by the UAW in the agricultural implement industry.

Curtis Case to High Court:

Labor Board Asks Legal OK to Hamstring Picketing, Boycotts

The question of whether the Taft-Hartley Act bars a union from picketing or boycotting a firm when it has lost an NLRB election is headed toward the U.S. Supreme Court.

The National Labor Relations Board, which first ruled that such picketing was illegal and later included boycotts, has asked the high court to sustain its findings.

The appeal follows a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington which reversed the labor board in its original contention. The appellate court decision, holding that peaceful picketing was legal even after a union had lost a decertification election, was handed down in the now-famous Curtis case.

The NLRB in the interim had expanded its "Curtis doctrine" to boycotts, notably in the O'Sullivan case. The board has now taken the Rubber Workers into the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., in an effort to enforce an order banning both picketing and boycotting of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co.

The URW told the appellate court that picketing and boycotting of O'Sullivan, where strikebreakers operate the plant after ouster of the union in an election in which strikers were denied the ballot, is a proper exercise of the union's right of free speech.

The Curtis case is the one which the NLRB has asked the Supreme Court to review. The question reached the courts in this fashion:

In 1953, the NLRB certified a Teamsters local as bargaining agent at Curtis Brothers, Inc., Washington movers and retail furniture dealers. After long negotiations the union struck and picketing lasted for about two years.

Strikebreakers were brought in and a second NLRB representation election was held. Under the Taft-Hartley provision barring economic strikers from voting, the union was defeated.

When the union continued peaceful picketing, the employer filed an unfair labor practice charge. The board held that the picketing "restrained and coerced" the strikebreakers.

In the O'Sullivan case, URW Local 511 struck on May 13, 1956, following management stalling for a first contract after the union had overwhelmingly won an NLRB representation election. The company imported strikebreakers.

In April 1957, O'Sullivan—which advertises its products as "America's No. 1 Heel"—got a new election and the strikebreakers voted the union out.

The URW, which has continued picketing and boycott despite the board order, contended that unless the NLRB order is upset, the union would lose its right to:

- Persuade present employes that they have injured the welfare of all wage earners by taking the jobs of strikers.
- Inform all employes of the common advantage of joining a union.
- Engage in concerted activity to obtain reinstatement of "replaced" strikers.
- Protect standards of employment in plants organized by the URW against competition from low-wage sub-standard employers of non-union labor.
- Publicize the union's views through its own publications.
- Protest inequities of law, including barring of strikers from NLRB-conducted representation elections.
- Exercise freedom of speech and assembly and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances.

FTC Hits Curtis Firm With False Ad Charge

The Federal Trade Commission has accused Curtis Brothers, Inc., of Washington, of using "false, misleading and deceptive" advertising in its retail furniture operations.

The commission issued a complaint charging that the firm used "erroneous" advertising claiming customers could save "as much as $80" from Curtis' regular prices when purchasing certain groups of furniture. The complaint termed the ads "unfair and deceptive," adding that they misled the public and injured the furniture concern's competitors.

The FTC gave Curtis until Apr. 27 to show cause why the commission should not issue a cease and desist order prohibiting further violations of the law.

Clothing Union Asks Hikes in Cotton Goods

New York—The Clothing Workers have opened negotiations for higher pay and added fringe benefits for 100,000 shirt and cotton garment workers who haven't had a raise in three years.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky headed a union committee which presented to employer associations a package proposal calling for:

- A 15-cent hourly wage increase.
- An additional paid holiday.
- Severance pay.
- An additional 1 percent of payroll to be contributed to the industrywide insurance fund, raising payments to 6 percent of payrolls.
- An increase in minimums for time workers.
- Men's and boys' knitwear to be made in Amalgamated shops.

Although the basic contracts in the shirt industry do not expire until 1961, the union made its proposals under reopening provisions of the agreements. Potofsky told the employers the rise in living costs since the last increase "more than justified" the union's request.

'Mr. Labor' Leaves Shoe Union Post

Boston, Mass.—George W. Lawson of St. Paul, Minn., a member of the Boot & Shoe Workers for 58 years and secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Federation of Labor for more than 40 years when he retired in 1954, has resigned as a member of the BSW executive board.

Lawson has spent most of his 83 years in the service of the labor movement and is known as "Mr. Labor" in his home state. He is the author of a "History of Labor in Minnesota'

Elected to succeed him on the executive board was John E. Mara, regional director in the union's St. Louis area.

NLRB Examiner Finds Kohler is Still Guilty

Five hundred additional pages of testimony, piled on top of the previous record of 20,000 pages, have only served to convince Trial Examiner George A. Downing of the National Labor Relations Board that he was correct in his earlier decision that the Kohler Co. was guilty of unfair labor practices.

That is what he told the NLRB in what he hoped would be his final report on charges the Auto Workers filed against the Kohler, Wis., plumbing wares firm after the start of a strike that began Apr. 5, 1954. The walkout is still unsettled.

At the same time, Downing urged speedy disposition of the dispute by the NLRB as "a step which will lead ultimately to a resolution of the strike."

"There is nothing else now foreseeable which will do so," he declared. "It is therefore plain that, in the public interest, this litigation should be brought to an end as soon as possible."

The NLRB was studying Downing's original report when the McClellan special Senate committee held hearings on the strike at which the parties exchanged charges. The board ordered supplemental testimony on elements of the committee record.

In his report, Downing said that during supplemental hearings the company went through what amounted to an effort to "reargue completely the refusal-to-bargain issue." The union, he said, tried to bring "new and different issues," specifically a new unfair labor practice charge that the firm had spied on union members.

He rejected the new motions, he reported, but only after studying them carefully lest the board later ruled he had "misconceived the scope of the hearing."

The earlier report he has now reaffirmed found the company guilty of a series of unfair labor practices, chiefly two wage increases it granted without notifying the union.

In addition he recommended that Kohler be ordered to bargain in good faith with the UAW and to furnish the union with payroll information it had asked. He also ruled that 32 of 90 strikers were unlawfully discharged by the company and recommended they be ordered reinstated at the end of the strike.

Biblical Texts Used In Labor Education

The Textile Workers Union of America has prepared a collection of useful quotations from the King James version of the Bible for use in workers' education courses entitled "And the Truth Shall Make You Free. . . ."

The 17-page pamphlet is available from TWUA's education department at 20 cents a copy, six for $1.

Crisis in Unemployment Grows Acute

Jobs Fail to Show Rise from January

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ment and may undermine the recovery from the recession."

Highlighting the unemployment report issued by the Labor and Commerce Departments was the failure of both unemployment and employment to move off dead center.

The number of persons with nonfarm jobs, adjusted for normal seasonal changes, remained practically unchanged from January to February and was only about a half-million higher than in February 1958.

No Basic Change

Similarly, in a seasonally-adjusted basis, there has been essentially no change in the number of persons employed in manufacturing between February 1958 and February 1959.

The factory workweek dropped one-tenth of an hour between January and February to 39.8, and while hourly earnings remained unchanged at $2.19 in manufacturing, average weekly earnings dropped 22 cents to $87.16.

In the automobile industry, where employment was close to the January level, hours of work dropped sharply, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Non-farm employment registered 50.2 million in February and overall employment held at its January level of 62.7 million.

Compared to February 1957, there were 1.5 million more unemployed in February 1959. New unemployment, measured by the number seeking jobs for four weeks or less was about 300,000 above the February 1957 total.

Workers unemployed for 15 weeks or longer numbered 1.5 million, more than twice the typical postwar level for February.

The seriousness of the unemployment situation was pointed up by a survey in Business Week which declared:

"In cold fact, we would have to add some 2.2 million jobs in 1959—with the labor force growing all the time—just to get unemployment down to a 5 percent rate."

Tight Money Back

The reserve board's action is hiking the rediscount rate in effect underwrote the Administration position that inflation is the major danger facing the economy.

The increase represents a "tight-money dampener to economic recovery," said Meany, while unemployment continues high and one-quarter of productive capacity is idle.

"It is time," he added "that the President and the Congress inform the Federal Reserve Board that the United States government, including the Federal Reserve System, is committed by the Employment Act of 1946 to pursue policies 'to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power.'"

Dir. Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said the board's action will brake "an economic recovery that is not yet fully under way" and will benefit the nation's bankers rather than the nation.

One explanation of the FRB's action was that the rate on 91-day Treasury bills—major indicator of short-term money rates—had been above the 2.5 percent mark since early September and since then has gone as high as 3 percent. Hiking the discount rate to 3 percent was interpreted as the board's catching up with the Administration's high-interest rate policies.

While the Administration and the board were posing inflation as the major danger to the nation, the Federal Reserve released a survey of consumers' buying intentions which showed that plans for 1959 spending do not add up to anything like a boom year, with a generally moderate increase indicated except for houses where substantial buying plans were reported.

'Sane' Policy Urged

The Democratic majority of the Joint Economic Committee declared that the consensus of all expert testimony at its recent hearings indicated that 1959 would be characterized by relative price stability and that "until evidence of an imminent inflationary threat can be clearly seen, a reasonable and sane public policy" aimed at full production and full employment "should not be unduly deterred by the possibility of future inflation."

The majority declared that "neither the soundness of our money nor our potential for economic growth and stability in 1959 and thereafter necessarily depends on balancing a $77 billion federal budget in fiscal 1960."

The Republican minority insisted that the President's proposed balanced budget for the year starting July 1 is fundamental to "stabilizing the price level and insuring the soundness of the dollar." This, they said, is a "basic requisite for continuing growth without violent swings in the level of employment in a free economy."

Sales Dipped as Prices Rose

In the price area, the research director of the Federal Reserve System, Ralph A. Young, told the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee that the steel and auto industries had lost sales by raising prices when demand was weak.

He testified in part against the presentation made to the subcommittee earlier by economist Gardner C. Means, which showed that practically the entire upward movement of prices since the end of the Korean War can be accounted for by administered pricing policies of large industry and that where administered pricing was not possible the price level had remained relatively stable.

Young accepted Means' concept of administered prices but argued that actual demand had been responsible for price increases in most sectors of the economy.

PROBLEMS OF DEPRESSED AREAS are discussed by a delegation from the New Jersey State CIO Council at a breakfast meeting in Washington with Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.). Delagates urged early action on $375 million Douglas-Cooper area redevelopment bill.

Payments to Pact Funds 'Not Wages'

Employer contributions to a welfare fund set up under a collective bargaining agreement are not wages and rate no special priority in bankruptcy proceedings, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled.

Federal law requires bankrupt employers to pay off back wage claims ahead of others.

Reverses Lower Court

The 6-to-3 decision reversed a lower court ruling that welfare fund debts deserved the same priority given wage claims in bankruptcy distribution.

Justice Tom C. Clark, for the majority, wrote that if welfare fund claims are to be included in the definition of wages Congress must take legislative action to correct the situation.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas dissented, terming the majority ruling "niggardly" and adding that welfare fund payments were commonly considered the equivalent of wages.

The minority said that unless the court is willing to repudiate previous decisions the Bankruptcy Act means that the sum the company "contracted to pay to these employes for their labor by making payments to welfare funds are wages due to workers."

Court Ruling Tightens Firms' Tax Deductions

The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision with far-reaching implications, has ruled that money spent to help defeat initiative petitions cannot be deducted on the tax returns of business firms as "ordinary and necessary" business expenses.

The high court pointed out that the Internal Revenue Code, re-enacted several times by Congress in the code's 40-year history, clearly prohibits deductions of expenditures "for lobbying purposes," the promotion or defeat of legislation, the exploitation of propaganda, including advertising other than trade advertising. . . ."

The decision is considered certain to have an effect on business firms which, either directly or through front groups, spend money on attempts to influence passage of "right-to-work" initiatives such as those appearing on ballots in six states last November. The proposals were defeated in five states.

The court handed down a single decision covering two almost identical cases. In both cases, the business firms contended that initiative petitions did not constitute legislation, but the court held that under state constitutions, initiative petitions vest legislative power in the people.

One of the court cases before the high court involved a State of Washington beer wholesaler's contributions to a campaign to defeat a 1948 referendum which would have placed the retail sale of wine and beer exclusive in the hands of the state. The other involved an Arkansas liquor dealer who gave funds to an association opposing a 1950 initiative petition aimed at bringing prohibition to that state. Both measures were defeated.

Both petitioners contended unsuccessfully that their expenses were "ordinary and necessary," since their firms would have gone out of business had the initiative petitions been approved by the voters.

John Langan, Lathers' Aide, Dies Suddenly

John J. Langan, secretary-treasurer of the Lathers since 1955 and a union leader for 30 years, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in suburban Hyattsville, Md.

In a telegram to Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn of the union, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler extended organized labor's "deepest sympathies" in a bereavement "that must be borne by the entire labor movement," and mourned the loss of a "true and devoted trade unionist and an inspiration to all workers."

An international union organizer for 10 years before becoming secretary-treasurer, he had been business representative of Local 226 in Yonkers, N. Y., and a delegate to the Lathers' New York Council. He was active in AFL and AFL-CIO political education work.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Mae Ryan Langan; a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Devaney, and three grandchildren. The body lay in state in Washington before removal to Yonkers for funeral services and burial, at which the AFL-CIO was represented by Reg. Dir. Michael Mann of New York.

AFL-CIO Sets Plans for April 8 Jobless Conference in Washington

(*Continued from Page 1)*

turbed by the attitude displayed in Washington by the Administration and the Congress."

"They do not seem to look on the unemployment situation as being serious," he said, "but rather as something from which we will recover without serious effect on the national economy."

The facts are, said Meany, that "while we have recovered 80 percent of the lost production from the low point of the recent recession, less than 30 percent of those who lost their jobs have been put back to work."

"This would seem to indicate that at the present moment there are tens of thousands of unemployed who, for all intents and purposes, will be permanently out of work."

Plans for the unemployment conference have been worked out by a council subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Al J. Hayes and Joseph A. Beirne.

Because of the travel difficulties involved in bringing a large number of delegates from great distances, Meany wrote AFL-CIO affiliates, it is planned to bring delegates from 15 cities in the eastern half of the country. The cities are:

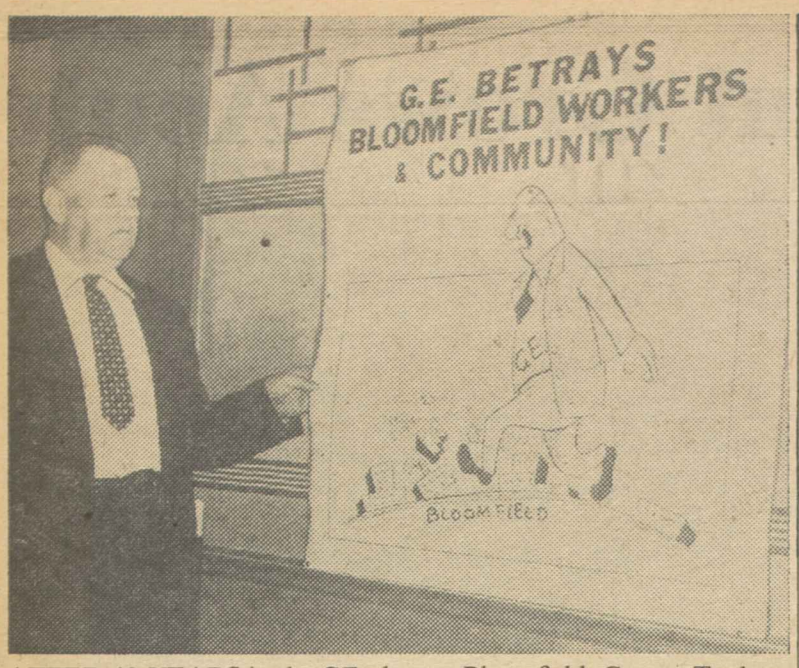
Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, Newark, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond and Washington.

In each of these cities the AFL-CIO will make arrangements with local central bodies, in cooperation with AFL-CIO regional directors, to establish committees to arrange for credentials and transportation for conference delegates. Transportation and other costs will be borne by the local unions they represent.

Meany said that Carl McPeak of the national AFL-CIO has been selected to coordinate the arrangements for the conference and urged affiliates to communicate with him on questions affecting the mechanics of selecting and transporting delegates.

Sperry Heads Clerks' So. California Council

Bakersfield, Calif. — John M. Sperry of Pomona was named president of the Retail Clerks Joint Council of Southern California at its annual election meeting here. Ed Montgomery of Los Angeles was chosen secretary.



AFTER 42 YEARS in the GE plant at Bloomfield, George Topham faces unemployment as the firm continues to move its air conditioning production to Tyler, Tex. Many veteran employes face the same fate as Topham when the plant closes down finally in April.

GE Workers Fight To Keep Plant Open

Bloomfield, N. J.—The rapidly-thinning ranks of employed members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 442 have all but abandoned hope that the General Electric Co. will not close its plant here on Apr. 1, though they are prepared to fight to the bitter end.

Joseph C. Evans, who has a dual interest in keeping the plant open, has failed in a series of efforts to get the closing issue before GE stockholders at their annual meeting, scheduled for Apr. 23 in Cleveland.

A move initiated by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, in which New Jersey's congressional delegation joined, to channel defense contracts to the plant has also failed.

And GE, with what many of its employes charge is typical callousness, is reported preparing a seductive brochure detailing the allurement of life and work in the community and in the plant it is deserting—the aim, of course, being the profitable sale of its factory.

The Bloomfield plant was one of GE's first. For years its 2,000 or more employes turned out air-conditioning equipment. Then the company decided to close up shop and move to Tyler, Tex., where taxes and wages are lower and profits, presumably, would be higher. Employment is now a mere handful.

Efforts Fail

Evans, who made two major moves to get the closing before GE share-holders, is both an employe and a stockholder. He also is financial secretary-treasurer of Local 442. As an employe, he wanted a job to hang on to. As a stockholder, he was concerned lest the "deep resentment" in North Jersey growing out of the projected closing be reflected in lower earnings.

First, he asked Ray H. Luebbe, GE secretary, to put the matter on the agenda for the stockholders' meeting.

"Company management does not believe that it is appropriate for it to comply with your request that it prepare and propose a resolution relating to the Bloomfield matter," Luebbe loftily replied. "It seems to us clearly impractical for share owners to decide such a business problem at an annual meeting."

Then Evans asked the company for a list of his fellow-stockholders so he could try to get them to consider the closing at their meeting. He was told that regardless of what he did, it was "too late."

Story Told Senators

George Waldrip, a repairman in the plant, went to Washington to testify about the impact of the closing at hearings by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the Douglas-Cooper area redevelopment bill, which would aid distressed areas.

Waldrip is one of the lucky ones. He was notified he will work until Mar. 23, when the job he started in 1940 will end. He is 58, a World War II veteran and is raising six motherless children ranging in age from 4 to 12 years.

"I have inquired about jobs in other places, but as soon as they hear that I am 58 they turn me down," he testified. "It is my age that cuts down my chances of getting another job. I am good at my job, but nobody wants to hire a man who is 58."

"If there was full employment here, the companies would be anxious to get people with my experience, but they have got all of the young men they want around Newark. There are a lot of people of all ages out of work. Some of them have been out of work for a long time. My feeling is that if things picked up and the younger people got back to work, then I might have a better chance.

"I understand the law you are considering would make more jobs in the Newark area. Believe me, this is all the people in North Jersey want. They don't want any hand-outs and they don't want anything for nothing. If they can have steady, decent jobs they can make good lives for themselves."

GE Cutbacks Cited In Area Bill Hearing

Employment in six major plants of the General Electric Co. has dropped by 27,000, or nearly 50 percent, between December 1953 and December 1958, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told the Senate Banking Committee at hearings on the Douglas-Cooper area redevelopment bill.

He listed the following decreases, with the 1953 figures given first: Lynn, Mass., from 18,500 to 9,000; Bridgeport, Conn., from 3,515 to 1,675; Pittsfield, Mass., from 7,000 to 3,601; Schenectady, N. Y., from 20,000 to 11,079; Fort Wayne, Ind., from 6,500 to 4,400; and Bloomfield, N. J., from 1,504 to 800, "and now a handful."

Statistics Show It, Unions Say:

If There's Any Featherbedding Railroad Bosses Are Doing It

If there is any "featherbedding" in the railroad industry "it is in management," the Railway Labor Executives' Association charged in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The brief replied to the carriers' claim, on a proposed report concerning deficits on passenger train service, that one of the main contributing factors to the problem has been "archaic and outmoded" pay bases.

"In 1923, when the Class I railroads had approximately 1.8 million employes, they had 16,000 employes at the management level," the rail labor chieftains' brief pointed out.

"In 1958, when rail employment had dropped to less than half of its 1923 level, the number of 'managers' has remained almost constant."

Pres. Daniel P. Loomis of the Association of American Railroads, who launched a "featherbedding" charge against unions in a speech in St. Louis, sang a different song about the "high" wages of rail workers when he testified before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on bills to raise rail employes' retirement and unemployment compensation.

"Is the wage not generally higher in the railroad industry than it is in other industries?" asked Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) after Loomis had testified benefits are already higher than for other workers.

"No, I do not think so," Loomis replied, "not as I recall it . . . I do not have the Bureau of Labor Statistics average for all manufacturing workers but I do not think you would find that the railroad industry was out of line in that respect."

Identical bills to raise the benefits have been introduced in the House by Harris and in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), with numerous co-sponsors.

Before the House committee, Lester P. Schoene, RLEA counsel, declared management witnesses" deliberately sought to create the impression that the impact of additional costs would only result in further curtailment of employment."

"It has been my observation over a great many years," he said, "that railroads do not employ any people they can get along without."

The railroads have already laid off as many people as they can, he added. He presented statistics showing that "the real burdens of the recession fell on the employes," with more than 200,000 laid off in the year ending June 30, 1958, and other figures showing that profits were holding up well and were large enough to justify the additional expenditure.

C. T. Anderson, assistant to the RLEA chairman, presented similar statistics to a Senate subcommittee headed by Morse.

Senate to Act on Rail Idle Aid Bill

The labor-backed bill improving benefits under the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act is on the schedule of Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) for action before the Easter recess.

The bill, similar to one which the Senate passed last year, provides a basic 10 percent improvement in retirement benefits, with other adjustments; raises unemployment compensation from $8.50 to $10.20 a day, and provides for moderate extension of jobless benefits on a basis of length of service. Railroad unions have approved the bill though the unemployment benefits fall short of needs.

CWA Board Supports Conference on Jobless

The Communications Workers' executive board has voted full support for the forthcoming AFL-CIO conference on unemployment, called for "immediate action" to improve the wage-hour law and urged aid for democratic trade unions in Latin America.

In a resolution on unemployment adopted during its two-day policy session in Washington, the board warned that the appearance of prosperity in the communications industry is misleading.

While the industry continued to expand and profits continued to rise during the recession, "there has been a sharp decline in jobs," the CWA pointed out.

The board said legislation establishing a 35-hour week would be "a powerful factor to keep America at work and provide a fair sharing among all groups of the benefits made possible by modern machinery, electronic miracles and new techniques."

Warning that Latin America's communications industry is "a high priority target of the Communist international conspiracy," the board called for greater support by the United States for democratic trade unions.

The CWA denounced "the willingness of top executives of U.S. and British corporations to play ball with Communist leaders in an effort to by-pass decent, democratic trade unionism and free collective bargaining."

The resolution urged the U.S. government, industry and labor to "devote far more time, money and human resources to helping the people of Latin America build economies and develop stronger institutions, including their trade unions, to buttress their political and economic democracy."

T. C. Cashen Dies; Led Switchmen

Skokie, Ill.—Thomas C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union from 1921 until he retired in 1947 and a former chairman of the Railway Labor Executive's Association, died here at the age of 79.

A former director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., he also served on the War Assets Commission and the National Committee of Government Action Against Cancer. He is survived by his widow, Marie; a daughter, Mrs. David B. Kelly, and two grandchildren.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OFFICIALS confer on Capitol Hill with Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in opposition to legislation sanctioning merger of international communications facilities. CWA, representing workers at American Cable & Radio Co. and Globe Wireless, warns merger legislation as drawn fails to provide adequate job protection and wants proof the amalgamation is necessary for national defense. Left to right are CWA Legislative Dir. Ben Blankenship; Vice Pres. Michael J. Gill of Local 1172, which represents 1,000 workers at American Cable; Morse; Local 1172 Pres. Salvatore L. Vitacco; and Robert F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the same local.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 4:

Education Aid Balked by Cynical Coalition

Decade-old Struggle Renewed As Plight of Schools Worsens

Tragedy has become a commonplace in the nation's schools.

It is not a tragedy of death—although there have been deaths from fires.

It is not a tragedy of illness—although disease has been encouraged by ramshackle buildings.

The tragedy is that our children are being only partly educated, only partly trained, only partly prepared for life.

Statistics tell part of the story. At the beginning of the current school year, there was a nationwide shortage of 140,500 classrooms in the public schools. In terms of children, this means that millions of school children are going to overcrowded classes, to classes held in basements, in storerooms and in trailers, to classes which meet only half of the day.

Teachers' salaries are another part of the problem. The public schools need—and demand—college-educated teachers, but men and women with college degrees can get higher wages in almost any other calling. One of every six teachers is paid less than $3,500 a year.

Low teachers' salaries mean that able young men and women are not encouraged to become teachers. The public schools currently employ 92,337 teachers who are inadequately prepared, and are unable to fill another 135,000 teaching jobs.

Too Little Money

Shortages of competent teachers and adequate classrooms can mean only one thing: a low standard of public education.

For a nation whose industry will require more and more skilled technicians and fewer and fewer unskilled workers, whose social, economic and political problems require a growing army of trained professionals, and whose competition with the Soviet Union requires maximum effort in all fields, poor education is a millstone around the necks of the children and the nation.

The child himself suffers most, for his future earning power and his future happiness are greatly influenced by his public school education.

The teacher and classroom shortage result chiefly from one fact: too little money. Traditionally, the major cost of public school education has been borne by the states and local school districts, and in recent years they have tried heroically to keep up with the demands on their schools.

For several reasons, they have not been able to do so. In 1950, there were 25 million children enrolled in the public schools. Today there are 34 million, a 36 percent increase. Five years from now, it is expected, enrollment will have jumped to 40 million.

Costs Skyrocket

Over the last 10 years this tremendous growth has resulted in a 155 percent increase in the cost of operating the schools. The states and localities have had to bear almost all of this cost, and their debts have increased 182 percent.

They have reached the bottom of their financial barrels. Many of them have reached their debt limits, and can borrow no more. Many have increased their taxes until they no longer find it possible to get increased revenues. There are no more funds for building needed new classrooms or raising teachers' salaries to adequate levels.

And yet the classrooms must be built and the salaries must be raised. Only the federal government can provide the money.

There is no good reason why it should not do so. It has aided public education throughout our nation's history. Furthermore, the federal government participates heavily in other state programs, such as highway construction and public welfare. Education ought to be added to the list.

Interference Argument Phony

Opponents of federal aid to education argue that it will result in federal interference and federal control. There is no substance to this argument. In the last decade the federal government has pumped millions of dollars into school districts which have special problems because of federal installations—air bases, army camps, etc.

These funds have been used for construction and for teachers' salaries, but no one has been able to show federal control in any instance.

Probably the real basis for opposition to a federal grant program is the source of the money. The federal government taxes according to ability to pay, for the most part, while state taxes are heavier on low-income than on higher-income groups. Most of the opposition to federal aid comes from higher-income and business groups.

The fight for a broad program of federal aid to education is perhaps 40 years old, but the first real progress occurred in 1948 and 1949. In both years, the Senate passed aid to education bills, with the support of such diverse individuals as the late Sen. Robert Taft (R-O.) and Senators James E. Murray (D-Mont.) Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Allen G. Ellender (D-La.).

Despite wide margins in the Senate (58 to 22 in 1948, and 58 to 15 in 1949), the legislation failed to clear the House Education and Labor Committee in either year.

Eisenhower's Views

In 1949, the president of Columbia University, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wrote:

"I would flatly oppose any grant by the federal government to all states in the Union for educational purposes."

This statement is particularly interesting in the light of the fate of education legislation under the present Administration.

Early in 1955, the President sent to Congress the first of a series of proposals for federal aid to education. Highly touted as a $7 billion program, actual grants were limited to about $65 million for each of three years. Other provisions were considered unworkable or calculated to do more for bankers than for schools.

Democrats countered with a $1.6 billion grant program, and pressure mounted to the point where the Administration, in 1956, suggested a $1.25 billion grant program spread over five years.

Powell Amendment Fight

It was the Democratic bill which came up for debate on the House floor. Opponents employed a cynical maneuver to defeat it. By supporting and adopting an amendment barring aid to racially segregated schools, the so-called "Powell amendment," they were able to insure a solid southern vote against the bill.

When the vote came on the bill, it was defeated 225 to 194. Ninety-six Republicans who had voted for the Powell amendment voted against the bill itself.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council opposed the Powell amendment as unnecessary, and pledged to do everything possible to see the law of the land upheld.

Throughout the debate, the President sent not one word to Congress in support of federal aid to education.

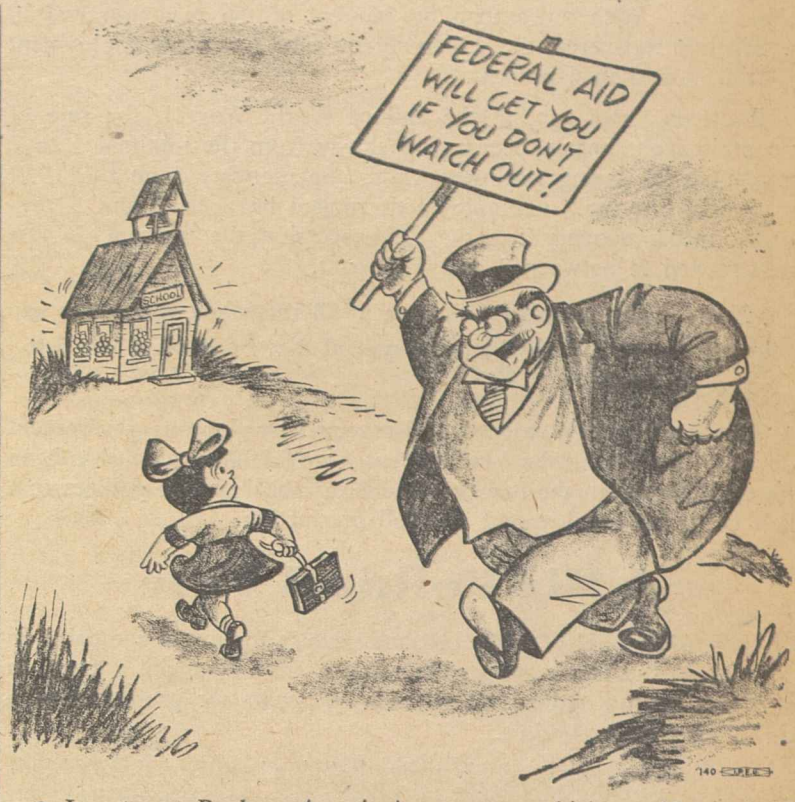
The 1957 Battle

The fight was renewed in 1957. Again the President proposed a program—a $1.3 billion four-year schedule of grants to states. Democrats in the House countered with a $3.6 billion six-year program.

Hearings before the House Education and Labor Committee revealed the chief support and opposition.

Opposing federal aid legislation were:

- Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- National Association of Manufacturers.
- American Farm Bureau Federation.



- Investment Bankers Association of America.
- National Conference of State Taxpayer Association Executives.

Supporting broad federal aid programs were:

- AFL-CIO.
- American Federation of Teachers.
- National Farmers Union.
- National Education Association.
- American Association of University Women.
- National Association of Social Workers.

Following the hearings, the committee reported a compromise bill calling for a $1.5 billion five-year program of grants for school construction.

Ike's Bill Defeated

When this measure reached the floor, a new Powell-type amendment was offered by a New York Republican who had voted against the 1956 bill and who eventually voted to kill the 1957 bill. His amendment carried.

Liberal House Democrats, faced with a repeat of the 1956 defeat, quickly agreed to support an amendment substituting the President's original bill for the committee compromise, without a Powell-type amendment.

Before this move could be made, a motion was offered to strike the enacting clause from the bill, a move to kill it. The motion carried, 208 to 203, and the bill was dead.

The President would have had to switch only three of the 111 Republican votes had he really wanted a school bill. He failed to lift a finger to save it.

Despite this series of defeats, responsible members of both political parties in the Congress recognize that the school crisis continues unabated. Senators Murray, John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and 29 others have introduced a bill for federal aid to teachers' salaries and school construction, S. 2. In the House, Representatives Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Thor C. Tollefson (R-Wash.) and 13 others have filed companion legislation, H. R. 22.

Murray-Metcalf Backed

The Murray-Metcalf bill has the strong support of the AFL-CIO. It is estimated that it would provide $1.1 billion during its first year of operation, $2.2 billion during the second year, $3.4 billion the third year, and $4.7 billion the fourth year and each year thereafter.

The states themselves would decide how much of the money received by them would be applied to teachers' salaries and how much to school construction.

The Administration has proposed a program which would pay half the cost of retiring local school construction bonds which the locality could not afford to pay. Many states could not participate at all because of constitutional limitations. At most, federal spending would reach only $85 million a year.

Murray has called the Administration bill a "legislative monstrosity designed to help bankers."

Both the House Education and Labor Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee have begun hearings on general aid to education bills.

It is expected that the Senate will await House action. The chances for Senate passage depend largely on whether the legislation contains a Powell-type anti-segregation amendment. Inclusion of such an amendment would probably mean a Senate filibuster and ultimate death for the legislation.

Murray-Metcalf Bill Backed by AFL-CIO

The Murray-Metcalf federal aid to education bill (S. 2, H. R. 22) provides:

- **Authorization for grants to the states for each school-age child of $25 for the first year, $50 for the second year, $75 for the third year, and $100 for each year thereafter.**
- **A reduced amount for those states which do not themselves make adequate effort to raise funds and spend money for schools.**
- **Authority for state education agencies to decide how much of the funds they receive shall be spent for teachers' salaries and how much for school construction.**
- **That no department, agency, officer or employe of the federal government "shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over policy determination, personnel, curriculum, program of instruction, or the administration of any school or school system."**
- **That workers on school construction will be paid prevailing wages as determined by the Davis-Bacon Act.**

Reprints Available Of Fact Sheet Series

This is the fourth of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is being published by the News with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Previous fact sheets have dealt with housing, depressed areas and labor reform legislation.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 4 on federal aid for education and the previous fact sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

URW Offers Time Studies

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have launched the first of a series of primary time study courses to help give local unions an understanding of how management employs time and motion studies to its own advantage.

Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs said that 24 union members from all sections of the U.S. and Canada attended the first such course, conducted by Stephen Koval, URW time study engineer.

"There is a tremendous amount of interest in time study in our union," Childs said, "and courses such as these train those who can be of great service to their respective memberships."

Time for Action

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY is nearing the point where what passes for "normal" unemployment in a period of prosperity is larger than the joblessness rate during earlier postwar slumps.

The government's latest report on unemployment points up this trend. With more than 80 percent of the recession loss in production recovered, the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment is still more than 6 percent.

Fourteen years ago, at the end of World War II, the rate of unemployment began to creep up slowly from the minimal 1 to 2 percent level during wartime. After the recovery from the 1949 recession, "normal" unemployment ranged between 2 and 3 percent. In the recovery from the 1954 recession, the "normal" jobless rate moved to between 3 and 4 percent.

Now, in the recovery from the 1958 recession, it appears as though our "prosperity" unemployment may be stuck at the 5 to 6 percent level.

This trend can be stopped and reversed by vigorous government action to implement the Employment Act of 1946—which has been mostly honored in the breach—and to establish public policies that will bring full employment and full production.

A Big Political Year

THE SOMEWHAT HECTIC and slightly hysterical campaign to change businessmen's reading habits from financial reports to poll lists has opened up a new vista of profits for promoters who thrive on contrived crises.

The business community is currently being bombarded with Madison Avenue-type promotions on how to become successful in politics. These 10-day miracle courses guarantee to turn staid executives into highly-polished professional politicians who can win elections with "business-minded" candidates and thus influence the course of government..

On the proposition that businessmen should get into politics we heartily agree in terms of citizenship responsibility. We have the impression, however, that business has been dollar-deep in politics for several generations. If the new approach is to bring the businessman into the political arena on a personal basis then he can only benefit from the exposure.

★ ★ ★

THE YEAR 1959 is an important one politically despite the "off-year" tag applied by political writers. There are no national elections scheduled but there are scores of vitally important city and county elections, the results of which will have an important bearing on the national elections of 1960.

Important primary elections have been held to date in Chicago, Baltimore and Kansas City along with a special congressional election in Missouri.

Now is the time, with the opening of COPE's series of regional meetings, for trade unionists to start looking at the candidates and the issues, to oil up the machinery resting unused since last fall, to join COPE, to dig down and contribute the dollar that helps spell successful political action.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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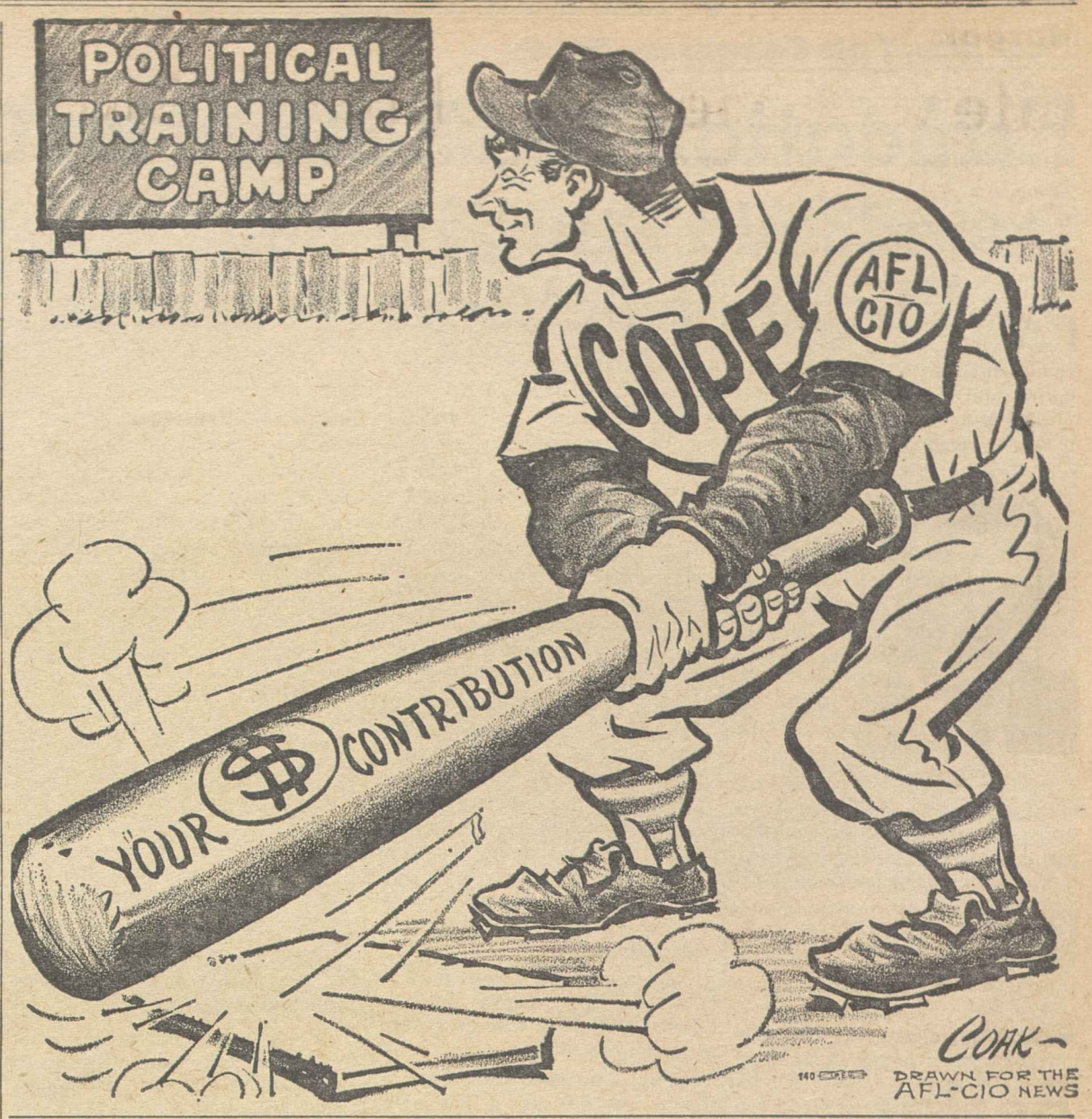


Protestant Clergy Target:

Front Groups Lie About Unions

The following material is taken from the weekly column "Walking Together," by Clair M. Cook, executive director of the Religion and Labor Foundation.

By Clair M. Cook

SPIRITUAL MOBILIZATION, the West Coast organization for "libertarians," has for several months now had a new director and editor for its journal, "Faith and Freedom." He is none other than Rev. Edward W. Greenfield, formerly of Princeton, Ind., who actively led a back-to-work movement in a Machinists' strike there, and whose sermons and writings have been extensively distributed by "right-to-work" backers.

Under his direction, the magazine is directing its focus more than ever upon unions. Reaching many clergymen, "Faith and Freedom" (and who can be against God and country?), well-printed in digest format with good art work and typography, is "sent without charge to those who ask for it."

Mr. Greenfield's viewpoint is expressed quite succinctly as he attempts in the current issue to answer the letter of a Methodist minister referring to "the blindness of your bias."

"Freedom of enterprise," says Mr. Greenfield, "and the business institutions which represent free enterprise, are good in themselves in spite of the deplorable practices of some businessmen."

"THE REVERSE SEEMS true of present-day organized labor," says the new director of Spiritual Mobilization, "despite the commendable personal habits and Christian character of some of its leaders."

If this means what it says, then unions are not "good in themselves" but "evil in themselves."

In spreading this editorial view, "Faith and Freedom" offers a pamphlet entitled "The Intimidated Society, the Story of Union Violence, Privilege and Power." The "power" discussion appears in the current issue, authored by the editor under the title "The New Monopoly." In italics, one portion proclaims, "It is not a Fascist dictatorship of the 'right' that threatens America; but a Socialist-labor dictatorship of the 'left.'"

IT IS APPALLING that such distortions, malignment, and outright lies—one can call such nonsense no less—should be sponsored by "Spiritual Mobilization" and broadcast for the reactionary indoctrination of the Protestant clergy.

Its operations and those of the comparable "Christian Freedoms Foundation," publishers of "Christian Economics," demand a vigorous campaign of education among church leaders as to the true realities—presenting the positive side of labor's achievements, exploding the myth of "labor monopoly," and telling the story of labor's ethical practices.

No Members Needed:

The Fake Union Racket—a Guide

IF A RACKETEER sets up a business operation the press labels him a racketeer—not a businessman.

On the other hand, if a racketeer sets up a fake labor union for the purpose of extortion or corruption he is frequently labeled a trade unionist.

This is one of the major problems which face organized labor as the McClellan committee digs into corrupt activities in the labor and management field.

The probe of the jukebox industry provides an excellent case in point.

The hearing produced evidence that the underworld has moved into the $3 billion industry in recent years, gaining control of juke boxes, vending equipment, slot machines, pinball machines and various other coin-operated machines.

To complete their control of the industry hoodlums have either seized control of some union locals or they have set up phony locals. In this way they would supply professional racketeer pickets to force taverns and other places to handle machines operated by the mob.

One of the mob, Sol Javers, told the Senate committee that it is usually necessary to form your own, private union because legitimate unions, like those affiliated with the AFL-CIO, would not play ball.

Therefore, Javers and a group of his buddies created an outfit which they called the Federated Service Workers of America. It's a simple operation. No members are necessary. You merely print letterhead stationery, fake charters and a few other odds and ends, such as so-called "union labels."

THEN, THE PHONY international started chartering phony locals. Anyone who was recommended by one John Amalfitano, whom the committee charges is tied up with the Mafia mobsters, was given a charter.

Mortimer Pearl, an auto repairman, was president of one of these locals. The secretary-treasurer was Sonnie Parker, who was considered an experienced unionist. Actually he was a professional picket for five phony New York unions, according to the committee.

Pearl explained his "union" activities to the committee. His jurisdiction was the jukebox industry. He would pick out a tavern name in the telephone book and bring Parker, picket sign in hand, and call on the owner.

Pearl would explain with some regret that the local had not installed the jukebox and he asked the owner to "pull the plug." If the proprietor stalled, use of names of Mafia friends might unbend him. Parker and his "unfair" signs would also help.

And every day one of these sordid deals is exposed, it's the legitimate union, its members and its leadership, that are blamed. **(PAI).**

Morgan Says:

Life with the Housebroken Atom

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IF WE CAN ONLY KEEP it domesticated, the atom may well replace the dog as man's best friend and also become the handiest little helper mother and medicine ever had. Such was the tantalizing promise held out the other day to a group of fascinated ladies at the Women's National Democratic Club by the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, New Mexico's Sen. Clinton P. Anderson.

Morgan

Irradiated foods are already becoming an old story; you'll be able to toss a treated steak into a non-refrigerated closet and keep it for months. There is even a more nutritious atomic peanut butter heading for junior's sandwich. Fruits and vegetables stored in a slightly radioactive refrigerator compartment will keep fresh days longer.

As for home decor, picture hangers can avoid plaster cracks by using radioisotope reflection gauges to find the crossbeam to drive the nail in. Tritium isotopes, mixed with certain materials, will emit a soft glowing light, lasting for years, bathing nursery, closet or any other nook and cranny in a felicitous shimmer.

Anderson saw some of the most exciting atomic advances in medicine. The discovery of radioisotopes he thought might outstrip the invention of the microscope in importance. Elements, as everybody knows, are made up of atoms but some atoms are of slightly different weight; these are isotopes. Some isotopes try to get rid of their extra weight by radiating particles of energy. Their radioactivity can be detected by instruments so their progress through, say, the human body can be followed somewhat as a mother traces a raid on the cookie jar by jam stains on the doorknob.

NOT AS A CURE but as possibly prophetic for the future Anderson mentioned successful treatment of a man with an inoperable brain cancer. Brookhaven scientists discovered that an isotope of boron sends out minute beta rays when exposed to a beam of neutrons. They also found that cancerous brain cells are hungry for boron. So they injected the patient with boron. Then they placed his head under a beam of neutrons. Penetrating the cancerous brain cells, the neutrons reacted with the boron to produce tiny beta rays. Only three-millionths of an inch in length, these rays destroyed the cancerous cells but not the healthy cells. This treatment, however, is still in the experimental stage.

Intelligently used, the possibilities of atomic energy are staggering. Perhaps we'll face this fantastic future with brighter heart when somebody can assure us that that steady ticking we hear is just the atomic clock in junior's room and not the countdown of the holocaust.

Vandercook Says:

Berlin Policy Keyed to Mikoyan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p.m., EST.)

AT THE CONCLUSION of his recent journey to the United States for purposes of psychological espionage, Deputy Premier Mikoyan of Soviet Russia paid us a doubtful compliment. Smiling his best cat's-swallowed-the-canary smile, Mikoyan assured us that at last he was convinced—as he indicated he had not been before his visit—"that the American people, both the ordinary . . . and the business people, want peace."

Vandercook

Earlier, Mikoyan had expressed that idea somewhat differently when he said after visiting Detroit that he "no longer believed that American businessmen want war, because their plants would be destroyed." It is still to be demonstrated whether the second-in-command in the Kremlin hierarchy reached the conclusion that Americans want peace so badly that we are willing to pay any price for it.

Recent arrogant threats by Mikoyan's master, Nikita Khrushchev, in relation to Berlin have suggested that that may have been the deputy premier's dangerous impression. As he was wined and dined and banquetted by the leaders of American industry there was registered on the mind of the sharp and amazingly durable Communist politician a picture of an America more comfortable, more complacent and more cordial to an avowed enemy than anything he could have possibly anticipated.

Would these stoutish, amiable rich men, these "capitalists" who were his over-anxious hosts, Mikoyan must have wondered, ever be willing to commit their lives and fortunes to halting the encroaching tide of communism?

Mikoyan, one fears, thought not. As a Marxist, the Soviet deputy premier, for one thing, almost certainly exaggerated the political power of the millionaires who so warmly received and entertained him. Nor, can it entirely have escaped that astute visitor's attention that most of the industrialists who —dreaming of profitable trade—clustered around him like flies around a sugar bowl, were Republicans who, for the most part, had bitterly opposed American intervention in Korea.

MIKOYAN LEARNED that not all Americans, by any means, had opposed the Korean War. He was given to believe that far more plain U.S. American citizens than he had thought would oppose with equal energy any Soviet attempt to evict Allied forces and the American, democratic interest from West Berlin. Warned that that firm attitude existed, Mikoyan undoubtedly was smart enough to look for it and to find it elsewhere on his travels here. It is as well. The world's tragedy was that Adolf Hitler and the war lords of Japan imagined that the United States was too fat and comfortable to fight.

If Russia's Khrushchev made that mistake again, the results of that miscalculation would be even more frightful than before. We must trust that he will not. We must make it very plain that he must not.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Cite Poverty Pay In Drive for New Wage Law

INSTANCES OF WAGES as low as 50 cents an hour were pointed out by a Republican and a Democratic member of the Congress as they discussed improvement of the minimum wage law on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.), said that some states "have a minimum of 50 cents for laundry workers, 75 cents for people working in hardware stores, and maybe 60 cents for maids in a hotel." And some states, he added, have no minimum wage law at all.

"I was amazed that in a place like Pottsville, Pa., which is pretty highly unionized and where pretty good wages are paid, a department store clerk's hourly wage ranges from 66 cents to 90 cents an hour," declared Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), author of a measure to increase the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to extend the protection of the law to 7.6 million additional workers.

Roosevelt said the minimum should be increased because of the rise in the cost of living. The original bill, enacted in 1938, was probably higher in relationship to the cost of living than the present $1 minimum, he said.

"AT THE SAME TIME, $1.25 an hour certainly isn't going to produce an income that will support any kind of family at more than the subsistence level," he declared.

In answer to a question as to whether the proposed increase would be inflationary, Ayres said, "I don't see how anyone can argue that paying anyone $45 a week would add to the inflationary fires. Such a person has to spend most of his income on food and clothing, which are not in short supply."

Roosevelt said that in extending the protection of the act, "we've left out the 'mom' and 'pop' stores, the small establishments. We'll provide that you have to have a business volume of half a million dollars or more to come under the act."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TO THE BEST of this observer's knowledge, Mr. Eisenhower has never been pressed or pushed at his news conferences about the fact that the various states finance a major part of their social and welfare programs by taxes that fall most heavily, proportionately, on low-income and middle-income families, while the federal government's activities, in the same fields, are financed largely from progressive taxes based on ability to pay.

Surely this is a key factor in the dispute about how necessary new activities should be supported—whether by the state governments or the federal government.

The President talks of "state" and "local" responsibility as if it were something sacrosanct. There is no principle written into the American system that says a government undertaking is good when a state supports it by socking the poor but evil when the federal government finances it through a tax system that, whatever its other weaknesses or its loopholes, acknowledges the fact of ability to pay.

Mr. Eisenhower has not been asked persistently what opinions he may have on the plight of the cities and their exploding suburban areas—the fact that they are underrepresented, generally, in rurally-controlled state legislatures; that their debt limits, fixed by state constitutions or state law, prevent additional self-financing to meet problems of urban blight, school shortages, water and sewage system inadequacies.

A news conference in which reporters want to get hard facts about the President's attitude on specific issues—Berlin, peace or war, jobless compensation and how much money the White House and top military advisers spend on executive aircraft—admittedly cannot devote itself to inviting philosophical comments on the virtues of a progressive tax system and the evils of a rural gerrymander when most of our people live in cities.

It seems a pity, nevertheless, that Mr. Eisenhower has never had to stand and deliver his doctrine in regard to tax equity, in place of the stale doctrine of federal bankruptcy and American collapse through "spending."

One of his Republican predecessors, a conservative named William Howard Taft, was President when the 16th Amendment, authorizing a graduated federal tax on incomes "from whatever source derived," was ratified as part of our organic law. That's where the federal income tax came from, and the amendment was adopted because a widespread feeling existed that tax equity was vital to a democracy.

* * *

SOME 16 MONTHS in advance of the presidential nominating conventions, the forces of Vice Pres. Nixon are by no means beaming with optimism over their prospects for an easy victory.

The Los Angeles Times, which ought to be well informed on the subject, has reported that former Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall will serve as manager of Nixon's campaign, and it is mentioned that Hall knows a great many GOP state and local leaders out of his service as Mr. Eisenhower's operating chief.

The trouble with this, of course, is that a political salesman, however many people he knows, can't sell all candidates with the same success. He's got to have the most sincerely and attractively wrapped package.

Jim Farley "sold" Franklin D. Roosevelt twice, but one doubts that he could have sold anyone else as well, and Roosevelt got elected twice without Farley.

Len Hall may suffer, also, from public recognition that as a New Yorker who resigned from the national committee to run for governor, he may be soreheaded about Nelson Rockefeller, who with the powerful backing of Thomas E. Dewey won the nomination and was elected.

INCREASE OF MINIMUM WAGE to $1.25 and extension of coverage to approximately 7.6 million workers not now protected was discussed by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.), left, and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), on right, as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program.

The Grass Roots Approach:

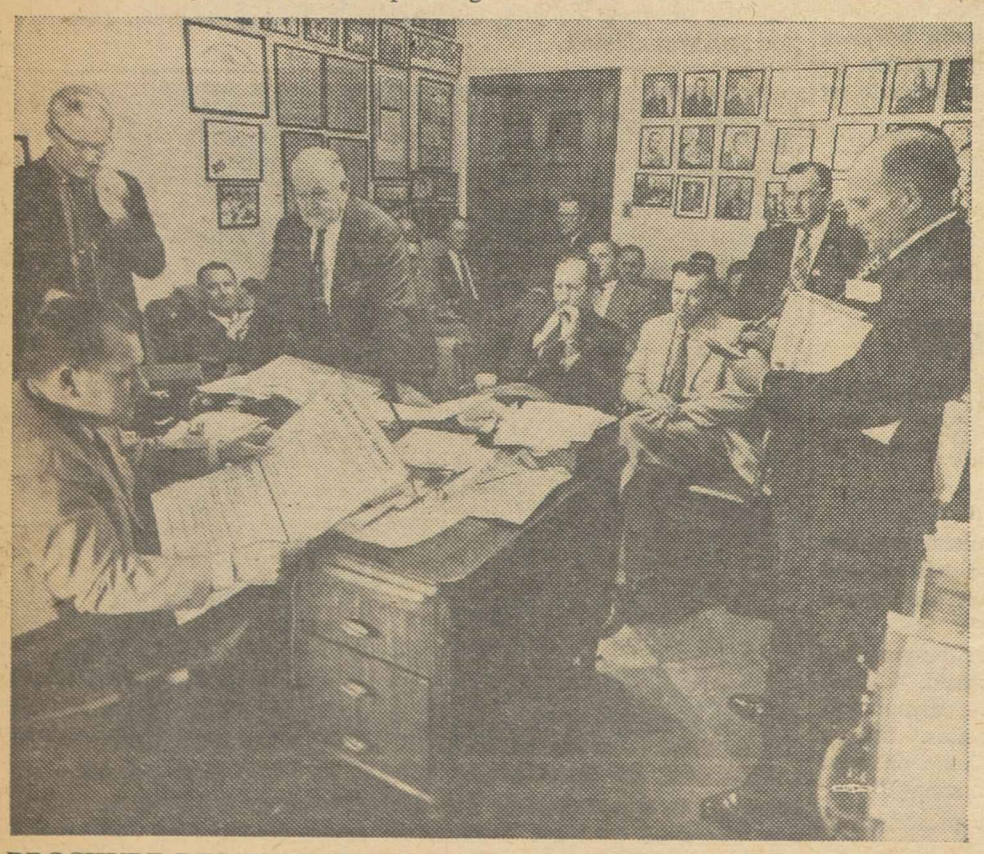
Building Tradesman Visit on Capitol Hill

DELEGATION OF BUILDING TRADESMEN from New Jersey confers with Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) on AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s six-point legislative program geared to ending joblessness and winning enactment of comprehensive labor-management legislation. State delegations spent two days on Capitol Hill talking with senators and representatives, then returned to their homes in all parts of the country hopeful of congressional approval for their program.

CALIFORNIA'S TWO SENATORS—Democrat Clair Engle (left) and Republican Thomas Kuchel (right)—consult with Bryan Deavers, president of California Building & Construction Trades Council. Kuchel earlier had addressed the department's fifth national legislative conference.

KANSAS BUILDING TRADESMEN meet with Rep. J. Floyd Breeding (D-Kan.) to discuss program supporting Kennedy-Ervin labor bill, repeal of Sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley Act, Davis-Bacon Act improvements, and enactment of housing, airport and school construction legislation to meet pressing national needs.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS of 86th Congress pose with large delegation from their home state of Texas. Seated (center) are House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson. AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. program they were asked to support was described earlier by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "good for America."



BROCHURE DESCRIBING two-step program advocated by AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for labor-management legislation is studied by Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.), while building tradesmen look on.

ONLY WOMAN MEMBER of Senate, Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) meets with building tradesmen during two-day session on Capitol Hill to enlist support for broad program to lift nation out of the current slump.

After Visiting Congress:

Building Tradesmen Hopeful for Program

More than 3,500 delegates to the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept's fifth national legislative conference wound up four days of intensive activity in Washington expressing optimism over the reception members of the 86th Congress gave their six-point legislative program.

After hearing addresses by top labor and congressional officials on the opening day, delegates had spent two days on Capitol Hill urging senators and representatives to support their program calling for enactment of labor legislation and measures to end continuing joblessness.

At the closing session, which heard reports of the congressional contacts, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) told cheering delegates that "the time has come" to press for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

"It would take a great miracle," Roosevelt declared, "to get a much better Congress."

Topping the legislative program presented to the conference by Building & Construction Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray was passage of the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill, which Gray said should be enacted "without dismemberment." As a second step, the program urged action later this year to amend Taft-Hartley, with particular emphasis on repeal of Sec. 14(b).

In addition, the department's legislative recommendations called for:

- Davis-Bacon Act modernization.
- An omnibus housing measure.
- Airport construction legislation.
- Enactment of the $11.4 billion Murray-Metcalf school aid program.

Two of the four measures—housing and airport construction—already have been approved by the Senate and are awaiting House action.

Roosevelt assailed Pres. Eisenhower's insistence on his precariously-balanced $77 billion budget in the face of the nation's needs for housing, airports, area redevelopment and highways, declaring the Administration is constantly raising the "great bogeyman" of inflation to oppose liberal legislation.

"What is the magic in this figure of $77 billion?" he asked. "Why is it any better than $83 billion or, for that matter, any better than $72 billion?

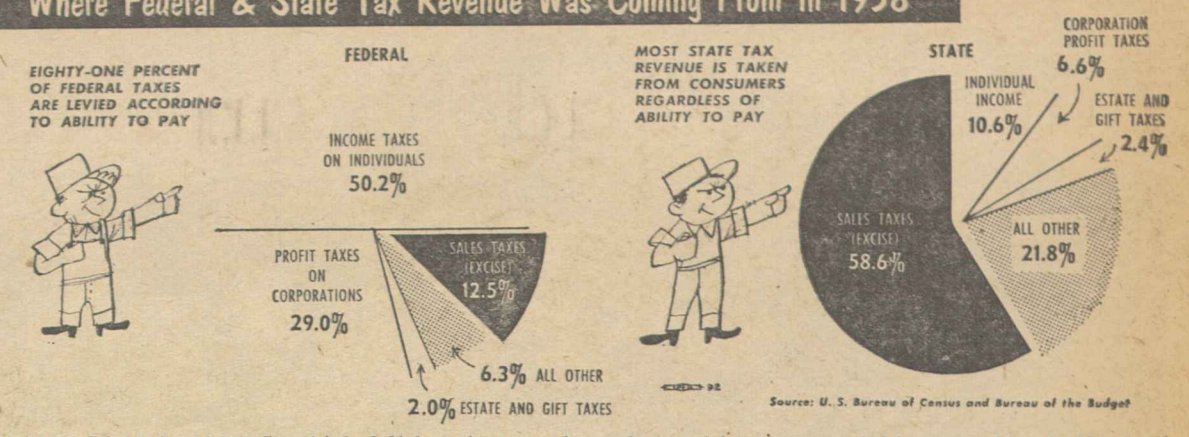
"Obviously it is pulled out of a hat. Obviously it is a little piece of attempted magic. But this time the magician somehow didn't find the rabbit."

The California congressman said there was "a lack of leadership" in the Administration, pointing out that "with all of the cry for a balanced budget, I have yet to hear the . . . Executive Branch . . . say one word about trying to find a little more money to do these things."

Roosevelt said the programs could be financed by reducing the depletion allowance granted oil producers from 27.5 percent to 20 percent "at least as a temporary measure," or by asking corporations to pay a tax on their profits of 53 percent instead of 52 percent "for a little time."

"In other words," he said, "I think a little attention needs to be given not only to what we can't do, but to the things that we can do for the greatness and strength of our future."

Where Federal & State Tax Revenue Was Coming From In 1958



STATE SALES TAXES, which fall heaviest on those least able to pay, yield more than half of all state revenues, as is shown by this chart taken from the February issue of Labor's Economic Review, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The Review article accompanying the chart shows how the burden is shared more equitably under federal taxes, which are progressive, rather than under most state taxes which are regressive and not based on ability to pay.

Job Rights For Women Endangered

Legislation introduced in the 86th Congress purporting to grant "equal rights" to women workers has been vigorously opposed by the AFL-CIO on the grounds that it would lower existing labor standards for women.

In a letter to all members of the House and Senate, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that "despite its appealing title," such a measure "would lead to the destruction of many of the gains made in the field of labor and social legislation during the past few decades."

An accompanying memorandum pointed out that proponents of the so-called "equal rights" legislation have vigorously opposed the inclusion of language which would make it impossible to use such a bill to destroy "rights and benefits accorded to women now . . . by state and federal laws."

Existing laws that would be jeopardized by enactment of the "equal rights" legislation, the memorandum said, would include minimum wages, maximum hours "and other special provisions for the protection of working women against substandard conditions of employment."

Plug Corporate Tax Loophole, House Urged

The AFL-CIO has urged the House Ways and Means Committee to plug a tax loophole which allows a money-making corporation to make extensive additional profits by buying up or merging with a firm which has been operating at a loss.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg cited "spectacular windfalls" received by corporations which were able to deduct previous losses of businesses they bought up and thus avoided paying taxes on their own current profits.

The tax windfalls resulting from the "carry-back, carry-forward" provisions of the corporate income tax law, he pointed out, represent a "drain on federal revenues."

Under present law, a loss incurred by a company can be carried back three years to be credited against previous profits, thus entitling the company to a refund on past taxes paid. It can also be carried forward five years, and used to offset future profits and escape or reduce taxes.

Ruttenberg emphasized that the AFL-CIO is not opposed to permitting businesses to write off legitimate losses against profits. Labor's objection, he said, was to the abuse of this provision to obtain a windfall through acquisition of unprofitable properties.

In some cases, he pointed out, a corporation will buy up a company which has been operating at a heavy loss, sell the equipment and discontinue the product, but continue to credit past losses of the company against its own profits.

Ruttenberg criticized the recommendations of an advisory group of private tax consultants as "only a stab at the problem." While they would reduce the "loss carry-over" of any acquired corporation to 50 percent of the amount paid for the corporation, it would be "subject to evasions," he asserted.

He proposed limiting the "carry-back, carry-forward" tax benefits to the companies which actually incurred the loss during their operations.

Harrison Gets Democratic Advisory Post

George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, has been appointed to the 27-member Democratic Advisory Council.

The appointment was announced by National Chairman Paul M. Butler, who hailed Harrison's experience as a leader of organized labor and a long-time supporter of the Democratic Party. Harrison's membership on the committee, Butler said, "will help to develop national policies for the benefit of all Americans."

Harrison has served for the past year as chairman of the council's 23-member Advisory Committee on Labor Policy.

Two Democratic governors—both overwhelmingly re-elected last November—also were named to the council. They are Gov. Foster Furcolo (Mass.) and Gov. Orville L. Freeman (Minn.).

TVA Bond Sales Bill Endorsed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has warned Congress that private utilities and big business groups have entered into an "alliance bent on ultimate destruction" of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Testifying before the House Public Works Committee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged approval of legislation to give TVA authority to issue revenue bonds in the private money market for the financing of future power generating facilities.

Legislation to permit self-financing by TVA passed the Senate by a 61-20 vote in 1957 and was reported out by the House Public Works Committee the following year. It was bottled up in the Rules Committee, however, and never reached the floor for action.

To meet objections raised by TVA opponents, Biemiller said, that legislation has since been modified to limit to $750 million the amount of bonds TVA may have outstanding at any one time. At the same time, the measure gives Congress power to disapprove TVA bond-financing proposals and spells out for the first time definite limitations on TVA's electric service area.

Despite these revisions, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared the utilities-big business propagandists continue to attack the proposal.

"The real reason behind this move," he said, "is the well-justified fear that TVA will continue to operate effectively in providing low-cost abundant power for its wholesale distributors.

"It is inconceivable that the Congress will attach any serious weight to self-serving opposition to this vitally-needed legislation."

G. O. Wessenauer, TVA power manager, declared that "much has yet to be done" to improve and expand public power in the vast area now served by TVA. But it will take private money, raised through self-financing power conferred by Congress, to get the job done.

Wessenauer told the House committee that the need for more power is increasing at the rate of 11 to 12 percent a year.

Inspection Funds Urged for Meats

Labor, industry and farm spokesmen have joined in a request to Congress to approve the full amount of money recommended by Pres. Eisenhower for the Agriculture Dept.'s meat inspection service as "the minimum amount necessary to provide the consumer protection" the nation needs.

The joint statement said the $21.4 million requested would enable the government to add new inspectors "to meet the steadily rising demands which resulted from the meat industry's decentralization and growth."

Signing the statement were Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters and officers of the American Meat Institute, Farmers Union, National Grange and five meat packing and cattle raising associations.

GOP Opposes Any Boost in Minimum Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

"The last time Congress took action to raise the minimum to $1, this was opposed by the Administration to the very end."

The effect, he declared, was to "sweep under the table the problem of raising the living standards of the lowest-paid workers." The AFL-CIO, he said, was "intensifying" its efforts to obtain both broadened coverage and an increased wage.

Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) have introduced the bills which would raise the minimum to $1.25 an hour and cover an additional 7.6 million workers. The AFL-CIO has given its endorsement to these measures, calling them "the absolute minimum" that is needed.

"In some industries," Mitchell said, "the results of the increase to $1 are still being felt, and . . . many workers are now being paid the bare minimum."

The report on which Mitchell's statement was based was not immediately available to show the statistics on which he relied for his conclusion.

AFL-CIO Laundry Union Breaks Bosses' Blockade

Baltimore—AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union gained a major break-through in the anti-union management front here when the Central Coat, Apron and Linen Service, Inc., agreed to recognize the union as bargaining agent for its 36 inside production workers.

Thirty-two employes, members of Local 285, voted to strike after three workers had been discharged for signing affidavits required in petitioning for an NLRB hearing.

On the second day of the strike, Intl. Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar announced that he had reached an agreement with top officials of Central Linen in New York City who stipulated they would consent to recognize the local as bargaining representative of the Baltimore employes.

It was also agreed that members who had been fired for union activities would return to work, as would all other strikers. Union members will select an in-plant committee to safeguard union interests and to aid in further negotiations.

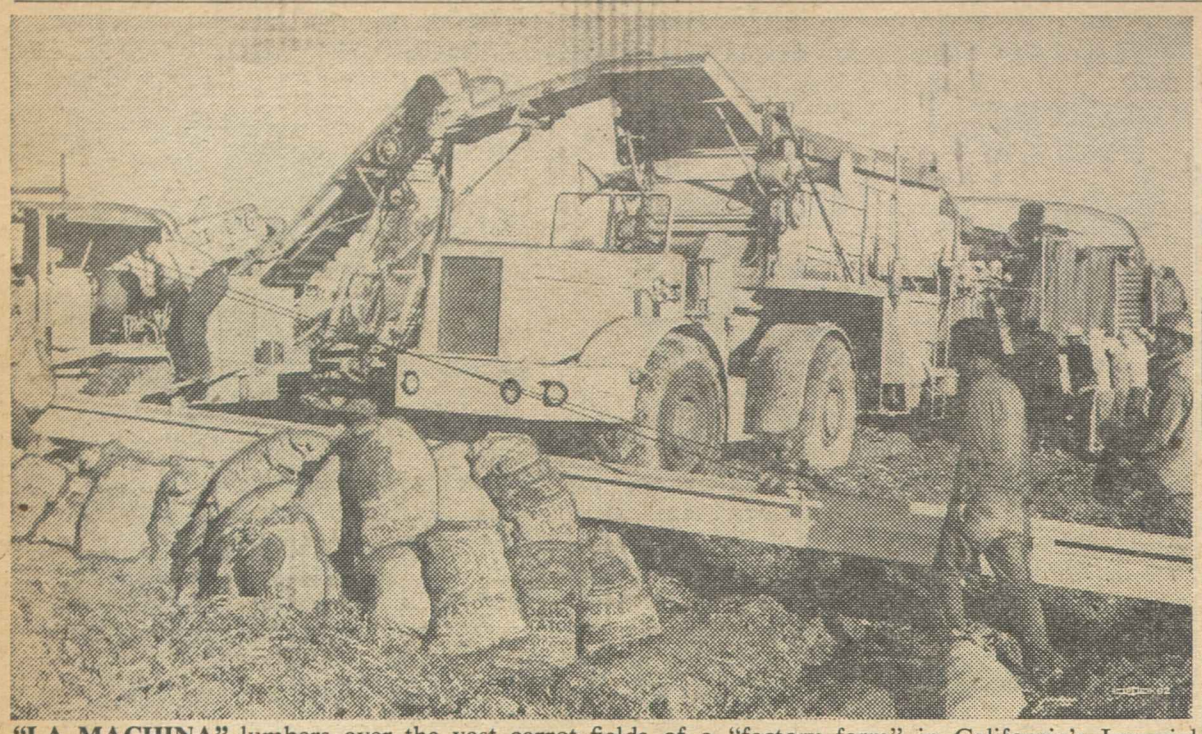
AFL-CIO regional office staff members in Baltimore are cooperating with the union in the all-out drive to organize the estimated 5,000 laundry and dry cleaning workers in Baltimore county.

In addition, a suit filed in behalf of the union charged a conspiracy by various laundries to resist the organization and recognition of workers.

Texas Labor Offers Scholarship Awards

Austin, Tex.—Eighteen scholarship awards, ranging from $50 to $500, are being offered by the Texas AFL-CIO and affiliated organizations to the high school seniors who write the best essays on "Annual Salaries for Texas Legislators."

Judges will be Davis A. Cheavens, chief of the Austin Associated Press bureau; Tom Reavley, Austin attorney and former secretary of state; and Dr. J. G. Umstattd, education professor at the University of Texas.



"LA MACHINA" lumbers over the vast carrot fields of a "factory farm" in California's Imperial Valley, pausing as workers dump sacks of freshly-picked carrots into one end and moving on to the next collection point after the carrots have been cleaned, sorted and packed by hand in cellophane packages ready for the supermarket. Because Bud, Inc., refused to pay the wage rates established by the Packinghouse Workers at nearby commercial packing sheds, the crew of *"La Machina"* walked off the job in the Imperial Valley's first agricultural field strike in 20 years.

Imperial Valley Field Workers Strike 'Packing Shed on Wheels'

El Centro, Calif.—The union calls it "a packing shed on wheels."

The foreman refers to it as "the carrot job."

To the Spanish-speaking American workers in the carrot fields of Bud, Inc.—one of the biggest corporate farms in California's Imperial Valley—it is simply *"La Machina."*

La Machina, a custom-built 60-foot rig, lumbers through the fields, pauses in front of sacks of freshly-dug carrots, sends them through a washer and passes them out on conveyors to nimble-fingered women who package them for the supermarket counters.

With this equipment, there is no need to send the carrots to the packing sheds—a beachhead of agricultural unionism in the Imperial Valley. No need to pay union wages of $1.45 and up, when field workers at 70 cents an hour are plentiful.

But the men and women who worked on "La Machina" rebelled at the cut-rate wages. On Jan. 29, the entire crew left the giant machine sitting in the field where they had been working and came to Packinghouse Workers Local 78 here for support.

The next day, there were picket lines outside the Bud farms—the first picket lines seen in the fields of Imperial Valley in 20 years. The demonstrators had a double complaint—the low wage scales and the use of "braceros" brought under contract from Mexico when local farm workers were unable to get steady jobs.

Picketing was halted for a week by a court order, later modified to permit four pickets at each entrance to the fields. But the strike turned out to be a spark that touched off the smouldering discontent of field workers against low wages and employer-dictated working conditions.

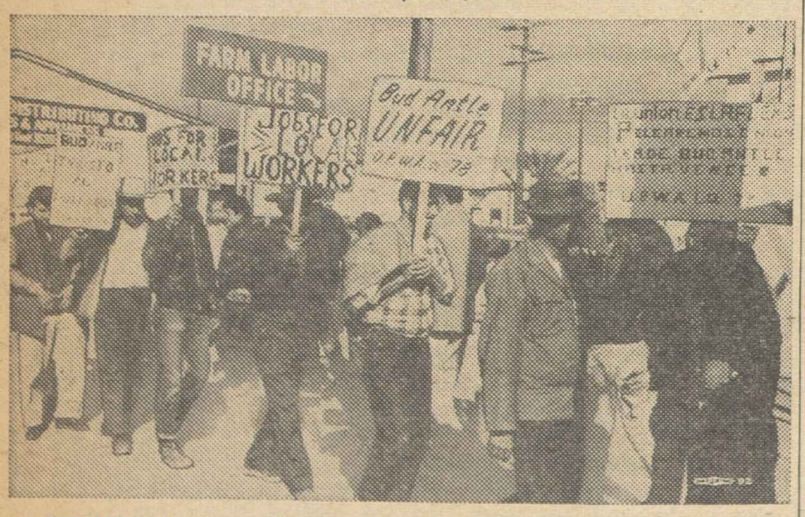
Committees of field workers flocked to the union offices to voice grievances and offer to "join the strike."

The UPWA advised against too-hasty action before a greater degree of organization has been achieved, but enlisted the support of hundreds of farm laborers in a campaign to ensure steady employment for local workers.

A union committee met with U.S. Assistant Sec. of Labor Newell Brown and left with a promise of a Labor Dept. investigation of the use of contract labor in the Imperial Valley.

At the El Centro Farm Placement Office, 150 field workers staged a one-day sitdown strike in protest against the lack of steady job opportunities for local workers.

La Machina still rumbles through the carrot fields. But everywhere it goes, the UPWA picket line follows. It has become a symbol of the uphill battle of low-paid, exploited workers against the powerful corporations which dominate California agriculture.



A STRIKE that started spontaneously on the factory farm of Bud, Inc., near El Centro, Calif., carries the hopes of Imperial Valley farm field laborers for job security and a living wage. This picket line was banned for a week by court order and then reduced to four under a modification of the restraining order.

E. J. Moran Named Aide to Woodcock

Detroit—E. J. Moran, assistant director of the Auto Workers' General Motors Dept., has been appointed administrative assistant to UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

Moran replaces E. S. (Pat) Patterson, who was recently elected regional director in the Flint-Lansing division.

Radio Europe Competition Nears Close

New York—The "message" contest highlighting the 1958 Crusade for Freedom campaign is drawing toward a close, with the rules calling for a Mar. 31 deadline for postmarks of entries and another of Apr. 10 for their actual reception.

Contestants, competing on a nationwide basis, complete in 25 words or less the statement, "As an American I support Radio Free Europe because . . ."

The best 206 messages will be broadcast over Radio Free Europe, which is supported by the crusade. The writers of the best six will be awarded expense-free trips to Munich, Germany, to broadcast their messages in person. The remaining 200 winners will be presented with powerful short-wave radios.

Although the Crusade for Freedom campaign is designed to raise money to finance free world radio broadcasts behind the Iron Curtain, it is not necessary to make a donation to be eligible for a prize. However, if the writers of the six best messages make contributions, each can be accompanied to Munich by a member of his family. For each of the other 200 winners, there will be an additional transistor radio if a donation is made.

A contestant may enter as many messages as he wishes, but each must be mailed separately and will be judged separately. Entries should be sent to Crusade for Freedom, Box 10-P, Mt. Vernon 10, N. Y.

Detroit Electrotypers Win 35-Hour Week

Detroit — Electrotypers at six firms here have won a 35-hour week with no reduction in pay in a new contract negotiated by Local 54 of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

Local 54 Pres. Darrell Hilton said the new contract would provide more jobs in the industry, which has been hard-hit by unemployment. The hourly pay rate under the new contract goes up to $3.84 an hour to keep the weekly pay check at $134.40.

'Tremendous Stimulus':

Housing Boom Key To Surge In Jobs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged prompt congressional action on comprehensive housing legislation to meet "overriding social and moral" needs for slum clearance, low-cost public housing and redevelopment of blighted urban areas.

Meany told the 28th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference in Washington that passage of an omnibus housing bill—coupled with action on school and airport construction measures—"could set off a chain reaction for nationwide prosperity."

The national citizens' organization convened its session as a $2.1 billion housing measure was awaiting action in the powerful House Rules Committee after having cleared the Banking Committee by a 19-7 vote. The Senate has already approved an omnibus housing bill, regarded as somewhat less liberal than the House measure.

Meany said the critical need for housing legislation should be viewed in the light of the current economic situation. He said the country faces grave "danger" because of the continued high rate of joblessness since industry has recovered 80 percent of the production it lost at the bottom of the recession.

"Our economy cannot afford to carry 5 million unemployed as a chronic drag against progress," he said.

Meany rapped the Eisenhower Administration's "obsession" with inflation, declaring that "any proposal for the investment of government funds is met with an emphatic and automatic 'no' on the ground that it might upset the possibility of a balanced budget and cause further inflation."

He said a broad program of housing, school and airport construction would have a "far-reaching" economic impact that would provide "tremendous stimulus to such basic industries as steel, cement, lumber, glass and brick" and would create "millions of new jobs for years to come."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) declared that a major national effort in the housing field "will do more to alleviate the present chronic unemployment in the U.S. than any other single step we could now take."

An additional 300,000 new housing starts during 1959, he added, would "directly and indirectly reemploy from 800,000 to 1 million workers—about one-fifth of our present unemployment total."

NHC Executive Vice Pres. Francis X. Servaites assailed the Administration's "budget-fetish," adding that opponents of broad-scale housing legislation "would rather have America stand still than allow low-income families any chance for decent housing."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), author of the housing bill which provided the basis for the measure passed by the Senate, accused Pres. Eisenhower of "trying to make the housing bill a pawn in a questionable game of budget politics." He said the Administration's $77 billion budget for fiscal 1960 was "balanced" only through "hypothetical" means.

Freshman Democratic Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (Me.) said the GOP Administration is guilty of "rigid thinking" in its approach to all liberal measures, declaring that the sole criterion at the White House was the possible impact on the 1960 budget. The Senate-passed housing bill, he said, was carefully conceived so as to be "financially feasible" and "most unlikely to be inflationary."

Defense of the Administration's policies came from Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason. The White House requested no new public housing starts this year, he said, because the time had come to "review the program."

'Work' Laws Punitive, Mrs. Roosevelt Writes

A new attack on phony "right-to-work" laws has been leveled by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the ground that they are "narrow in concept, punitive and discriminatory against wage earners, and . . . designed solely to benefit employers."

The widow of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt detailed her opposition to compulsory open-shop legislation in a signed article in the American Federationist, official monthly publication of the AFL-CIO.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who wrote the article in response to numerous inquiries concerning her opposition to "work" laws, said she has taken a stand against this type of legislation because:

- "Its real aim is to destroy American labor."
- "The campaign to enact 'right-to-work' laws is based on dishonesty and deception."
- "It would upset the present balance between labor and management that has become a basic guarantee of a prosperous national economy."
- "It promotes industrial strife instead of industrial peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt conceded in the Federationist article that unions have grown stronger over the years, but added "we should not forget that the power of the unions is puny compared to the power that goes with the enormous wealth of big business."

The former first lady continued:

"Whether unions have grown and with this growth have become more powerful is not the problem today. The problem, rather, is to make both labor and business feel the responsibility that goes with power, and to use this power mutually for the benefit of all.

"If our nation is to meet the needs of today and continue to go forward, all of us must be able to distinguish that which is good for the general welfare from that which is bad. I consider 'right-to-work' laws to be bad for the individual states and bad for the nation."

Mrs. Roosevelt is co-chairman with former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) of the National Council for Industrial Peace, a non-partisan organization devoted to promoting labor-management harmony throughout the nation.

Last year, the council devoted considerable effort to fight the compulsory open shop propositions which appeared on the ballot in six states and were defeated in five.

Since the election, the council announced it would continue to battle "right-to-work" forces which have shifted to state legislatures in an effort to put over these anti-union laws.

'Work' Repeal Lost, but:

Indiana Labor Wins SUB, Jobless Aid Improvements

By Dave Perlman

Indianapolis—Two labor-backed unemployment compensation bills were belatedly passed by the Indiana Legislature a few hours before adjournment after being blasted loose from pigeonholes in the Republican-controlled Senate.

The session ended, however, with Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law still on the statute books, despite votes for repeal in both houses of the legislature, including a Senate vote which the GOP then "recalled."

The next opportunity for repeal will not be until 1961, but State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells said Indiana labor is starting "right away" on its political action program for the 1960 state elections.

"We found out the hard way who were our friends," Sells declared, charging a "double-cross" by four out of the five Republican senators who had promised to support repeal of "right-to-work."

On the eve of adjournment, the legislature passed bills:

● Permitting payment in full of state unemployment compensation benefits to persons drawing supplemental unemployment benefits. More than 200,000 Indiana workers, entitled to SUB under union-negotiated agreements, had been unable to draw these benefits on the basis of a ruling by the attorney-general and a restrictive law passed in 1957.

● Increasing the maximum duration of state unemployment compensation benefits from 20 to 26 weeks and raising the ceiling from $36 to $39.

The increase in state unemployment benefits represented a half-loaf victory for labor.

A more generous bill, providing benefits up to $42 a week for a jobless worker with three dependents and extending the duration to 30 weeks, had passed the heavily-Democratic House early in the session.

The Senate did not act until the day of adjournment. In the conference between the two chambers, Senate conferees refused to budge from their position, forcing the House to accept the Senate bill or see no improvements at all.

The SUB bill, passed by the House in January, also was held up by the Senate until shortly before adjournment. But when finally passed, by a 35 to 10 vote, it contained an emergency clause which permits it to go into effect immediately, without the usual 90-day lag between enactment and the effective date.

Failure of the legislature to repeal the "work" law automatically makes it a key issue in the next general election.

A repeal bill easily passed the House, 73 to 23. The Senate then voted 27 to 23 for repeal. But before the bill left the chamber, the Republican majority rescinded its action.

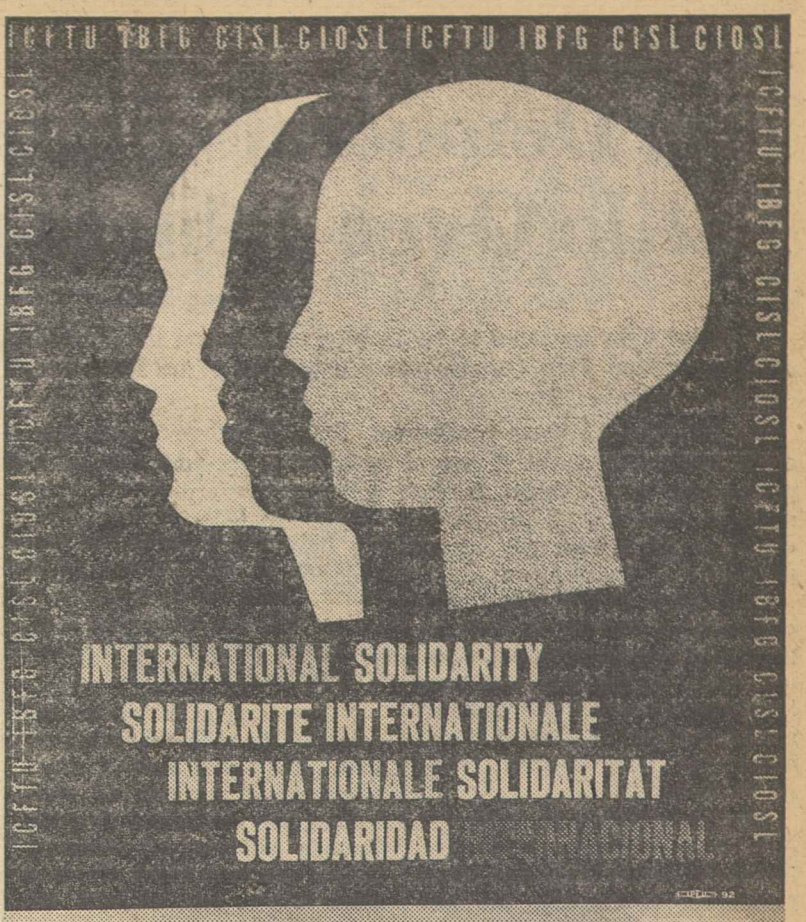
It cited as an excuse the refusal of repeal supporters to go along with a so-called "reform" bill loaded with anti-union provisions.

The "reform" bill, which would have restricted picketing, given employers control over strike votes and opened the door to harassment law suits, also died with adjournment.

Next year, 18 Republicans and the one Democrat who opposed repeal of "right-to-work" are up for re-election, along with five Democrats and the single Republican consistently supporting repeal.

As the legislature adjourned, labor chalked up one more item on the plus side—the defeat of a bill which would have based the prevailing wage in state construction contracts on wages customarily paid in the county where the work was being done, rather than in the wider area presently used as a base.

This would have undercut union pay scales in a number of rural counties.



PRIZE-WINNING POSTER designed by Harry Kelman, art director for the Canadian Labor Congress, won a worldwide competition conducted by the Intl. Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It appears in three colors—black, white and yellow—and carries the message of worker solidarity in English, French, German and Spanish.

ICFTU Poster Contest Won by CLC Art Chief

Ottawa, Ont.—Harry Kelman, art director of the Canadian Labor Congress, has been named winner of the poster design competition conducted by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for its Intl. Solidarity Fund.

The winning poster emphasizes racial harmony. It shows three profiles, one in each of black, white and yellow, and carries the words "International Solidarity" in English, French, Spanish and German.

The design was one of four Kelman submitted in the competition, in which artists in 20 countries of the free world participated. It is being reproduced by the ICFTU for international distribution. The CLC's Intl. Affairs Dept. is preparing his other entries for use in Canada.

Kelman became art director in charge of the CLC Production Dept. after 10 years of work and study in Paris, where he had close contacts with the international labor movement.

The ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund helps finance the organization and development of trade unions in the underdeveloped countries and in other areas where they are weak. The CLC and the AFL-CIO have been among major contributors to it.

Meany, Dubinsky Hit Indictment of ILGWU

(Continued from Page 1)

ago a program under which labor racketeers were to be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws, "to date no labor racketeers have been prosecuted."

Undercuts Wage Aim

Instead, he said, the attorney general has brought an indicment against the ILGWU local for "engaging in traditional practices whose only purpose is the protection of union wages, hours and working conditions."

The AFL-CIO president was critical of the fact that the indictment "points an accusing finger at the ILGWU, a union universally recognized as clean and honest." He said the "timing and nature" of the indictment "fully confirms the concern of the labor movement as to the real intent of those forces attempting to revive the use of the anti-trust laws against unions."

"It is plain," Meany continued, "that the indictment against Local 25 and its manager is aimed at union practices having nothing to do with corruption or racketeering.

"The labor movement stands behind the ILGWU in resisting this unwarranted prosecution and in its fight to preserve and maintain decent standards of wages and working conditions in this industry. The AFL-CIO intends to use all its resources to assist the ILGWU in blocking every attempt to reintroduce sweatshops in the garment industry under the guise of enforcing the anti-trust laws."

Frontal Attack Charged

Dubinsky termed the indictment a "frontal attack by the Republican Administration against basic safeguards which the workers of our union have won on the picket line and across the negotiating table over the last six decades.

"This indictment represents a return to the days of the 1890's when the Sherman Act was used not to bust trusts but to cripple unions."

The ILGWU, he added, "does not hinder competition. We do not restrict trade. We do not further monopoly. Our only interest is to put an end to substandard labor conditions and to guard against the revival of the shameful sweatshop practices which once dominated the blouse industry."

Dubinsky pointed out that the agreement involved in the indictment "was the very agreement" which was the subject of a proceeding dismissed by the Federal Trade Commission a decade ago. At that time, Wendell Willkie successfully defended a similar labor agreement in the garment industry against anti-trust charges.

"Moreover, a little more than a year ago, the FTC upheld very similar agreements in the garment industry as legal under the anti-trust laws," he said.

The Justice Dept.'s use of Strasser's name in connection with the case drew sharp criticism from Charles Kreinler, manager of Local 25 and ILGWU vice president, who declared:

"I deeply resent the coupling of the name of Strasser with the union in this indictment. I do not know Strasser. I have never met him. I have never talked with him. I have never dealt with him."

Blouse Strike Averted by Wage Raises

New York—Twenty-six years of industrial peace in the blouse industry continued unbroken as the Ladies Garment Workers won a 7 percent raise for 18,000 members in the New York metropolitan area on the eve of a scheduled strike.

The three-year agreement, ratified by the membership at a series of meetings, provides for an employer-financed severance pay fund and commits blouse manufacturers to use of the ILGWU's new union label. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky entered the negotiations and helped win the settlement after contract talks appeared to be deadlocked.

Other gains include an increase of $4 to $6 a week in the guaranteed minimum for pieceworkers and provision, for the first time, for time-and-a-half piecework rates after seven hours each day. Previously, only weekly-paid workers received overtime rates.

A unique provision sets the minimum guaranteed to pieceworkers at 15 cents above the federal minimum wage, with the guarantee automatically rising if Congress raises the minimum wage.

Meany Urges Affiliates to Build Up Bona Fide Trade Union Papers

AFL-CIO affiliated unions, state and city central bodies and federal local unions have been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to help support and strengthen bona fide state and city labor papers.

In letters to these groups, Meany declared:

"It is of prime importance that our membership should realize that they have a responsibility to make our publications as effective as possible; to make every effort to finance and support the bona fide labor press."

The federation president's letters were based on action at the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which considered ways and means of supporting and strengthening the labor press in response to a resolution adopted by the 1958 convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

"The Executive Council believes it would be most helpful, in the support of our local labor press, if you would write to your local union affiliates urging them to support the labor publication of their city or state group," Meany wrote the national and international unions.

In the letter to state and central bodies, Meany said the Executive Council believed the local labor press would be aided "if the officers and members of our city central and state bodies would impress upon their affiliates the necessity of financially supporting the bona fide labor press of their areas."

The letter to the federal local unions likewise urged financial support for local papers.

Meany also asked officers of the state and city bodies and federal local unions to subscribe to the AFL-CIO News "to be informed on the important issues which face the trade union movement today."

He posed the problems facing the bona fide local labor press this way:

"Through the ILPA, the editors of the bona fide labor press have made substantial progress in improving the technical competence of our labor publications. In order to support the efforts of the ILPA to police its ranks against the parade of racketeers who sought to use the good name of the labor movement for private gain, the AFL-CIO has issued a directive which specifically limits the type of advertising acceptable in the bona fide labor press.

"The officers of the AFL-CIO and the ILPA realize that, in many cases, because of the lack of financial support from our local unions, many of the local papers have found it necessary to rely on advertising in order to finance their operations. The AFL-CIO directive, therefore, increased the financial burden on some of our local papers.

"It is our hope that the goal of our trade union members will be to work toward the day when there will be no advertisements in a labor paper—a policy that is followed by the national AFL-CIO as well as by many of our international unions. In this respect, the labor movement, as a matter of pride, should pay its own way."

Emergency Bills Offered:

Ike, Democrats Square Off for Battle Over Jobless Benefits

By Gene Zack

A major fight appeared to be shaping up between the Republican Administration and the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress over extension of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, due to expire Mar. 31.

At his Mar. 11 press conference, Pres. Eisenhower took sharp issue with proposals by the Democratic leadership of the House to push for a one-year extension of TUC, under which the federal government offered loans to the states to finance a 50 percent increase in the jobless pay benefit period.

Eisenhower insisted that further extension of benefits is now primarily the responsibility of individual states, adding that with most legislatures in session this year they should shoulder the task of lengthening the compensation period where necessary.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) however held a closed meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee to consider the one-year extension proposed by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Floor Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.).

Hearing Date Set

At the same time, Mills scheduled public hearings beginning Apr. 7 on proposals for permanent revision of the unemployment compensation program keyed to enactment of federal minimum standards governing the amount and period of benefits.

In the Senate, meanwhile, Democrats Pat McNamara (Mich.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.) and Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) introduced a bill to supplant the TUC program, calling instead for immediate emergency unemployment compensation benefits for 2 million of the nation's jobless.

In place of the advances offered under the present TUC, which must be repaid by states accepting them, the McNamara-Hart-Clark bill would provide outright federal grants to states to give a flat 16 weeks of assistance to 300,000 idle now receiving TUC aid, 700,000 more who have exhausted all benefits without finding jobs, and 1 million others currently deprived of the protection of unemployment compensation insurance.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement declared that mere extension of TUC would neither correct "basic weaknesses" in the law nor help the more than 2 million jobless "who are not at present receiving jobless benefits."

"Temporary palliatives are not enough," the AFL-CIO president said. He called instead for a two-pronged program of overhauling the permanent program through addition of minimum federal standards which the states must follow, coupled with enactment of an emergency program similar to the one subsequently proposed in the McNamara-Hart-Clark bill.

In opposing a one-year extension of TUC, Eisenhower kept the door slightly ajar, saying he would be willing to listen to arguments to the contrary.

The possibility immediately emerged that the Democrats might revamp their plan for a one-year extension of TUC to include authority for Eisenhower to cut off the payments after three months.

One Democrat, pointing to the President's continued assertions that the nation is on "a rising curve of prosperity," said "if the President thinks the employment situation is so good, we should let him decide when to cut off unemployment compensation."

The TUC program enacted by the 85th Congress contained an "optional" feature under which states could accept or reject the federal advances. Only 18 states took advantage of the program, while four others set up temporary plans of their own.

In the 27 other states, nearly a quarter of a million jobless who had exhausted regular benefits were deprived of additional aid because of either state refusal to participate in the temporary program or state constitutional bars against accepting the loans.

The three Democrats sponsoring the emergency measure in the Senate said "the only permanent solution" to the problems of the nation's jobless lay in establishment of minimum federal standards, as provided in both the Karsten-Machrowicz bill which Mills' committee will consider Apr. 7, and the Kennedy-McCarthy bill in the Senate.

"We believe it is essential," they said in a joint statement, "that permanent legislation be considered promptly. In the meantime it is clear that emergency action must be taken to temporarily tide over the hundreds of thousands of unemployed who otherwise will be thrown upon public relief."

Their bill is substantially similar to a Democratic measure approved by the House Ways and Means Committee in 1958, but later rejected on the House floor in favor of the TUC measure finally enacted. The Senate Democrats said they favored grants rather than further loans because "this is not a state recession but a national recession."

Mitchell to Testify

In scheduling hearings on standards for Apr. 7, Mills said Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has been invited to be the first witness.

The Administration has not yet spelled out its position on permanent overhaul of the jobless pay system through adoption of standards, although Eisenhower has told Congress he favored greater benefits for a longer period, and Mitchell, in a New York speech Mar. 5, called for "long-needed improvement in the federal-state unemployment insurance system."

"VICIOUS PROPAGANDA ATTACK" is underway to kill labor-management reform legislation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned a House Labor subcommittee. Meany urged legislation similar to the Kennedy-Ervin bill now pending in the Senate, denounced efforts to defeat the bill by burdening it down with highly-controversial sections or by knocking out non-controversial Taft-Hartley amendments.

Depressed Areas Have 21% of Nation's Jobless

Chronically-depressed areas, with 10 percent of America's working force, account for over 21 percent of the nation's continued high joblessness, the AFL-CIO declared as it urged swift congressional passage of adequate area redevelopment legislation.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, said Congress "met its responsibility to the victims of chronic area distress" in 1958 when it enacted legislation similar to the bill submitted this year by Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.). The measure subsequently was vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower.

The testimony came as the Senate Banking Committee, by a vote of 9-6, approved the $389.5 million area redevelopment bill introduced by Senators Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.). The measure has the support of the AFL-CIO.

Biemiller's testimony before the House committee was particularly critical of the Administration's modest proposals for area redevelopment, which would whittle the program down to only $55 million in loans and no grants to hard-pressed communities.

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Under the Spence bill, he pointed out, a 6 percent unemployment rate for at least 18 of the preceding 24 months would be generally required before federal aid would be extended. The Eisenhower measure, however, proposes that the annual average unemployment rate in a depressed community would have to be at least 100 percent or more above the national average for two of the three preceding years for an area to qualify.

Thus under the Administration bill, Biemiller pointed out, "if the national jobless average had been 6 percent, before an area could be aided its unemployment rate would have to have been at least 12 percent for two of the preceding three years."

"In simple language," he continued, "the Dept. of Commerce is saying: We must take care when we define a chronically-depressed area because it is possible that a 6 percent, 7 percent or even 8 percent unemployment rate may become normal throughout the nation at some time in the future.

"The AFL-CIO submits that this kind of defeatist thinking just has no place in the U.S. today."

Meany Asks End to Politics on Labor Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tive" approach. It "will not support legislation which only pretends to deal with the problem; legislation which is mere window-dressing."

But labor will not allow itself "to be frightened into supporting destructive legislation merely because of propaganda blasts" which depict that bill as "mild," he declared.

The Kennedy-Ervin bill and the House bills that parallel it, Meany pointed out, are based on a "goldfish-bowl" theory—the concept that compulsory public disclosure of union finances and some aspects of employer finances "will eliminate or tend to discourage" abuses disclosed in congressional committee hearings.

The "essential difference between the AFL-CIO and the employer groups still lobbying against reform legislation," he charged, is that "we want the activities of trade unions carried on in the public spotlight," but employers seeking to escape reporting their own finances on labor-management operations "want to continue operating secretly and clandestinely."

"I am proud of the difference," he declared.

"The business community did not come out of the McClellan (Senate) committee investigation with clean hands," he reminded the House committee.

Employers have not hesitated to break the law to destroy unions"; they have "collaborated with gangsters to make higher profits"; they "used hoodlum tactics against legitimate unions and against competitors."

Some employers "are still using labor spies" and others "continue to resort to closing their plants or moving to another city to avoid unionization," he said.

Meany detailed self-policing steps of the AFL-CIO, including expulsion of unions found to be corruptly dominated and the adoption of extensive ethical practice codes.

"It wouldn't do the business world a bit of harm to adopt for its own membership the ethical standards the trade union movement has adopted," he remarked.

No Copyright

"We have placed no copyright on our codes of ethical practices. We would be delighted if the NAM would adopt them in toto, or even 10 percent of them. In fact, it would be a great gain if the NAM would adopt even 1 percent of the ethical standards of the trade union movement."

But Meany acknowledged that the AFL-CIO's self-policing activities cannot work effectively with outside groups. They are no protection to workers or the general public, he said:

- "Against the corrupt activities of unions" not part of the federation or "expelled for these very corrupt practices."
- Against "the immorality and unethical practices engaged in by segments of the business world" or against business associations "unwilling or unable to come to grips with corrupt elements in their ranks."
- Against "lawyers or labor relations consultants, who like the nefarious Shefferman, often operate mere strikebreaking machines dressed up in 20th century clothing."

Meany pointed out that all seven of the Taft-Hartley Act amendments in Title VI of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, described by opponents of the measure as "sweeteners," were "part and parcel of labor-management reform."

Elimination of the "no-man's land" in labor-management relations, created by refusal of the National Labor Relations Board to exercise its full jurisdiction, is "obviously vital," he said. So is the prohibition on "shakedown and extortion picketing."

There are many Taft-Hartley amendments labor believes are clearly justified, he said, that nevertheless the AFL-CIO recognizes as "controversial." They should be dealt with, as well as other issues not related to reform, in a different bill, he declared.

On the Senate side, the full Labor Committee continued against obvious Republican delaying tactics to progress slowly with agreement on a final draft of the Kennedy-Ervin bill that it hoped to report in a few days for floor action.

Two GOP members of the McClellan committee—Karl E. Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)—testified in favor of stringent amendments they said were designed to eliminate abuses of "coercive" picketing, secondary boycotts and "rashly-called" strikes. They had forced the subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a chief sponsor of the bill, to reopen hearings to receive their testimony.

Senate GOP Floor Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) cooperated with delaying tactics by blocking for 24 hours a meeting of the full committee to complete action on the bill. He objected to a meeting of the group while the Senate was in session, although he raised no objection to meetings of other committees at the same time.

The torrent of business "propaganda" against the bill, cited by Meany, continued as the American Retail Federation complained that the measure would force it to report its own activities in advising employers about "what they can and can't do to avoid union organization."

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Meany Hits White House, Barden Bills as Anti-Labor

Ohio Votes Approval of SUB Plans

By Dave Perlman

Columbus, O.—The Ohio legislature has approved a bill to allow 100,000 Ohio workers to collect more than $25 million in union-negotiated supplementary unemployment benefits which have been held in trust for them since June 1956.

The bill permitting Ohio workers to draw SUB payments without losing their regular state unemployment compensation benefits passed the House 100 to 36, after previously clearing the Senate 21 to 12. Gov. Michael V. DiSalle was expected to promptly sign it into law. It will take effect in 90 days.

More than 400,000 union members in the state are covered by SUB agreements. Under a ruling by the state's unemployment compensation administrator, upheld by the Ohio Supreme Court, supplementary payments were held to be "remuneration" and ordered deducted from state benefits.

The money was put in escrow, while Ohio labor made passage of a law permitting workers to collect both benefits its number one legislative goal.

Emergency Move Fails

A strong effort was made in the House to pass the bill as emergency legislation—which would have allowed the law go into effect the day it was signed rather than after the normal 90-day waiting period.

This would have required a two-thirds vote. On the showdown 66 Democrats and 9 Republicans voted emergency passage, while 8 Democrats, 51 Republicans were opposed.

On the vote for passage as regular legislation, 27 Republicans joined 73 Democrats in support, while 32 Republicans and 4 Democrats voted against allowing workers to draw supplementary benefits.

Failure of the bill to pass as emergency legislation will not deprive any worker—now or previously unemployed—of benefits to which he is entitled under his union contract. But it means a three-month delay before he can collect the money.

Indiana SUB Voted

A week earlier, neighboring Indiana likewise authorized SUB payments in addition to regular state benefits. Only North Carolina and Virginia now ban supplementary payments. A court challenge to SUB is still pending in California.

The Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Rubber Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Machinists are the principal unions in Ohio with members covered by SUB agreements.

Deadline Nears For Filing Plans

Health, welfare and pension plan administrators, both union and management, have received a reminder from the Labor Dept. of the Apr. 1 deadline for filing descriptions of health, welfare and pension plans.

The information which must be filed with the Labor Dept. and made available to beneficiaries is required by the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act passed by the 85th Congress. Goal of the legislation is to protect beneficiaries against abuses, waste and mismanagement.

The law provides a $1,000 penalty for administrators—most of whom, the Labor Dept. said, are employers—who fail to file the required reports.

BRUTAL ATTACK on striking members of the Woodworkers in Badger, Newfoundland, by Royal Canadian Mounted Police (in caps) and provincial police (in fur hats) created a major sensation in Canada. Here three mounties and three constables subdue logger already knocked to the ground. (Toronto Star photo.)

National Issue in Canada:

Mounties Use Clubs to Beat Striking Loggers

By Gervase N. Love

A skull-cracking sneak attack by club-wielding police on a group of loggers in the remote town of Badger, Newfoundland, has catapulted a Woodworkers' strike and a vicious provincial legislative program aimed at destroying the union into a national issue in Canada.

It led to a denunciation of Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland on the floor of Parliament by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

The Prime Minister charged Smallwood had greatly "aggravated" the situation growing out of the strike of more than 10,000 woodsmen against two major employers, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Corp. and the Bowater Co., for something more than their $1.05-an-hour wage and something less than their 60-hour work week.

The attack on the Badger strikers, who for the most part were defenseless, came when a force of more than 60 members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the provincial constabulary, armed with billies, marched four abreast down the town's main street.

Strikers, preparing to form their picket lines, had just turned back a car of scabs. They stepped back to let the police pass. The uniformed men marched in cadence up to a point where one of them spotted a striker with a piece of birch wood two or three feet long.

"What's he got there?" cried the mountie. "Get that man!"

The police turned and wheeled into the strikers, and the attack was on.

"It was a dark hour for Canada's finest," wrote Ray Timson, Toronto Star reporter, in an eyewitness account.

"The police sticks were 18 inches long. I heard three sickening skull cracks. . . ."

The attack lasted about an hour, with police telling the strikers to disperse and in some cases pursuing and clubbing them when they ran. Over the tumult rose the screams of strikers' wives, mothers and children.

In the Toronto Star account, Timson reported seeing Alfred Forward, 26, "clubbed over the head and beaten about the arms and chest and left unconscious between two parked cars." Timson wrote that when Forward's friend, Chris Lang, was arrested, "four or five policemen converged on him with billies raised and then dragged him

(Continued on Page 3)

Renews Plea for 'Fair' Legislation

Pres. George Meany renewed the AFL-CIO's opposition to two labor-management reform bills, one introduced by the Administration and the other by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.). He charged that they would mean "chaos" for the trade union movement.

Meany's sharply-worded attack came in second-round testimony before a House Labor subcommittee as the Senate Labor Committee drove toward final action on the Kennedy-Ervin bill. There was little chance the bill could be brought to a floor vote before Congress begins its Easter recess next week.

The AFL-CIO president assailed, in particular the Barden bill's provisions governing the conduct of union meetings and the handling of secret strike votes. He pointed out that it is "one thing" for labor to insure democratic procedures governed by "a rule of reason," and "quite another thing to write these things into law with criminal penalties."

Barden bill provisos that every union member be allowed "unlimited debate" on any subject he desires to bring up at a membership meeting, Meany said, would be an "open invitation" to the Communists to take over unions.

He recalled that in the past, a favorite Communist tactic was to prolong meetings until everyone else had gone home and then vote on important issues.

"The Communists never go home," he said, adding that the Barden bill would protect them by subjecting union officers to a year in prison for shutting off such "disruptive forces."

Strike Proviso Hit

Requirements that strikes be approved by a majority of those eligible to take part in secret balloting, he pointed out, would mean that "those members who didn't vote would be counted as voting against a strike." If such provisions were applied to congressional elections, Meany told the congressmen, "we'd really have fun."

He emphasized that trade union constitutions adequately set out democratic procedures and the machinery to protect the violation of members' rights in the conduct of union meetings. As to strike votes,

(Continued on Page 8)

3-Months TUC Voted By House

By Gene Zack

The House has voted stop-gap unemployment assistance for a relative handful of the nation's jobless, leaving still unprotected the bulk of 2 million unemployed who currently receive no compensation benefits.

By overwhelming voice vote, the House passed an almost meaningless bill purporting to extend for three months the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, due to expire Apr. 1.

Meanwhile, the Eisenhower Administration appeared nearing a decision on whether to support plans to put a federal floor under the jobless aid program.

The AFL-CIO has urged enactment of federal standards, which states must follow, covering the amount and duration of benefits to end gross inequities between various state programs. The federation has also called for emergency federal grants to provide aid to some 2 million jobless now without any unemployment benefits.

Pres. Eisenhower invited nine governors — four Democrats and five Republicans—to a Mar. 23 White House conference "to counsel on ways to strengthen the regular federal-state unemployment

(Continued on Page 3)

GE Closes Plant Ahead of Schedule As Workers Chain Themselves In

Bloomfield, N .J.—The General Electric Co. closed its doomed Bloomfield plant two weeks ahead of time after a score of protesting members of Local 422, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers had chained themselves to a pillar in the building where they had spent most of their working years.

Heat and electricity were turned off, but four officers of the local briefly continued a grim vigil in the ice-cold plant symbolic of the demand of their fellow-workers that GE offer them alternative employment.

Pres. Charles W. Ziegler, suffering from cold and fatigue, had to be removed to his home in a state of collapse. Vice Pres. George Sigging soon was forced to leave because of a family emergency.

Remaining were Financial Sec.-Treas. Joseph Evans and James Norton, shop steward and member of the executive committee. The union withdrew others in the original group to avoid health hazards.

Forty-eight hours later Evans and Norton were "discharged" by the company. They packed their belongings and left.

The company had announced that the plant, where more than 2,000 employes once turned out air-conditioning equipment, would be closed Apr. 1 and its work transferred to Tyler, Tex. Only

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'Precisely the Kind':

Celler's Rights Bill Gives Needed Tools

The civil rights bill sponsored in the House by Rep. Emanuel Celler "would provide precisely the kind of background and tools which are needed at this crucial and delicate stage" of the challenge facing the country, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Judiciary subcommittee.

A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

"The AFL-CIO is fully aware of the fact that no laws can by themselves wipe out prejudice and bigotry," said Biemiller, one of several labor spokesmen who urged passage of the bill.

"There must be personal readjustment in the hearts and minds of our people before all traces of bigotry are eliminated. But there is much which can and should be done both by voluntary organizations and by government to make that personal adjustment as rapid and as meaningful as possible.

"Prejudice and bigotry are personal, subjective things. But discrimination, segregation, lawlessness and inequality are social acts —and these society has a right and duty to eliminate as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible."

Biemiller emphasized that the "tools" the bill offers—"education, technical and financial assistance, negotiation and conciliation"—all would be used "within the framework of obedience to the law, with ultimate sanctions if necessary."

The bill proclaims federal legal and moral responsibility for desegregation and the Supreme Court decision; sets up machinery establishing federal aid and planning to promote orderly compliance with the decision; and authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to speed desegregation by education, advice and technical assistance, to help communities encountering financial difficulties in desegregating, and to initiate compliance actions.

It also would give the Attorney-General power to take legal action when local or state authorities deny any person the equal protection of the law.

In addition to endorsing the Celler bill, Biemiller urged the subcommittee to add to it clauses from the weaker Administration-sponsored bill requiring election officials to preserve federal election records for three years and make them available to the Attorney General for examination, and giving statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which under a presidential executive order oversees the enforcement of non-discrimination clauses in employment under government contracts.

He also approved extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, and asked for the inclusion of general fair employment practices legislation.

Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called for the same legislation because of the conviction that "further progress in civil rights can best be made on the job, politically, in housing and in other vital areas" only by legislation "placing real responsibility upon the federal government and giving to the federal government adequate power to secure law enforcement."

Also testifying in support of the Celler bill, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers cited its provision for technical assistance to implement the Supreme Court decision on civil rights; endorsed the decision as expressing the moral ideals of the country, and suggested that some management groups have "inflamed and perpetuated discrimination for their own economic ends."

Approval of the Celler bill with some additions from the Administration's proposal was given on behalf of the Auto Workers by Legislative Rep. Paul Sifton.

"Silence, double-talk or delay give aid, comfort and encouragement to segregationists and their allies along the whole anti-democratic front," he added. "It is nearly always true that those who are anti-Negro are also anti-semitic, frequently anti-Catholic and mostly anti-labor."

SHAMROCK TIE-PIN worn by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in honor of St. Patrick's Day draws admiring inspection by California's Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. The two visited in Meany's office during a two-day visit to Washington by California's chief executive.

ILO Governing Body Pushes Short Week

Geneva—Proposals for a shorter workweek and a possible solution of free world employer disputes with Communist-country employer groups were advanced at an Intl. Labor Organization Governing Body meeting here.

The four-day session also approved a proposed increase in the ILO budget to $9 million, up $500,000, to finance increased activity in the fields of worker education and technical assistance.

The ILO's position on a shorter workweek, scheduled for formal discussion at the 1960 conference, involves the issue of whether existing international conventions should be revised or an entirely new agreement drawn up.

Also a possibility, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse pointed out, would be approval of recommendations that would not require formal ratification by governments.

Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, told the ILO group that workers have "no rigid formula" but that no one could doubt how they stand on the question of a reduction of hours of labor.

"We think that the conference should take into consideration in 1960 the circumstances existing at that time in the world in general and in the individual countries in particular," Faupl said.

The Workers' Group concurred in plans worked out at the Governing Body session to free the annual labor conference of the time-wasting propaganda debates which divert it from constructive work by setting up a procedure to settle the fight among employer delegations.

The dispute arises year after year because the "free enterprise" employers, who form the majority, refuse to give voting rights to Communist-country employers on the tripartite committees formed by delegates of the government, worker, and employer groups at the conference. The action is taken on the ground that the Communists speak only as directed by their governments.

Sir Alfred Roberts, a British trade union official and chairman of the worker delegations, said that the workers can "sympathize a great deal" with the non-Communist employers, but pointed out that the workers' group has been able to deal with the Communist issue in its ranks without upsetting the whole conference.

The plan approved by the Governing Body provides for setting up a panel of persons of "internationally recognized independence and impartiality." An appeals board of three members of the panel will rule, without debate by the conference, whether a Communist employer delegate is to have voting rights in a committee to which the employer group refuses to name him.

The U.S. government delegate, Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Lodge, and the government representative of Nationalist China voted with the 10 employers on the Governing Body against the proposal, which was carried by 27 to 12.

The workers were able to give wholehearted support to a proposal aimed at saving the time lost at the conference on the debating of "peace" propaganda resolutions tabled each year by the Communist delegations.

The plan severely limits debate in the conference resolutions committee on any proposal which one-fourth of the committee holds to be extraneous to the ILO's work.

Faupl hailed as a victory for the workers the defeat with the support of some government and employer delegates of a move to disband the ILO's 10 industrial committees.

Reuther Asks Area Aid Bill As Job Spur

Enactment of area redevelopment legislation would constitute an "important step" in getting America back to work by providing immediate aid to scores of labor markets burdened with long-term unemployment, Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and head of the Auto Workers, has declared.

Appearing before a House Banking subcommittee, Reuther endorsed a measure introduced by Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.), warning that "if the recession were to end tomorrow and production were to be restored to pre-recession levels," many of the 76 major areas afflicted with more than 6 percent joblessness "would still be plagued" with high unemployment.

The Spence bill is similar to the $389.5 million Douglas-Cooper area redevelopment bill approved by the Senate Banking Committee and slated for possible Senate action before the congressional Easter recess. Congress passed depressed area legislation in 1958, but the measure was vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower.

Reuther forecast that the number of chronically distressed areas in the nation "will in all probability increase" in the future because of automation, decentralization of industry, obsolescence of existing factories and corporate mergers. He pointed out that the number has risen sharply from 1956's levels of 23 major and 65 smaller market areas to today's 76 major and 183 smaller markets with over 6 percent unemployment.

The IUD president called for "massive and comprehensive remedies" applied on a national scale, warning that the alternative is "unchecked" growth of blighted cities.

Solomon Barkin, director of research for the Textile Workers Union of America, told the subcommittee that redevelopment of depressed areas "could save our nation billions, hasten our growth and bring nearer the day of adequate facilities for all."

He criticized the Administration's budget-balancing recommendations of only $55 million in loans and no grants to distressed areas. The White House measure, he said, is "too impecunious and restrictive."

He pointed out that the Administration bill would aid only 15 major areas immediately, and only 19 by January 1960.

Freedom of Association Team Starts 3-Month Inspection of U.S.

A survey team from the Intl. Labor Office has arrived in the United States to conduct an on-the-spot study of the "freedom of association" of workers and employers.

Later this year, the same four-man team will visit Soviet Russia on a similar mission. The visits to both nations are by official government invitation.

Freedom of association is defined by ILO as the freedom of workers and employers "to establish and join organizations of their own choosing."

John Price, an ILO staff member since 1943 and a former British trade union official, heads the inspection group which includes Jean Reynaud, Edward Thompson and G. W. Von Pobsky, all staff officials at ILO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Priced opened the team's three-month visit to the United States by calling on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Ralph Wright, director of the ILO's branch office in Washington, worked with the team on an itinerary enabling the mission to meet with worker and employer groups and government officials.

On the inspection team's tentative itinerary are New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco. Other cities being considered include Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Dallas, Birmingham and Atlanta.

Background to the survey is the dissatisfaction of worker representatives on the ILO Governing Body with dependence on official government reports purporting to give factual information on the freedom of workers to organize.

The ILO Governing Body, in March 1958, adopted a proposal made by former AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, then U.S. worker representative, for on-the-spot factual surveys of conditions in the ILO's member states.

Last June, at the 42nd ILO conference in Geneva, Mitchell declared the United States would "welcome" such a survey and extended an official invitation to the freedom of association mission.

The next week the Soviet Union followed with a similar invitation. The survey team visiting the United States will thus be able to make a first-hand comparison between the rights of workers in the two nations.

ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse said the planned world wide factual surveys "will enable the ILO to plan its work more effectively to promote fuller observance of freedom of association" and "may lead to practical action . . . in the fields of labor-management relations, worker and management education, labor relations legislation and trade union law."

Postal Clerks' Code Of Discipline Upheld

A special review committee of postal clerks has ruled that the controversial new Code of Disciplinary Proceedings adopted by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks was both necessary and legal. The code's validity had been questioned by dissident union elements whose leaders have been suspended.

The report by the five-man group was published in the March issue of the Union Postal Clerk, official monthly organ of the union.

Union Label's Show to Mark 50th Birthday

An expanded program of promoting the union label will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Union Label and Service Trades Dept., according to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis.

In a report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Lewis said the 1959 Union-Industries Show, opening at San Francisco May 1, will be a highlight of the golden anniversary year. He predicted the exhibition of union-made products will set records in attendance and participation.

The department, Lewis reported, also plans increased participation in state and county fairs and in special events such as the Oregon Centennial this summer.

San Francisco headquarters for the 1959 show are located at Union-Industries Show, 2920 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Calif. Those wishing to reserve space should write to that address or to Union Label & Service Trades Dept., 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Administration Aides Speak:

Price Raises in Disregard Of Market Influences Hit

High-ranking Eisenhower Administration spokesmen have voiced unprecedented criticism of key industries for raising prices without regard to economic conditions.

As more than 6 percent of the nation's labor force continued unemployed, a top figure in the Federal Reserve Board for the first time formally recognized the validity of the "administered price" concept.

Ralph A. Young, the FRB's director of research and statistics, told the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee that the steel and auto industries have lost sales as a result of price boosts. He acknowledged that some enterprises have the ability to increase their prices "without close reference to market influences."

Young suggested use of anti-trust devices to "minimize opportunities for monopolistic . . . decision" on prices.

Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, charged in a letter which was made public that price increases in autos and "heavy industry" resulted in reduced output between 1953 and 1957.

Woodlief Thomas, economic advisor to the Federal Reserve Board, said administered prices and wages create inflation and breed unemployment.

New "tight money" and discount rate policies adopted by the Federal Reserve were scored by the New York Times, in an editorial, as "too blunt an instrument" for dealing with administered prices. The newspaper warned that such measures "can slow down the whole economy and produce widespread disemployment."

Legislation to make the FRB's monetary decisions subject to review, possibly by the courts, will be explored by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.) said.

Meanwhile, the FRB reported that industrial production rose again in February. Stepped-up activity in steel and a record high level of aluminum output moved the board's index of industrial production up 1 point from January.

Coupled with the lack of substantial change in the nation's unemployment totals, the FRB's report of higher output gave further emphasis to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement that "the country is in trouble."

He has warned that if the Administration clings to its unwise economic policies, the U.S. may be faced with "permanent unemployment" of 5 to 6 million.

Meanwhile Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability prepared to launch its study of inflation causes.

In Cincinnati, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell forecast "nearly full employment" in the nation by October. Mitchell said he expects the October jobless figure to be about 3 million. "In our economy," he asserted, that is "nearly full employment."

A new approach to inflation control was proposed by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) who called for legislation to give the President standby authority to invoke wage, price and rent controls.

The federal government's high-interest policy was scored by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), as intensifying the nation's economic problems. He called on the government to get a firm grip on its monetary and credit problems and to begin by dumping the high-interest policy.

If the interest rate on government bonds goes above 4.25 percent, he warned, home mortgage rates will go to 6 to 7 percent or higher and rates on auto purchases will zoom past 20 percent.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS of striking Woodworkers in Newfoundland take to the picket lines to replace their men when the latter are thrown into jail—often without the filing of charges. The strikers and officials of the IWA and the Canadian Labor Congress call them the real heroes of the walkout.

TUC Cutoff Extended For 3 Months in House

(Continued from Page 1)

compensation program." Press Sec. James C. Hagerty emphasized the session was not called to discuss temporary jobless aid extension.

Under the original statute, the federal government last year made available "advances" to the states with which to finance a 50 percent increase in the jobless pay benefit period. Because states had an "option" to reject the loans, only 18 took advantage of the program.

The only jobless workers to benefit under the House-passed "extender" will be those already receiving the added benefits or those who file valid claims by Mar. 31. Estimates of the number to receive such aid range from 250,000 to 400,000.

In essence, the measure does no more than provide for a gradual closing down of the expiring TUC program, in place of its abrupt termination on Apr. 1. It offers no help for more than 700,000 who have exhausted all benefits without finding jobs, or the 1 million others currently deprived of the protection of unemployment compensation insurance.

The scene now shifts to the Senate, where the Finance Committee was slated to meet Mar. 20 to consider the House-passed measure. Chances for improving the bill were considered uncertain, despite the introduction of two broader measures in the Senate.

Most comprehensive is one sponsored by Democratic Senators Pat McNamara (Mich.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.) and Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) to replace the TUC plan with an emergency unemployment bill to provide immediate assistance to the 2 million jobless not currently receiving benefits.

In place of "advances' to the states, the McNamara-Hart-Clark measure would provide federal grants to states to give a flat 16 weeks of assistance to idled workers who have used up regular and temporary benefits and to those excluded from assistance by restrictions in the various states limiting coverage.

Although Pres. Eisenhower has gone on record against further federal action in the emergency, GOP Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa.) has introduced a bill that would extend the TUC program six months, until Oct. 1. He said he was doing so because he was unsure whether the House approved three-month extension would be sufficient.

Senate action on some emergency measure is expected before Congress begins its Easter recess.

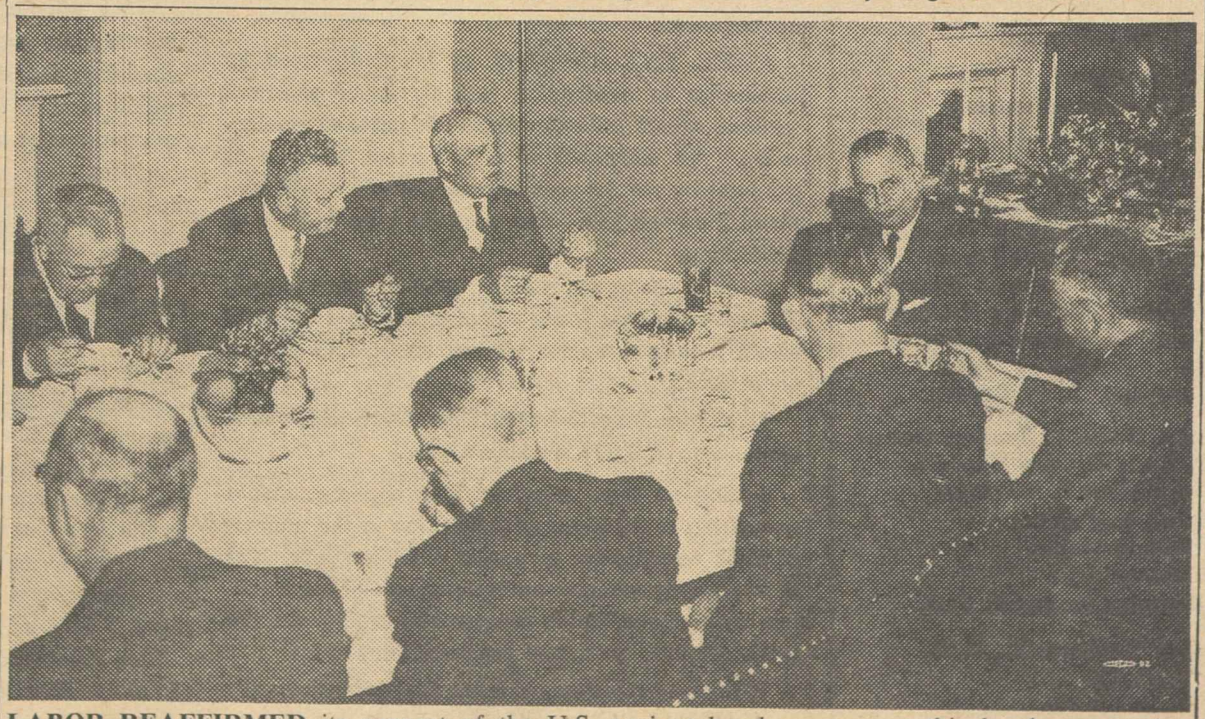
The measure which passed the House was a drastically-reduced version of an earlier Democratic plan calling for a one-year extension of TUC. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), floor manager for the watered-down measure and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said the original one-year extender was abandoned to assure prompt passage of some measure before the expiration of TUC.

The bill was brought to the House floor under suspension of the rules—a procedure which barred amendment and required a two-thirds vote for passage.

Action on TUC cleared the decks for House consideration of the Karsten-Machrowicz measure, backed by the AFL-CIO, for sweeping modernization of the federal-state unemployment insurance program.

The bill would set up federal standards of a flat 39-week benefit period, assistance equal to at least 50 percent of a worker's weekly wage but not more than two-thirds of the average weekly state wage, and extension of coverage to several million more workers.

Mills has announced that the House Ways and Means Committee will begin standards hearings on Apr. 7, with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell invited to be the first witness.



LABOR REAFFIRMED its support of the U.S. savings bond program at this luncheon meeting with Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson and top members of his staff. Representing the National Labor Advisory Committee for Savings Bonds were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the group; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey; Chairman G. E. Leighty and Exec. Sec. A. E. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen and Elwood Moffett, representing the Mine Workers. The AFL-CIO has sponsored the 1959 savings bond film, "24 Hours in Tyrantland," a half-hour dramatization of the contrast between democracy and totalitarianism which is being shown throughout the nation.

Mounties Use Clubs On Striking Loggers

(Continued from Page 1)

away to a patrol car." Another man, he said, "was beaten to the ground and arrested."

When the melee finally died down more than a score of strikers were injured. William Moss, a member of the provincial constabulary, was taken to a hospital unconscious and later died. Nine union members were arrested and held without charges.

The provincial constables' primary duty is to police the city of St. John's, the capital, although their legal jurisdiction extends to all parts of the province. Police duties outside St. John's normally are carried on by the RCMP under a contract between the province and the federal Ministry of Justice.

In the wake of the Battle of Badger, there were these developments:

● Federal authorities have delayed action on the request of the Canadian Labor Congress, which is solidly backing the strikers, that Smallwood's legislative program, which outlaws the IWA and sets aside the union's legal certification as bargaining representative of the strikers, be "reserved" under the Articles of Confederation by which Canada's provinces bind themselves together. This would have the effect of cancelling enactment of the program.

● Minister of Justice Davey Fulton, joining in Diefenbaker's attack on Smallwood, refused a request for reinforcements for the RCMP force in Newfoundland on the the ground that the police would be used only to break the strike.

Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, head of the RCMP and a veteran of 30 years' experience and due for retirement in a year, resigned in protest against Fulton's action.

● Widespread concern appeared to be growing over the fact that the RCMP, traditionally a non-political body, was involved in a dispute between the federal government and a province.

● The CLC Executive Council, at a special meeting in Ottawa called by Pres. Claude Jodoin, laid the basis for tighter coordination of labor's backing of the strike, especially financial support. The CLC also asked for a formal investigation of the Badger attack.

● Newfoundland provincial authorities, in demagogic radio speeches, talked about a "citizens' committee" of businessmen, veterans, etc., in Grand Forks, center of the strike. The next night the IWA branch office in Windsor, a mile from Grand Forks, was wrecked. The following night another IWA office in Bishop Falls, 10 miles away, was destroyed. Several IWA members reported identifying residents of Grand Falls. There were no arrests.

Smallwood's legislative program is avowedly intended to drive not only the IWA but also the Teamsters out of the province.

The strike of the loggers, who are attempting to end wage and working conditions outlawed for a generation in organized sectors of the lumber industry, has received the strong support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Anti-Labor Bill In B. C. Legislature

Victoria, B. C.—The British Columbia provincial administration has introduced a bill in the legislature which would make unions subject to lawsuits, restrict picketing and under some circumstances prevent unions from exercising their right of free speech and freedom of the press.

The bill was presented by the Social Credit government without notice to the British Columbia Federation of Labor. Federation Pres. William Black and Sec. Pat O'Neal declared its passage would allow employers to "harass, persecute and prosecute labor on the slightest pretext."

A Look at a Problem

NO IMPROVEMENT—November through February." That's the truth of the official government figures on unemployment. No amount of political double-talk and no patent medicine solution concocted by a Madison Avenue genius can change that fact.

The economy is, at best, on dead center. Unemployment continues to increase; families grow desperate; kids grow hungry; all America suffers.

Those are stark facts. They cry out for action by the government without further delay.

The statistics prove the seriousness of the problem. With the single exception of February 1958, when America was in the depths of the depression, there has not been a single February since the end of World War II, almost 14 years ago, when unemployment was as high as in February 1959.

The percentages of unemployment also prove the seriousness of this problem. Today 6.1 percent of the labor force is unemployed. That figure becomes even more alarming when it is compared to the official government figure of what constitutes a distressed area. A distressed area, the law says, is one where unemployment amounts to 6 percent of the work force.

By that yardstick, the United States is a distressed area.

★ ★ ★

BUT STATISTICS and percentages do not tell the whole story, as Pres. George Meany pointed out in announcing details of the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference to be held in Washington on Apr. 8.

"This," he said, "is a problem of suffering people."

One major stumbling block to the early solution of the unemployment problem is the fact that official Washington continues to think of unemployment in terms of figures, instead of faces; in percentages instead of people.

Perhaps if the key Administration officials and the members of Congress were to read the New York Times of Mar. 16 they would be startled into action. That newspaper decided to "put faces on figures" and conducted a broad survey of idle workers and their families in those areas where unemployment is still high.

The result is a heart-rending story of tragedy striking at the families of America—the roots of our democratic society.

It is a story of suffering that is not confined to any age group or any single class of workers. Education, skill, training—unemployment is no respecter of any of these.

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IF THERE WERE no possible solution to the problem, the trade union movement would have no grounds for complaint.

But this is a man-made recession. It can be ended by men of good will. All it takes is determination and action.

The AFL-CIO has listed the actions time and again: Decent federal standards for unemployment compensation; passage of the bill increasing the coverage of the minimum wage law and boosting the wage floor to $1.25; prompt approval of measures authorizing the building of the schools and homes and hospitals and roads and airports America desperately needs.

This is a realistic solution to a very real problem. And if the government acts now America can, almost overnight, be back on the road to full prosperity, full employment and better times.

Every member of the AFL-CIO can hasten that day, too, by just letting senators and congressmen know that we all want to put America back to work.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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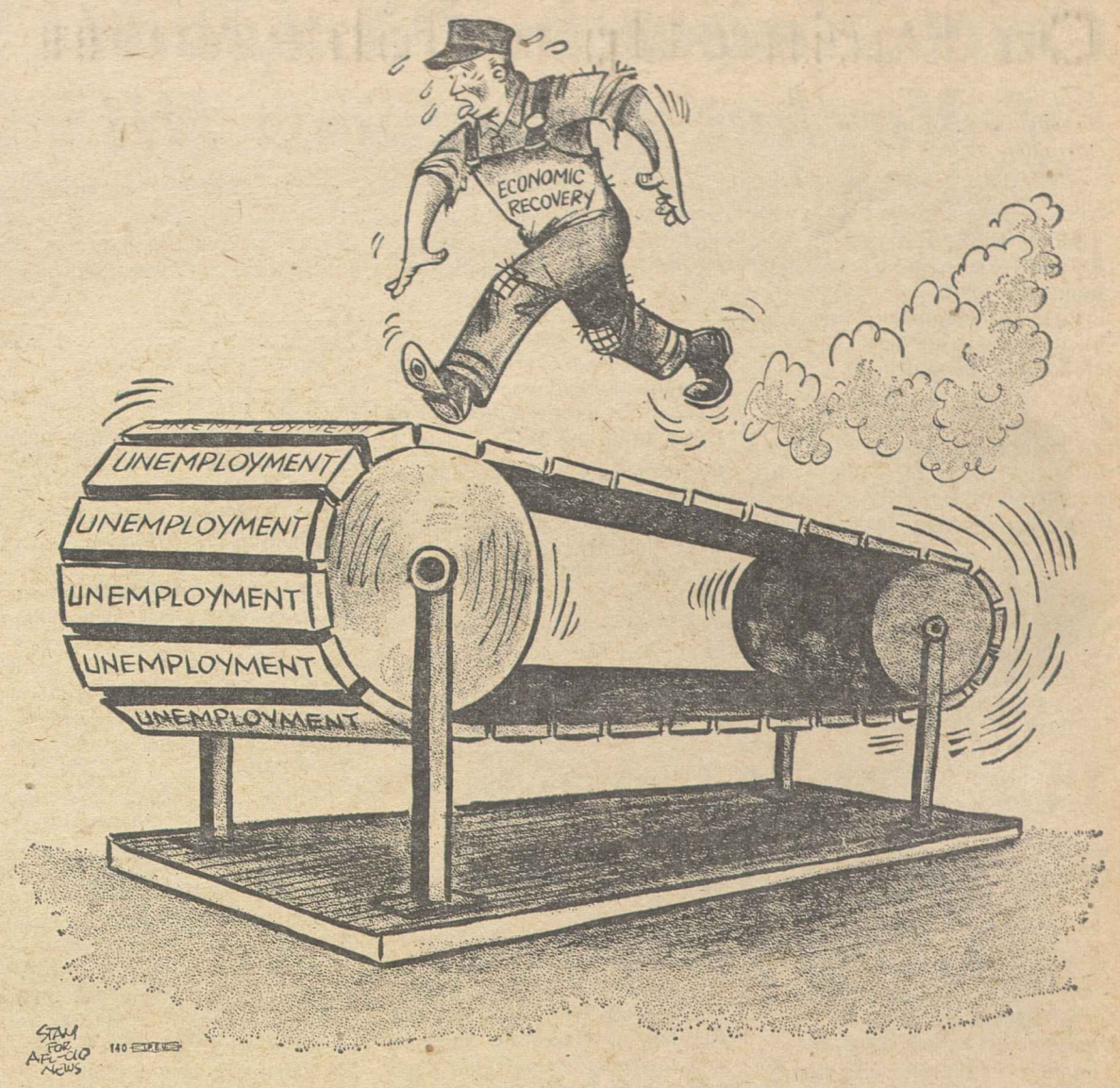
Getting Nowhere Fast



Ewan Clague Says:

Sharp Production Hike Needed To Restore Full Employment

The following is excerpted from an article by Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, in the January 1959 Monthly Labor Review, published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, entitled "Current and Prospective Labor Force Problems."

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE shows that at the conclusion of a business downturn, production usually picks up faster than employment because (a) economies in production introduced during a recession eliminate some of the labor force previously required, (b) maintenance and repair expenditures are often postponed, and (c) some of the closed, often the least efficient, plants are slow to resume operations and, alas, some never do.

So reemployment lagged during the business revival of 1958, and will continue to lag in 1959 until the expansion in production reduces unemployment to minimum levels.

Thus, in 1959, the volume of production will have to pick up sufficiently to provide for three kinds of employment.

FIRST, THE AMOUNT of labor displaced by economies in production and by other short-cut methods which take the form of increased productivity. An allowance of a 3 percent increase in productivity for the economy as a whole would save about 2 million jobs—that is, at the same volume of production.

Second, absorption of the existing unemployed. To reach the low levels of unemployment in 1957 would require the absorption of about 1.25 million unemployed.

Third, the increase in the labor force which now amounts to 750,000 workers a year.

Adding all these together, it is apparent that a restoration to the levels of production in the summer of 1957 would leave us almost 4 million jobs short of reasonably minimal unemployment—about 3 million unemployed, which compares favorably with the levels of 1955, 1956, and pre-recession 1957.

Of course, this does not mean that this volume of unemployment will continue. Production will not stop at previous levels, but will move to new high ground. On this type of crude estimate, a rise of about $35 to $40 billion in gross national product will be needed to pick up 4 million jobs and bring us back to the full employment enjoyed in early 1957.

Gross national product would have to rise to about $475 billion, assuming no increase in prices.

However, our relief at feeling that our recent misfortune is about over should not blind us to the existence of long-run problems which we had before and which will be with us again.

What then are among the most pressing problems which must be met in the future in terms of the labor force?

THE FIRST AND MOST OBVIOUS of these is the forthcoming flood of youth. Beginning in the 1960's, the number of young people in the labor force will vastly increase—a rise of about 600,000 per year in workers under the age of 25.

These are the wartime babies coming to maturity. They have been a problem to our educational system during the 1950's, and will continue to be a problem for higher education in the 1960's. In addition, they will certainly create problems of training, occupational choice, and national manpower policies.

They offer a resource which can be useful in meeting the manpower needs of an expanding economy, but they also constitute a labor force which must be fitted as effectively as possible into our productive system.

At the other extreme is the continued growth in the number of aged. Between 1960 and 1965, there will be an annual increase on the average of about one-half million workers beyond the age of 45 and a small increase in the numbers of those between the ages of 25 and 45—the workers in the prime of life and experience.

IF A RAPIDLY EXPANDING economy is to be maintained, there is no reason why 1.25 million additional workers cannot be absorbed every year, including the difficult fact that over half of these will be the very young and nearly half of them rather old. The normal gains of productivity, say 3 per cent per year, will require the finding of a total of about 7 to 8 million new jobs in a 5-year period.

That number, plus the growth in the labor force of 6.25 million, makes a total of about 14 million who will become available for employment in the five-year period 1960-65.

On one side, a larger labor force presents problems of industrial management and labor utilization. On the other side, these labor resources provide the opportunity for a $100 billion increase in the nation's annual product, with a corresponding rise in the well-being of the American people.

Vandercook Says:

On Facing Up to Joblessness

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p.m., EST.)

PRES. EISENHOWER, whose chief economic advisor is reputed to be that "hard-money" (and so frequently mistaken) former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, has taken as firm a stand as his temperament allows against any general reconsideration of unemployment benefits. The President and the men around him prefer the fiction that joblessness and what to do about it is, and must remain, the primary concern of the separate states.

Vandercook

It is not recorded whether the GOP leadership is willing to go so far as to contend that booms and busts, phases of national prosperity and national recession — the causes of getting jobs or of losing jobs—are also the responsibility of the individual states. Even that right-wing statesman Robert Taft, one suspects, would have boggled at making any such preposterous claim as that. But the President is concerned about the budget; the budget now and forever. He wishes at all costs—at all costs, one might say, to the unemployed and also at the cost of common sense—to put off any assumption of the burden of mass joblessness by the federal government.

A YEAR AGO, when it became evident that in most states jobless benefits and jobless Americans might expire together, it was only very grudgingly that Mr. Eisenhower and his advisors agreed to the passage by Congress of the Temporary Unemployment Benefit bill. Under the terms of that measure, the federal establishment went to great lengths to underline its insistence that it did not accept, in principle, any responsibility for the care of unemployed U.S. citizens. For the TUC, as it came to be called, went no further than to offer to loan to applicant states sufficient funds to extend local unemployment benefits, at the going local rates, for half as long again as was provided by the states' laws.

That undoubtedly helped. When that cautiously offered federal aid was added to the other existing social benefits, to the jobless, to the old and to the disabled, which had been fashioned into law during the 20 years the Republican Party was out of office, there's no question that an enormous amount of human suffering was alleviated.

But the Temporary Unemployment Benefits Act of 1958 expires April 1 and a congressional committee has already decided that the best it can do is give that act another meagre three months of still "temporary" life.

CAN IT POSSIBLY be argued, in the richest nation in the world, that that is good enough? Many doubt it. It is reckoned that more than 2 million workers who are still unemployed and who are not presently receiving unemployment benefits would not benefit from that extension of the present temporary program. It is further estimated that, of that total, some 700,000 American workers have been unemployed so long that their situation is becoming desperate.

Has not the time come—did it not come long ago?—it is asked, when the whole question of the responsibility of the whole United States toward the victims of economic doldrums must be squarely faced, must be accepted and dealt with?

Morgan Says:

Canada Shows Us the Way

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS, who don't hesitate to advertise their vacation charms, may conceivably start luring Americans north of the border soon this way: "get sick and come to Canada."

The Dominion has just embarked on a national hospital insurance program which may have a significant influence on the problem in this country. Tourists and transients are not eligible but aliens are if they classify as residents, planning to stay. The challenging feature about the plan is that its protection, potentially at least, extends to all residents.

Morgan

The United States now has some excellent health protection arrangements, most of them voluntary group operations, and these have grown to cover about 70 percent of the population, though not all of them with desirable adequacy. But the most consistent criticism of our health plans, perhaps, is that the people who need protection the most are not covered. These include the aged, the poor and much of the rural population.

Canada's pattern provides for everybody by uniform standards although the financing varies from province to province. The government in Ottawa is committed to contribute about half the operating expenses of the provincial plans.

The package, free and without time limit, includes regular ward hospital care, medicines, diagnostic and laboratory services and operating room facilities. For its part, the Canadian government must admittedly expand its budget but it is interesting to note that so successful were earlier plans in British Columbia and Saskatchewan that Ottawa urged other provinces to join in, making the federal plan possible.

ONE OF THE MANY ways now being suggested to strengthen health plan coverage in the United States is a bill ardently pushed by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.) which he introduced in the House a month ago. He aims specifically to bring relief to the 15 million Americans who are 65 or older . . . by expanding their social security benefits now to cover the cost of hospital, nursing home and surgical services. These would be financed by increasing present, contribution rates of employers and employes by one-quarter of 1 percent each, and of the self-employed by three-eighths of 1 percent.

The hierarchy of the American Medical Association has gone to great pains and expense to denounce the Forand bill as, guess what, creeping socialism and the AMA would certainly holler with equal alarm against any experimentation with the Canadian plan here. The question arises however, whether these good doctors are in the position to diagnose as wisely for the body politic as for their individual patients.

Washington Reports:

Atomic Power Development In U.S. Lags Behind Europe

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE will get more out of the dollars invested in Euratom than out of the money invested in the Marshall Plan," Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard weekly on 260 radio stations.

"Six nations in western Europe have combined to form Euratom, as a means of making joint use of atomic power," Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), also a member of the joint committee, explained on the same program. "We help these countries with $500 million in loans, grants, research and development. Six large plants to develop atomic energy for peaceful use are being built in Western Europe."

The congressman pointed out that atomic power is competitive with other fuels in Western Europe, as well as in certain parts of Africa, the Scandinavian peninsula, Australia and Japan. It is not yet competitive with coal and oil in the United States.

HOWEVER, SAID HOLIFIELD, "We hope that eventually out of the family of reactors which we're now working on we will have more economic plants than England, which is now able to produce atomic fuel more competitive than ours."

He said that unless the United States develops a more economic atomic fuel quicker than the Soviet Union, the Russians "will use theirs as an entering wedge into many of the power-hungry nations and, of course, follow that up with their propaganda."

Van Zandt said that one of the problems of atomic power is the disposal of the waste which is radioactive.

"We are now burying it in the ground, storing it in tanks, dumping some in deep areas of the oceans, but this is not the answer," he said.

How to Buy:

FTC Handcuffed on Health Insurance

By Sidney Margolius

BETTER WATCH MORE carefully than ever for misrepresentations when buying accident and health policies or hospital insurance sold by commercial companies.

The Federal Trade Commission no longer can protect you against ads which misrepresent health and accident policies, or fail to disclose restrictions on coverage.

The FTC had issued over 40 complaints against various accident and health insurance companies for misrepresentation. Then the Supreme Court ruled that the McCarran-Ferguson Act left regulation of insurance-company activities to the states, where the states undertake to regulate. Since then, hardly a month has passed without an announcement from FTC that it has dismissed, for lack of jurisdiction, its previous charges of false advertising against one after another of the offending companies.

Thus, the public now is out in the rain with a very leaky umbrella. For it was the failure of state insurance departments to police the misrepresentations of accident and health insurance ads that led the FTC to intervene. The only way to retrieve FTC protection is if some congressman will make an effort to amend the McCarran-Ferguson Act.

THE FTC HAD GOTTEN after insurance sellers especially on these points: Failure to reveal policies were cancellable at the company's option, and failure to disclose limitations on benefits, exclusion of benefits for pre-existing illnesses and age limitations.

Many companies refused to renew policies when the insured person became ill. The compulsory age limit was and still is another serious defect. Many policies cancel or reduce benefits drastically when people reach 60 or 65. This is generally when they need sickness insurance most.

With the FTC no longer able to defend you, your only protection now is your state's insurance department. Some states have improved their regulation of health insurance companies a little since these deceptions were first exposed by the labor press.

NEW YORK, FOR EXAMPLE, passed a law stating that insurors must renew hospitalization insurance policies that have been in effect two years, unless the insured has reached the age limit or other expiration limit in the contract. Nor, in that state, can health and accident policies (as distinct from the hospitalization type) be cancelled during the term for which sold.

In New York, buyers now also are entitled to a 10 day "free look" at a policy. This gives them a chance to get back their money if they discover more limitations than they first realized.

These are the minimum safeguards any buyer in any state should insist on in writing when buying a policy, whether or not state law requires it. But don't delude yourself that this is complete protection, or that commercial health insurance policies in general are reasonable for what they give you.

MOREOVER, THERE IS NO effective way to prevent companies in other states from flooding strictly-regulated areas with mail-order circulars. For example, one FTC examiner complained that even though the Washington, D. C., insurance department had asked the Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Co. of Indiana not to send any more circulars into that area, the company continued to mail its literature there even though it was no longer licensed in the district. Another currently-active mail-order accident and health insurance seller is Automobile Owners Safety Insurance Co. of Kansas City, Mo., about which a number of readers have inquired.

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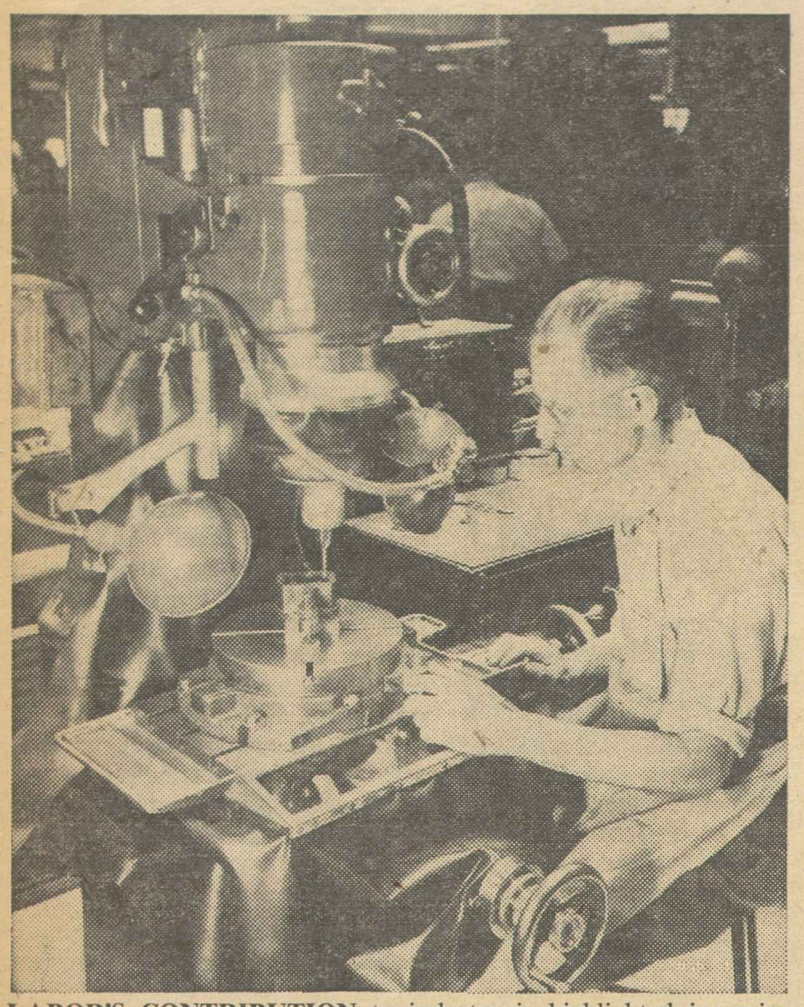
ATOMIC RADIATION hazards are currently being studied by Congress, Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), right, declared on Washington Reports to the people, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations. One of the jobs of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said Rep. James R. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), at left, is to get the facts on atomic energy use to the people. Both are members of the joint committee.

Americans at Work:

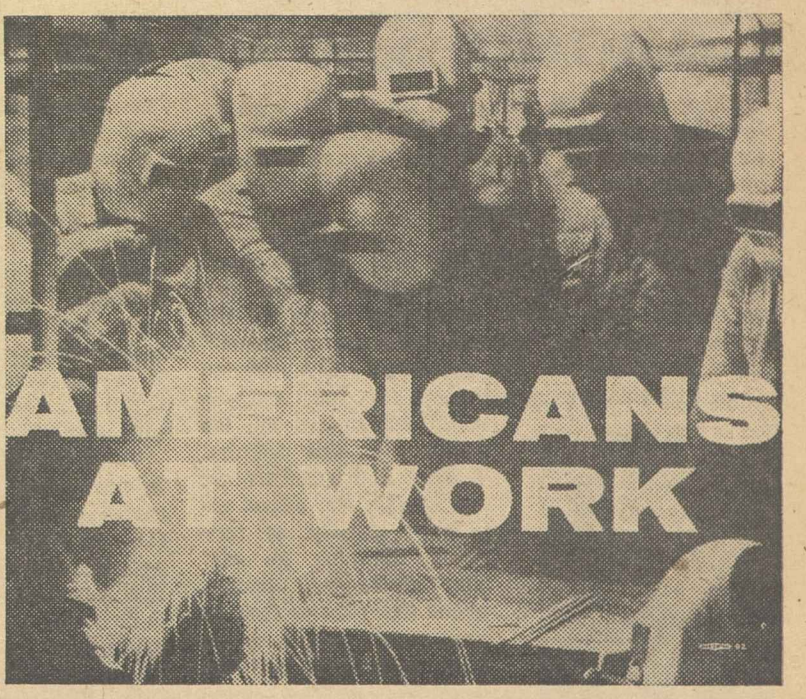
Highlights of AFL-CIO Television Series



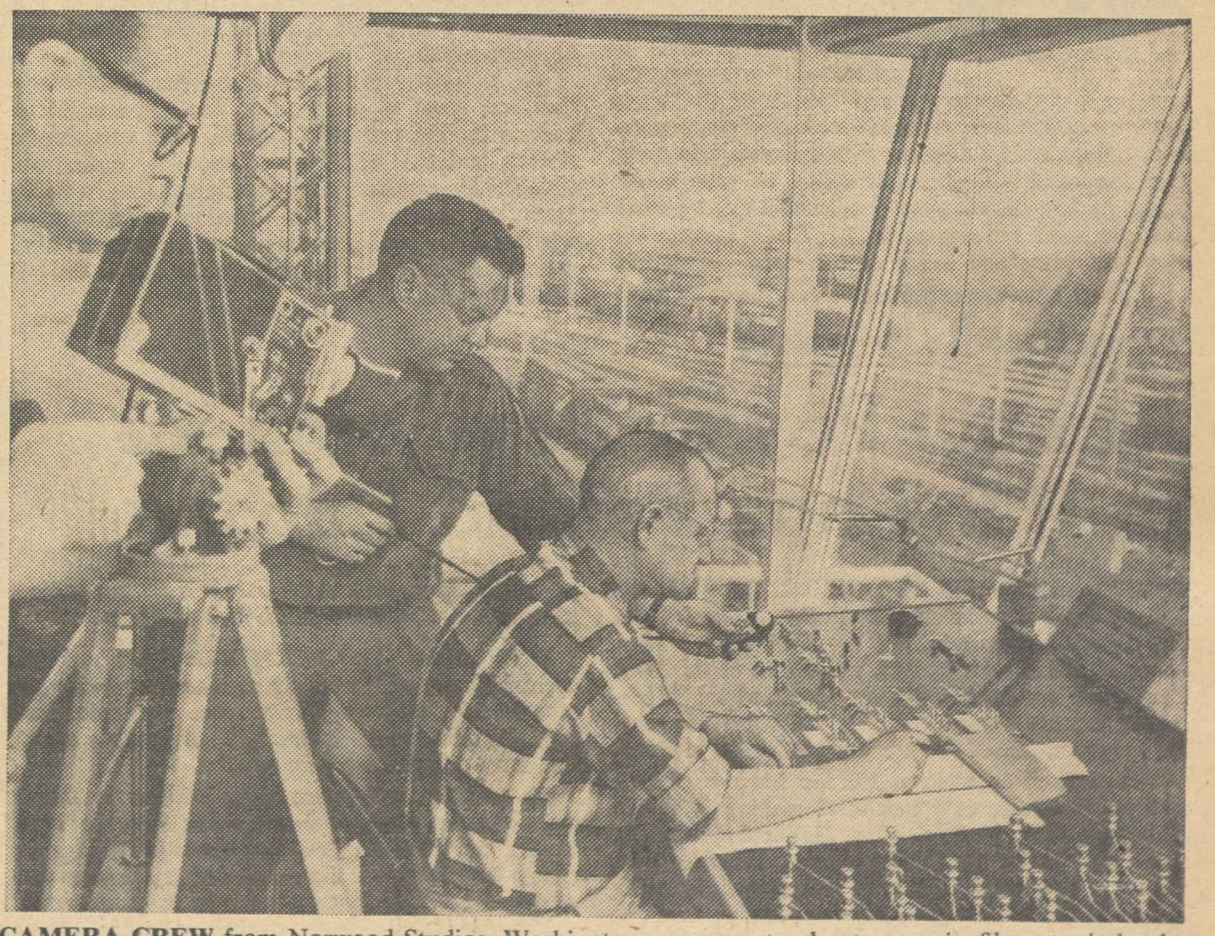
LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION to industry is highlighted in series of filmed television shows, "Americans at Work," produced by AFL-CIO. In scene from one film, member of Machinists is shown in precision tooling operation.

INTRICATE HAND SEWING by members of Ladies' Garment Workers is demonstrated in another of the "Americans at Work" television shows, currently being carried by more than 70 TV stations. AFL-CIO is preparing a series of 52 of the 15-minute shows to help give public a better view of labor's role in the nation's free-enterprise system.

OPERATIONS OF ASSEMBLY LINE are shown in film on Auto Workers' skills as part of AFL-CIO "Americans at Work" television series. Here welders are shown attaching auto body to frame. Films are being produced at rate of one a week.



SKILLS AND SERVICES performed by members of rail unions on passenger trains such as the Railway Trainmen are shown in AFL-CIO-produced series on role labor plays in free enterprise system. Films are available to stations free of charge.



CAMERA CREW from Norwood Studios, Washington, prepares to shoot scene in film on vital role of rail unions in handling freight, such as Switchmen for AFL-CIO television series "Americans at Work." Unions make important contribution to operation of vast transportation network. Production of public service series is under direction of AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

'Reprisal' at Bloomfield:

Workers in Chains, GE Closes Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

about 300 remained on the payroll when the chain demonstration began on Mar. 13 under cover of a union mass meeting in a restaurant across the street.

When the handful of survivors reported for work on Mar. 16—next working day—they were told by Henry W. Pierce, Jr., the company's community relations manager, that management "found it impossible to continue factory operations because of the demonstration being conducted by local union officials."

End 30 Years' Service

The workers quietly gathered up their personal possessions and for the last time left the plant where some of them had worked for as long as 30 years.

The premature shutdown was described as a "brutal, transparent reprisal against workers who are fighting for the right to work" by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, who denounced the company for its callousness to the plight of its employes.

The company said employes still on the payroll at the time of the closing would be paid for the final two weeks; that severance pay would be distributed as it had previously announced, and that pensions would be paid.

The pensions, based on early retirement, will substantially lower the retirement income of several older employes who had only a few months to serve before reaching 65 and who were denied interim jobs in other company plants in North Jersey.

Mass Demonstration

The mass meeting that took place while the demonstrators were chaining themselves in the plant was keyed to a demand that GE take the "right-to-work" as seriously as the workers themselves.

"General Electric spends stockholders' money to go around the country advocating 'right-to-work' laws that discriminate against the workers," said Zeigler. "We would like to know the meaning of 'right-to-work.'

"We are not seizing the plant—we are holding on to our jobs. We do not want to disrupt production, do any damage or in any way hamper this plant's operation.

"We just want our real right to work. We want GE to explain to our people, being thrown aside as of no further use, just what this 'right-to-work' means."

In talking to the meeting, Zeigler expressed the wish that Ralph Cordiner, GE board chairman, would "face" the workers and "explain the right to work."

"He wouldn't face congressional inquiries, he wouldn't face our international officers and I doubt if he can face these people," he added.

FOR THE LAST TIME the 300 remaining employes leave the General Electric Co. plant in Bloomfield, N. J., taking their personal property with them, when the company closed it forever—two weeks ahead of time—because some members of Local 422, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, chained themselves inside the building in protest against the loss of their jobs.

TVA Bond Bill Approved by House Group

The House Public Works Committee has approved a bill to permit the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue bonds in the private money market for financing expansion of its power facilities.

The measure, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would authorize TVA to raise $750 million for construction of generating plants needed to meet a demand which is increasing at the rate of 10 to 12 percent a year.

The bill, reported out by a 19-14 margin, is a modification of similar legislation which passed the Senate by a 61-20 vote in 1957 only to die in the House Rules Committee at the end of the 85th Congress last year.

To meet objections raised by TVA opponents, the measure was revised to set a $750 million limit on bonds and to give Congress power to disapprove specific TVA bond-financing proposals. At the same time, it spells out for the first time definite limitations on TVA's electric service area.

In testifying before the committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that, despite these revisions, an alliance of private utilities and big business groups are continuing to attack the proposal as part of their goal of "ultimate destruction" of TVA.

Back Union Label, ACWA Asks Public

New York—The Clothing Workers have appealed to the public not to buy Wings shirts and Kaynee boys' clothing, both products of the non-union Piedmont Mfg. Co.

Kaynee products, which were once made by union members in Ohio and Kentucky, have been non-union ever since Piedmont bought out Kaynee and closed the union shops, throwing 600 organized employes out of work.

The union has begun picketing of a number of stores throughout the nation to inform the public that the two brands are made by non-union labor and as part of its campaign to educate the public to look for the union label in men's and boy's clothing.

Safety Meet Delegates Cite Bargaining as Tool

Delegates from more than 50 international unions have proposed using collective bargaining, education and legislation as major tools in eliminating on-the-job accidents and health hazards.

During a two-and-a-half day conference at AFL-CIO headquarters, the union representatives agreed that labor-management cooperation was essential to effective safety programs and that joint union-management safety committees have "demonstrated their value."

The conference was sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Standing Committ on Safety and Occupational Health, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh. Walsh and the committee's executive secretary, George T. Brown, were assisted by a nine-member planning committee made up of safety experts from participating international unions.

To permit full and detailed discussion of practical problems, the conference was divided into three workshop groups, each of which came up with recommendations which will be made available in detail to all affiliates, the sponsoring committee announced.

There were no outside participants and no speeches. "Safety is in danger of being talked to death," Brown told the conferees at the opening session.

Collective bargaining agreements, they asserted, should specifically recognize trade union interest in promoting safety and occupational health. Joint union-management cooperation on safety should involve making safety rules, administering and enforcing them and investigating accidents, they agreed.

Safety training should be "an integral part" of all apprenticeship programs, the delegates asserted, and should be high on the agenda of all union educational programs. The union movement's "bread-and-butter" concern with safety should lead to cooperation and participation in community efforts to achieve safety on the highways and in the homes, the conference agreed.

Labor's concern with safety and occupational health legislation should include the manner in which laws are administered, delegates said. But they emphasized that existence of legislation, local and state inspections and regulations should not lull unions or management into complacency about safety.

ACCIDENT RATES in key industries are discussed by three members of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health at a conference of international unions to promote job safety through collective bargaining, education and legislation. Left to right are Steelworkers Safety Dir. Frank Burke; George Brown, executive secretary of the committee and assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; and Committee Chairman Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes and an AFL-CIO vice president.

Union Tells Of Safety in Atomic Work

A congressional subcommittee studying accident prevention in atomic energy projects was told how one union trains its members to be safety-conscious from the first day of their apprenticeship.

Joseph F. Philipps, apprenticeship coordinator for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, said his union spends more than $225,000 a year to provide training programs aimed at developing skilled craftsmen qualified to work to the exacting tolerances required in atomic plants.

Safety training is an integral part of the apprenticeship curriculum, Philipps told a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) is chairman.

Special conferences and advanced short-courses for journeymen dealing with atomic energy also emphasize the importance of safety and the fact that "you can't afford to make mistakes in this kind of work," Philipps said.

He told the subcommittee that arrangements have been made with the Atomic Energy Commission for an annual 32-hour summer course for the union's apprentice instructors at Purdue University.

Labor Asks Atoms Safety Rule by U.S.

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to maintain and strengthen federal safety controls over the use of radioactive materials.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee headed by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) that it would be a "backward step" to turn over responsibility for radiation safety controls to states which lack the resources for effective programs.

Biemiller also called for a federal workmen's compensation law covering all injuries resulting from radiation exposure to meet the "unique hazards" of overexposure.

Uniform federal standards of radiation safety and workmen's compensation were also urged by Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Swisher, appearing on behalf of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the OCAW and the Chemical Workers, emphasized that the possibility of incurring radiation illness "no longer is limited to workers directly employed in the atomic energy industry." A growing number of industries use radiation sources to control production processes, he pointed out.

Biemiller proposed a federal program to be administered by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employes Compensation.

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller told the subcommittee, believes that "federal action alone will assure workers injured by radiation adequate medical care, rehabilitation . . . prompt and adequate indemnity during disability, and substantial replacement of wage-loss for survivors in cases of death. We urge the committee and the Congress to establish a national program to solve adequately a national problem."

Strict federal supervision of radiation safety was also urged by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept.

NLRB Report Shows More Election Fights

Increased delay in union representation elections is revealed by a sharp rise in disputes over conditions under which elections should be held and the size of the bargaining unit.

The National Labor Relations Board's annual report for the fiscal year ending last June 30 shows that formal pre-election hearings were required in 1,265 of 4,524 representation elections held.

This is nearly 22 percent above the previous year and more than 33 percent higher than the proportion of pre-election hearings required in 1956.

Refusal to agree to terms for a representation election has been a favorite tactic of some employers to take the steam out of union organizing drives.

Despite signs of increased employer resistance to organization, unions continued to win a majority of representation elections. For AFL-CIO affiliates, the tally at the close of the 1958 fiscal year showed victories in 2,131 of 3,722 elections in which they participated. AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for 158,000 workers in these elections.

The yearly summary also showed that more formal complaints were issued by the NLRB general counsel on unfair labor practice charges than at any time since 1953—a total of 822. The general counsel also filed a record 133 petitions for court injunctions against unions, up 34 from the previous year.

Meany Sees 'Chaos' in 2 Reform Bills

Hits Administration and Barden Measures, Calls for 'Fair Play'

(Continued from Page 1)

he declared that these historically have been conducted in a democratic fashion. McClellan committee hearings, he said, have disclosed "no substantial abuses of strike votes."

If Congress insists on legislating strike-vote procedures, he added, as a matter of "fair play" it should require secret ballots whereby stockholders can vote "on whether they favor a company lockout" or "want their employes to get a raise."

In a heated exchange with Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.), who introduced the Administration bill in the House, Meany defended his use, in previous testimony, of the phrase "calculated wickedness" in describing a portion of the bill drafted in the Labor Dept.

The Administration bill's sections on boycotts, he said, are a "backdoor approach to invalidating court decisions" upholding unions' rights. The Administration, he said, "wants to overrule every decision we've won in the courts."

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce threw its full support behind the Barden bill as a spokesman called both the AFL-CIO-backed Kennedy-Ervin bill and the Administration measure "inadequate."

Gerard D. Reilly, Washington attorney testifying for the chamber, complained to the subcommittee particularly about Kennedy-Ervin provisions that would force employers to disclose sums spent either directly or through labor relations consultants for labor relations.

The CofC spokesman termed the reporting procedures "completely unfair" when applied to management expenditures in the labor relations field. He said they should be limited exclusively to "activities . . . affecting employe opinion by persons or committees pretending to be acting for the workers but who are in reality company agents, or . . . the acquisition of confidential information by resort to labor espionage."

As the Senate Labor Committee put finishing touches to the Kennedy-Ervin bill, it unanimously adopted a provision aimed at speeding recognition elections.

The amendment would allow elections in advance of National Labor Relations Board hearings on contested petitions. The provision, supported by the AFL-CIO, was in the Administration bill introduced by arch-conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

Meanwhile, action was pending on so-called "reform" legislation in California, Ohio and New York.

In testifying before the subcommittee, Meany warned against a hodge-podge of differing and conflicting state laws, and blamed the impending state action on the failure of Congress to enact the Kennedy-Ives bill in 1958.

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D-Calif.), in Washington for a whirlwind two-day round of conferences, told the AFL-CIO News his labor reform measure carried a provision that it would become inoperative when federal legislation was enacted pre-empting the field.

The labor bill introduced in Ohio by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) has been described by the executive board of the Ohio State AFL-CIO as "unfortunate" and "undeserved." The board said the measure "does not achieve its stated objectives" of getting rid of "the few dishonest persons in the Ohio trade union movement," but instead "would injure the entire labor movement."

The Ohio AFL-CIO was critical of the bill's failure to come to grips with anti-union actions by employers; its prohibition of check-off of union dues; and provisions that would, in effect, prohibit union shop committeemen and stewards from collecting their wages when engaged in legitimate union activities.

The measure proposed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R-N. Y.) deals primarily with the fiduciary responsibilities of union officers, sets up financial reporting procedures for unions, and attempts to deal with conflicts of interest. It does not attempt to deal with the subject of internal democracy within unions.

Rockefeller's bill treats with management's responsibilities only by stipulating that employer associations, employers, labor relations consultants and others are barred from "participating in or inducing any . . . improper acts of union officials."

The measure swept through the Senate by a vote of 55-to-1, with virtually no debate.

The New York State AFL-CIO opposed the Rockefeller bill, declaring that state-by-state legislation would inevitably lead to conflict and confusion.

"It is our firm conviction," the state federation said, "that such legislation must be effected by the federal government and not by individual states."

Job Rights Kept in Draft Extension

Reemployment rights for persons called to military service have been continued unchanged in the four-year extension of the Selective Service Act voted by Congress.

Persons who leave jobs—other than temporary jobs—to enter the military service are entitled to reemployment if they apply within 90 days after their release from military service.

Their job rights are based on a reconstruction of their status had they remained on the company's payroll instead of entering the service.

They are credited with full seniority for the time spent in military service and are entitled to all automatic promotions which they would have received had they been continuously employed.

If there has been a cutback in employment during the veteran's military service, however, the returning worker might find himself on layoff or bumped to a lower-paying job if it is determined that this would have occurred had he remained with the company.

Administration and interpretation of the job rights of returning servicemen remains with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.

His Own Local Honors Benny

New York—The Waukegan, Ill., local of the Musicians has honored its most distinguished member, Jack Benny of radio and television fame, by setting up a $300 scholarship in his name at the Intl. String Congress, to be held June 15 to Aug. 8 at Greenleaf Lake, Okla., under sponsorship of the American Federation of Musicians.

Benny was honored for his "untiring and devoted efforts in behalf of symphony orchestra pension funds all over America." The San Francisco Musicians Union recently presented him with a gold life membership card following his appearance at a San Francisco Symphony pension fund concert.

AFL-CIO Asks Hearing On Federal-State Bill

The AFL-CIO has asked the House Judiciary Committee to hold full public hearings on a bill proposed by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) which would revamp the entire structure of federal-state relationships.

In a letter to Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller put the united labor movement on record as being "strongly opposed to this measure."

The bill is similar to one which cleared the House last year but which was bottled up in the Senate. Designed to rebuke the Supreme Court for decisions on segregation and civil liberties, it is so sweeping that it could upset the long-standing doctrine that federal laws take precedence in any field where federal and state laws collide.

In his letter, Biemiller noted that the American Bar Association, which has supported "states' rights" legislation in the past, this year reversed its position. The lawyers' group now recommends that, in specific cases of congressional disagreement with the court on its rulings, the matter be solved with amendments to the laws in question.

The AFL-CIO spokesman expressed concern over the fact that a House Judiciary subcommittee has reported the bill to the general committee, adding:

"We feel confident that even those who disagree with our position will agree that so important and controversial a measure should not be acted on without full public hearings."

Weinstein Dies, ACWA Leader

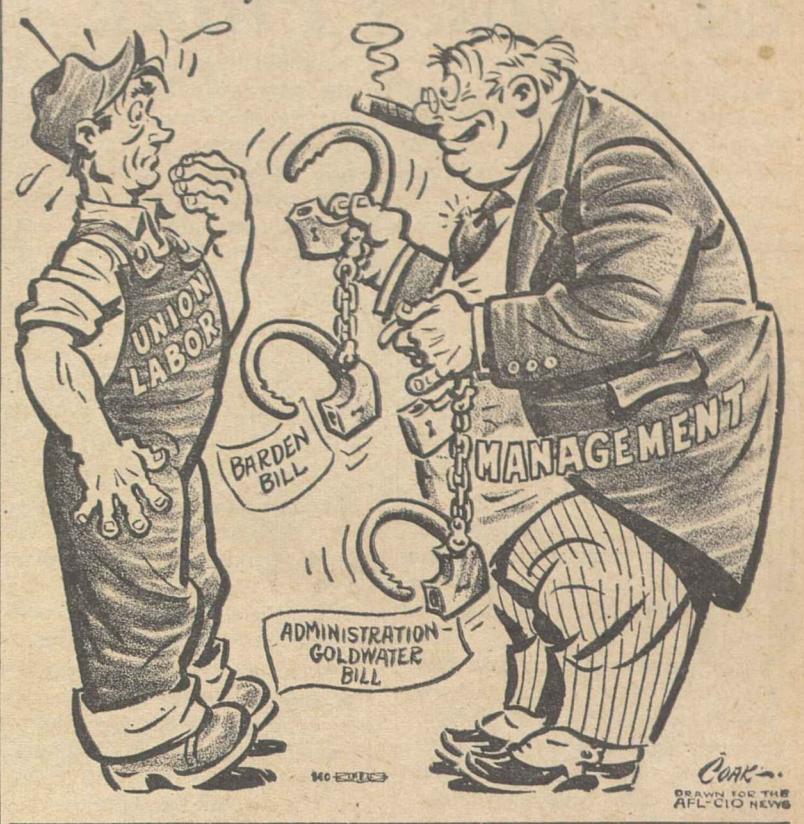
Philadelphia—Charles Weinstein, vice president of the Clothing Workers and manager of the union's Philadelphia Joint Board, died here at the age of 62.

He was a member of the ACWA general executive board when he came to Philadelphia in 1929 to lead successful organization of workers in the city's clothing industry. Earlier he had directed organization in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

He was one of the organizers of Labor's Non-Partisan League and was long an active force in Philadelphia political circles. He also was chairman of the board of directors of the Sidney Hillman Medical Center, the union-management health center here.

Surviving are his widow, Florence; two daughters and four grandchildren.

"Let's Try One of These for Size"



Colorado Hikes Idle Aid, Kills $1 Minimum Wage

Denver—Colorado's legisltature has voted major improvements in the state's unemployment compensation program and boosted workmen's compensation, but labor-backed bills to set a $1 minimum wage and to ease existing restrictions on negotiating union-shop agreements were beaten.

The jobless benefits bill, which passed the House overwhelmingly and the Senate unanimously, includes these key improvements:

- The maximum benefit, previously $35, is set at 50 percent of the average weekly pay in the state. Up to that ceiling, unemployed workers will receive 60 percent of their normal pay. Since the statewide average pay in covered employment is currently $84, the ceiling on benefits is now $42. As the state's average wage goes up, the ceiling on benefits will be automatically raised.
- The new law makes permanent the 32½ weeks maximum duration of unemployment benefits. The previous limit of 26 weeks had been extended to 32½ weeks under a temporary law due to expire Apr. 1. (Colorado last year voted a temporary extension of unemployment compensation independently of the federal TUC program.)

A unique penalty is provided in the new law for an employer who tries to save on his tax rate by falsely stating that a worker quit without cause or was fired for a reason which would disqualify him.

Such an employer must pay his former employe one and one-half the regular rate of jobless compensation for the period of delay caused by the false statement. He must also reimburse the state for all compensation payments made during the remaining period of unemployment.

Passed and considered certain to be signed by Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) was an increase in maximum workmen's compensation benefits from $36.75 to $40.25 a week, with an added allowance for dependent children in case of death which brings the maximum family benefit to $50.75.

Even though Colorado labor's original proposal for a $1.25 state minimum wage had been trimmed in committee to $1 an hour, eight Democrats from rural areas joined with the Senate's 13 Republicans to defeat the bill. Fourteen Democrats voted for it. The state presently has an 80-cent minimum wage law for women, but no floor applying to all workers.

A similar rural Democratic and GOP coalition defeated a bill to modify restrictions on negotiating a union shop.

Under present law, before a union can even ask an employer to sign a union shop agreement, it must get approval from 75 percent of the employes in a state-conducted election. The compromise would have reduced the plurality required to 62.5 percent.

Maher Takes Oath As Teamster Monitor

Daniel B. Maher, veteran Washington lawyer, has been sworn in as a member of the court-appointed Board of Monitors for the Teamsters.

Maher succeeds L. N. D. Wells, Jr., of Dallas, Tex., who resigned recently as the IBT's representative on the three-man board.

Compensation Idle Aid Up in S.D.

Pierre, S. D.—Moderate increases in unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits have been signed into law by South Dakota Gov. Joe Foss (D). The labor-backed bills were passed by the legislature on the last day of the session.

Maximum jobless benefits were raised to $33 for 24 weeks, compared with the previous $28 for 20 weeks.

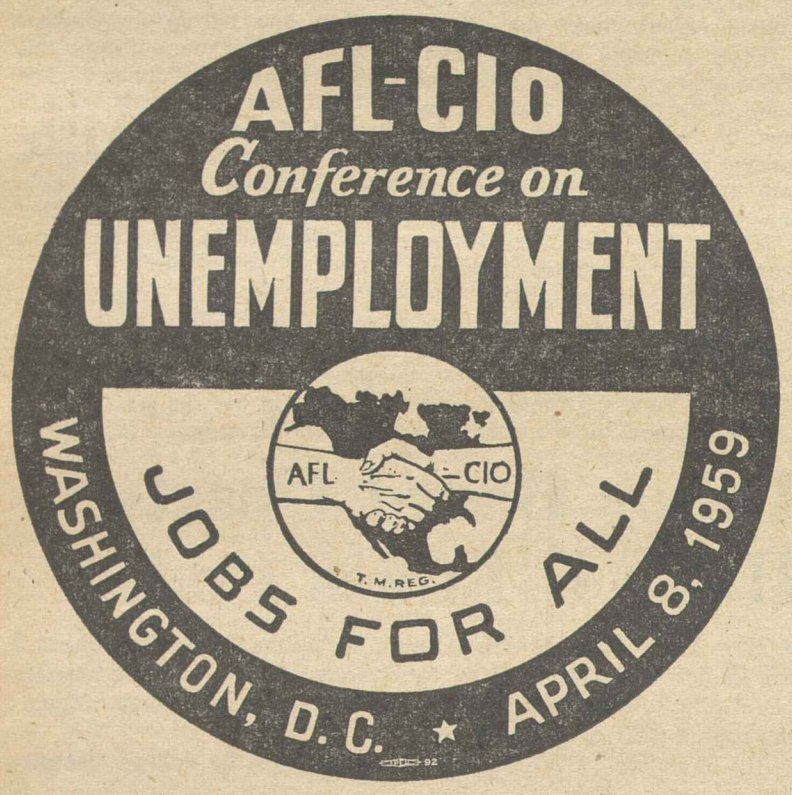
Workmen's compensation benefits were increased from $30 to $35 a week. Total disability benefits, hospital and medical care allowances and widows' benefits under the workmen's compensation law also were raised.

Major Bills Wait As Congress Recesses

AFL-CIO News

Vol. IV Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. Saturday, March 28, 1959 No. 13

Meany Challenges Mitchell On Minimum Wage Report



THIS 3-INCH BUTTON and a completed credential blank will identify and admit delegates to the AFL-CIO unemployment conference in Washington Apr. 8.

AFL-CIO Call Gets Action:

Unions Set Plans for Jobless Conference

AFL-CIO unions are throwing their full support to the federation's call for a large-scale conference in Washington Apr. 8 to dramatize the plight of the nation's 4.7 million unemployed.

In response to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's letter calling on them to select delegates, affiliated unions have moved swiftly in coordination with AFL-CIO bodies in 15 major areas to assure a representative turnout of working and unemployed trade unionists.

The conference will be held in the National Guard Armory in the nation's capital, a huge building with a seating capacity under fire laws of 5,300.

The sharp impact of unemployment and the realization by affiliates that the Administration and Congress must be made aware of the seriousness of the high joblessness rate has assured a heavy attendance of deeply concerned trade unionists.

The AFL-CIO is sending credentials to the 15 major areas from which the delegates will travel to Washington, to assure that elements outside the labor movement do not capitalize on the meeting or divert it in any way from its serious purpose of spotlighting the problems of the suffering unemployed.

Only delegates with properly completed credentials will be admitted to the Armory. Badges will be provided by the AFL-CIO for further identification purposes.

A special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is planning the program for the one-day meeting to be announced shortly. The committee is composed of Vice

(Continued on Page 4)

Safety Meet Payoff Seen in Maryland

The first fruits of the recent AFL-CIO conference on safety and occupational health may be reaped in Maryland where a conference delegate has introduced legislation to hold an annual statewide safety conference.

Fred B. Driscoll, member of the Barbers' Union and a Republican member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Allegheny County, introduced a resolution to hold an annual conference on safety and occupational health.

No Meaningful Aid for Jobless:

Major Legislation Left Hanging Fire

By Gene Zack

The heavily-Democratic 86th Congress began its Easter recess on Mar. 26 without having enacted major meaningful legislation to help the nation's 4.7 million unemployed, and with any head-on clashes with the Republican Administration still to come.

Despite failure of the economy to return to full employment and full production, the Congress has as yet sent no legislation to the White House that would provide a test of the conflicting philosophies of liberal forces and the President.

On the eve of the recess, Congress passed and sent to the White House a measure providing for a gradual tapering off of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, due to expire Apr. 1.

The stopgap measure permits those who exhausted regular state jobless pay prior to Apr. 1 to draw benefits for an additional 50 percent of their base period in the 17 states which joined in the program last year. Estimates of those jobless affected range from 250,000 to 400,000.

For an interim report on the status of legislation of interest to AFL-CIO members, see Box Score on Page 10.

Before passing the measure, Congress rejected a bill authorizing federal grants to provide 16 weeks of additional compensation to 2 million jobless, in place of the "advances" provided for in TUC.

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Bill Cleared by Committee

By Willard Shelton

A revised version of the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill has cleared the Senate Labor Committee by a 13-to-2 vote and is headed toward a potentially hard floor fight after winning Republican co-sponsorship that gives it for the first time this year bipartisan support.

The bill, designed to protect union finances, elections and trusteeships through reporting procedures and imposing some reporting requirements on employers and "middleman" labor "consultants,"

(Continued on Page 12)

Facts Show $1.25 Wage Practicable

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged that there is "not a shred of information" in a voluminous Labor Dept. report on the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act to support Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's opposition to a higher minimum wage.

In identical letters to Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.); to whom Mitchell sent the 700-page report earlier this month, Meany declared:

"It is one thing for the Secretary to oppose an increase in the minimum wage on the basis of his own beliefs and prejudices.

"It is quite another, and we think reprehensible, matter for the Secretary to pretend to the Congress that his opposition is based upon this report."

Mitchell attempted to justify the Administration's stand against any minimum wage boost by contending the report showed the $1 minimum which became effective in March 1956 hurt the economy and that a further increase would result in layoffs, shorter hours and business failures.

"The fact is," Meany wrote, "that the Secretary's own report in no way substantiates his decision to oppose a higher minimum

(Continued on Page 12)

Support Pledged TWUA in Fight Against 'Southern Conspiracy'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the "wholehearted support" of the united labor movement to the Textile Workers Union of America in its fight against what the union charged is a "conspiracy to destroy old, established unions in the South."

After meeting with a delegation of 21 rank-and-file members of TWUA Locals 578 and 584, on strike since Nov. 17, 1958 against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C., Meany accused the textile firm of "deliberately provoking a strike for the sole purpose of destroying the union."

The TWUA group, representing the 1,100 strikers, went to Capitol Hill to present a petition to Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee, asking "an exhaustive investigation" of the burgeoning southern drive to wipe out unions.

The union, which has held bargaining rights at the Harriet-Henderson mills since 1943, struck after the company insisted on eliminating a long-standing arbitration clause and inclusion of no-strike provisions. The company resumed operations three months later, allegedly importing strike breakers from nearby Virginia, who were escorted into the plant under the protection of as many as 150 club-wielding, riot-gun-toting North Carolina highway patrolmen.

Meany said the combination of a no-strike clause and elimination of arbitration "could completely wreck the union, for there would be no method of objecting to wholesale firings or undeserved disciplinary actions by the employer."

Management's provocation of the strike, he said, "is contrary to the public policy of the U.S. and to every concept of mature labor-management relations."

The AFL-CIO president said the "anti-labor climate created by the Taft-Hartley Act and the one-sided, unfair interpretations of the current members of the National Labor Relations Board actually promotes and encourages acts such as these."

He hailed the intervention of Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D) in an effort to resolve the dispute, and assured the delegation of the "whole-

(Continued on Page 3)

CSA Extends Work Among Puerto Ricans

The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, labor's operational arm in the health and welfare field, is broadening the scope of its program to provide service to the growing number of Puerto Ricans in this country.

CSA currently is preparing Spanish translations of two of its pamphlets — "Services for the Unemployed" and "Family Counseling for the Union Member"—and is considering cooperative projects with religious and social welfare groups aimed at serving Puerto Ricans.

CSA Dir. Leo Perlis, who met recently with religious agency representatives in New York, called for greater community interest in the plight of this minority group, whose members, he said, "are frequently fleeced in terms of housing, jobs, politics and economics."

During the AFL-CIO Executive Council midwinter session in San Juan, P.R., Perlis discussed the situation with representatives of the island's governmental and voluntary agencies at a meeting arranged by the University of Puerto Rico's School of Social Work.

L. T. Gourley Dies; AFL-CIO Staffer

Leroy T. Gourley, veteran AFL-CIO field representative attached to the Atlanta, Ga., regional office, died suddenly in Birmingham, Ala., where he was on assignment. He was 56.

Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent AFL-CIO condolences to his widow, Marguerite, who survives.

"During his 15 years as an organizer for the AFL and later for the AFL-CIO he brought a sense of human dignity to thousands of his fellow-workers," they wired her.

A native of Brownsville, Tenn., he joined the AFL staff in 1944 out of the Aluminum Workers in Mobile. For several years prior to the AFL-CIO merger he was assistant director of the AFL southern office in Atlanta. Funeral services and burial were in Mobile.

B. C. Federation Names ORIT Aide

Vancouver, B. C.—Jim Bury, until recently an assistant secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), with headquarters in Mexico City, has been named assistant secretary of the 100,000-member British Columbia Federation of Labor.

CONSUMER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN is carried on in front of Sattlers, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., department store, to acquaint public with Clothing Workers fight against non-union-made clothing produced by Piedmont Shirt Co., of Greenville, N. C. Volunteer pickets include ACWA members and Auto Workers from Buffalo.

Steps to Scholarships Detailed by AFL-CIO

Fifty thousand pamphlets telling high school students how to apply for AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarships are being distributed by local and international unions and by state and city central bodies.

The pamphlets are intended to make certain that students at every high school are aware of the six scholarships—each worth $6,000 over four years—being awarded by the AFL-CIO on the basis of examinations conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corp.

The scholarships are open to students who plan to enter college in September 1960. Two will be awarded in each of three geographical areas of the United States—one specifically designated for the child of a member of an AFL-CIO union, and the other open to any student.

Here are the key points covered by the pamphlet:

- Any student who is now a second semester junior or first semester senior is eligible. The qualifying test in schools participating in the National Merit Scholarship program will be held Apr. 28 in most schools and on May 2 in some schools that prefer to test on a Saturday. High school principals may select students to take the examination free of charge. Other students may still compete by paying a $1 fee which can be waived in hardship cases.
- All public, private and parochial schools are invited to participate in the nationwide qualifying examination. Principals may enter their schools by registering for this examination with the National Merit Scholarship Corp.
- Students whose schools do not participate in the merit scholarship program may still be able to take the qualifying test by writing to the National Merit Scholarship Corp., 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., which will attempt to make arrangements for them.
- Highest scorers on the qualifying test in each state will be advanced to the semi-finals in September. They will then be asked to take a scholastic aptitude test of the College Entrance Examination Board at specially designated centers in December.
- Finalists will be announced in January 1960.
- Scholarships will be awarded for study at any accredited college or university in the United States.

AFL-CIO and NAACP Agree:

Pledge to Continue Battle Against Bias

Continuation of the long-standing co-operative association between the AFL-CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was pledged at a meeting of leaders of the two groups in Washington.

The agreement was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP after what they described as "an amicable, understanding discussion of mutual problems."

Also present were AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary.

"The AFL-CIO assured the NAACP of its continuing determination to strive for elimination of discrimination in the American trade union movement as prescribed in the AFL-CIO constitution, which guarantees the right of all workers, without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, to share equally in the full benefits of union organization," they said.

Three principal areas of complaint were discussed, the statement said. These were the total exclusion of Negro workers by some unions, discrimination within certain unions as to promotion and seniority, and segregated locals.

Meany and Wilkins said they agreed that "a systematic, organization-wide program, rather than action on isolated complaints, would be an effective method of meeting the problem."

In New York, Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee described as "outright distortion" charges that active support of segregated schools by Local 371, Textile Workers Union of America, in Front Royal, Va., is "typical" of what is happening in the AFL-CIO as a whole.

"The fact is that the AFL-CIO has fought Virginia's 'massive resistance' policy," he said.

"We emphatically do not approve of what this local is doing and the Textile Workers Union is dealing with the situation."

He pointed out that the TWUA has taken a firm stand against segregation and the White Citizens Councils "even though it knew this invited serious difficulties." The AFL-CIO has consistently been in the lead of the fight for state and federal civil rights legislation, he recalled, adding that its record "is very considerably better than that of the Republican party or of the community as a whole."

People seriously interested in combating discrimination, Zimmerman observed, "recognize that the real need is not for demagogy and denunciation but for greater cooperation in the common cause."

Labor Board Upsets ILGWU Ethics Code

New York—The National Labor Relations Board has directed the Ladies' Garment Workers to terminate a long-standing practice of refusing to deal with former union officials who become bargaining representatives for employers.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky denounced the ruling, charging that it would impair the union's ability to enforce ethical practices standards which bar entangling relations between business and labor.

Dubinsky directed ILGWU attorneys to make a court fight against the ruling by petitioning the U.S. Court of Appeals to set aside the NLRB directive.

The labor board found the ILGWU and its Pennsylvania Joint Board guilty of an unfair labor practice charge for refusing to deal with Robert Mickus, a former assistant manager of Local 111 in Allentown, Pa., after he became manager of the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association in July 1957.

The board, holding that this represented an illegal interference with the employers' right to select their own bargaining representative, directed the ILGWU to deal with Mickus "or any other former union associate" selected by employer groups.

In the hearings, the union contended that ILGWU officials taking managament posts would be in the position of possessing confidential information about the union that would create a conflict of interest in his relationship with the employers.

The union emphasized that its opposition to dealing with Mickus was not an isolated instance, but part of a continuing attitude against dealing with ex-union officers.

Labor-Financed Liberal Dailies Urged on Editors

New York—The American labor movement was urged to study the possibilities of financing liberal daily newspapers which would be "the best papers that could be published" and which would strive to compete effectively "on the newsstands" with existing dailies.

This proposal was advanced by James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, in an address to the annual convention of the Eastern Labor Press Conference.

"I know of no other source from which the necessary financing for new liberal daily newspapers could be expected to come," he said.

The number of dailies in the country as a whole is dwindling steadily, with more and more cities becoming one-paper or monopoly-ownership communities, Wechsler pointed out. He voiced fears that this situation would become "very much worse" in the next 10 years.

Three members of a panel group agreed that existing labor newspapers and magazines educate and inform union members, but one of them, veteran labor reporter A. H. Raskin of the New York Times, said the labor press "could be much more valuable than it is."

Irving Kristol, editor of The Reporter, and Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist, argued in return that the labor press is doing a good job.

Kristol said the labor press is "a serious, intelligent press" which encourages its readers to think about serious problems.

"This alone is a contribution to American journalism," he declared.

Readership Questioned

Raskin told the convention that while circulation figures of various labor publications are "impressive," he suspected that by and large the labor press is "not widely read." In his travels about the country as a reporter, he said, he has found that rank-and-file members' views on foreign aid are "completely divergent" from the labor movement's official position, which has been widely published for many years in the labor press.

Kristol and Cole vigorously challenged Raskin's contention.

"I am sure that the labor press is read as much as any press is read," Kristol asserted.

Cole said the labor press played its part in the growth of the labor movement, adding:

"Certainly the unorganized workers didn't read editorials in the daily press urging them to join unions. The labor press must have spread the word."

Arnold Beichman, president of the ELPC, read a message from Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications, which stressed that the major responsibility of the labor press is to "fill the vacuum created by the general press in its failure to cover news of the trade union movement except in an episodic, superficial and distorted manner."

Miller noted that the labor press "is becoming more professional, more mature, more responsive to the needs of the trade union movement in the 1950s rather than echoing the tired, threadbare slogans of another era."

However, the labor press still has "a way to go," the message said, in "achieving the even more important goal of creating an offset to the general press."

The ELPC opened its two-day annual meeting with a tour of the United Nations. At Columbia University, where business sessions were held, the delegates were greeted by Dean Edward W. Barrett of the School of Journalism and heard an address by Asst. Sec. of State Joseph C. Satterthwaite on labor's role in African development.

Beichman and Sec.-Treas. Joseph P. Murphy were unanimously re-elected. New vice-presidents chosen were J. C. Rich, Tom Moore McBride and Milton Miller, and the following vice-presidents were named to new terms: Albert Herling, Elmer Reynolds, Harold Senior, I. Kaufman and John C. Swager.

A workshop session on more effective design and use of pictures closed the convention.

The ELPC presented a scroll to Raskin for "distinguished service" in the field of labor reporting over three decades. Beichman, in making the presentation, paid tribute to Raskin's "outstanding work."

Thompson Seeks To Broaden FRB

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), has introduced a bill to expand the Federal Reserve Board to include representation from labor, consumer and small business interests.

The New Jersey congressman's proposal is in line with recent criticism of the reserve system by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "dominated by bankers and corporation executives." The council charged that its "tight money" policy helped cause the last two recessions and failed to promote economic growth.

Thompson's bill proposes to increase the FRB's board of governors to 16, including the secretaries of labor, commerce and agriculture and the head of the Small Business Administration.

In Newfoundland Strike:

Urge Canadian Government To Uphold Loggers' Rights

By Gervase N. Love

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has renewed its demand that the federal government "disallow" laws enacted by the Newfoundland Legislature with the avowed aim of driving the Woodworkers out of the province.

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin pointed out that Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in his comment in Parliament on the program sponsored by Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland and the disorder that followed its enactment "made out an excellent case for disallowance."

"The CLC regrets, however, that the Prime Minister did not implement the logic of his own statement and announce disallowance forthwith," Jodoin added.

"It is still not too late to outlaw this iniquitous legislation and we urge the Prime Minister and his cabinet to take this step without delay."

The Newfoundland program grew out of a strike by about 10,000 IWA loggers against two major employers. The walkout was touched off by the workers' determination to improve wages of $1.05 an hour, a 60-hour week and living conditions in the woods which were outlawed in unionized sections of the industry nearly a half-century ago.

The strike was called late in December after the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., which is owned by British interests, refused to accept the recommendations of a tripartite conciliation board set up under Newfoundland law. The board proposed only a 5-cent-an-hour pay increase and a gradual reduction in the workweek to 54 hours.

Strikers Attacked

A combined force of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Newfoundland constables on Mar. 10 attacked a group of strikers in Badger, N. F., as they prepared to man picket lines. In the ensuing brawl a provincial constable suffered injuries which caused his death, more than a score of strikers were injured and nine were in jail.

Since then IWA offices in several communities have been wrecked by self-appointed vigilantes who apparently organized as the result of broad hints by Smallwood supporters.

In Parliament, on Mar. 16, Diefenbaker noted that Smallwood had asked for RCMP reinforcements and for a judicial inquiry into the situation.

"While this government has no intention of infringing on matters under provincial jurisdiction," he said, "I feel impelled to say that the premier of Newfoundland has greatly aggravated the present situation by intervening in a labor dispute in a way which apparently goes beyond the usual role of government.

"The result, as might have been anticipated, has been a violent reaction on the part of the workers concerned. Under the circumstances we have concluded that it would be provocative and likely to cause further outbursts of violence to authorize the sending of further members of the RCMP at this time."

Minister of Justice E. D. Fulton then announced that Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, head of the RCMP, had resigned because of the refusal to send reinforcements. Fulton supported Diefenbaker's views "as to where over-all responsibility for creating this situation lies."

One-sided Intervention

"In the current situation the activities of the government of Newfoundland appear to have gone beyond the usual role," Fulton said.

"The activities of the Newfoundland government take on the character of an intervention in a dispute actually in progress, on the side of one of the parties and against the union which up to that time had been chosen as bargaining agent by the workers and certified as such under the terms of the appropriate legislation.

"This is an abnormal role for a government, and certainly has the elements of an attempt to extinguish from the province a trade union national in character and chosen by the workers in that province, in that industry, as their bargaining agent."

Additional police, he added, would be used merely "in furtherance of an attempt to extinguish a union from the province."

Diefenbaker proposed a 10-day cooling-off period which Jodoin claimed "can only provide aid and comfort" to Smallwood.

"To retain on the statute books of the province even for two weeks the anti-labor legislation enacted by the Smallwood government is a blot on the name of Canada," he declared.

He added that the CLC "commends" the decision not to send RCMP reinforcements to the province.

Rothman Nominated As NLRB Counsel

Stuart Rothman, solicitor of the Labor Dept. since 1953, has been nominated by Pres. Eisenhower as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

The President named Rothman, a long-time government attorney with a number of agencies, for a four-year term.

He succeeds Jerome D. Fenton, who resigned earlier this month.

Senate Backs World Loan Guarantee

Legislation stepping up the United States' participation in the World Bank and the Intl. Monetary Fund—strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO—has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported by the House Banking Committee.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, testifying before the House committee, and Research Dept. Economist Bert Seidman, at Senate hearings, emphasized that loans made by the World Bank have proven to be sound investments.

The pending legislation would authorize the U.S. to guarantee repayment of an additional $3.175 billion in World Bank Loans, but would not require any cash appropriation. The bank has not had a single loss to date on any of its 200 loans.

Legislation authorizing an additional $1.375 billion for the Intl. Monetary Fund, the labor spokesmen pointed out, would make it possible "to deal effectively with whatever major foreign exchange crisis may occur."

The AFL-CIO witnesses emphasized that American aid to underdeveloped nations should not be limited to participation in the World Bank and the monetary fund.

Publishers' Strike Benefit Plan Detailed by Guild

A newspaper publisher who thinks he's going to be involved in a walkout can assure himself of his own kind of "strike benefits" up to $10,000 a day and a maximum total of $500,000 under an insurance plan supported by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Guild has learned.

A year of such insurance will cost him, for each $100 of indemnity, $123 for 25 weekdays of benefits, $163.50 for 50 days and $203 for 100 days. If he wants Sunday coverage as well, the cost for each $100 of benefits is 10 percent of the daily cost. Coverage also applies to lockouts.

The existence of strike insurance in the newspaper industry has been a poorly-kept secret for years. The Guild's information on the details was obtained from a memorandum distributed to ANPA members by the Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund 1958-1959 Committee.

The memorandum does not identify the underwriters but names as their representatives Mendes & Mount of New York, who also are attorneys for Lloyd's of London. The Montreal Trust Co. was listed as escrow agent. Strike insurance was outlawed in 1956 as contrary to public policy by the New York State Dept. of Insurance on the recommendation of Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R), who was then attorney-general.

Job Reference Ruling Appealed by Plumbers

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court to void a National Labor Relations Board decision that the union violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to refer workers to a construction site.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann declared in announcing the appeal that the ruling subverts and abridges "the obligations of a collective bargaining agreement," violates the "liberty of contract" and "imposes involuntary servitude."

He told the union's locals that regardless of the NLRB decision and pending the appeal, "our national agreements, and particularly the fabrication clause, are in force and effect and that our local unions should protect their rights."

The case involves United Engineers and Constructors, which had a contract to put up power stations for Detroit Edison which insisted on buying the fabricated materials from a company not employing union plumbers. The union claimed this violated a national agreement with contractors calling for fabrication on the job site or at plants employing union plumbers and refused to refer workers to the job.

The board held this violated Taft-Hartley, that the non-referred workers were "employes" of the contractor even if they didn't show up for work, because the union and company had an exclusive hiring hall arrangement.

Under the board's reasoning, if the union didn't refer the workers to the job the effect was the same as if the men had been working and the union induced them to leave.

Schoemann declared that the ruling in effect says that "any effort on the part of the union to protect the terms and conditions of employment of its members by refusing to refer men is a strike within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Under the board's reasoning, said Schoemann "a strike can occur before men are actually employed."

26,000 to Ask Carpet Firms For 18 Cents

New York—Delegates representing 15,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America have set a goal of an 18-cent-an-hour package in forthcoming negotiations with some 20 carpet and rug manufacturers.

Contracts with most carpet firms are open for renegotiation in June, with three agreements terminating in August.

Delegates to the TWUA's Carpet Advisory Council, representing local unions in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, voted to leave to the discretion of the local unions the form which the 18-cent demand will take.

Textile Strikers Seek Probe of Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 1)

hearted support of the AFL-CIO in the courageous struggle to preserve the union against this ruthless attack."

In the petition to the House subcommittee, the strikers' delegates charged that the company's moves follow a pattern of refusing to bargain in good faith, injunctions against picketing, importing strikebreakers, and obtaining police aid in getting them into the mills. At this stage, the statement declared, "the formula is designed to rid the plant of its union."

They charged that the pattern is "identical" to that used last summer by the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., to destroy a TWUA local, and one currently being used by the Cone Mills Corp., to "smash the union at its Dwight Division in Alabama City, Ala."

"Violence and terrorism is also part of this formula," the delegation asserted in its petition, pointing out that on Feb. 9 Robert D. Beame, an organizer for the Hosiery Workers, was beaten by a mob in Franklin, N. C., and that on Feb. 24 TWUA Vice. Pres. and Regional Dir. Boyd E. Payton was beaten by goons in Henderson.

"All of these incidents," their petition to Perkins continued, "serve to demonstrate that a determined and dangerous campaign is being waged to destroy responsible and constructive unions. Strangely enough, it is being waged in industries which desperately need the stabilizing and beneficial influences of sound collective bargaining. And it is being directed against organizations which are a valuable stimulus to the economy of our nation in general, and the South in particular.

"We, therefore, ask this subcommittee to undertake an exhaustive investigation of this conspiracy. We do so because we are convinced that unless it is halted in quick time, it will wreak incalculable harm not only to the manufacturing centers of the South, but to the nation as a whole."

STRIKING TEXTILE WORKERS from Henderson, N. C., meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, receive pledge of full labor support in fight against what TWUA terms "conspiracy to destroy old, established unions in the South."

THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY in Washington with a capacity of nearly 6,000 will be the site of the AFL-CIO unemployment conference called to dramatize plight of nation's 4.7 million jobless.

Unemployment Meet Supported by Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

Presidents Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Al J. Hayes and Joseph A. Beirne.

The delegates will represent 15 major employment areas, mostly in the eastern half of the nation because of travel difficulties in bringing a large number of delegates from great distances. The cities are:

Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, Newark, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond and Washington.

In each of these cities the AFL-CIO is working with local central bodies and AFL-CIO regional directors setting up committees on credentials and transportation for conference delegates.

AFL-CIO affiliated unions are assigning delegate quotas based on their memberships to the various cities to obtain the widest possible cross-section of workers and their varied unemployment problems.

The conference will be held two days after members of the 86th Congress return to Washington from their annual 10-day Easter recess.

Whitehouse Hails SUB Legislation

Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has hailed passage of legislation permitting workers in Ohio and Indiana to draw union-negotiated supplementary unemployment benefits without losing their regular state benefits.

He said the action of the two state legislatures "is acknowledgement of the value of collective bargaining in providing security to working people." It will strengthen the cast for similiar legislation in Virginia and North Carolina, the only two states where SUB can not be paid, he declared.

$1 Minimum Wage Enacted By Vermont

Montpelier, Vt.—The Vermont Legislature has voted a 25-cent raise in the state's minimum wage—from 75 cents to $1 an hour—thus becoming the sixth state or territory to equal or better the federal minimum wage law.

The bill swept through the House of Representatives 131 to 55 after having previously passed the Senate. Despite opposition from hotel interests, Gov. Robert T. Stafford (R) is expected to sign it into law.

According to the tally kept by the U.S. Labor Dept., Vermont is the first state this year to complete action on raising its minimum wage.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Hawaii already have $1 minimum wage laws, and Alaska has a $1.25 pay floor.

Minimum wage bills are being considered in several legislatures this year.

New Danger Signals:

Indicators Reveal Recovery Pace Slow

By Saul Miller

The nation's recovery from the 1958 recession has slowed down sharply in the last three months, sending up new danger signals for the economy.

The Federal Reserve Board's figures on industrial production reveal the slowdown graphically:

- From the low point of the recession in April 1958 to November, 1958, the FRB index moved up 15 points over the seven-month period.
- From November 1958 to February 1959 the index moved up three points in three months.
- In the same November to February period there was practically no change in non-farm employment, another key indicator of recovery, and the percentage of unemployment continued at about 6 percent of the labor force.

The continuing high unemployment in relation to industrial production, even at a slowed pace, is pointed up sharply in figures showing that production has recovered 95 percent of the recession loss while non-farm employment has come back only 38 percent of the way.

The scope of unemployment was also pointed up by figures for the construction industry, generally overlooked in the continuing emphasis on factory unemployment.

In February, 22 percent of the construction work force was unemployed as compared to 19 percent in January.

Employment dropped 100,000 in February, a decline termed "relatively sharp" by the Labor Dept. Employment in February marked the second lowest monthly level since the onset of the recession.

Economists point out also that about 50 percent of the three-point rise in industrial production from November to February is accounted for by increased steel output running parallel with the industry's campaign to whip up anti-union sentiment over a potential steel strike.

The slowed pace of recovery and its effects on economic growth were pointed up by Harvard economist Sumner H. Slichter in opening hearings by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee into the problems facing the economy.

Higher Wages Needed

Slichter told the committee, among other things, that the immediate problem is inadequate demand to put the resources of the economy back to work. He concluded that the most hopeful source of greater demand was higher wages plus increased government spending.

He maintained that a high rate of economic growth was urgent; that a slow rise in the price level is an inescapable cost of maximum growth.

The continuing high level of unemployment was explored also by two AFL-CIO economists on the AFL-CIO public service program "As We See It," carried on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

Peter Henle and Nat Goldfinger, assistant directors of research, said that the 1957-58 recession started from a fairly high level of unemployment of more than 4 percent and that the unusual unemployment situation now prevailing is affecting the entire economy and is a drag on recovery.

Henle pointed out that unemployment was not a problem "at this stage of the game" in the 1949 and 1954 recessions.

Goldfinger pointed out that 1.5 million people "have been jobless for 15 weeks or longer," according to government reports.

Take-Home Pay Drops in February

Take-home pay and purchasing power of the average factory worker slipped in February despite a drop in living costs, the Labor Dept. reported.

The average factory worker with three dependents earned $78.52 in February compared to $78.70 in January. The consumer price index dropped one-tenth of 1 percent to 123.7 as of mid-February.

The drop meant a pay cut of 1 cent an hour for about 80,000 aircraft workers whose wages are tied to the price index under an escalator clause.

The Bitter Face of Unemployment: A Somber Study Of the Everyday Tragedy that Goes with Joblessness

Unemployment is more than a monthly government statistical report, it is people, 4.7 million of them, struggling against the tragedy of joblessness. The New York Times recently conducted a survey of the unemployed, the "people behind the statistics." Here are excerpts from the survey summary:

Unemployment is a figure in a government report as dreary and lifeless as the federal debt or the death rate.

Unemployment is people—the individual hardship and heartache of 4,749,000 Americans, willing and able to work but unable to find suitable jobs.

To put faces on figures, correspondents of The New York Times talked to idle workers and their families in states where unemployment has remained high despite the general pick-up in business.

Their story makes a grey backdrop for reports of higher production, higher sales, higher profits, higher wages and other indices of returning prosperity. It is a story told without bitterness—almost apologetically—even by those who have gone through the last anguishing turn of the wringer and been forced to turn to public relief.

More Puzzled than Angry

Puzzlement is more apparent than anger in the attitude of men and women who have tramped the streets, month after weary month, with nothing to show for their efforts but holes in their shoes and a growing pile of debts.

In Detroit, capital of the automobile industry, one worker in seven is jobless and cutbacks in the output of some 1959 models threaten to add thousands to the idle lists in the next few weeks.

Pittsburgh, crossroads of steel and coal production, is worried that large-scale unemployment will become a chronic drag on its economic well-being.

In the mine regions of West Virginia the specter of permanent pools of idle workers is even more tragically present. Mechanization has cut the need for manpower so drastically that 68,000 men now dig more coal than 125,000 did 10 years ago. The displaced, returning from futile job-seeking expeditions to Cleveland, Columbus or Detroit, are less disposed to be philosophical about their plight than most of the country's uncomplaining unemployed.

Surplus food—"mollygrub" is what they call it in the Kanawha Valley coal fields—has become a mainstay in the diets of tens of thousands of families, not only in West Virginia but also in every other state.

In December, 5,230,000 persons benefited from the federal dole of butter, flour, corn meal and other surplus commodities. The food lines were almost twice as long as they had been a year earlier.

Growing Sense of Uselessness

Yet by the standards of mass misery that prevailed in the great depression of the Thirties, privation is a minor problem. What bears most raspingly on today's jobless is the sense of uselessness that comes with being unwanted and unneeded in the world's richest and most productive nation.

The corrosive effect has been acute among youngsters—high school and college graduates, ex-G. I.'s and others in the 20 to 35 age group—locked in their first real bout with hard times and deprived of the community of suffering that helped preserve the fabric of self-respect in the depression years when everyone was in trouble.

In many ways this was a young man's recession, especially in factory industries operating under rigid seniority systems. The most recently hired were the first to feel the layoff axe. Now science, moving with the same breathtaking speed in the improvement of industrial technology as it is in the conquest of the atom and of outer space, is making the day of recall to work more remote.

The harnessing of electronic brains to mechanical muscles has made it possible to produce more goods with fewer workers. Men with 10, 12 and even 15 years of seniority remain on the surplus list while their companies climb past the production peaks they set in pre-automation days.

There is little tendency to clutch for the comforts of the welfare state. Confronted with the necessity for going on relief, most workers will grab a job at half or less than the standard they used to enjoy. And there are plenty of employers ready to capitalize on this preference for staying independent of a government handout.

Gold Mine Settles Pact a Year Late

Timmins, Ont.—A year after the previous contract expired, the Steelworkers and the McIntyre Porcupine Mines here, one of Canada's largest gold producers, agreed on a wage increase of between 13 and 14 cents an hour for 1,067 employes.

The settlement was not reached until after USWA Field Rep. Leo (Buck) Behie had led a delegation to Ottawa to protest to Labor Minister Michael Starr that the McIntire and Hollinger mines were refusing to bargain.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 5:

States' Righters Block Adequate Jobless Aid

Ike Opposes New Federal Standards

Unemployment is the major domestic problem in America today.

In January and February 1959 the number of unemployed workers almost reached the 5 million mark. Many of these are unemployed because business has not fully recovered from the recession. Many others are unemployed because of technological change and automation.

Whatever the reason, the problem remains, and hardship stalks workers and their families across the land.

One basic tool exists in the United States which can be used to ease this hardship almost as soon as a worker loses his job—unemployment compensation.

The idea that government should set up a system to provide benefits for workers who become unemployed began before the New Deal, and the major drive to enact unemployment compensation legislation began in the states. The first statute was adopted by Wisconsin in 1931.

But it was clear from the start that left to themselves, other states would probably never get around to enacting unemployment compensation statutes.

System Created in 1935

The Roosevelt Administration found the solution when, in 1935, Congress enacted a federal-state system as part of the Social Security Act.

Unemployment compensation in the United States is largely a collection of state systems, over which the federal government exercises partial control. The federal statute sets 36 standards which the states must meet. The major share of taxes on employers is collected by, and benefits are paid by, the states.

The states were persuaded to adopt unemployment compensation systems by the force of the federal law: if states do not have approved programs, the federal government levies a 3 percent tax on employer payrolls. If they do, the federal tax is only one-tenth of this amount, or 0.3 percent of payrolls.

Therefore, the full federal tax can be avoided by employers in any given state only if the state operates its own approved unemployment compensation system. All states now do so.

50 Percent of Wages Formula

Originally, nearly all benefit formulas were set up to provide most workers with benefits equal to 50 percent of their average weekly wage during a given period of employment. However, despite the general increase in wages, benefit levels have not been increased to maintain this percentage.

Today, in most states, the maximum benefits provided by law are not high enough to pay a 50 percent benefit to many workers. And in some states, benefits may be payable for only five to ten weeks.

There is general agreement that benefits should be increased and should be payable for longer periods. In 1954, and again this year, Pres. Eisenhower recommended that benefits levels be increased to guarantee each unemployed worker benefits equal to 50 percent of his average weekly wage up to a maximum of about two-thirds the average wages of all workers in a given state. The President also recommended that benefits be payable for 26 weeks.

How to Set Standards

The AFL-CIO and other interested organizations have endorsed the benefit levels advocated by the President, but urge that benefits be payable for 39 weeks.

The major difference of opinion, however, involves the question of how to go about setting these standards.

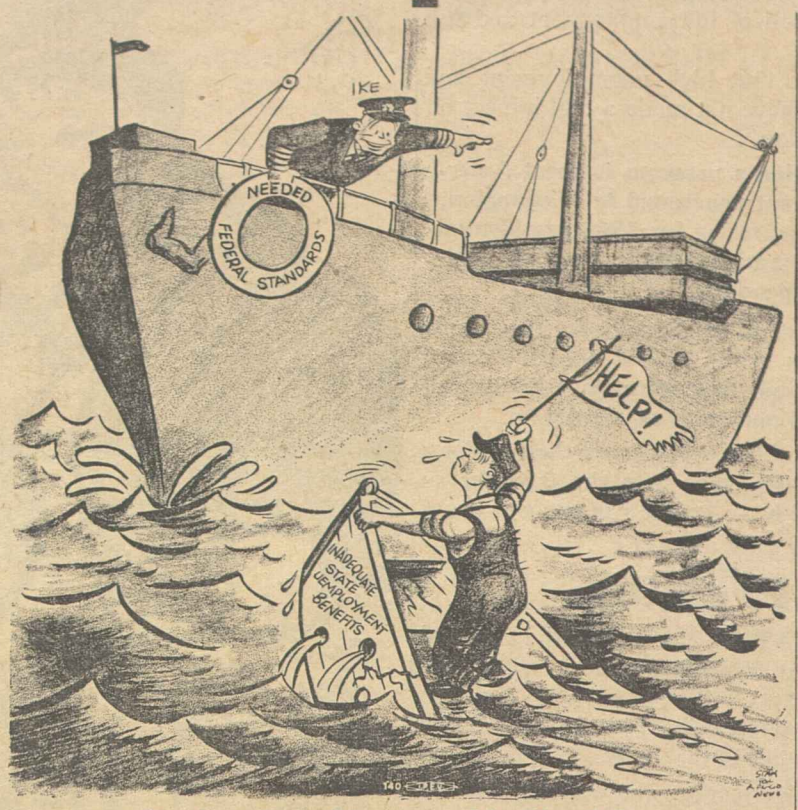
The Administration insists that it is a state matter and that the states should make the desired changes in their own laws voluntarily.

The AFL-CIO rejects this method. It points to the fact that the states are responsible for the poor benefit and duration standards now existing. Also, the failure of the states to respond to the presidential proposal during the five years (and at least two session of each state legislature) reduces his request to the level of a pious hope.

Faced with this failure of the states to act, the AFL-CIO has called on Congress to adopt new federal standards, in addition to the 36 now existing, insisting that the states increase benefits and extend the period during which they are payable.

First Fight in 1939

The fight for such standards is not new. As early as 1939 provisions embodying the "McCormack Plan," named for Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), now majority leader of the House, were incorporated in a House-passed bill.



Swim for Yourself, Buddy

'Cheap Program' U.S. Can't Afford

Rep. Thaddeus Machrowicz (D-Mich.), when introducing H.R. 3547, said:

"We cannot afford the costs to our society and to our economy of a cheap program of unemployment compensation.

"We cannot afford benefit amounts so inadequate in amount and duration that they must be supplemented and followed by relief payments.

"We cannot afford such damage to the families of workers able and willing to work but unemployed through no fault of their own.

"We cannot afford such sags in purchasing power and the volume of business in our local communities, our state, and the nation as a whole.

"We cannot afford the backing up of inventories, the layoffs, the unpaid bills, the evictions, the empty houses, stores, and offices that flow in evil sequence from such contraction of workers' incomes and that can be retarded by more nearly adequate unemployment compensation benefits."

These provisions, which set federal standards guaranteeing benefits at 50 percent of wages for 16 weeks, were rejected by the Senate.

In 1954, a new attempt was made in the House to establish federal standards on benefits. Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) led a small band of Democrats in the House Ways and Means Committee in an effort to amend a bill then before the committee by establishing federal standards.

The amendments were rejected, but when the same bill reached the House floor, Forand again attempted to have it amended. His proposal included the same standards advocated by the President: 50 percent of average weekly wages up to a maximum of two-thirds of average weekly wages for the whole state, payable for 26 weeks.

When the vote came, the House rejected these federal standards by a vote of 241 to 110. Seventeen Republicans and 92 Democrats supported Forand; 173 Republicans and 68 Democrats voted against.

The late Rep. Dan Reed (R-N.Y.), opposing the Forand amendments, set the tone for later opponents of similar legislation. He called federal unemployment compensation standards a violation of "states' rights."

"States' rights" is one of the most powerful arguments which can be employed in Congress today. It is used to raise the spectre of federal dictatorship. But the purpose of the conservatives, who use it consistently, is to cover up failure of the states to provide needed services and to kill liberal federal legislation.

The argument will be heard again in the current fight for federal unemployment compensation standards.

Administration Opposes '58 Bid

Spurred on by rising unemployment in 1958, some congressmen proposed an inadequate program temporarily extending benefits to the unemployed. Liberals in Congress attempted to substitute the provisions of the Kennedy (D-Mass.) - McCarthy (D-Minn.) bill, which included the Forand benefits levels but made them payable for 39 weeks instead of 26 weeks.

In hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee and in debate the positions of national organizations were made clear.

Opposing federal standards legislation were:

- **Chamber of Commerce of the United States.**
- **National Association of Manufacturers.**
- **American Retail Foundation.**
- **American Hotel Association.**
- **Unemployment Benefits Advisors, Inc. (supported by General Motors, U.S. Steel, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and 500 other companies.)**

The Eisenhower Administration, of course, also opposed federal standards legislation.

Supporting federal standards legislation were:

- **AFL-CIO.**
- **National Consumers League.**
- **American Public Welfare Association.**
- **National Association of Social Workers.**
- **Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.**

The House subsequently passed a weakened version of the Administration's temporary program of benefit extension. When the bill reached the Senate floor, Sen. Kennedy offered the major features of his bill as an amendment but was defeated by a vote of 63 to 21. Only 18 Democrats and 3 Republicans supported it.

This year, the fight has been renewed. The need is great if not greater than it was in 1958.

Hearings Start Apr. 7

So far, Congress has passed only a simple extension of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act passed last year affecting a meager 325,000 workers. The major fight will be on improved federal standards.

The AFL-CIO is supporting H.R. 3547, introduced in the House by Representative Frank M. Karsten (D-Mo.) and Thaddeus Machrowicz (D-Mich.). At least 130 other representatives, both Democratic and Republican, have announced their support.

The companion Senate bill, S. 791, was introduced by Senators Kennedy, Case (R-N. J.) and McCarthy. It is co-sponsored by 31 additional senators from both parties.

Hearings on the Karsten-Machrowicz bill have been scheduled to start Apr. 7 before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Six-Point Program Supported by AFL-CIO

The Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case-McCarthy unemployment compensation bill (H.R. 3547, S. 791 provides:

- **Weekly benefits equal to at least half the worker's wages up to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.**
- **Payment of benefits for 39 weeks to the eligible unemployed.**
- **Protection for 2 million workers employed by small companies.**
- **Limitations on eligibility restrictions, preventing states from disqualifying workers who are genuinely in the work force or who receive supplemental unemployment benefits.**
- **Alternative methods to improve financing for state systems.**
- **Grants from the already existing Federal Unemployment Trust Fund Account to aid states in financial difficulty because of high unemployment.**

Reprints Available Of Fact Sheet Series

This is the fifth of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is being published by the News with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Previous fact sheets have dealt with housing, depressed areas, labor reform legislation and education.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 5 on unemployment compensation and the previous fact sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Farm Year Reported Hard On Migrants

Freezes, floods and crop failures resulted in misery and hardship last year for thousands of migrant workers, the National Sharecroppers Fund has reported.

Executive Sec. Fay Bennett described the plight of migrants as "still one in which electric blankets protect crops while growers object to providing any blankets for men; cherries are better treated in transit than children; and the United States takes a census of migratory birds but not of migratory workers."

The one bright spot the Fund noted in its annual report was the agreement negotiated by Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the Agricultural Workers with Pennsylvania growers to furnish crews of experienced farm workers from Arkansas under a union agreement providing for a minimum wage and a guarantee of regular work.

"This project proved highly satisfactory to the growers who were assured of a trained and stable work crew, while the workers were assured of a base pay and regular work," the report said. "An experienced union officer, George Stith, worked along with the others in the fields and spent his off-hours traveling from farm to farm adjusting grievances of the workers."

It's the People's Turn

THE MAJOR domestic problem facing the nation as congressmen and senators head home for a 10-day break to sample the political and economic temper of the people is the failure of the economy to move in the direction of full employment and full production.

A key reason for this failure is that high unemployment and slowed recovery from the recession have not made a real impact on either Congress or the Administration.

The urgency necessary to enacting a program to meet America's economic and social ills has not penetrated to Washington, deeply involved with political maneuvering for 1960 presidential election issues and fighting the essentially phony issue of "balanced budgets" and government "spending."

The Easter recess presents a priceless opportunity for the people to alert their elected representatives to the critical need for action to ease the plight of the unemployed, to restore America to full economic vigor, to meet the starved-out needs of the nation.

Let your congressman and senator know first-hand the problems facing the nation. Give him the facts, show him the evidence so that he can return to Washington with the people's insistence on action clear in his mind.

A Survey of Freedom

THE INTL. LABOR ORGANIZATION has launched a new and significant worldwide program to establish the facts on freedom of association—the freedom of workers and employers "to establish and join organizations of their own choosing"—and has selected the United States as the lead-off nation in the study.

An ILO survey team is currently roaming the country without restriction, restraint or control by any U.S. agency, public or private. The AFL-CIO welcomes the ILO team and pledges its full cooperation in helping it accomplish its fact-finding mission.

The ILO team is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union later this year for the same purpose. We hope for the ILO and its worthy project that the team will have the same freedom to pursue its objective in the Communist land, but on the basis of the past record we gravely doubt this.

Unlike the Communist dictatorship, we have nothing to hide. There are imperfections in our American social, political and economic life, but Americans have the right to take corrective action without the threat of terroristic suppression.

If the ILO can advance recognition of this right around the globe then its mission will be a real contribution to freedom everywhere.

Spotlight on Terror

TO THOSE ELEMENTS in the American press which were surprised by the sudden overthrow of Dictator Batista in Cuba and perplexed by the violence and bloodshed, the AFL-CIO News would like to direct attention to another potential eruption area in the Caribbean—Haiti.

In this issue of the News an AFL-CIO representative reports on the steady deterioration of democratic freedoms in Haiti—the reign of terror that has gripped the island.

It is from conditions such as these that violence and bloodshed stem when the dictatorship is finally overthrown, as the Haiti dictatorship is bound to be when the democratic tide that is washing away totalitarianism in Latin America engulfs the island.

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Home for Easter

Inadequate, Distorted:

Top Labor Reporters Score Press Coverage of Unions

By Arnold Beichman

TWO TOPFLIGHT LABOR reporters—one from the New York Times, the other from Business Week—agreed at a discussion here that the American press, generally, covers the story about American trade unions badly.

The speakers at a New School for Social Research luncheon were A. H. Raskin, veteran national labor correspondent for the Times, and Ed Townsend, of the McGraw-Hill weekly magazine, Business Week.

"The McClellan committee hearings," said Raskin, "have confronted the press with a double-barreled duty. One task is to give the public a full picture of what is wrong with the unions that are under corrupt leadership. The other is to provide a perspective by giving regular attention to the constructive accomplishments of unions that are doing a good job of representing their members and concerning themselves with decency in their relations both with industry and the general community.

"I am not sure that the press has done an adequate job on either side of this assignment."

RASKIN POINTED OUT that the supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) programs had "no lack of drama in the human suffering alleviated by the existence of these programs in this recession" yet there has been almost no real coverage of how these programs operated in their first big test.

"Contrast this with the hundreds and hundreds of columns," he said, "of alarmist forecasts on the destructive implications of the so-called guaranteed annual wage when Walter Reuther was fighting for the original SUB plan in autos four years ago. Now even the employers concede that the programs have been of great benefit and that the fears of their economic consequences were vastly exaggerated."

Raskin also said that "in bargaining situations union leaders are generally more accessible and more cooperative than their opposite numbers in industry. Too often key executives on the management side hide themselves behind a protective wedge of press agents who are told nothing and so can be of no help."

In criticizing union coverage by the daily papers, Raskin also criticized the labor papers which, he said, still tend "too often to be a one-party press of the narrowest sort."

"I leafed through one union paper recently and found the name of its leader mentioned 30 times," he said, "and his picture used six times in the space of eight pages."

TOWNSEND TOLD the audience that "no matter how jealous we may be about the honor and integrity of the press, we have to admit grudgingly that there is good reason to doubt that a majority of our newspapers present a truly rounded picture of labor."

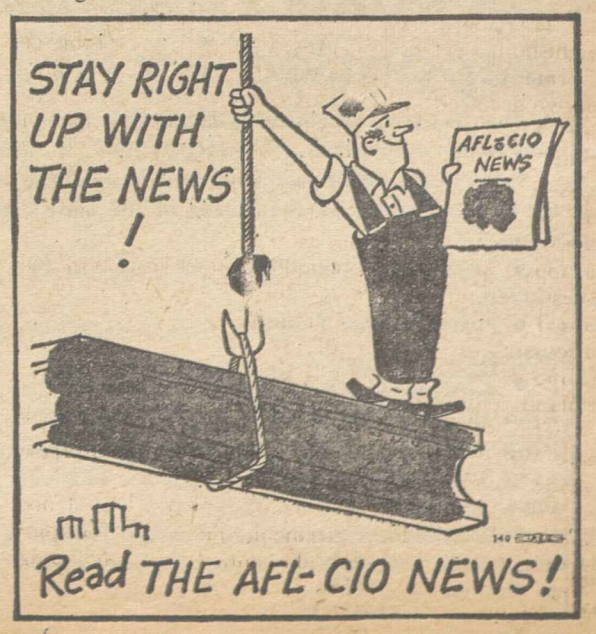
It is difficult to be unbiased about organized labor, he said, because "to be effective, unions must be controversial," and "as an instrument of worker protest and progress, they must inevitably make enemies—many enemies—in many social groups."

"You read about the Jimmy Hoffas in the labor movement," said Townsend, "the men whose honesty is challenged and whose names are linked in congressional hearings with the names of known crooks and racketeers. But, how often do you read about the labor leaders who have never been accused of dishonesty, who lead ordinary lives among ordinary people, with only their dedication to union causes stamping them as different? Chances are, not often."

Townsend cited cases in the daily papers which he said demonstrated "the plain, unadulterated fact that far too often false images, twisted images, of labor are presented through the press." He blamed this kind of distortion not only on prejudice but on ignorance and said that "I think too many newspaper editors, editorial writers and reporters are still in a veil of ignorance about the labor movement."

"Moreover, I think that there is altogether too little balanced reporting about labor," he said. "I don't mean by 'balanced reporting' merely giving both sides of a story of conflict. I mean reporting on all phases of labor—not just labor's involvement in conflict."

THE THIRD PANEL speaker was Martin Gerber, Auto Workers official in New York, who argued that "much of the time the labor movement intensifies hostility because it is effective in pursuing its legitimate goals."



Vandercook Says:

States, Cities Face Tax Crisis

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE EMPHASIS is on the federal budget, and on whether or not new taxes will be necessary to bring that federal budget into some sort of favorable balance, has — newswise at least — tended to obscure the fact that not all taxes are made in Washington.

Vandercook

As a lot of us are being forcibly reminded, states, towns and cities also have heavy demands made upon them by their citizens. And those units of government, too, have no way of satisfying those demands except through the necessary but never, never (since time began) welcome method of collecting taxes.

Nearly 80 cents of every dollar paid into the U.S. Treasury through every tax levied by the federal government, goes, alas, for wars—for the costs of wars past and present and, we hope, for the prevention of future wars. That leaves only 20 cents of every federally-spent dollar to be devoted to the innumerable human, social purposes which most of us nowadays expect our government to fulfill.

In plain truth, nearly 70 percent—as a recent economic review puts it — "of all governmental spending in the United States to fulfill purely civilian public service needs, was financed last year by the states and localities themselves."

Schools, roads (most roads), fire departments, police departments, home relief funds, most unemployment benefits, as things are now—all those and many more remain local financial obligations, obligations from which the federal government—at least up till now—is free. The acute question of where that money is to come from is now before many of us. It will soon be before all of us.

HARD BESET MAYORS and governors, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate are now asking themselves and everyone else where should the additional taxes we don't like, for the services we do like, be levied?

The demogogues at both ends of the political spectrum of course have their simple formulas. Whatever you do, they insist, don't tax our particular constituents. What one might call the semi-demogogues, in the field of taxes, have other favorites. They are the admirers of hidden taxes—of the tax bites that—all unbeknownest—are taken out of every yard of cloth that goes into a farmer's overalls.

Thoughtful people agree, at least, on this: the best taxes are those which are plainly felt and seen. A democracy does not thrive when any large share of its population comes to believe that it is getting a free ride. For one thing, it never is. And it is human to feel more respect, for things like schools and government and roads—for which we know that we, ourselves, are paying, than for what we may vainly imagine is being handed to us on a silver platter.

Morgan Says:

Berlin Threat Fails to Register

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

EVEN IN THESE dizzying days of instantaneous telecommunications from almost any point on the globe, there is still nothing like a face-to-face, heart-to-heart talk to discover denominators of agreement and crystallize clouds of dispute. In this sense the Camp David (Eisenhower-Macmillan) conference must have refreshingly cleared the air.

Morgan

But towering problems for the West remain and the core of them is how to renegotiate the status of Central Europe in general, Berlin and Germany in particular without squeezing American forces off the continent and emasculating the NATO alliance. Or, in short, how to emerge with a Europe more, not less, capable of withstanding the wintry Communist blasts from the East.

It is not surprising, indeed it is natural, that among western allies there are differences of approach. It will be disturbing if in the weeks of preparation ahead we cannot converge on one approach to the summit. But there is something far more disturbing. I can't think of a better thing to call it than a lack of sense of urgency and a sense of purpose, particularly among Americans.

Far more revealing than the measured news from the briefing officers in Gettysburg was the New York Times survey recently reporting that the public, according to a spot check across the country, was solidly behind President Eisenhower's "no retreat" policy in Berlin but vastly ignorant of what the issue was all about.

Under a representative form of government what is the good of having the representatives supported by the electorate if the electorate does not understand what it is supporting? If we the people are going to cede our responsibilities as citizens to Washington in such let-George-do-it fashion, we might as well opt for a dictatorship; it would be more efficient.

THE PRESIDENT BOLDLY declares we will not budge an inch in Berlin and the country applauds a home team language it understands. But does it understand that the literal meaning of not budging an inch is that we are willing to go to war? If Khrushchev dropped a bomb we would react, which is probably why he isn't dropping one.

Our trouble is with the intangibles. The tax laws mean more to us than communism in Latin America or Iraq. Expense accounts are of more personal concern than loan funds to India. Under such circumstances, why shouldn't a secretary of defense decide he must withdraw from government because his commitments to a soap company, and its to him, are more important?

Washington Reports:

Humphrey, Wiley Bar Soviet Plans to Reunify Germany

SOVIET PREMIER Khrushchev told Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) four times during their eight-hour interview in Moscow that reunification of Germany "at this time is out of the question," Humphrey declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on the same program that he did not agree with the proposal to set up a demilitarized zone, including West Germany. The so-called Rapacki plan, proposed by the Polish foreign minister, has been widely discussed in current considerations. The zone it proposes would include East and West Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

"This would serve to emphasize a split Germany," said Wiley. "It would place an additional obstacle in the way of ultimate unification."

Wiley was afraid also that the Soviets would not live up to any such agreement, but would conspire eventually to take over the entire area, including West Germany.

HUMPHREY QUOTED Khrushchev as saying, "You couldn't expect me to agree to the liquidation of the socialist system of East Germany, any more than you in the West would agree to the liquidation of the capitalist democracy of the West Germany Federal Republic. It is better to leave things as they are than to talk about unification at this time."

Humphrey interpreted the Khrushchev statement as keyed to the phrase "at this time."

"I believe that we continuously ought to press forward in every possible way that is sound and reasonable for a reunification of Germany and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland and Czechoslovakia, making a proposal relating to the two Germanies, such as a request for free speech and freedom of religion in both Germanies."

Humphrey said that Berlin should not be "something used against us." We should "seize upon it as an opportunity to press forward again our claims upon the Soviet Union and for a just peace in Central Europe."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT MIGHT BE THOUGHT by the innocent that this country's business community is 100 percent, redblooded true-blue American in support of Mr. Eisenhower and the Chamber of Commerce in total defiance of "spending." But there is not a breath of truth in the assumption; the business community, the Wall Street Journal reveals, spends a good deal of its time battering at the doors of Congress for "spending."

A business firm dealing in atomic isotopes asked Congress to invest some federal money in an "educational" campaign that would teach other firms how they could "save money" by buying the isotopes.

An Esso Standard Oil Co. spokesman rejected a suggestion —Democratic—that the government subsidize "only 75 or 80 percent" of the presumed cost of a nuclear-powered tanker. The Esso man wanted the government to pay "all the costs" of the experimental vessel.

Western lumber companies want the federal government to build more forest roads and to build more homes to keep Forest Service personnel happy while looking out for fires. Why are the lumber companies so devoted to the physical and psychological comfort of Forest Service people? Well, one must assume that despite their talk about "sound silvi-cultural practices" and good housing they really must have some interest in getting the government to pay for roads that would increase company profits.

Editorially, of course, the Wall Street Journal deplores this weakness on the part of businessmen. If it was searching for the worst example, it could have revived the Strange Case of George Magoffin Humphrey, whose M. A. Hanna Co. for years fought the St. Lawrence Seaway but radically switched position, and begged for federal "spending" on the seaway, when the company acquired large iron-ore reserves in Labrador and needed cheap water transportation.

This is the same Mr. Humphrey who as Secretary of the Treasury said other government spending would bring on a "hair-curling" depression and who still dominates the philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration.

* * *

THE HISTORICAL TRUTH IS that business has always enjoyed great subsidies and assistance from the federal government, either directly or indirectly.

If the air lines now benefit from federally-financed airports, the railroads were spurred westward during and after the Civil War with generous grants of sections of the public lands. Manufacturers were supported, long after they grew out of the "infant" class, with scandalously high tariffs.

There isn't anything wrong, fundamentally, with federal expenditures that enlarge the basic facilities, communications systems and capital assets of the people of the United States.

The thing that is difficult to understand is the hypocrisy of business groups claiming that it's all right for them to raid the public purse to enhance their chances of private gain but socialistic, destructive and immoral for the federal government to build schools, pay teachers, clear slums, rehabilitate cities and perform other services for the public good.

* * *

EUGENE C. PULLIAM, a newspaper publisher, told a group of Associated Press editors in San Francisco, the East Bay Labor Journal reports, that it is "part of our job as newspapermen, in order to save this republic . . . to stimulate the Republican Party to adopt a set of principles which are completely anti-welfare and anti-socialist."

That is one of the charming things about publishers who have even modest "empires," such as the one Pulliam has developed in Indiana and Arizona—they are capable of rising high above their innate modesty. Republican professionals with any knowledge of national affairs would shudder back from the Pulliam formula, but he thinks that he is saying something to "save the republic."

FREE ELECTIONS are necessary for any unification of Germany, Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), (at left), and Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, agreed in a discussion of the Berlin crisis on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

How to Buy:

Cost of Living Due To Rise This Summer

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER A SIX-MONTH breathing spell of stable prices, a new inflation has begun to brew, with higher prices due to hit moderate-income families this summer. Only temporarily cheaper food prices are concealing the new cost-of-living boost now in the making at producer and wholesale levels.

Among goods now edging up in price are rugs, textiles, clothing, sheets, towels, blankets, furniture, lumber and copper and lead products. Nor will food remain comparatively reasonable as now. Food prices will shoot up again this summer, with a resulting explosion of the cost of living.

Our advice is to shop judiciously now for values in those items now inching up. The unusually early spring clothing clearances, because of the early Easter, offer a good opportunity to find reduced prices while the season is still young. After this month, fewer clothing bargains will be available. The May white sales next month give wise shoppers a chance to anticipate needs on sheets and towels before their prices rise further.

THE REAL RUNAWAY EXPENSE is medical care, up 4 percent in just the past year, and 48 percent in the past 10 years. The other big living-cost headache this year is the price of cars, especially for moderate-income families. New car prices have dropped about 2 percent in recent months as dealer discounts increased. But a new vehicle still will cost you about 6 percent more than last spring. Even worse, the price tags on used cars are a whopping 11-12 percent higher this year. Used-car prices will take the traditional tumble after July 4.

There's a real deadlock between the big car manufacturers and the public. The public can't buy at present record-high prices, and the auto manufacturers won't cut the prices. Result is, dealers already are holding an inventory of 800,000 1959 models, and auto factories, which never reached maximum production this year, already are cutting back.

THIS SPRING WHEN YOU shop for clothing you'll notice more garments available with a new type of closure consisting of two velvety nylon tapes which interlock. This new closure is marketed under the name of Velcro. You may have seen it demonstrated on television in men's and boy's sports jackets.

Velcro is an important new development which is already being tried out on petticoats, pajamas, belts, dresses, jackets, handbags, trousers and slip covers. It is also being tried on girdles, brassieres, trousers and even diapers. The usefulness of this new closure is that the two tapes cling together very strongly but are easy to open with a lengthwise pull. Thus, you even can change the trimming of a coat or dress by peeling off a collar, bow or other trim and pressing a new bow, etc., into place.

As well as being found on an increasing number of garments, Velcro interlocking tapes also will be available this spring by the yard, for home use.

For many uses, Velcro tapes can replace zippers, and also can be used where zippers are too bulky or create other problems. Also, the interlocking tapes promise to be more durable than many of the poorly-made zippers now in use. The Neighborhood Cleaners Association of New York made tests with Velcro tapes and found they retained their holding power even after as many as 50 dry-cleanings.

This department finds that manufacturers are charging about $2 more for a garment with a Velcro closure. This may not be important in expensive items. But in the case of a boy's jacket which costs $3 with a zipper and $5 with a Velcro closure, extra charge is almost the price of the garment itself.

The interlocking tapes also make a ripping sound when opened, which may be a disadvantage if you have a large family and already have enough noise around the house.

FOOD BUYS—Pork, eggs, broilers and cheese are this month's best buys. Eggs are at the year's low in price and the year's high in quality. Food experts point out that two large eggs at a total cost of 10 cents provide as much protein as an average serving of meat.

In pork, best buys this month are smoked ham and loin roast. In lamb, shoulder roast is relatively inexpensive. Prices of beef are still high except for chopped beef, and beef should be used sparingly this spring to keep down the family food bills.

Families who tend to buy in food markets that give stamps should know that a new report by the U.S. Agriculture Department found they raised prices in a recent period six-tenths of 1 percent more than non-stamp stores. Often the value of the stamps did more than compensate for higher prices, if you do save the stamps. But non-stamp savers help pay the freight for the collectors.

However, you can't generalize, the survey found. You have to compare prices and quality in both stamp and non-stamp stores to find which offers most value in the merchandise itself. The stamps are equivalent to about 1.5 to 2 percent reduction in the prices charged by the stamp-giving store.

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Living With the NLRB:

Volume Provides Guide To Taft-Hartley Act Maze

"THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT Relations Act of 1947 is the most extensive and complicated piece of labor legislation ever adopted in the history of the United States."

There isn't a union official or labor attorney in the country who will quarrel with this statement—the opening sentence of the revised edition of Louis G. Silverberg's basic reference book and manual titled "How to Take a Case Before the National Labor Relations Board."

Silverberg's earlier volume, published in 1950, has long been an authoritative guide to the complexities of NLRB procedures under the Taft-Hartley Act. This new volume, complete with information-laden appendixes, promises to provide an even more comprehensive guide for union officials and lawyers picking their way through the maze that is the Taft-Hartley Act.

Silverberg wrote the 386-page volume out of a thorough background of first-hand information. Now the NLRB's director of information, he has been associated with the board for more than 20 years and has watched the development of NLRB policies from earliest beginnings to the present day.

HE EXPERTLY LEADS the reader through the Taft-Hartley maze. The twisting trail is charted from the regional office, where charges and petitions are filed, all the way through the general counsel's office and the five-man board itself.

A chapter describing the procedures that unions must follow to comply and keep in compliance with the statutory filing requirements points out, for example, that before a union can have any standing with the NLRB under the compliance provisions, it must file no less than seven technical documents—some with the board, some with the Dept. of Labor and some with both agencies.

These requirements apply not simply to large international unions, but to every local union which may desire to utilize the board's facilities. The book includes a reproduction of each document and explains how to file it.

A STEP-BY-STEP ACCOUNT is given of the procedures followed in representation cases—proceedings up to formal hearing, from hearing through election, and proceedings after election.

The author traces also the main paths in union-shop deauthorization, unfair labor practice charges, jurisdictional dispute cases, and the many branching paths which each may include.

In a chapter entitled "How, Where, and When to Serve Papers," there appear two tables which show at a glance (with respect to 20 documents filed in representation cases, and 24 types of documents used in unfair labor practice cases) on whom each particular document must be served, when it must be served, and how many copies are required.

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES, the complete text of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, the board's rules and regulations, and the delegation memorandum on the functions of the general counsel are included as an appendix. There are also directories of the board's regional offices and of federal and state mediation agencies.

The book contains 58 facsimile reproductions of the major forms—for petitions and charges, notices, orders, and ballots—used in every type of NLRB proceeding.

Union officials, labor lawyers or anyone else whose work or interests bring him into contact with the NLRB will find this authoritative guide a valuable addition to their source and reference material.

"How to Take a Case Before the National Labor Relations Board" has been published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1231 24th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. at $7.85 a copy. Discounts range up to 25 percent for 51 or more copies.

BNA also plans a soft cover edition. For quantity orders the price is $4.50 a copy for from 50 to 99 copies; $4.00 for 100 or more.

NATO Alliance Marks Decade As Bulwark of Free World

TEN YEARS AGO, on Apr. 4, 1949, the United States joined a peacetime military alliance—NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

To understand what NATO is and has been, one must try to recapture the spirit of 1949, the year of NATO's foundation.

At that time the Soviet Union maintained a tremendous military establishment and a wartime industrial effort—the United States had demobilized and disarmed after World War II and all of its friends and allies in Europe had done the same. The free world, having survived the most frightful of all wars, then assumed that lasting peace was finally at hand.

The United Nations had been established and all reasonable men fondly hoped that future international disputes, no matter how grievous, could be settled by peaceful negotiation within that organization. In one sense, the war had been fought to establish the United Nations. At long last there had appeared on earth a powerful international body that could maintain the peace and advance the gentle hopes of mankind.

BUT REASONABLE MEN reckoned without the aspiration of Soviet Communist dictatorship. The Soviets had no intention of demobilizing or disarming. The Soviets had no intention of utilizing the UN as a forum for honest negotiation. The Soviets had only the driving, the despotic ambition set forth by Lenin and Stalin—to expand across the free world until all men lay subject to Soviet power.

By establishing fraudulent "peoples' governments" in Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, East Germany and Albania—governments which never represented the will of the people but only that of a small Communist minority—backed by Soviet arms, the Soviet Union seized all of those countries within a short time. In 1947 Hungary was taken over by the Communists, and in the following year, Czechoslovakia. In 1948 the Soviet-dominated Communist parties made their bid to topple the governments of France and Italy by Communist-led strikes and riots.

The free nations of Europe were militarily and economically weakened. What could prevent the Soviet Union from picking off the surviving democracies one by one? The only salvation for free Europe lay in an alliance. If the still-free democracies could face the Communist menace with an unequivocal notice that an attack upon one of them would be resisted by all, perhaps they might manage to survive. But even this was doubtful without the assistance of the powerful nations of the Western Hemisphere, the United States and Canada.

THE UNITED STATES had never joined a peacetime alliance and many of its people still believed it would be folly to do so. However, the events of World War II were still fresh in mind. The world had shrunk. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans were no longer barriers but highways. The modern aircraft and the momentarily expected development of the guided missile had shrunk distances to only a fraction of what they had been.

The atomic bomb had made it clear that only a few explosions, not a barrage of thousands, could destroy a civilization. Moreover, the United States had begun to realize that its economic life was inextricably tied to that of Europe.

Consequently in 1948 the United States moved toward an alliance with the democracies of Europe. The U.S. Senate passed a resolution enabling this country to depart from its traditional isolationism and to enter an alliance—provided that the terms of the alliance did not impinge on American freedom of action, and that the members of the alliance were willing to help themselves and not rely exclusively on the wealth and strength of the United States.

In 1949 the United States joined 11 other free nations in NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The partner nations were Great Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, Iceland, Luxembourg and Norway. In 1952 Greece and Turkey became members of the alliance, and in 1955 the Federal Republic of Germany. All of these nations pledged that an attack upon any one of them, whether in Europe or North America, would be regarded as an attack upon all and would be resisted by all.

But the purpose of the alliance, although defensive, was not only military. The partners also pledged themselves to work together in the political, social, educational, scientific and economic fields.

FROM THE DAY of the signing of the NATO Treaty a great change took place. Communism's explosive advance into Europe came to an abrupt halt in the decade since 1949. Moreover, the NATO democracies have steadily grown stronger since the signing of the treaty by means of self-help and mutual aid. Their economies have improved tremendously, their standards of living grew higher; they collaborate in technical and scientific fields; politically they have achieved a great degree of coordination through consultation.

On its 10th anniversary NATO is bitterly reviled by the Soviets and the target of repeated Soviet attempts to weaken or dissolve it, yet NATO remains an indispensable bulwark against aggression in Europe and North America.

NATO nations look toward strengthening their common heritage of freedom where their real power lies. This heritage must be improved by closer international cooperation, so that the free world may draw from it increased determination to stand firm.

At ICFTU Economic Meet:

World Rise Sought In Living Standards

Geneva—A ringing challenge to the governments of the free world to meet head-on their economic problems was sounded here by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Trade unionists from 30 countries who attended the two-day World Economic Conference demanded that "the free governments of the world, individually and in cooperation with one another, take early and resolute action to solve the burning economic problems with which they are confronted."

"We are firmly convinced that the free world can overcome its present economic plight," the delegates said in a resolution adopted unanimously after a thorough discussion.

"We are also satisfied that the living standards of the people of the free nations can be steadily raised if determined, serious and concerted efforts are made to pursue policies of full employment and of economic and social development."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, headed the U.S. delegation, which also included Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, and Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research.

Schnitzler, in a major address on the plight of underdeveloped countries called for the setting up of an "Intl. Consumer Development Loan Fund" to provide direct assistance to the peoples of these countries to supplement economic development forms of aid.

"It would be in the interest of all," Schnitzler said, "if a loan fund could be created that would permit a lesser developed country to concentrate simultaneously on improving food, clothing and shelter for its people while it is developing the necessary industrial and natural resource projects. Both should go forward together."

He assured delegates from the lesser-developed countries that American labor will continue to fight for international commodity agreements which would guarantee stable and fair prices for their exports.

Stable Commodity Prices

"The very existence of many of the lesser-developed nations is contingent on a continued world flow of basic commodities at stable prices," he said.

"Of course exploitation of workers producing primary commodities must be stopped. Trade unions must strengthen their position in order to assure that stable commodity prices are translated into improved and higher per capita incomes for the workers producing the commodities."

In a speech calling for "continual efforts on the part of all nations to reduce the barriers to trade," Carey broke the news of a request to Pres. Eisenhower for an impartial committee to study the broad issues involved in the import to the U.S. of heavy electrical machinery.

In assuring the conference that the AFL-CIO will continue to do its part in helping to keep open the channels of trade, Carey said:

"To be able to buy and sell each other's goods is essential if the objectives of this conference—namely the promotion of full employment, production and purchasing power—are to be carried out in each of our respective countries."

Free trade unionists from all continents emphasized the importance of breaking through trade barriers to assure economic growth and promote a steady rise in living standards.

The stress which all delegates placed on the need to assist the underdeveloped countries was reflected in the final resolution, which called on the wealthier nations "to regard 1 percent of national income as an indispensable minimum contribution" for this purpose.

"I am pleased because the free trade union movement set an example for the governments of the free world by showing how it is possible to get together and reach unanimous agreement after coming to grips with our problems," Schnitzler said before leaving Geneva for Rome and Berlin to address workers' meetings.

The ICFTU executive subcommittee decided at a meeting here on the eve of the economic conference that the full group will hold its next session in West Berlin at the end of June. Berlin was chosen to demonstrate to free German workers that the world's free trade union movement was solidly behind them in face of the Soviet Union's threat.

A $50,000 donation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Fund was approved. All free unions were asked to give full support to the UN Refugee Year which starts in June.

AFL-CIO DELEGATION at the World Economic Conference held by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Geneva shows (left to right) Vice Pres. James B. Carey, Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and European Rep. Irving Brown.

Freedom Under Renewed Attack, Romualdi Finds on Trip to Haiti

The status of democratic freedoms in Haiti has steadily deteriorated in the last six months, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi reports in the April issue of the Inter-American Labor Bulletin, publication of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT). Romualdi's conclusion is based on a first-hand study of the troubled island.

His trip was undertaken after the ORIT executive board, at its February meeting in Mexico City, received a letter from the Hatian ambassador claiming that "complete freedom" had been restored in the country, that a number of jailed opposition leaders had been released and that "a policy of social harmony and economic progress was being pursued energetically."

His views were echoed in a new protest, based on new evidence, by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"It took me only a few minutes (after arrival) to realize that the situation was as bad—or even worse—as the one that had prevailed following the attempted coup of July," Romualdi writes.

"The pledges of full re-establishment of freedom uttered by Pres. Francois Devalier were 'dead letter' as far as the Haitian people were concerned.

"Nathanael Michel, the general secretary of the National Union of Haitian Workers (UNOH), had sought asylum a few days earlier in the Venezuelan Embassy with his wife and three children. He decided on this desperate move after he became convinced that his life was in real danger.

"Another labor leader, Lyderic Bonaventure, head of the Chauffeurs' Union, was also in the Venezuelan Embassy. He sought asylum after another man, Dieudonne John, was mistaken for him and murdered.

"Dacius Benoit, president of the Longshoremen's Union and a dear old friend, was in hiding with both health and mind broken after his arrest and torture by the police. I was told that he was doused with gasoline and set on fire. For a few days he stayed between life and death on account of severe burns.

"The UNOH under the leadership of Fritzner Sainville, a stooge for Duvalier, was to all intents and purposes out of existence. The headquarters of the union were closed when I passed by."

Just this week, the refugees in the Venezuelan embassy were guaranteed safe conduct out of the country, Romualdi was advised.

Romualdi spent two days in the capital, Port-au-Prince, and reported it in "the grip of terror." He was told by reliable persons, he writes, that to all intents and purposes Haiti had become a military protectorate of the Dominican Republic.

Many opposition leaders and editors of opposition papers have been jailed, he writes, and some have been murdered. Some editors who had been in jail but were released in January because of pressure of the U.S. free press, he says, "were forced into hiding or took refuge in the embassies" within a few hours.

Three important political groups, he says, have formed a coalition to overthrow the Duvalier regime. One of them, Clemente Jumelle, "enjoys the support of our trade union friends."

Oldenbroek, in his protest, declared the whole Haitian labor movement has ceased to function and that the entire opposition press has been silenced.

"The government has acted with complete irresponsibility so far as organized labor is concerned," he said, "and has made a mockery of the Human Rights provisions of the United Nations Charter as well as of trade union rights and freedoms.

"Such vicious repressive actions reinforce the ICFTU's determination to oppose relentlessly the anti-labor policy of the Haiti government."

Italian Social Gains Require Unity, Schnitzler Tells CISL Congress

Rome, Italy—Only through democratic unity can Italy get the social legislation it needs to meet the economic needs of workers and farmers and to "cut the ground out from under the Communists," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the annual congress of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL).

Schnitzler, who extended the fraternal greetings of the AFL-CIO to the delegates, noted that Italy is "plagued" by the largest Communist party west of the Iron Curtain and expressed the hope that the "unfortunately divided" democratic forces will soon "somehow find it possible to get together to solve the political crisis."

"If I have emphasized that cooperation among democratic political forces is necessary," he added, "it seems to me that this applies with special force to the democratic trade unions. It is because there is so much of uncertainty and division on the political front that the responsibilities and possibilities of social service of the free trade unions become doubly important."

Free democratic labor forces in Italy are divided between CISL and the Italian Union of Labor (UIL). Both are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which has sought to persuade them to work together and to consider the possibility of merger.

He recounted some of the benefits unity has bought the U.S. labor movement, particularly citing the strengthened bargaining position of workers and increased political influence demonstrated in last fall's elections.

"Let me emphasize that American labor uses its added strength with complete social responsibility," he said.

Schnitzler declared the "basic fact in the world today" is the Communist threat against democracy and its "never-ceasing attempt to destroy us and conquer and dominate the world."

"The democratic labor movements of the world can play an enormous role in meeting this grave challenge, in beating back the threat," he said.

"Our trade union philosophy has always served us well in dealing with the broad questions of peace or war, freedom or slavery. And who can carry on the fight for freedom better than we trade unionists?

Eire Labor Chief AFL-CIO Visitor

Ireland's top labor leader was a recent visitor at the AFL-CIO headquarters and was honored at a luncheon attended by vice presidents of the federation who were in Washington.

John Conroy is president of the recently formed Irish Congress of Trade Unions which includes in its membership the 500,000 workers who were formerly organized in the Congress of Irish Unions (CIU) and the Irish Trade Union Congress. He is also president of the Irish Transport & General Workers Union.

During his visit to the U.S., Conroy expects to meet with trade union officials and rank and file members in many major cities.

TV Strike Won by CBC Producers

Montreal, Que.—A 68-day strike by 74 French language television producers employed by the Canadian Broadcasting Co. ended with agreement on interpretation of a clause in a draft settlement reached a month earlier.

The strikers won the union recognition they were seeking and gained the right, as a professional association, to bargain collectively. On the other hand, the producers agreed not to affiliate their union with any other organized workers' group, although it may receive technical aid.

The walkout had the united support of organized labor and was backed by some 1,200 other unionized CBC employes, members of the Canadian Labor Congress and the Catholic & Canadian Confederation of Labor, who refused to go through the producers' picket lines. The settlement provided that the issue of their back pay be arbitrated.

Final acceptance of the settlement was voted at a midnight meeting, after which the strikers paraded to CBC headquarters for the last time and deposited their picket signs against the building.

CORRECTION

Pierre, S. D.—It was Gov. Ralph Herseth (D) who signed into law improvements in South Dakota's unemployment compensation program. The AFL-CIO News on Mar. 21 incorrectly said the bill was signed by Herseth's predecessor in office, Joe Foss.

Box Score of the 86th Congress

Congress recessed on Mar. 26 for the Easter period. Below is an interim report on legislation of major interest to labor, action taken thus far—if any—on bills supported by the AFL-CIO

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REFORM: Various bills to require union and employer reports on financial and other matters, union secret ballot elections, check corruption and collusion. Administration-Goldwater bill imposes new bans on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing. Other stringent measures filed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.)	**Executive Council urges adoption of Kennedy-Ervin bill, S. 505, with no crippling amendments.**	Hearings in both houses; Senate Labor Committee clears amended Kennedy-Ervin bill with bipartisan support.
HOUSING: Multi-billion dollar federal housing program, including urban renewal, public housing, aids for cooperative housing and housing for the elderly, offered in both houses. Administration plan is timid, restrictive.	**Supports enactment of Sparkman-Rains bill, S. 57, with best features of differing Senate and House versions.**	Bill has passed Senate; reported by House committee.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Major bills propose $390 million federal program of loans and grants to aid chronically depressed areas. Administration bill calls for only a token program.	**Executive Council calls for adoption of Douglas-Cooper bill, S. 722, embodying broad program.**	Bill passed by Senate; House committee has concluded hearings.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Basic reform sought to set federal standards guaranteeing each worker unemployment benefits for 39 weeks equal to 50 percent of his average weekly wage, to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. No Administration plan offered yet.	**Executive Council urges passage of Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case (N. J.)-McCarthy bill (H.R. 3547, S. 791).**	Consideration must begin in House; Ways and Means Committee will start hearings Apr. 7.
TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Proposals to extend benefits to only about 325,000 drawing temporary benefits as of Mar. 31.	**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said this bill, H.R. 5640, "would do nothing to correct the basic weaknesses in our present unemployment insurance system."**	Bill passed by House, Senate; sent to White House.
MINIMUM WAGE: Urgent need to extend protection of Fair Labor Standards Act to millions not now covered, to increase the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour from the present $1. No Administration program yet.	**Executive Council supports Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill (S. 1046, H.R. 4488), to cover 8 million workers, raise minimum.**	Chairmen of both House and Senate subcommittees have stated that hearings will begin as soon as action on labor-management reform bills is completed.
EDUCATION: Problem is to provide substantial program of federal grants to states for school construction and teachers' salary increases. Administration has proposed inadequate program to help localities float bond issues.	**Executive Council calls for passage of Murray-Metcalf bill (S. 2, H.R. 22), which would eventually provide $4.7 billion in federal grants annually.**	Hearings in House completed; Senate hearings continue.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Measures filed to strengthen authority of federal government to protect the civil rights of all citizens, and to affirm Supreme Court desegregation decisions. More tentative proposals are offered by Administration and Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.).	**Douglas-Celler bill (S. 810, H.R. 3147) "deserves . . . the support of all who truly believe in reinforcing our cherished constitutional freedoms," Executive Council says.**	Hearings are currently being held in both houses.
TAFT-HARTLEY: Several bills have been introduced to make major revisions.	**Vigorous fight planned for legislation repealing Sec. 14(b), which now permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work laws," and for other basic modifications.**	Senate Labor Committee has appointed commission of experts to recommend T-H changes. Action delayed pending report sometime after May 1.
SOCIAL SECURITY: To expand social security program to make hospital care and nursing home service available to social security beneficiaries.	**Executive Council urges action on Forand bill, H.R. 4700, needed to provide adequate health care for older people and widows.**	No action scheduled; House must act first, under constitutional provision requiring tax bills to originate that body. No Ways and Means Committee hearings set.
SUPREME COURT: Several bills have been introduced to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and to change the interpretation of federal legislation.	**Strongly opposes efforts to limit Supreme Court, especially the Smith bill, H.R. 3, which would restrict court's power to interpret federal law.**	H.R. 3 has been reported by a House Judiciary subcommittee, may eventually reach House vote.
ATOMIC ENERGY: To accelerate and expand U.S. program of atomic power plant construction. Administration has proposed an inadequate program.	**Supports broad program to lead the free world in putting atomic power to widespread beneficial use.**	Hearings are currently in progress.
RAILROAD PENSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Delayed and much-needed increases in pensions and unemployment benefits for rail workers.	**Supports prompt action as essential for equitable treatment for rail workers. Harris bill, H.R. 5610, inadequate but vastly superior to watered-down substitute.**	Bill reported by House committee cuts Harris proposal to mere temporary relief. Senate hearings concluded.
TVA SELF-FINANCING: Plan offered to permit to sell bonds to finance construction needed to avert power shortage and to prevent destruction of TVA.	**Supports prompt action on Davis-Kerr bill (H.R. 3460-S. 931).**	Bill reported by House committee but with severe restrictions on TVA; no action in Senate.
PUBLIC WORKS: Bills offered to make federal grants for airport construction and to provide loans to communities for construction of public facilities.	**Asks adoption of airport authorization, public works legislation as current and stand-by anti-recession measure.**	Multi-million dollar airport aid bill passed by both houses.
TAXES: Various measures pending to close tax loopholes and require withholding taxes on dividend and interest payments. Other bills offered to assist special-privilege groups.	**Requests repeal of special tax relief granted to dividend income, repeal of excessive depletion allowances and increases in capital gains tax rates.**	House passed bill for taxation of life insurance companies; no action on other tax loopholes.
DAVIS-BACON: Important new bill proposed to extend provisions of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law to include fringe benefits.	**Asks modernization of Davis-Bacon Act to apply it to overtime, health insurance and other fringe benefits, as embodied in Humphrey-Roosevelt bill (S. 1119-H.R. 4816).**	No action in either house.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Bill filed to continue the mutual security program for technical assistance, economic and military aid to other countries.	**Reaffirms historic support for mutual security program; asks adequate Development Loan Fund to help underdeveloped areas build basic facilities.**	Hearings have begun in both houses.
FEDERAL EMPLOYE HEALTH INSURANCE: To provide prepaid health benefits for active and retired federal employes.	**Asks enactment of Johnston-Morrison bill (S. 94-H.R. 208).**	Hearings scheduled in House; no action in Senate.
AID TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANS: Proposal filed to provide federal aid to consumer-sponsored direct service health plans for needed physical facilities.	**Supports enactment of federal loan program for construction of facilities.**	No action by either house.
FEDERAL AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION: To provide grants to schools training medical and related personnel.	**Supports federal program to alleviate growing shortage of physicians.**	No action by either house.
IMMIGRATION: Bills pending to abolish national origins system, admit 250,000 immigrants annually.	**Supports modification of discriminatory McCarran-Walter Act.**	No action by either house.
SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE: To modify cloture rule to permit a majority of the Senate to limit debate.	**Urged Senate to change Rule 22 to curb filibusters after extended debate.**	Senate adopted modest rule change providing limited improvement.
RADIATION HAZARDS: To set federal safety standards and federal workmen's compensation standards for atomic energy workers.	**Urges enactment of federal legislation for the protection of workers in atomic energy installations.**	Hearings concluded.

Major Bills Wait As Congress Recesses

4.7 Million Jobless Still Awaiting Action

(Continued from Page 1)

The Senate held out brief hope of making the measure more meaningful when, by a 52-32 vote, it overrode its own Finance Committee and broadened the House-passed bill to cover all jobless exhausting benefits in the next three months. The bill was sent hastily to a House-Senate conference committee, which knocked out the Senate amendment.

Still awaiting action are a host of bills designed to help spur economic recovery. These include permanent overhaul of the unemployment compensation system through enactment of federal standards on benefits and the duration of assistance; a boost in the minimum wage to $1.25 plus coverage of another 7.6 million workers; and housing, airport and school construction bills.

Any of these measures might serve as a first test of strength with Pres. Eisenhower,

The Democratic leadership has pruned back some legislation in line with the announced purpose of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) to find a middle ground in which to achieve accord with the White House.

Despite these efforts at compromise, the threat looms large that the President will use his veto powers freely on domestic legislation that he feels might do violence to two theories: the necessity for preserving his precariously-balanced $77 billion budget, and the belief that the states can do most jobs without federal assistance.

Action on area redevelopment provided a case in point. A liberal coalition headed by Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) introduced a $389.5 million measure similar to one vetoed by Eisenhower last year and far in excess of the Administration's current $55 million proposal.

The Senate Banking Committee adopted certain restrictive language on the representation that this would make the measure more palatable to the GOP Administration. Instead of winning Republican support, the amendment resulted in all but four GOP liberals voting against the bill.

The measure passed by a 49-46 margin, and the close vote brought widespread predictions of a presidential veto unless the House scales the bill down close to the modest dimensions of the Administration proposal.

Permanent jobless aid improvements, through enactment of federal standards which the states must follow, will find the Administration lined up solidly against federal action after months of indecision and occasional reports that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell had convinced Eisenhower of the need for standards.

The reports turned out to be inacurate and Mitchell himself announced the decision against federal standards after a White House conference between Eisenhower and five Republican governors.

On airport construction, the Senate passed a $465 million, four-year bill, and the House voted a $297 million measure. Both bills, which now have been referred to a Senate-House Conference committee to iron out a compromise, exceed the Administration's recommendation for only $200 million.

Leadership compromise showed itself on housing legislation, too, as the Senate shaved to $2.1 billion the housing bill introduced by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) before passing it to a 60-28 vote. The powerful House Rules Committee has not yet cleared for action a bill introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), approved by the House Banking Committee.

By contrast, the Administration favored only $1.1 billion in federal funds for slum clearance, and no funds at all for public housing, housing for the elderly, cooperatives or college housing.

COLD WEATHER failed to dampen the spirits of Peter Bosko —(left) and Sheldon Wolff as they picketed the East Brunswick approach to the New Jersey Turnpike during the strike over unsettled grievances won by Local 1511 of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Toll Collectors' Strike Won on N. J. Turnpike

New Brunswick, N. J.—A five-day strike by 500 toll collectors and maintenance workers on the New Jersey Turnpike has ended with "a complete victory" for State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1511.

Settlement of the dispute came after Turnpike officials dropped strike-breaking efforts, disavowed a court injunction, and agreed to the union's demand for arbitration of the issues which led to the walkout and of all future grievances.

A backlog of unresolved problems, including inability to agree on a contract for senior toll collectors after 18 months of negoations and failure to upgrade maintenance men, were major issues.

But the walkout was triggered by workers' resentment over two actions by the Turnpike Authority. Management, in violation of the existing contract, docked members of the union committee for time spent representing two suspended maintenance workers at a grievance hearing.

And in a move which the workers took as a direct attack on their union, the Authority warned that employes who wore their union buttons on the outside of their uniforms would be subject to "disciplinary action."

An effort by the Authority to break the strike and force the men back to work fell flat as only a handful of college students responded to a call for strikebreakers and as unions representing bus and truck drivers announced they would bypass the speedy 118-mile road if the strike was not settled.

Lack of toll collectors had forced the Authority to put into effect bargain rates of 25 cents for passenger cars and 50 cents for trucks and to leave some exits unmanned.

Loss of revenue was estimated at nearly $400,000.

At the meeting which paved the way to the final settlement, the Turnpike Authority agreed to withdraw its threat to dismiss all workers who failed to report for work and disavowed the action of its executive director in obtaining a temporary injunction prohibiting picketing. The injunction, issued by Superior Court Judge James A. Coolahan in Newark, was never served on the union.

Both the Transport Workers and the Street Railway Employes had announced that their members would not use the turnpike, thus cutting heavily into the authority's revenue. The New Jersey State AFL and the State CIO Council had likewise pledged full support to the workers and denounced the strikebreaking attempts.

Student Body Hits Rutgers Strike Scabs

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Student council of Rutgers University helped hasten settlement of the New Jersey Turnpike strike by publicly denouncing a handful of university students who had taken jobs as strikebreakers.

Meeting in emergency session, the council unanimously condemned the striking students.

An editorial in the student newspaper, the Rutgers Daily Targum, supported the council's action and called the strikebreakers "selfish and unthinking." It described the state's organized labor movement as one of the university's "strongest supporters" and blasted the strikebreaking students for having "knifed one of our friends in the back."

Faced with the sharp condemnation of their fellow students, most of the youngsters involved had stopped serving as strikebreakers by the time of the settlement, the State, County & Municipal Employes reported.

The Turnpike Authority reportedly recruited the strikebreakers by calling fraternity houses after the university's employment office had refused to refer students to it.

Civil Liberties Meeting Scheduled Apr. 16-17

The National Civil Liberties Clearing House will hold its 11th annual conference Apr. 16 and 17 in the Hotel Sheraton-Carlton, Washington.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, is co-chairman of the Program Committee with Dr. Fred S. Bushmeyer, director of the Washington office of the National Council of Churches. Participants in programs include Francis C. Shane, executive secretary of the Steelworkers' commission on civil rights, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the Auto Workers.

AFL-CIO Supports Ike On Foreign Aid Funds

Pres. Eisenhower's $3.9 billion foreign aid program is "urgently necessary for meeting the stepped-up economic offensive by the Kremlin," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in strongly urging congressional support for the Administration's proposal.

In a letter to all members of Congress, Meany wrote:

"Considering the seriousness of the international crisis, the sum requested by the President is by no means excessive."

The interests of the country, the AFL-CIO president said, "demand an adequate mutual security program and the strongest national defense."

"To have one without the other, or at the expense of the other, would undermine both and gravely jeopardize the security, freedom and well-being of all liberty-loving peoples," he added.

Mass hunger and poverty constitute a potentially dangerous threat to freedom and peace everywhere, said Meany, and require sufficient aid for underdeveloped countries "to insure their national freedom and security."

"I sincerely appeal to you to support wholeheartedly the President's mutual security program as indispensable to our nation's effort to meet the Soviet threat in Berlin," he added.

"Prompt and overwhelming support by Congress would be of the greatest help to our country and its allies in overcoming the crisis which Moscow has provoked over Berlin and in meeting whatever other tests our nation might face in consequence of the mounting menace of Soviet aggression."

Meany's letter came shortly after the President proposed the $3.9 billion program and after the House Appropriations Committee refused by a 26 to 18 vote to appropriate supplemental funds.

Meany in a separate telegram to House leaders expressed labor's "concern" over the committee's refusal to approve $225 million requested by Eisenhower to refill the Development Loan Fund's depleted treasury for the current fiscal year.

The economic development program, the AFL-CIO president said, is a "most vital" part of mutual security, and he warned that it "must not be crippled at this crucial period in world affairs."

Pres. Eisenhower branded the cut as "irresponsibility," and at the initiative of leaders of both parties the House voted to override the Appropriations Committee and restore $100 million.

Clean Water Bill Backed By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has challenged the Administration's "penny-pinching" approach to water pollution problems in testimony before a House Rivers and Harbors subcommittee.

Legislative Rep. John T. Curran said the AFL-CIO strongly supports a bill by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) authorizing $100 million a year for technical assistance and grants to help states and municipalities control pollution.

Pres. Eisenhower has proposed a slash in federal funds for pollution control from the present $50 million to $20 million in the coming fiscal year.

Curran told the subcommittee: "Americans need the tools to wash their rivers clean of filth."

The growing demand for usable water in the great urban centers, Curran pointed out, places "a tremendous burden on the flow of a relatively few major river systems.

"This means that we must look ahead to a time when every drop of water that flows in these streams must be controlled, used and reused, and kept as free of pollution from sewage, siltation and industrial wastes as the techniques of modern river engineering can devise," Curran emphasized.

"Our stake is that of citizens who consume water and who, in increasing numbers, seek recreation among our lakes and streams. Labor's stake is also that of workers in many industries which locate where there are sources of water for their manufacturing processes."

Federal Aid In Delinquency Fight Urged

Legislation to help states and communities meet the problems of juvenile delinquency has been vigorously suported by labor in testimony before a House Education subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.).

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley and Richard T. Leonard, administrative assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept., emphasized that the problems—and causes—of delinquency cross state lines.

"Not fighting delinquency through the federal level," Riley said, would be "an extremely high price to pay for holding the budgetary line."

Leonard noted that the Administration had failed to introduce even the "wholly inadequate" legislation it proposed last year. He said if a juvenile delinquency bill is sacrificed in the name of "economy," it would be "a crime against our children and our nation's future."

He urged approval of a bill sponsored by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) providing federal grants for training professionals working to control delinquency and establishing a federal advisory council which would help states and communities develop special projects in the field.

New London Fund Renames Enright

New Haven, Conn.—Pres. William P. Enright of the New Haven Central Labor Council has been reelected a vice president of the United Fund. He is a member of the fund's budget committee and has worked closely with youth service agencies.

Meany Hits Mitchell on Wage Study

Labor Dept.'s Own Report Refutes Secretary's Minimum Pay Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

wage. There is not a shred of information in his report indicating the last increase had an adverse effect on the economy."

Instead, Meany said, the report "confirms" the AFL-CIO position that the economy could absorb an immediate increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, coupled with extension of coverage to an additional 7.6 million workers as proposed in the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

Meany said the Labor Dept. report showed:

● "The $1 minimum was readily taken in stride by the American economy, and a remarkably smooth adjustment was made even in the South, the region most affected.

● "Even in industries and areas where one would reasonably expect difficulties in adjustment, there were remarkably few ill effects and these were more than offset by benefits to the workers receiving increases and to the communities in which they live."

Accompanying Meany's letter to Nixon and Rayburn was a detailed analysis of the Labor Dept. report, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Omits Information

The analysis said that the Labor Dept. report did not "attempt to present a balanced or overall evaluation of the effect of the $1 minimum," adding that it "omits entirely information on the social and human benefits of an increased minimum wage for low-income workers and their families."

The Research Dept. said that although the report "focuses almost solely on low-wage industries and areas . . . it reflects a generally sound adjustment with remarkably little adverse effect on employment (and) offers impressive evidence that an increase in the minimum wage generates increased employment in the community as a whole."

The AFL-CIO analysis added that an interim report on the $1 minimum wage released by Mitchell two years ago "made it clear that: (a) the $1 minimum certainly did not have any harmful effect on the economy; (b) did not raise the price level; (c) did not drive companies out of business, and that (d) the principal effect of the $1 minimum was to raise substantially the level of living for some 2 million low-paid workers and their families."

The AFL-CIO analysis charged that "for a crucial part of his argument, the Secretary is relying on out-of-date, unrevised figures that have undergone revision which alters any adverse conclusions that could have been drawn from them."

The analysis said the figures "are similar though not identical" to those in the 1957 interim report, adding: "The Secretary is not using accurate statistics." The data, the Dept. of Research said, has been revised by the BLS to show "a somewhat different picture than indicated by the Secretary."

The Research Dept. said that its calculations from the Labor Dept. study indicate it would require "an increase of only 1 percent of factory-worker payrolls to raise the minimum wage to $1.25." By comparison, it added, "the increase required to put the easily-absorbed $1 minimum into effect was about .85 percent."

Meany's letter to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House called for enactment "without delay" of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill "as a matter of simple justice to the workers involved and of economic justice to the nation, already badly affected by continued high unemployment resulting from reduced purchasing power."

Defense Contracts Urged as Job Aid

Two Auto Workers officials from unemployment-ridden Detroit have called for legislation to assure the channeling of defense contracts into areas with heavy joblessness.

The suggestion was made by George Merrelli and Ken Morris, co-directors of UAW Reg. 1, following a conference with Michigan's two Democratic senators — Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart.

The UAW officials recommended that preference in awarding contracts go to areas with 6 percent unemployment, with top priority for areas with more than 9 percent joblessness. Michigan's 364,000 idle constitute 12.4 percent of its work force. Nearly 230,000 jobless are in Detroit.

FILM PRODUCED by AFL-CIO in cooperation with Treasury Dept. to help spur sale of U.S. Savings Bonds has been presented to U.S. Information Agency for showing on overseas TV networks. Left to right are George V. Allen, USIA chief; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; and Turner Shelton, chief of USIA's motion picture section.

Chance to Talk Asked By Stockholder Carey

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has asked the heads of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. for an opportunity to speak to their forthcoming stockholders' meetings on the issues that have disrupted relations between the union and the two employers.

Carey is a shareholder in both companies. Westinghouse stockholders meet Apr. 1 in Athens, Ga., and those of GE Apr. 23 in Cleveland.

In letters to Gwilym Price, Westinghouse board chairman, and to Ralph J. Cordiner, who holds the comparable GE post, Carey expressed concern at the continued refusal of the companies to bargain on the IUE job security program under terms of reopening clauses in the respective contracts.

8-28-59

Carey told Price that Westinghouse is not meeting its responsibilities to employes, the communities where it has plants, and the nation as a whole.

"The entire course of action whereby established plants are dismantled and abandoned in the quest to get special benefits in other communities does not serve either the corporate nor the public interest," he wrote.

"The runaway shop injures employes who have devoted their lives to the corporation and leaves behind a heritage of ill-will."

For Cordiner, Carey listed some of the things he wants to talk about. They included:

"Does GE aid the cause of the society in which it has flourished by dismantling large parts of its productive potential at the same time the Soviet Union steps up its economic attack on the free world?

"Why does GE have one set of principles for attracting and rewarding executives and a contrary set of principles for rewarding its production and maintenance workers?"

"Is GE not being short-sighted by denying its workers some form of supplementation of unemployment compensation benefits . . . ?"

Carey also warned Cordiner that the union and the company again are at the point "where there is a distinct likelihood of a strike."

Committee Clears Kennedy-Ervin Labor Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

would also amend the Taft-Hartley Act to tighten sanctions against bribery, extortion and "shakedown" picketing.

It would further amend the Taft-Hartley Act to:

● Remove the union-busting ban that now prevents "economic strikers" from voting in National Labor Relations Board elections.

● Speed up NLRB processes by authorizing pre-hearing elections and pre-hire union shop agreements in the construction industry.

● Attack the problem of the "no-man's land," in which workers seeking to organize and bargain collectively can get assistance from neither the NLRB nor any state agency, by providing that the board may delegate its authority to a state agency but that the latter must decide cases under standards of federal law protecting union rights.

"This is an important day in the effort for labor-management reform —and a sorry day for the racketeers," Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said in a statement issued as the bill was cleared by the full Labor Committee.

"We have a strong and effective reform bill which protects union finances, insures members' rights to secret elections, and remedies abuses of trusteeships.

"This bill will make it unprofitable for hoodlums to infiltrate the union movement as it bars convicted felons from holding office, provides strict accounting of union funds to members and gives the Secretary of Labor broad powers to investigate and prevent violations of the standards imposed by the measure.

"I am hopeful that the Senate will move forward quickly and act on this needed legislation."

Bipartisan Support

The revised bill picked up its bipartisan support as Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) became co-sponsors with Kennedy and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.). Also signing as co-sponsors of the bill as amended were various Democrats including two influential southern senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, both of Alabama. Hill is chairman of the full Labor Committee.

The potential right-wing Republican attempt to "toughen" the bill on the floor was signaled, however, in the committee showdown that saw Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), GOP floor leader, and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), ranking GOP Labor Committee member, vote against it.

The Senate floor fight led by these right-wing Republicans is expected to center on efforts to add severe restrictions on secondary boycotts and peaceful picketing for organizational purposes.

Efforts by Goldwater to add anti-picketing and anti-boycott sections were defeated in committee.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has given official Administration endorsement to anti-picketing and anti-boycott proposals and the Administration's own so-called "reform" bill, sponsored by Goldwater in the Senate and Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.) in the House, contains such restrictions.

It was not clear in advance of Senate floor action, which Kennedy said he expected about the middle of April, whether the full power of the White House would be placed behind these proposals as it was when Mitchell assailed the Kennedy-Ives bill last year.

Mitchell in 1958 charged that the Kennedy-Ives bill offered "illusory" protections, but told a press conference on Mar. 24 this year that chances for a "good" bill were "a little more than a hope," because both Senate and House Labor committee seemed to be working "assiduously."

Kennedy said in his statement after the bill was approved by the Senate committee that the vote, with four Republicans in favor of it, "demonstrates once again that effective anti-racketeering legislation is above partisanship."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the House Labor Committee bluntly warned that labor would not support legislation that through anti-picketing and anti-boycott restrictions, or other devices, pretended to attack corruption with provisions "which would undermine effective collective bargaining and honest, decent trade unions and trade union practices."

Major changes made in the Kennedy-Ervin bill during its four weeks in the Senate committee included the following:

● A section was added, by what was reported to be a unanimous vote, authorizing NLRB elections without the necessity of a formal hearing in advance. This provision was in the Kennedy-Ives bill last year and is also in the Administration-Goldwater bill this year, but was not in the original Kennedy-Ervin bill.

● Requirements for employer reports of expenditures for the purpose of affecting labor-management relations were watered down by an amendment exempting advertising as well as other expenditures if made openly in the employer's name. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee had criticized the original bill as being weakest in its failure to "come to complete grips with one of the broadest areas of corruption —corruption by employers."

Supervisors Defined

● An amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act definition of "supervisors" was altered to leave present law unchanged except that supervisors should not include "service assistants in the communications industry."

● A section allowing the Secretary of Labor to seek injunctions to halt "shakedown" picketing was changed to eliminate the injunction remedy and make the "shakedown" a penal offense.

● A section was added, the full scope of which was not immediately clear, to provide that the bill should not be construed "to impair or diminish the authority of any state to enact and enforce its own criminal laws."

Hearings on the Administration bill, the House version of the Kennedy-Ervin bill and a stringent union-licensing bill sponsored by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) are still in progress in the House Labor Committee.

World Health Day Pamphlet Available

The World Health Organization has singled out mental illness as the theme and challenge of World Health Day on Apr. 7. The date will mark the 11th anniversary of the WHO.

Among the materials available for use by groups planning special programs tied to World Health Day is AFL-CIO Pamphlet 69, entitled "The Workers' Stake in Mental Health. It is available at 10 cents a copy or $8 for 100 through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

14 States Urge Jobless Aid Standards

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76 More Areas Hard Hit By Heavy Unemployment

Meany Hits Ike's Plea to Governors

By Gene Zack

Fourteen governors—whose states have more than 40 percent of the nation's 4.7 million jobless—have called on Congress to set up minimum standards for all of the states on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits.

The governors, representing a cross-section of industrial and farm states, thus took issue with the "states' rights" approach of Pres. Eisenhower, who has contended that the various states should voluntarily modernize their own programs.

At the same time, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany criticized the Administration's reliance on "pious appeals to the respective states to mend their ways." Although Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell have issued these appeals annually since 1954, he continued, "not a single state has come close to the recommended program."

In a signed editorial in the April issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, Meany said that even the modest jobless benefit levels recommended by the President—50 percent of the average weekly state wage for a uniform 26-week period—"will never be achieved without federal action."

The 14 governors joined the AFL-CIO in supporting legislation introduced in the House by Representatives Frank M. Karsten (D-Mo.) and Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.) on behalf of a 121-member bipartisan coalition; and in the Senate by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), for a 34-member bipartisan coalition.

The bill calls for a sweeping overhaul of the jobless insurance program through enactment of the following minimum standards:

- Benefits equalling 50 percent of the worker's average wage or two-thirds of the state's average wage, whichever is lower.
- Thirty-nine weeks of aid.
- Coverage for all workers in firms with one or more employes.

Supporting the bill were Democratic Governors Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa, George Docking of Kansas, Clinton A. Clauson of Maine, Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts, G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, Ralph G. Brooks of

(Continued on Page 5)

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST LADY, wife of Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, sews the new union label of the Ladies' Garment Workers to a union-made dress to launch the ILGWU's campaign to make West Coast women "label conscious" in their clothing purchases. Watching, left to right are: ILGWU Vice Pres. Samuel Otto; A. G. Zalkus, arbitrator for the Southern California ladies' garment industry; Gov. Brown; John Ulene, manager of the ILGWU's Los Angeles dress local; Louis A. Tabak, Los Angeles manufacturer who provided the dress; and State Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz.

AFL-CIO Conference:

Grim Plight of Idle In National Spotlight

The plight of the nation's nearly 5 million jobless is receiving increased emphasis as the AFL-CIO puts the finishing touches on its major conference on unemployment to be held Apr. 8 in the National Guard Armory, Washington.

The selection of delegates in the 15 major areas and widespread support for the conference voted by AFL-CIO bodies has resulted in a sharp increase in newspaper, radio and TV attention to the problems of the unemployed.

AFL-CIO affiliates have moved swiftly to select delegates and AFL-CIO regional directors and state and local bodies in the 15 major areas have arranged for special trains, chartered buses and auto caravans to bring credentialed delegates to Washington.

The one-day conference will open at 10 a.m. and continue through the late afternoon. Only delegates with properly completed credentials will be admitted to the Armory—which has a capacity under fire laws of 5,300—and badges will be provided by the AFL-CIO for further identification purposes.

The conference was set up at the mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council which named a special committee to arrange details and plan the program.

The committee is composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Al J. Hayes and Joseph A. Beirne working with Pres. George Meany.

Labor Dept. Report Tells Bleak Story

By Saul Miller

Unemployment was a continuing and grim reality for 267 large and small industrial areas in America in March despite a widely advertised "recovery" from the recession.

The Labor Dept. buttressed with new evidence the high and chronic joblessness that is the nation's No. 1 economic headache, reporting that areas with unemployment exceeding 6 percent increased by 76 over March 1958—the bottom of the recession so far as business activity was concerned.

The department listed 74 of 149 major industrial areas as having unemployment of over 6 percent—four more than a year ago—and 193 smaller areas falling into the substantial unemployment category, 72 more than a year ago.

Of the 74 major industrial areas classified as having substantial unemployment, 46 had more than 6 percent jobless; 17 had more than 9 percent seeking jobs; and 11 had unemployment of more than 12 percent. In March 1958 only seven areas were in this last category.

The department's January report listed 76 major areas with 6 percent or more unemployment and 183 smaller areas in the same category.

The survey of the nation's industrial areas paralleled to a large degree the government's unemployment figures for February. These

(Continued on Page 3)

IRS Again Asks Tax on Strike Aid

The Internal Revenue Service hasn't given up its efforts to collect federal income taxes on strike benefits paid strikers at the Kohler Co.

The IRS has announced it will ask the Supreme Court to reverse an appellate court ruling that benefits paid by the Auto Workers were not taxable.

The test case was based on union assistance to Allen Kaiser, a participant in the five-year-old Kohler strike at Sheboygan, Wis. The U.S. Seventh Court of Appeals, in a 2-to-1 decision, last December reversed a district court ruling that the strike benefits were taxable. The appellate court held that strike

(Continued on Page 7)

R-T-W Referendum Rejected in Vermont

Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont became the second state this year to reject so-called "right-to-work" legislation as the House defeated, 136 to 93, a bill for a statewide referendum on banning the union shop.

The New Mexico Legislature killed a similar proposal in February.

The vote here came on the heels of a committee report recommending defeat of the bill. The top-heavy Republican majority split almost down the middle over the bill, which had been favored in the state GOP platform but later criticized by Republican Gov. Robert T. Stafford.

In the vote, 94 Republicans joined 42 Democrats in opposing "right-to-work" while 92 Republicans and 1 Democrat voted for the bill.

Sec.-Treas. James R. Cross of the Vermont AFL-CIO said the "turning point" in the fight came during a one-day committee hearing at which more than 100 union representatives came from all sections of the state to testify against the bill.

Cross said the union delegations so effectively presented the case against "R-T-W" that the committee voted 9 to 5 to recommend its defeat, with 8 of the 13 Republicans bolting their party platform.

March Idle Dip Must Pass 300,000 to Aid Recovery

A drop of more than 300,000 in unemployment in March is necessary to bring about a minimum improvement in the jobless situation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

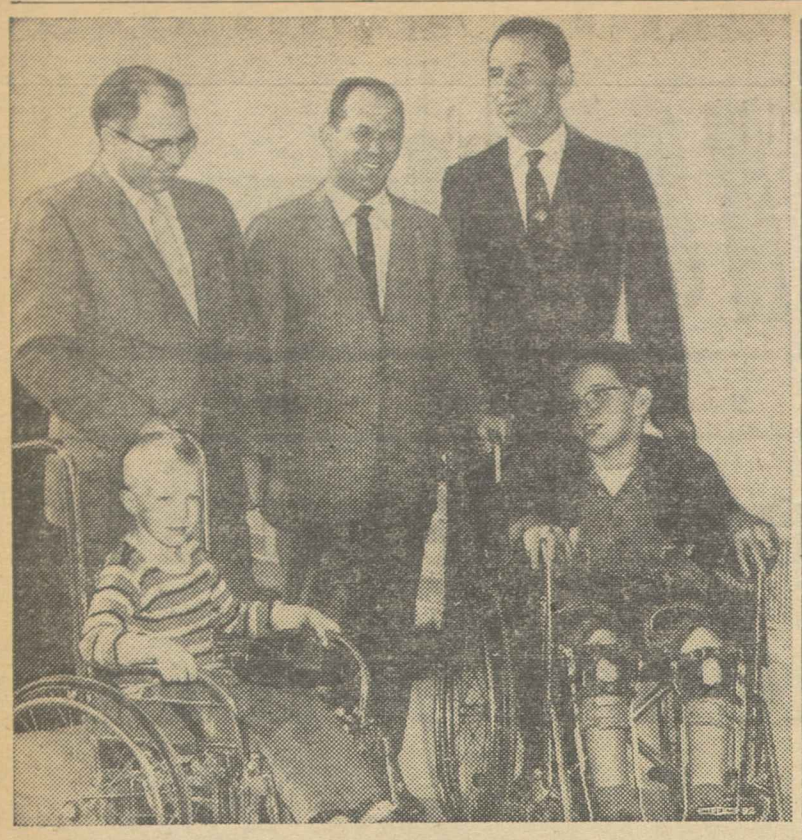
In a letter to Commerce Sec. Lewis L. Strauss asking for the earliest possible release of March unemployment figures so the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference on Apr. 8 can "deal with facts, not guesses," Meany wrote:

"During the period from February to March, there is a normal seasonal improvement in the unemployment figures of approximately 5 percent. That would mean that, if the normal seasonal improvement is reflected in the March figures, unemployment would be down approximately 250,000 to 300,000.

"Even a substantial drop, far in excess of that figure, would still leave us with a serious unemployment problem. If the figure were in the 250,000 to 300,000 range, it would mean merely seasonal improvement and no change in the overall unemployment situation. On the other hand, if the improvement figure were less than 250,000, it would mean the unemployment situation had worsened."

Acting Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller in a reply to Meany said he hoped the figures would be ready by Apr. 7.

The last time the unemployment figures were released ahead of schedule was on Oct. 31, 1958, when Pres. Eisenhower in a campaign wind-up speech in Baltimore reported a drop in joblessness and hailed it as "Republican progress—not just talk, not leaf-raking schemes, not federal handouts. Just sensible leadership."



URGENT NEED by the Maricopa County Accommodation School, Phoenix, Ariz., for two wheel chairs, was met by community services project of Arizona Federation of Teachers. Dennis Kirkland (left) and Richard Krowcynski (right), students at the school for handicapped children, test the new chairs. Standing (left to right) are: Marrion Parsons, immediate past president of Phoenix Local 1010 of the Teachers; Clayton Lorenzen, director of the Samuel Gompers Memorial Clinic built by labor contributions; and W. W. Dick, state superintendent of public instruction.

Michigan GOP Senate Weakens Jobless Aid

Lansing, Mich.—The Republican-controlled Michigan Senate has passed a bill which would deprive thousands of jobless workers of standard unemployments benefits as the price for participation in extension of the federal temporary unemployment compensation program until the new June 30 deadline.

On a straight party division, the Senate voted 20 to 11 for a bill sponsored by Labor Committee Chairman John P. Smeekens which would:

- Force the early retirement of older workers through a provision denying them full unemployment benefits if they were eligible for a pension at the time they were laid off. The amount of the pension for which they are eligible—even if they don't draw it—would be deducted from their state jobless benefits.
- Reverse a recent decision by the Michigan Supreme Court which upheld the right of workers thrown out of work by strikes in other states to collect jobless benefits.
- Add a long list of additional disqualification provisions.

The carrot on the stick was a three-month extension of TUC, which would benefit about 28,000 of Michigan's 364,000 unemployed, and a token $2 increase in maximum family benefits, which state AFL-CIO officials said would help only "a comparative handful" of jobless.

A strong blast at the Smeekens bill by Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams set the stage for a battle by Democrats in the House to substitute a simple extension of TUC. The House is almost evenly divided, with Republicans holding a one-vote margin as the result of the death of a Democratic member.

Williams said the Senate bill was "an attempt to take advantage of the distress of unemployed workers."

Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther called for defeat of the Smeekens bill in the House.

Reuther termed it "a devious attempt" to push through "a series of restrictive and punitive measures which the GOP has been unsuccessful in having enacted in years past." He said it would "wreck havoc" with the unemployment compensation law.

Scholle wrote to the presidents of the Big Three auto companies, citing reports that the Michigan Manufacturers Unemployment Compensation Bureau was behind the GOP bill. He urged them to repudiate it and support "a simple and clear-cut extension" of TUC.

Meany Asks Observance Of Sunday School Week

America's youth, today more than ever before, "needs the spiritual teaching and moral background so ably provided by Sunday schools," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in an endorsement of National Sunday School Week, which will be held Apr. 13 to 19 under sponsorship of the Laymen's National Committee.

"Faith in God and appreciation of the dignity of man are fundamentals to survival in these trying days in the history of the world," Meany said. "Good citizenship, moral judgment, sound character—all these our Sunday schools teach our young citizens. They will need all three to cope with today's problems.

"I urge all members of the AFL-CIO to participate fully in National Sunday School Week, for religious education will enable our children to contribute to America's future growth and welfare."

'Stepchildren' Hopeful:

Hawaii Statehood Gives Labor Chance for 'Big Step Forward'

Special to the AFL-CIO News

Honolulu, Hawaii—Statehood for Hawaii means a major opportunity for the AFL-CIO in the Islands to take a big step forward, its leaders say. A secondary force in the labor movement here for almost 20 years, the AFL-CIO unions—sometimes feeling they were treated as stepchildren—gradually fell behind the unaffiliated Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges.

Where the former AFL claimed about 8,000 members in the Islands and the former CIO about 750 as early as 1940, the ILWU was just beginning to organize workers in the rural areas. By 1947, the ILWU had successfully organized the longshore, sugar and pineapple industries and claimed a membership of 30,000.

Since then it has continued to organize other industries, including retail and service industries, but mechanization in sugar and pineapple has chopped its membership to 22,000 today.

The ILWU was expelled by the former CIO in 1950 on findings that the union was dominated by Communists.

Meanwhile AFL-CIO unions have been spreading into various crafts and trades and today boast of 16,000 members. But the large number of small unions often made it impossible for them to put up a united front. Despite the increase in number, the AFL-CIO had a disproportionately smaller influence in the total labor picture.

About a year ago many AFL-CIO leaders began to realize the importance of unity in both organization and political fields.

The unions already have helped give Hawaii one of the best workmen's compensation, minimum wage and safety laws in the nation. In the elections last fall, they elected their first representative to the legislature.

One of the biggest problems in the past, leaders say, is the fact that in a territory the unions have been too far removed from their international unions.

But now that Hawaii has become a state, the locals here expect to receive more guidance and assistance. AFL-CIO members now will help elect vote-carrying representatives in Congress, which makes laws for the entire nation.

Now Hawaii will become as important as California or New York so far as the U.S. Senate is concerned and with rising labor strength in Hawaii, workers will be able to make a full contribution to the political life of the Islands. The leaders believe AFL-CIO unions here can take their proper place with other state federations.

A. S. Reile, AFL-CIO representative in the Islands, said he has already received feelers from several international unions which are not yet represented in Hawaii.

The booming construction industry and the promised growth of tourism are fertile fields for organizing. But success in organizing, in politics and as a social force is still dependent on financial and technical aid from parent unions, leaders feel. With aid, the AFL-CIO has a bright future in the Islands.

Red Objective In Berlin Hit By Gruenther

Soviet Russia's "real objective" in the Berlin crisis is dismemberment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, former NATO Commander Alfred Gruenther has warned in an AFL-CIO public service broadcast.

Criticizing Soviet Bloc proposals for "disengagement" and "demilitarization" in Central Europe, Gruenther declared:

"When you move Soviet troops back a couple of hundred miles, it's just a matter of a day and a half before they are back.

"If our troops move back a couple of hundred miles, they move back into the water and where do you take them then?"

Gruenther, now president of the American National Red Cross, was interviewed on As We See It, AFL-CIO program carried on the American Broadcasting Co. network. The program marked NATO's 10th anniversary.

Gruenther said continued participation of West Germany "is quite essential" to the Western alliance.

Expressing agreement with NATO Sec.-Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak, Gruenther said atomic weapons should be provided NATO armies.

"The atomic bomb is here and you cannot wish it away," he declared. "The Soviets keep large bodies of so-called conventional forces in being. We are unable to match these forces in number, and I don't think we should.

"It's not the atomic weapon that's evil. It's war itself that is the evil."

NLRB Hits ITU Pact, Orders Dues Refund

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a contract between Typographical Local 37 and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin is an illegal closed shop agreement, despite the fact that the publisher employs both union and non-union workers in his composing room.

Applying its now-famous Brown-Olds remedy, the NLRB ordered the newspaper to reimburse its composing room employes for all dues and assessments deducted under a checkoff provision since October 1956—six months prior to the filing of the complaint with the labor board.

At the same time, the board ordered the reinstatement of two employes allegedly laid off at the local's request for violating union policy. The publisher was ordered to reimburse them for wages lost since their firing in November 1956.

The publisher immediately appealed the board's ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

The NLRB ruled that the contract violated Taft-Hartley Act provisions banning closed shop agreements because it incorporated as part of the contract the ITU's general laws. These provide, among other things, that only ITU members can operate composing room machinery.

The publisher and the union argued before the board that the ITU's general laws also specify, in two different places, that those sections of union law which are in conflict with local, state or federal statutes will not be enforced.

They also contended that the presence of five non-union composing room employes—all with continuous service dating back at least to 1948—was proof that no illegal closed shop agreement was intended.

Rejecting both arguments, the NLRB held that the presence in the contract of a "savings clause" did not alter its "illegal character." It added that the contract was "discriminatory" even though, as the employment of five non-union workers proved, the "unlawful" provisions "may not have been applied or enforced."

One of the workers—Anthony Van Kralingen, Jr.—was discharged for circulating petitions in the plant criticizing the contract with the Star-Bulletin, the local ITU leadership, and union policies. Management contended that the firing was for violation of an office rule prohibiting "visiting, canvassing, personal discussions, etc." The board held, however, that the firing was at the union's behest solely because of Van Kralingen's attacks on the local's leaders.

The other worker—Kenneth Tamanaha—was laid off after failing to live up to an agreement entered into with both the management and the union to complete a union-correspondence course that would qualify him for journeyman status.

Again, the board rejected management contentions that Tamanaha was fired for backing down on his agreement with the company, ruling instead that the discharge was solely for violation of union rules.

Maritime Unions Warn Herter on Interference

New York—It would be "most inadvisable" for the State Dept. to intervene in the efforts of U.S. seamen's unions to raise the standards of the crews of American-owned ships flying the flags of Panama and Liberia, union leaders have warned Acting Sec. Christian A. Herter.

State Dept. injection of itself into the situation would be interference "in what is essentially and simply a labor dispute between American maritime unions and American maritime management," Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union advised Herter in a joint letter.

The two union presidents acted on the basis of reports that the State Dept. is studying decisions by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts in disputes growing out of efforts of American unions to organize crews of ships under so-called "flags of convenience." The department was reported to feel the decisions might conflict with navigation treaties with the two countries.

Hall and Curran pointed out to Herter that a large section of U.S. management uses Panamanian and Liberian registry "as a purely technical and legalistic device to evade American wage scales and conditions (and American taxes as well)." The ships are not owned in either of the two countries, do not call at their ports and have only "the most tenuous connection" with them, they said.

76 More Areas on Major Jobless List

Labor Dept. Report Shows Grim Picture

(Continued from Page 1)
showed 4.7 million unemployed, the worst February since the end of World War II with the exception of February 1958, when the nation was deep in recession.

The survey also points up the slowdown in the rate of industrial production as reported by the Federal Reserve Board showing only a three-point gain in the index in the past three months compared to a 15-point gain in the preceding seven months.

There has likewise been no significant change in the number of persons holding non-farm jobs in the past four months.

The March report was notable also for having the smallest number of area classification changes since mid-1957. The two areas removed from the substantial unemployment category were Racine, Wis., and Canton, O., which were shifted to a category of between 3 and 6 percent joblessness.

Two areas, Waterbury, Conn., and Youngstown, O., were moved from 9 percent or more unemployment to the 6 to 9 percent group, while two others — Lowell, Mass., and Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.— were transferred to the over 9 percent category.

Only three of the 75 areas not in the over 6 percent grouping were tagged as having low unemployment — Washington, D. C., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Of the smaller areas, only two were removed from the over 6 percent list; 12 were added.

The 11 major areas with 12 percent or more of their labor forces unemployed are:

Detroit and Muskegon, Mich.; Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa.; Huntington and Ashland, W. Va.; Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico.

IUE Protests Dropping UE Red Charge

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have strongly protested a Justice Dept. decision to drop subversive activities charges against the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

The Justice Dept. recently indicated it would drop pending action before the Subversive Activities Control Board because "a comprehensive analysis of the entire case at this time reflects that certain key witnesses who are essential to establish the allegations of the petition are now unavailable for testifying."

In a protest to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett called the decision "at odds with the facts," declaring there has been "no change in the UE leadership" since the petition was filed in 1955.

He said that Julius Emspak, "better known in Communist circles as Comrad Juniper," is still UE secretary-treasurer, and that James Matles continues as UE organizing director.

SPECIAL CITATION for his role as chairman of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities is presented Joseph A. Beirne, president of Communications Workers and AFL-CIO vice president (second from right) by Greater Boston United Fund. Taking part in ceremonies are (left to right) Kenneth J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer of Massachusetts State AFL-CIO; Herbert Lyall, 1960 United Fund chairman; Beirne; and J. William Belanger, president of Massachusetts State AFL-CIO.

Workers in 5 Hospitals Vote Recognition Strike

New York—Workers at five voluntary hospitals here have voted overwhelmingly to strike, if necessary, to win union recognition and a living wage.

The balloting was conducted by Retail Drug Employes Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union at Mt. Sinai, Bronx, Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Beth David and Beth Israel Hospitals. A total of 2,258 votes were cast in favor of a strike and only 95 against.

Local 1199, backed by the million-member AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, is conducting a full-scale organizing drive at New York's 81 voluntary hospitals to end exploitation of thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans earning as little as $30 for a 48-hour, six-day week.

Since the organizing campaign began, 8,500 workers have signed up. Local 1199 now claims majorities at seven other hospitals—Knickerbocker, Flower & Fifth Avenue, Beth El, Polyclinic, University, Lenox Hill and Long Island Jewish—and has won contracts at Montefiore and Maimonides Hospitals.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis emphasized that "there need never be strikes or threats of strikes in voluntary hospitals" if hospital administrators end their "irresponsible and immoral" opposition to collective bargaining.

Davis appealed to Mayor Robert F. Wagner and City Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix to intervene in the dispute, declaring a strike would "endanger the welfare of thousands of helpless patients."

He announced that a special meeting of 750 stewards would be held Apr. 7 to set strike dates, unless managements of the hospitals reverse their "arbitrary position."

Ohio Anti-Labor Lobby Plans SUB Court Attack

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Information Committee, a reactionary business group which lobbied unsuccessfully to block passage of the law permitting Ohio workers to collect supplemental unemployment benefits due under union contracts, has announced it will challenge the constitutionality of the SUB law in state courts.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO denounced the court threat as a "delaying tactic" aimed at preventing payment of $25 million which has been held in trust for 100,000 workers previously unable to collect SUB payments.

The law is scheduled to become effective June 19. Republican legislators had refused to go along with a move to pass it as emergency legislation to become effective immediately instead of after 90 days.

Obsession About Inflation Blocks New Economic Moves—Keyserling

The current obsession about inflation "sets up economic Maginot lines instead of developing new economic weapons" and is weakening the U.S. in the world struggle with communism.

That's the view of Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, as presented to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

If the U.S. adopts policies that "inflation is a greater danger to us than Khrushchev," said Keyserling, the nation will continue to lose ground. The obsession with inflation, he added is "a campaign against positive things we need to do. It plays upon illegitimate fears instead of raising legitimate hopes."

The nation's problems can be solved and inflation eliminated as a potential threat, said Keyserling, by an increased rate of economic growth—a 5 percent rate compared to an average 1.3 percent rate between 1953 and 1958.

Keyserling declared he did not share the views of economists "who hold that a 2 or 3 percent annual price inflation is the burden which we would need to accept" to achieve maximum economic growth. He noted that most of the serious price inflation in the past 30 years was due to the impact of transition from peace to war and reconversion from war to peace.

The main lesson of the "new inflation" since 1952, he said, is that an excessive rate of unemployment and idle capacity generate price inflation through administered prices set to overcome a slackening in consumption and demand.

Keyserling went on record as being "entirely in disagreement" with proposals to set up selective price and wage controls or public bodies to "oversee private price-making and the collective bargaining process." He added:

"There is no immediate nor even foreseeable inflationary threat of a magnitude to justify such severe wrenches in our system."

The AFL-CIO also went on record as questioning the need for proposals to hold public reviews of proposed price and wage increases, urging further study by the Joint Economic Committee.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director, told the House Government Operations Committee that the record on wage changes in recent years does not "in any way justify government intervention at the collective bargaining table."

He told the committee that "we are not certain how effective such a public hearings procedure could be in the absence of sanctions," and questioned whether the Council of Economic Advisers is the proper agency to handle such hearings, as proposed in the legislation.

Ruttenberg also raised the question of whether such hearings should be held on wage increases as a separate issue. If a corporation based a proposed price increase on a wage increase, then the wage issue would become one aspect of the hearings.

But, he added, this would be a far different matter than holding hearings on a proposed wage increase which might not be reflected in higher prices.

Meany Reply To Bank Attack Sent Patrons

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has rebuked the third largest bank in the nation for using depositors' funds to attack trade unions and specifically to endorse so-called "right-to-work" laws—and the bank is sending Meany's statement to its customers.

The First National City Bank of New York is distributing as a supplement to its monthly letter on business and economic conditions an article by Meany entitled "What American Labor Seeks for America." The article grew out of the following circumstances:

In August 1958 the First National City Bank devoted the major portion of its monthly letter to an attack on trade unionism. It included such language as "Can the value of money be protected without curbing union monopoly powers to force up wages?" It placed special stress on enactment of "right-to-work" laws.

The AFL-CIO News of Sept. 27, 1958, broke the story with the result that trade unionists in New York visited bank officials to protest. The meeting produced a promise from the officials to publish a reply from Meany.

Meany's article declares that "a bank has no right, as a public institution, to involve itself and the funds of its depositors in legislative debate." The action, he said, is a "glaring example of misuse of depositors' funds to propagandize for 'right-to-work' laws which workers and their unions have over and over again opposed."

Meany said he did not dispute the right of the president of the bank to voice his opinions on any issue, "but I question his right to spend any penny of the bank's money" in this area.

Citing the accomplishments of the American labor movement, its unflinching opposition to world communism and its program for building a strong and prosperous America, Meany struck out at the bank's attack on the recognition and status achieved by trade union officials.

"I had hoped that this kind of barren, feudalistic prejudice, at least, had disappeared from the thinking of American finance," Meany wrote.

The publishing of such an "undemocratic sentiment," he added, clarifies the thinking that lies behind arguments for "right-to-work" laws.

"I can only assume in reading the First National City Bank letter" he concluded, "that its honeyed and oh! so thoughtful phrases mask a determination to turn the American labor movement into an outlaw segment of American society.

"This is not going to happen. The labor movement is American . . . (and) will fight with all its power to preserve that way of life with all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. . . ."

The Unemployment Crisis

ON THE EVE of the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference, the Labor Dept. has come up with a report that should give pause to those Administration and congressional leaders who airily brush aside the continuing and critical unemployment situation.

In March 1959, says the Labor Dept., there were more large and small industrial areas around the nation with over 6 percent of their labor forces jobless than in March 1958 when the country was nearing the bottom of the sharpest business recession since the end of World War II.

Just a few weeks ago government figures on unemployment revealed that there were more workers seeking jobs in February 1959 than in any February since the war with the exception of recession-ridden February 1958.

All this adds up to a crisis for America, a crisis stemming directly from a distorted reading of the economic history of the nation and a calculated decision to enshrine the "stability of the dollar" at the expense, if necessary, of the unemployed worker.

The Eisenhower Administration has dedicated itself to fighting the "sin" of inflation. This is not an issue today. The issue is unemployment—the terrible situation of men willing and able to work and not able to find jobs.

Today's unemployment is not a superficial matter—it is a by-product of automation, of sharply increased productivity and of the government's nervous hesitancy to stimulate economic growth.

There is little concern with the wastefulness of unemployment, of the unused human and physical resources of the nation. There is seemingly no concern for the misery, the demoralization, the feeling of uselessness that plagues the worker seeking the non-existent job.

This lack of concern for America's jobless and the distortion of history, which proves that public policies to promote economic growth form the road to economic health, has brought unemployment to a crisis point.

To meet this crisis the AFL-CIO has summoned trade unionists, employed and unemployed, to a major conference in Washington to dramatize the desperate plight of millions of jobless workers and their families and to petition the President and Congress to get America back to work.

In the words of the Executive Council statement creating the conference:

"There is no excuse and no need for poverty in America today. We have the manpower, the tools and the industrial know-how to wipe out every last vestige of poverty and economic hardship in this, the wealthiest nation of the world."

Cynicism in Washington

THE ADMINISTRATION'S handling of the Labor Dept. report on the impact of the $1-an-hour minimum wage on the economy is symptomatic of the political cynicism that has become a hallmark in Washington in the past few years.

Labor Sec. Mitchell announces for the Administration a political decision to oppose an increase in the minimum wage. This is his prerogative if not what can be welcomed as realistic, humane and socially desirable.

But to base this decision on a 700-page report which does not provide a shred of evidence to support the Administration's position is to operate on the cynical assumption that the American people will believe almost anything if you say it often and authoritatively enough and the evidence be damned.

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'I'm Growing With the Boom'

Father Smith Writes:

Unions Made Whipping Boys For Sins of Modern Society

The following is excerpted from an article by Father William J. Smith, S.J., director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations, in Commonweal magazine entitled "Labor's Wrongs—and Rights."

THAT CORRUPTION has wormed its slimy way into some sections of the labor movement is a fact. Yet the parade of unsavory witnesses before the Klieg lights, with snatches of testimony widely publicized, has highlighted this phase of the subject out of all proportion to the whole.

The sordid features of the picture should neither be minimized nor concealed. They exist. But to present this caricature as the image of organized labor is a distortion of the fact.

Unions and corruption are not synonymous terms, and to attempt to identify the misdeeds of the minority with the good deeds of the majority is to do violence to justice.

NO ONE CLASS of our citizens has a monopoly on evil, a copyright on corruption or the exclusive rights to the ill effects which have fallen upon the human race because of original sin. And to draw the conclusion from the findings of the McClellan committee investigation that the entire labor movement is tainted is simply a distortion of the law of logic. To infer further that the labor unions, and they, alone, symbolize sin in American life is simply a surrender of reason.

Obviously, the public today has a right to scrutinize and evaluate the activities of the organized labor movement in America. There should not be, however, one standard of judgment for labor and another for individuals and groups who represent the various segments which comprise the whole of American society. The trade union movement is not something isolated, unrelated to the rest of American life, standing alone in solitary segregation. It is part of an organic cultural whole.

A SECOND FACT about the labor movement which seems to cause concern to the public revolves around what anti-union critics call "the monopoly power of labor." "The unions have become too strong, too powerful," is a common complaint. "They are a threat to the common good. They should be cut down to size."

The trade unions did not originate the capitalistic economic system. They have been compelled to fit into and to follow the pattern of bargaining which they found in the market place. The giant union is, consequently, the direct and natural reaction to the giant corporation.

At the present time we have 68 such commercial and financial institutions, each of whose corporate assets run from $1 billion at the lowest rung of the ladder to $20 billion at the top. The economic, social and political power of these, and other lesser giants, is all too evident. It seems just naive to talk about "cutting the unions down to size" while saying not a word about the accumulated power of the big unions' counterparts in industry.

IN A DEMOCRACY such as we have in this country and within the framework of an economic system that has happily but haphazardly evolved from an original false premise to something resembling an ordered industrial life, trade union organizations are entitled to exercise economic, political and social power. The measuring rod is not what management may think is "good for labor," but the common good as it is reflected in the integrity and ability of labor's leaders and the legitimate strength derived from the social activities of its organized membership.

When and if the power possessed by labor unions is used to the detriment of the public welfare, whether it be in a large scale operation or in a thousand small ways or circumstances on the local level, it is clearly both the right and the duty of public authority to enforce corrective legislation.

It would be a grave injustice, however, to attempt to restrict the political action of labor unions simply because labor's critics entertain an opposite political philosophy. It would be an equal injustice to attempt to restrict the economic power of labor unions simply to protect and expand a pre-usurped power held by the affiliates of organized management.

Nor need one (to qualify as pro-American) accept the National Association of Manufacturers' philosophy of individualism or the doctrinaire, antiquated economic theories of an "automatic economic system" still nurtured by some economists associated with the national Chamber of Commerce.

LABOR UNIONS MUST have power—economic, social and political power—if they are to carry out the social responsibilities that the very form of modern society places upon them. If the critics of the trade unions were to say "the craven, the immoral, the corrupt individual official must be rooted out of the American labor movement," no one could reasonably disagree with them. Power, any degree of power, in the hands of irresponsible and unscrupulous possessors of it, is certainly a danger and a threat.

Nor can it be questioned that some union officials have at times indulged in an arbitrary use of possessed power. No excuse or defense should be made for the labor tyrant whether he carries a union card or cracks the whip over unorganized workers in a sweat shop. That is one thing. But to talk in terms of denying to organized workers their rightful exercise of economic, social and political power is something else.

And no one has the right to assume the only place you will find corruption in American life is in the labor movement. The unions should not be made the whipping boy for all the sins and weaknesses that run all through modern society.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A FASCINATING ELEMENT in the Republican Party's soul-struggle following its election defeat last November is the effort of Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater to project himself as a force. He is making a dead run now at Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, his instrument being a public attack on Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of Mitchell's man, Labor Dept. Solicitor Stuart Rothman, as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

In the attack Goldwater charges that Rothman is an "inept" lawyer, author of the "most poorly drafted" Administration labor-management reform bill which Goldwater himself sponsored in the Senate as ranking Republican on the Labor Committee. He also charges that Rothman recently showed "obvious lack of knowledge" about the Taft-Hartley Act and that in 1956 he testified "poorly" on a proposed minimum wage bill.

The senator's target, of course, is Mitchell, whose objective in the Republican Party is to maintain GOP lines of communication with organized labor despite the Eisenhower Administration's subservience to the business community and sullen resistance to improved unemployment insurance and minimum wage laws.

Goldwater is a playboy Westerner, personally civil and well-spoken, who made a six-year career out of superficially baiting labor and who imagines that his re-election in Arizona last year was the voice of the American people endorsing what he calls conservatism. It wasn't anything more than evidence that in 1958, due to peculiarities in local politics and as against then Gov. Ernest McFarland, the Democratic nominee, he could win one more Senate election in Arizona.

* * *

THE EXTRAORDINARY THING is not so much that Goldwater has delusions about himself as that reputedly shrewd Republican veterans are happy to encourage him.

Liberal and middle-ground Republican senators shivered, at the beginning of this Congress, at the news that Goldwater wanted to be chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee for the next two years. Professional members of the committee staff promptly set up a counter-clamor, proclaiming both within and outside party circles that Goldwater was just the medicine the candidates in 1960 needed. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and the GOP's still-dominant Senate conservatives settled the tepid tempest by backing Goldwater.

The Arizona senator's attack on Rothman may be traced at least symbolically to a break with Mitchell arising from a clash involving a question of who told the truth and who was just trying to save face.

Goldwater claimed after abandoning some of his personal pet anti-union proposals and agreeing to sponsor the Administration's labor bill that "compromises" had been made. Mitchell later said at a press conference that Goldwater played no part in devising the bill.

The AFL-CIO News printed these interesting statements in parallel columns. The NAM News thereafter raised its eyebrows and asked, in effect, what Mitchell was up to.

* * *

EISENHOWER PUT HIMSELF on Mitchell's side, in this case, in appointing Rothman to the NLRB post instead of one of Goldwater's own candidates. That is likely to be that, in the absence of extraneous developments; the Senate is often incongruously tolerant toward colleagues who have just managed to be re-elected but it doesn't often mix sentimentality with the serious business of rejecting a presidential appointee.

Within the Republican Party, the incident must be recognized as a skirmish in the battle leading up to the 1960 Republican National Convention. Mitchell is mentioned as a possible vice presidential nominee. The Goldwater declaration of war involves issues of prestige; debate and a roll call on the Senate floor could show how the GOP Old Guard is lining up.

GOOD INVESTMENTS for the federal government and the American people—that's what TVA and the Bonneville power project have proved, it was agreed by Rep. Robert E. Jones (left), Alabama Democrat, and Russell V. Mack, Washington Republican, on Washington Reports to the Nation, AFL-CIO public service radic program heard on 260 stations.

Ike Barely Heard:

Legislatures Reluctant to Act On Jobless Aid Improvements

The nation's 4.7 million jobless, told by Pres. Eisenhower to look to their state legislatures for improvements in unemployment compensation, have been given scant hope by the state lawmakers.

With 46 of the 49 state legislatures meeting this year, only 11 have enacted any change in the amount or duration of jobless pay, according to a survey by the AFL-CIO News.

The improvements voted thus far, moreover, fall far short of the minimum levels urged by the President in his repeated exhortation of the states to take action.

In most of the 11 states, gains in the form of higher payments and longer benefit periods have been offset, to some extent, by more rigid qualification requirements.

Five legislatures have wound up their 1959 sessions either with no action at all on long-overdue improvements, or with defeat of measures to provide some liberalization of existing programs. In other states where legislatures are still in session, little promise of sweeping change is apparent.

Here is a state-by-state breakdown of the action taken in legislatures thus far:

ARKANSAS—Raised minimum benefits from $7 to $10, and the maximum from $26 to $30; increased the maximum benefit period to 26 weeks.

COLORADO — Boosted maximum benefits from $35 to $42 a week; extended maximum benefit period from 26 to 32.5 weeks.

GEORGIA—Legislature adjourned without action.

IDAHO — Enacted Temporary Employment Benefit program providing a formula for extending benefit period 50 percent when joblessness hits certain levels. No benefit improvements.

INDIANA — Raised maximum benefits from $33 to $36; extended maximum benefit period from 20 to 26 weeks.

KANSAS — Boosted minimum from $5 to $10, maximum from $34 to $40; extended maximum benefit period from 20 to 26 weeks.

MONTANA—Bill passed by legislature to liberalize benefits vetoed by Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R).

NEW MEXICO—Raised maximum from $30 to $36; extended duration from 26 to 30 weeks.

NEW YORK — Legislature adjourned without action on amount or duration of benefits, but broadened law's coverage to include firms with one or more employes. Law previously covered firms with four or more workers.

NORTH DAKOTA — Raised maximum from $26 to $32, but eliminated dependency allowances; extended period to flat 24 weeks.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Raised benefits from $28 to $33; extended period from 20 to 24 weeks.

TENNESSEE — Increased the amount of wages on which benefits are computed, which will result in silght rises in aid.

VERMONT—Maximum benefits raised from $28 to $36.

WASHINGTON—Raised maximum from $35 to $42, extended maximum period from 26 to 30 weeks.

WEST VIRGINIA—Senate Finance Committee bottled up until adjournment House-passed measure calling for higher benefits, longer periods.

WYOMING — Legislature adjourned without action.

After 10 weeks of legislative sessions, measures to improve jobless aid are still pending in Connecticut, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin.

14 States Ask Federal Standards On Unemployment Compensation

(Continued from Page 1)

Nebraska, Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, Michael V. DiSalle of Ohio, David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Albert D. Rosellini of Washington and J. J. Hickey of Wyoming, and Acting Gov. Hugh Wade (D) of Alaska.

One governor—Republican Mark Hatfield of Oregon—has indicated in a wire to Kennedy that he favored leaving the matter of improving jobless benefits in the hands of the state legislatures.

Hatfield thus joined eight of the nine governors on the executive committee of the Governors' Conference who, after a White House conference with Eisenhower and top Cabinet officers, announced that they favored the "states' rights" approach of the Administration.

Backing the President's position at that time were Democratic Governors Leroy Collins of Florida, James P. Coleman of Mississippi and Steve McNichols of Colorado, and Republicans Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, William G. Stratton of Illinois, William F. Quinn of Hawaii, George D. Clyde of Utah and John E. Davis of North Dakota.

Their states contain only 10.3 percent of the nation's unemployed.

The conflicting views of the governors helped draw battlelines for what may prove to be the first showdown between the heavily-Democratic 86th Congress and the Republican Administration. The opening guns will be fired Apr. 7, when the House Ways and Means Committee opens public hearings on the Karsten-Machrowicz bill.

Mitchell, who is scheduled to be the leadoff witness, has been reported to have recommended federal standards. The reports were bolstered by a speech he made to the Bricklayers convention in Atlantic City last Oct. 15, when he said:

"It is my hope . . . that the Congress next year . . . will look at this whole problem of unemployment compensation and the adequacy of unemployment compensation, both in terms of duration and in terms of benefits, so that we can set at the federal level a standard which the states could properly follow."

It was Mitchell, however, who announced the Administration's decision to leave the matter in the hands of the states and at his Mar. 24 press conference told reporters that "the President has made a decision that he would like to see this matter left to the state legislatures this year, and I agree with the President."

At the same press conference, Mitchell said that in his testimony before the House committee headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), "I will oppose" bipartisan proposals for federal standards.

In his editorial in the Federationist, Meany noted that although a full year has elapsed since the economy began to "recover" from the 1957-58 recession, "the number of unemployed workers in America today is only slightly smaller than at the very lowest point of the slump."

"Clearly there is a desperate need for prompt, imaginative action by the federal government," he continued, adding that "it is most urgent to provide adequately for unemployed workers at once."

The AFL-CIO president also noted that the public and labor members of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, has strongly urged overhaul of the program through federal minimum standards covering the amount and duration of benefits.

Washington Reports:

Financing for TVA Backed By Bipartisan Group in Congress

THE JONES BILL, to permit TVA to finance itself, will end the need of congressional appropriations for TVA operations and at the same time bring $36 million into the federal treasury every year, Rep. Russell V. Mack (R-Wash.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 260 radio stations.

The measure has failed to pass the last two Congresses, but Mack said that he believed "the prospect of passing the bill, or a similar one, is fairly good."

Mack was interviewed with Rep. Robert E. Jones (D-Ala.). The bill would authorize TVA to issue revenue bonds to increase its capital so that it could construct generating and hydro-electric plants to meet the "growing need of electricity in the area it is now serving."

TVA would be authorized to issue $750 million in bonds over a five-year period, Jones explained. Mack noted that the bill would also require TVA to pay interest on the investment of the federal government in the authority, or $36 million a year.

Both said TVA annual income is adequate to finance the bond issue.

ONE POINT of opposition is the TVA area served. TVA is now serving 80,000 square miles, Mack said. The bill proposes that it serve 104,000 square miles, instead of the previously proposed 317,000 square miles.

"Territorial limitation arose after the bill was introduced," Jones said. "It had not been a problem with the utilities in the area until they seized upon it as a means of destroying the usefulness of the yardstick that TVA is. TVA doesn't expand, except insofar as some cooperative or municipality uses its power for its own distribution system."

NEW YORK CITY employes, protesting inadequate pay and the lack of effective collective bargaining procedures, picket City Hall in a six-hour demonstration sponsored by Dist. Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Thousands of city employes were on hand as Mayor Robert F. Wagner returned from a Bermuda vacation. The picket line completely circled City Hall Park.

Ex-Ike Aide Endorses Medical Care for Aged

New York—Charles I. Schottland, who served four years as social security commissioner in the Eisenhower Administration, has publicly endorsed medical care for the elderly as part of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Physicians Forum, a national organization of liberal physicians, he supported the basic principles of the Forand bill, which the Administration had officially opposed during his tenure as head of the Social Security Administration.

The bill would provide hospital, nursing home and surgical care for persons entitled to social security benefits. It was strongly endorsed by the Physicians Forum's board of directors as a "constructive and practical" approach to financing medical care for the aged. Passage of the Forand bill is high on the AFL-CIO's legislative program.

Schottland, who had served as head of California's Dept. of Social Welfare before his appointment as social security commissioner by Pres. Eisenhower in 1954, told the Physicians' Forum that "a social insurance program to pay the costs of medical care for the aged is feasible."

It can be financed, he asserted, through the regular social security payroll tax at a cost of "between one-half and three-quarters of 1 percent of payroll."

Schottland, who left the Administration Jan. 1 to become dean of the School of Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University, declared that such a program "can be administered efficiently and with due regard to the maintenance of the highest standards of medical practice."

Criticising by implication the American Medical Association's position that voluntary health insurance can meet the problems of retired workers and their dependents, Shottland said voluntary insurance "is not the complete answer."

"Under voluntary insurance, the older the person, the less the coverage frequently is," he pointed out. "Policies are cancelled because of age; premiums are too expensive; and other factors make universal coverage impracticable."

The former Administration official predicted that Congress will enact a government insurance program for the aged "in the near future."

Worker Gains 'Limited' In 1958, ILO Reports

Geneva—Workers in all countries generally made only limited gains in 1958, "strongly reflecting the U.S. economic recession," according to the annual survey made public by Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization.

The "saucer recession" in the U.S., with a steady drop in manufacturing employment its most noticeable feature "is making a mild attack on western Europe," the report said.

In about half the countries surveyed, employment late in the year was higher than a year earlier but in some cases was not enough to offset the gain in the size of the labor force, the report said.

However, real wages pushed up by an average of 2.4 percent, or about the postwar average, and the progressive extension of social security continued.

Consumer prices increased by an average of 2.1 percent during the year, the smallest annual rise since 1953-4 and comparable to a 4 percent jump between 1956 and 1957. The greatest inflation, as in the recent past, took place in South America. Most affected were Argentina and Indonesia, with 36 percent increases.

Strikes and lockouts in the 28 reporting countries which normally account for the bulk of labor-management disputes cost an estimated 60 million lost man-days of work. The figure is about the same as for the previous year and is somewhat lower than the postwar average.

The report indicated that the gain in productivity in North America and western Europe was "modest" and somewhat less than the increase registered the previous year. However in eastern Europe, which was relatively little affected by the recession, the "substantial" gains of recent years appear to have been uninterrupted, the report showed.

The conclusions in the report are based on official statistics from ILO member-nations, supplemented by data obtained from non-government sources.

80,000 Gain In 6 New CWA Pacts

Three more Bell affiliates and three independent telephone companies have signed new contracts with the Communication Workers, providing pay, pension and vacation benefits for nearly 80,000 workers.

The new agreements bring to 181,000 the number of telephone workers covered by 1959 contracts —all negotiated without a strike.

Contracts signed with Southwestern Bell covering 47,000 workers, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph benefiting 18,000 in Northern California and Nevada, and with the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia covering 6,600 workers all follow the wage and benefit pattern set in earlier Bell negotiations.

The agreements provide pay boosts up to $5 a week, a fourth week of vacation after 30 years, major improvements in pension benefits and upgrading of a number of communities to higher pay scales.

Contracts covering a total of 7,700 workers were also signed with General Telephone of California and two smaller independents —Elyria Telephone Co. in Ohio and Kansas State Telephone Co.

The Kansas agreement substitutes an "agency shop" clause for the previous union shop agreement, now banned under the state's so-called "right-to-work" law. Employes who do not join the union are required to pay a service charge equal to the amount paid by union members in dues and assessments.

Major Bell system contracts still to be negotiated include Southern Bell, covering 55,000 workers, and Mountain States, with 14,000.

Franco Foes Urged To Unite by ICFTU

Geneva—An appeal to all freedom-loving Spaniards to put aside whatever divides them and "unite their efforts for the purpose of establishing a democratic regime" was made by the Executive Board Subcommittee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at its meeting here.

The subcommittee protested vigorously against "inhuman persecution" of workers fighting for their fundamental human rights. It expressed the conviction that Spain can regain its place among democratic nations "if all those Spaniards who are opposed to the present regime of oppression unite" against the Franco dictatorship.

For Struck Newspapers:

Scab Printer Ring Bared at Hearing

By Arnold Beichman

New York—A public hearing here has disclosed existence of a nationwide strike breaking operation in the newspaper publishing industry.

Victims of this anti-labor network, in existence for at least 20 years, have been members of the Typographical Union, whose jobs during strikes have been taken by scabs supplied by a mid-west lawyer named Bloor Schleppey and an associate, Miss Shirley Klein. Schleppey was described by Time magazine a year ago as breaking strikes for pay.

The Schleppey-Klein combine has been supplying composing room workers to the Macy newspaper chain of Westchester County, N. Y., where members of ITU Local 468 have been on strike since Dec. 9, 1957.

The public hearing is before a panel appointed by former State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin. The three-man investigating team is headed by Brother Cornelius Justin, F.S.C., with Prof. Paul Hays of Columbia University Law School and William Isaacson, labor attorney.

In appointing the committee Lubin said he had been advised that "there are certain firms engaged in furnishing workers from out-of-state to disrupt the orderly process of labor-management relations."

Nationwide Recruiting

Witnesses testified that strikebreakers had been recruited from all parts of the country—California, Connecticut, Arkansas, Florida, Texas and Tennessee. The union estimates that the Macy papers—eight dailies and three weeklies—have employed at different times since the strike began between 300 to 500 non-union composing room employes.

One witness revealed how in 30 years he had moved up from a $56-a-week scab to a $1,500-a-week "consultant" in the newspaper industry. He was Lawrence Brawn, now an ITU member, whose last job as a "consultant" was in 1947 with the California Publishers Association.

The man who put him into the strike breaking business, said Brawn, was Herbert W. Flagg, who at one time ran an agency for the hire and shipping of strikebreakers where needed on struck newspapers. The agency's office, said Brawn, was in Philadelphia and was listed as "H. W. Flagg Open Shop Div. of the American Newspapers Publishers Association."

The Flagg operation consisted of a floating army of about 300 scabs who moved around to different parts of the country as needed. During lulls, said Brawn, the scabs were put into peaceful shops while waiting for assignments to struck or strike-threatened publications.

In 1939, Flagg withdrew from the business with the passage by Congress of the Byrnes Act, banning importation of workers across state lines with the intention of breaking strikes by force. Brawn then went into business for himself, he testified, and worked with George N. Dale, chairman of a special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

During this period, Brawn testified, he merged with Bloor Schleppey and when Brawn finally got out of the business, Schleppey took over. One way of recruiting strikebreakers, according to the testimony, was through blind ads in Editor & Publisher, the newspaper industry weekly.

Other witnesses who testified were three young deaf mutes, who had received training in printing at the H. C. Haines Linotype School, Orlando, Fla., a private school. Its major income comes from the Florida government and the federal government for training the physically handicapped and former servicemen.

The three were Robert A. Walker, Ray P. Harris and Manfred G. Sugarman, each of whom told of being recruited as strikebreakers on the Macy newspapers through the Haines School.

Earned $400 a Week

They testified in sign language through an interpreter that they had received food and living expenses weekly over and above wages and overtime. Walker said his weekly take at one time, with overtime, was almost $400 a week.

They testified that when they arrived in White Plains or Portchester, both in Westchester County, their contact was with Miss Klein, Schleppey's assistant.

When the investigation is completed, the committee will report its findings and recommendations to the new industrial commissioner, Martin P. Catherwood, an appointee of the Republican governor, Nelson Rockefeller.

ENTERTAINER Danny Thomas, joined by clergymen of three faiths, prays at the ground-breaking ceremony for St. Jude's Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., a non-sectarian center for research in children's illnesses. An entire wing at the center will be financed by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which has donated $50,000 and asked its local unions to raise an additional $150,000. Left to right are Rabbi James A. Wax, Msgr. J. Harold Shea, Thomas and Rev. Donald Henning. Thomas, who sponsored the project in fulfillment of a vow to "the patron saint of the hopeless," will appear at a fund-raising dinner to be given by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in St. Louis on June 13.

Ask 7 Percent Hike:

6,000 Blouse Makers Out in Pennsylvania

Bethlehem, Pa.—Nearly 6,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers have struck 121 Lehigh Valley blouse contractors to win contract terms equivalent to those negotiated last month with New York jobbers.

Involved are firms belonging to the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association, which historically has been guided in its contract negotiations by the pattern set by New York jobbers.

The New York firms agreed to a new contract, effective Mar. 30, calling for a 7 percent wage hike, higher piecework rates, an employer-financed severance pay fund, and use of the ILGWU's new union label. Eighteen thousand ILGWU members in the New York area are covered by the blouse agreement.

The walkout was voted at a mass meeting here attended by nearly 5,000 ILGWU members who came by chartered bus from all parts of the Lehigh Valley to ballot on the stalemated contract situation. The old agreement expired last Dec. 31.

In the background as the strike began was the union's refusal to negotiate with the contractors' representative, Robert Mickus, who resigned after 10 years as assistant manager of the Allentown ILGWU local to become sole bargaining agent for the management association.

The union, contending that a "moral and ethical issue" was involved, has repeatedly notified the contractors that it would negotiate with any employer representative except a "changeling," declaring that Mickus had access to "confidential information" for 10 years in his capacity as a union officer.

The contractors, represented by former U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., took the case to the National Labor Relations Board.

The board, ruling that the ILGWU was guilty of an "unfair labor practice," ordered the union not only to deal with Mickus but to terminate its long-standing practice of refusing to deal with former union officials who become bargaining representatives for employers.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky took the view that the board's decision would impair the ability of organized labor to enforce its ethical practices against entangling relations between business and labor. He instructed the Pennsylvania Joint Board to continue the ban against dealing with Mickus pending court review.

As the walkout began Morris P. Glushein, general counsel for the union, made it clear that the union was willing to sign with employers either separately or jointly, and that the ILGWU would negotiate with any employer representative except Mickus. He emphasized that to force the union to deal with a "changeling" would undermine the confidence of workers in their union representatives.

The contractors insist that they will designate no other representative except the ex-union official.

Favoritism Charged To NLRB's Fenton

National Labor Relations Board Counsel Jerome D. Fenton has been accused of showing favoritism to an employers' association represented by a former high official of the Eisenhower Administration.

Morris P. Glushien, counsel for the Ladies' Garment Workers, charged Fenton gave the favored treatment to former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., lawyer for the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association of Pennsylvania.

He said Fenton conferred at length with Brownell on a petition to have the NLRB get a court injunction to break an ILGWU strike against association members, then walked out of an appointment to hear the union's side of the case. Glushien said Fenton's action was "grossly unfair" and demanded "an equal hearing."

BLFE Auxiliary Marks 75 Years

Tucson, Ariz.—The Ladies' Society of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen will mark its 75th anniversary here on Apr. 9. The auxiliary, with 60,000 members in nearly 900 lodges in the United States and Canada, was founded here in April, 1884.

The anniversary meeting will be held during the three-day West Coast meeting of the BLFE and its auxiliary. Speakers will include BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert and Mrs. Lillian Kemp, grand president of the Ladies' Society.

A PENNSYLVANIA trade union delegation calls on Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), a member of the Senate Labor Committee, to urge early action on the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill raising the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extending coverage to millions of additional workers. Key members of Congress were visited by AFL-CIO delegations in Washington shortly before Easter and in their home districts during the recess.

Voters Urge Minimum Wage Action On Congressmen During Recess

Members of Congress in at least 35 states spent part of their Easter recess learning about the urgent need for a better minimum wage law.

AFL-CIO delegations, made up of local residents, visited senators and representatives in their home areas to press for early action on the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the federal minimum to $1.25 an hour and extend the law's coverage to an additional 7.6 million workers.

This was the second step in a broad-scale campaign set up on a cooperative basis by state and local central labor bodies, 19 AFL-CIO international unions, the AFL-CIO itself and its Industrial Union Dept.

Just before Congress recessed, small delegations came to Washington to meet with members of the Senate and House labor committees. Getting prompt committee action was acknowledged to be the major problem facing the bill's sponsors.

Other delegations will make follow-up visits to congressmen in the capital after the recess.

The drive for wage-hour improvements is being coordinated by a committee established by the 19 AFL-CIO affiliates and headed by Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, and Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel, as co-chairmen.

Local direction is being supplied by the central labor bodies, scores of which have established special wage-hour committees.

Seventeen regional conferences have been held in key cities from coast to coast to plan means of enlisting broad community support for the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt proposals.

Full Ship Sinking Probe Demanded

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. will continue to press for a complete investigation of the sinking of the freighter Carl D. Bradley and the loss of 33 lives in Lake Michigan last Nov. 18, Executive Sec.-Treas. Harry E. O'Reilly announced after a conference of maritime union representatives and the Coast Guard's Office of Merchant Marine Safety.

At the same time, O'Reilly said, the department and the 16 unions affiliated with it will seek the recovery of the bodies of 15 seamen still missing.

Victor G. Hanson, counsel of the Seafarers' Great Lakes Dist., Ray R. Murdock, SIU Washington counsel and O'Reilly expressed disappointment after the meeting at the inadequacy of the investigation.

Another Local Bows Before Taft-Hartley

Cincinnati, O.—After 29 weeks on the picket line, members of Steelworkers Local 4326 recently went back to work making machine tools for the G. A. Gray Co. here—among the latest victims of the Taft-Hartley Act's attack on "economic strikers."

The 270 workers ended their strike on the employer's terms—a renewal of their old contract with none of the improvements in wages and working conditions for which the strike had been called.

They went back to work proudly—because the local was as completely unified as it was last July 20 when the walkout began—and bitterly, because they were being forced back under one of the union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The strike was for simple bread and butter issues—to get the company to agree to the wage pattern set in union negotiations elsewhere in the industry.

So solid was the strike that the company did not even attempt a "back to work" movement among the strikers themselves. Instead it simply announced that it planned to "permanently replace" the strikers. Cincinnati's pool of more than 20,000 unemployed would provide sufficient men who would be desperate enough for work to cross a picket line.

Thereafter, the familiar T-H pattern could be followed.

After the strikers had been "permanently replaced," the employer or the strikebreakers could ask for an NLRB election to eliminate the union. Under Sec. 9-C-3 of Taft-Hartley, only the strikebreakers would be eligible to vote.

With grave, legal formality, the vote would be taken and the NLRB would announce, with a straight face, that Local 4326 no longer represented the employes of the G. A. Gray Co. To keep their union intact, the workers returned before the strikebreakers were brought in.

As Dir. Albert Whitehouse of USWA Dist. 25 put it:

"Men who have spent their lives working for that company were to be turned away and replaced by new employes,

"The employes are back at work. They still have their union, but they have learned by bitter experience the viciousness of the Taft-Hartley Law."

'Fair Trade' Legislation Will Hike Cost of Living, AFL-CIO Warns

Labor has spoken out strongly against so-called "fair trade" price-fixing legislation at hearings before the House Commerce Committee.

Assistant Dir. Peter Henle of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research charged that consumers would suffer, business would not benefit and prices would go up under legislation allowing manufacturers to set the minimum prices at which retailers might sell their products.

Proposals to bolster court-riddled state "fair trade" laws with federal legislation were also sharply criticized by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

IUD Legislative Rep. Esther Peterson warned the committee that price-fixing legislation would contribute to unemployment because prices of brand-name products would be set "on the basis of maximum profits rather than maximum sales."

Henle pointed out that under "fair trade," there is no chance for the retailer to take the initiative in making his profit on the basis of lower prices, lower mark-ups and increased volume.

"Fair trade" laws don't even help small business, he pointed out, since the biggest retailers are able to get around "fair trade" by selling identical products at lower prices under their own private brand names.

Henle cited the AFL-CIO Executive Council's recent statement opposing "fair trade" laws which pointed out that to write into law "the principle that any price cut, even when due simply to superior operating efficiency, is 'unfair' is to establish that competition in itself is unethical."

The AFL-CIO spokesman asserted there is "little doubt" that "resale price maintenance legislation will cause an increase in prices on a large number of branded consumer products." He pointed out that union members "represent a very large portion of the consuming public."

Seventeen state "fair trade" laws have been held unconstitutional in whole or in part by state courts.

Federal court decisions permitting mail-order houses to sell at discount across state lines and abandonment of pricing restrictions by many manufacturers have led to pressure by some business groups for federal pricing legislation.

Strike Benefit Tax Ruling Faces Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits in this case were intended to prevent need, were comparable to public welfare and were therefore not taxable.

The decision which IRS is challenging did not make a blanket exemption for all strike benefits.

Internal Revenue officials said the agency will ask the Supreme Court to review the case and will continue to treat strike benefits as taxable until the court has acted.

At the time of the appellate decision, the UAW estimated that $500,000 in taxes hinged on the test case.

The decision which IRS is challenging did not make a blanket exemption for all strike benefits. The court majority said the issue of taxation of strike relief would depend on the circumstances in each case.

McDonald Charges:

U.S. Steel Wage Vow 'Fomenting' Strike

Pittsburgh, Pa.—U.S. Steel's vow to hold the line against wage and price increases is nothing but "pious hypocrisy" and "incontrovertible proof that the industry is hell-bent on fomenting a strike," Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has charged.

"This is proof of our charges that the industry is deliberately promoting strike talk to stimulate scare buying of its products," he added.

Representatives of the union and of 12 major producers will begin negotiations for new contracts during the week of May 18, McDonald and Executive Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper of U.S. Steel announced. Preliminary meetings will be followed by bargaining between four-man teams for each side.

Contracts in the steel industry expire June 30, and the USWA's specific new proposals will be drawn up at a meeting of the wage-policy committee Apr. 30 and May 1.

McDonald's blast was based on a declaration by Pres. Clifford F. Hood of U.S. Steel that the company would "exert every effort to avoid" price and wage increases as a result of coming negotiations on a new contract. Hood in turn was commenting on a general plea by Pres. Eisenhower that inflation not be fed by higher steel prices. Eisenhower made no mention of higher wages.

"Our union shares the President's concern over the possible impact on the economy of unwarranted price increases, particularly in steel," said McDonald. "We note with gratification that the President's remarks were directed specifically at steel prices and made no mention of steel wages.

"We can assure the President that we will enter our forthcoming negotiations with a deep sense of our responsibility not only to our own members but to the nation at large. We wish the steel industry would assume that same responsibility."

Hood's reply to the President, McDonald declared, was an "arrogant" announcement that Big Steel "has no intention to bargain in good faith."

McDonald pointed out that despite Hood's "concern" over unemployment, his reply to the President "contains not one single word aimed at solution of this economic maladjustment."

"U.S. Steel says the line must be held in the face of the spectre of unemployment which continues to haunt the daily lives of some 5 million Americans despite an unprecedented production and profit boom in the steel industry," he said.

"When the steel industry comes forth with some constructive proposal to put its unemployed people back to work, then we shall have reason to believe that this mighty industry has at long last accepted its responsibility."

McDonald recalled that since 1946 "for every dollar of wage cost added in the steel industry," prices have been boosted $3.

"Is this U.S. Steel's idea of holding the line? I say it is a cold-blooded, calculated effort to pile up more and more profits at the expense of the workers and the public which is forced to pay the fixed, administered price for steel.

"To the President and to the American people, I cannot emphasize too strongly: Our union does not want a strike. If a strike does occur, it will be deliberately promoted by the steel industry."

Monitors Power Rule Gets Appeal Hearing

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has granted the Teamsters a stay of execution pending appeal of a district court order granting the court-appointed Board of Monitors sweeping powers to compel changes in the union's election, accounting, trusteeship and trial procedures.

The appellate court in Washington, D. C., set Apr. 15 for oral arguments on the union's effort to overturn the stringent orders of District Judge F. Dickinson Letts spelling out the monitors' power to compel acceptance of clean-up "recommendations" made to the executive board and Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa.

The monitors, headed by Martin F. O'Donoghue, Washington labor lawyer, across a period of several months made numerous "recommendations" for reforms and for the filing of charges against Teamsters officials.

These included a recommendation that the union bring charges against Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan, close friend and longtime business associate of Hoffa, and another proposal that the executive board withdraw its approval of the re-election of Vice Pres. Harold Gibbons as president of the St. Louis District Council.

They also included recommendations that steps be taken to guarantee election eligibility of members whose dues are paid by checkoff and to safeguard the lifting of trusteeships from locals.

O'Donoghue and Godfrey P. Schmidt, who made up the majority of the Board of Monitors, charged before Letts that these and other recommendations were flouted partially or wholly. They asked that Letts amend and expand his order creating the board to specify that its clean-up recommendations be obeyed.

Letts directed the Teamsters to cancel a call for a special convention in March to "get rid of the monitors," and the cancellation was made. He ordered that 10 specific "recommendations" should be followed, warning that "remedies are not lacking" in judicial process to enforce the directive.

Former monitor L. N. D. Wells, of Dallas, Tex., the Teamsters' member of the board, frequently dissented from the recommendations Letts upheld. He has resigned and the Teamsters nominated Washington lawyer Daniel B. Maher as his successor.

Edward Bennett Williams, counsel for the Teamsters, argued before Letts that the district court had no power to modify its original order creating the monitors.

Brandeis University Names Meany a Fellow

Waltham, Mass.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been named a fellow of Brandeis University in recognition of his active interest in the institution. Other fellows include Leonard Bernstein, composer and orchestra conductor; Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut; Dr. Selman A. Waksman, discoverer of streptomyecin; and Dore Schary, writer and producer.

'How About Cleaning Up Your Side?'

Senate Probers Charge Insurance Fund Milking

The McClellan special Senate committee suspended operations for the congressional Easter recess after charging that a Chicago insurance agency milked 21 health and welfare funds of an estimated $500,000 in excessive commissions.

Staff members also introduced evidence tending to show that four union officials may have been "silent partners" sharing in the commission bonanza of the Dearborn Insurance Agency over a seven-year period.

The policies were issued by Occidental Insurance Co., which two years ago came under the committee's fire for paying allegedly exorbitant commissions on insurance for the Western Conference of Teamsters.

As a result of the hearings, Occidental:

- Fired its Chicago group manager, Allen Creitz, who had been a partner in Dearborn while on Occidental's payroll.
- Broke off relations with the agency after its owner, Harland R. Maris, took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about alleged secret payoffs.

Occidental came in for sharp criticism from one witness. Harry Chaddick, an employer-trustee for one Teamster's welfare fund, charged Occidental reported paying commissions of only one-half of 1 percent when it actually was paying the Chicago agency eight times that amount.

Union officials alleged by the committee to have shared in the commissions were: John T. (Sandy) O'Brien, Teamster vice president; Frank Brown, president of Teamsters Joint Council 25; James Blakely, Hotel & Restaurant Workers vice president; and the late George Vacey, until his death president of Hotel Workers Local 593.

Staff members reported that Occidental received $16.1 million in premiums from the 21 insurance funds while paying out $1 million in commissions and another 3.5 percent in administrative fees to Dearborn, Maris and a California general agent for Occidental.

Based on the ethical practices code of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the committee charged, the commissions ran as high as 200 percent in excess of normal.

Letters written by Maris to other officers of the agency were introduced in the hearings. They dealt with establishment of a complex system for concealing the ownership of some agency stock, contained repeated references to the four union officers, and mentioned plans to report to them.

In one letter, boasting of the agency's fine deal with Occidental, Maris told an associate:

"As you know, it was no simple job to get the insurance company up from 4 percent first year commission and 2 percent renewal commission to 10 percent first year commission and 4 percent perpetual renewal.

"For your information . . . every dollar's worth of Dave Beck's Teamster business for the 11 Western States is written in Occidental and the commission scale is 4 percent first year and 2 percent renewal."

In the same letter, Maris explained his operations this way:

". . . In this type of business, when you are working as a corporation, there is only one profitable method of doing business and that is to write deals that are controlled without bids. Then it is possible for the company to get enough premiums to do the job, and, inasmuch as commissions are built upon percentage of premium, obviously the higher premium we get, the higher commission we get."

Stuart Convicted, Gets 1 to 2 Years

Chicago—George Stuart, former vice president of the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers, was sentenced to one to two years in the state pententiary in criminal court here for embezzlement of $27,277 in union funds.

Stuart's lawyer, George Crane, told Judge Joseph A. Pope that the former union official "probably" would not appeal but requested a 30-day stay, which was granted, to allow Stuart freedom to handle personal matters involved in a civil lawsuit.

Stuart was in court to hear the sentence but made no statement. The crime of which he was convicted carried a potential 1-to-10 year sentence.

CORRECTION

The AFL-CIO News of Mar. 28, in cutlines on the presentation of film prints to George V. Allen, head of the U.S. Information Agency, incorrectly identified the film as a copy of the savings bond movie sponsored for the Treasury Dept. by the AFL-CIO. The film prints actually were of the AFL-CIO television series, Americans at Work, which were made available to the USIA for showing overseas.

Labor Urges U.S. Control in Atomic Safety

Strict federal safety control over the use of radioactive materials has been urged by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept., in testimony before a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee.

Leo Goodman, secretary of the IUD's Atomic Energy Technical Committee and the atomic energy adviser to the Auto Workers, said the "philosophy of secrecy" prevailing at atomic plants has been unnecessarily carried to the point where many workers were unaware of the risks involved in their particular jobs.

Goodman told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), that both workers in the industry and the general public should be given full information on the facts about radiation exposure.

Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept. emphasized that even in federal atomic energy projects there have been radiation accidents which could have been prevented by better safety precautions. He said the danger is greater in non-government plants.

Brownlow proposed to set up a specially-trained crew of Atomic Energy Commission safety inspectors to conduct "thorough and uniform inspections at frequent intervals and be available to promptly investigate complaints." "Under no circumstances," he said, "should this inspection job be delegated to state factory inspectors."

Meanwhile, Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) announced that he will introduce legislation to give the U.S. Public Health Service primary responsibility for protecting the nation from radiation hazards.

Hill, chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, endorsed the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Radiation for a comprehensive federal program of control over all sources of radiation.

Meany Assails Red Chinese Rape of Tibet

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged that Chinese Communist actions in Tibet are another demonstration of the brutality and cynicism of world communism.

"The ruthless crushing of the people of Tibet exposes the utter fraud of the Communist pretension to liberalization and peaceful coexistence," Meany said in a statement titled "The Hungary of Asia."

He said that the "conscience of the free world is being tested" once again, and expressed the hope that it will "respond in more effective fashion than it did in the Hungarian case."

"This rape of a peaceful country far removed from the main crossroads of civilization proves that conquest and absolute control are the objectives of Communist policy everywhere, in Asia no less than in Europe.

"It is to be devoutly hoped that this rude awakening, which many Asian peoples have just had as to the real intentions of Chinese communism, will not be forgotten."

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AFL-CIO Sets Off Massive Attack on Unemployment

To Ward Off Vetoes:

Johnson Demands 'Stark, True Facts'

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) has called for creation of a special commission to dig into the "stark but true" facts of unemployment in an effort to ward off presidential vetoes of legislation to put America back to work.

Johnson unveiled his proposal for establishment of a joint Legislative - Executive Commission of business and labor leaders in an address to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference, where Democratic and Republican officials traded charges and countercharges about the state of the nation's economy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, calling the Johnson proposal "a wise, forward step," threw organized labor's support behind the study commission.

"We believe," he said, "that if all the people have the facts about unemployment they will make their voices so vigorously heard that the Congress and the Administration will act."

Noting, however, that the Johnson bill gives the commission 60 days in which to report, Meany declared there should be no two-month "hiatus during which nothing is done to aid the unemployed in America." He said that in unemployment compensation, boosting the minimum wage and making surplus foods available to the jobless, "Congress can and should move promptly" while Johnson's commission "is gathering the facts."

As chief spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell conceded to the 7,000 delegates who jammed the District of Columbia National Guard Armory that "neither the Administration nor Congress has done all I would like to see it do," but added that "we live in a world of compromise."

Without referring to Eisenhower's veto of the depressed areas bill Congress passed last year, Mitchell said that for two years the Administration has recommended such assistance for blighted areas. He called on delegates to "put the pressure on Congress to pass, this year, an adequate redevelopment bill."

The delegates, gathered in the nation's capital to spotlight the plight of the nation's 4.4 million jobless, also heard:

● Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) flay a "callous Administration" for its insistance that "nothing need be done to cope with the recession or to help the unemployed," and for being "extraordinarily sensitive to the needs of people abroad" while remaining "blind and deaf to the needs of people at home."

● Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), representing the Democratic House leadership, describe Eisenhower's "current war against inflation" as "the wrong war, at the wrong time and the wrong place," adding that "the real economic problem today is under-employment of the nation's resources of workers and machines."

(Continued on Page 2)

5 Million New Jobs Needed This Year

America needs 5 million new, full-time jobs by the end of 1959 to wipe out the blight of unemployment.

This is the minimum number needed, says the new AFL - CIO pamphlet "Get America Back to Work," to:

- **Re-employ the jobless.**
- **Absorb the annual influx of young people into the labor market.**
- **Fill out short workweeks.**
- **Keep pace with the job loss caused by automation and other productivity gains.**

Buses, Trains Cars—They Really Came!

They came in 35 chartered buses, six special trains and at least a hundred private autos—long-distance car pools.

They came from areas where unemployment is an inescapable human tragedy to the nation's capital, bathed in sunshine, decked with cherry blossoms, where joblessness is measured by calculating machines and analyzed by statisticians.

Most of them had traveled all night. By all odds, they should have been tired and dragged out. But they came from the buses singing and waving placards.

At the entrance to the National Guard Armory, before the program got under way, arriving newsmen rushed over to cover what looked like an impromptu mass meeting. The crowd-gath-

(Continued on Page 4)

Conference Calls For Fast Action

The cold reality of mass unemployment penetrated the complacency barrier in Washington on Apr. 8 and set off a massive drive to "Get America Back to Work."

Over 7,000 workers—employed and unemployed—poured into the nation's capital by train, bus and car and jammed the National Guard Armory to alert the country to America's No. 1 domestic problem.

They brought angry, sad and bitter reports of misery, suffering and despair.

They lashed the Administration for its disinterested brush-off of the plight of the jobless.

They were critical of Congress for its failure to produce legislation to put America on the road to full employment and production.

They shouted their approval of a pair of resolutions demanding:

● That Congress "wait no longer for Administration leadership but begin immediate consideration of measures which will get America back to work."

● That the President "call into immediate session a conclave of leaders of industry, labor, agriculture and government, instructed to map a program that will keep America at work and abolish suffering caused by recurring mass unemployment."

● That the press, radio and television present "the cold, hard facts of unemployment and suffering" to the American people.

(See text of resolutions on Page 4.)

The serious, concerned delegates pledged to "work unceasingly" to alert the nation to the dangers of chronic, high unemployment through their unions, state and local bodies by holding "Meet the Unemployed" meetings to present the facts on joblessness to community leaders and members of Congress.

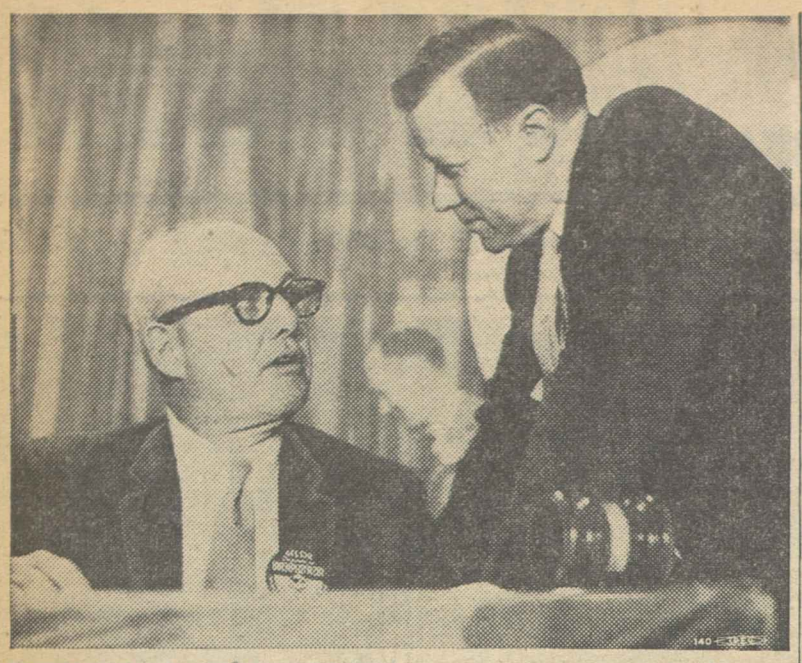
Their strong, vocal support for the AFL-CIO program to "Get America Back to Work" came after a day of attentive listening to a series of speeches analyzing the current economic situation, outlining a positive legislative program and reporting from states and cities on the grip of unemployment.

They cheered AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's attack on the Administration's obsession with the threat of inflation, an obsession that will prove "disastrous" to the nation.

They applauded AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, as he sharply assailed the White House for its callous disregard of America's needs and the needs of its unemployed.

They heard AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of

(Continued on Page 3)



INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES were necessary, too. In this one are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (seated) and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Johnson Demands 'Stark, True Facts'

(Continued from Page 1)

● Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), representing GOP Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), defend the Administration's budget-balancing approach, declaring that the federal government "cannot legislate wage changes (or) working hours by frequent government fiat so that everyone works at least a little bit."

● Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), representing House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), insist that the Republicans are "not insensitive" to the "human and economic damage that goes with unemployment," but that they "honestly believe" the nation's economy will return to normal without interference by the federal government.

Johnson devoted much of his talk to the problems created by the existence of a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration, declaring that "when government is divided, the veto can be king." While the Democrats could make "issues," he said, by passing legislation that would encounter a presidential veto, the American people "want results and not hot air and propaganda."

Johnson said that action in the remaining year and a half of Eisenhower's Administration "will require accommodation."

"Perfect legislation," he said, "cannot be expected under any circumstances. Adequate legislation will be extremely difficult when it must be enacted under the constant threat of veto."

He accused the Administration of trotting out "Madison Ave. statistics" on unemployment "to pave the way for a veto of the bills that would put people back to work."

Defies Ike's Veto

Creation of the 11-man commission to study unemployment, he said, would put the spotlight "on the areas where people have become desperate," and would "carve the facts in words so big that all America can read them. Then let us find out whether the hopes and dreams of men and women for decency and for a productive life are to be vetoed."

Johnson said his resolution, introduced in the Senate that day with 49 Democratic and 18 Republican cosponsors, would set up a commission composed of three members appointed by Vice Pres. Nixon as president of the Senate; three by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), and five by Pres. Eisenhower.

Mitchell emphasized the GOP doctrine that "the government itself cannot and should not, in our kind of economy, provide jobs for all the people. It can merely set the climate in which jobs can be provided."

In the area of unemployment compensation, the Administration spokesman noted that "for 10 long years, efforts have been made to secure from Congress federal standards on unemployment compensation." Pointing out that these efforts failed in both Democratic and Republican-controlled Congresses, Mitchell told delegates:

"It seems to me that if we really want to look at the problem practically . . . unless you can achieve it in Congress that what we ought to do is to direct our attention to the states."

Douglas, in a speech bristling with criticism of the Administration, charged Republican leaders with seeking "to wash their hands of the responsibility" for federal action on unemployment compensation standards. He accused the Administration of "unrelenting opposition" to such needed improvements in a continued "states' rights approach."

Praising the Administration's recognition of the needs of people in foreign countries, Douglas pleaded for similar recognition of the needs of people at home.

"Help for Americans is said to be inflationary," he said. "But foreign aid is said to be stabilizing."

In the Administration's book, he added, "kindness and charity are for export only and not for home consumption. No Americans need apply." He said that "some foreign aid is probably still necessary, but I protest against the barbarous notion that American needs must come last."

Bolling declared that the Administration's continued tilting with the windmill of inflation is "as phony as a $3 bill," but added that the issue "is being sold to the American people."

America, the Missouri Democrat said, "cannot afford 4.4 million unemployed," because with manpower and productive capacity lying idle, the nation is losing billions of dollars in output "at the very time when the Soviet Union is increasing the tempo of its worldwide economic war, which has as its sole purpose the destruction of democracy and freedom itself."

In its effort to provide the nation with "more schools, more defense, more hospitals," and in regard to other programs for federal standards for unemployment compensation, distressed area aid, housing and airport bills, and improved minimum wage law, Bolling said, "Congress has at its head the gun of a presidential veto in the form of a charge that such bills will unbalance the phony balanced budget."

To Put the Jobless to Work:

Labor Demands Administration Get Economy Off Dead Center

Organized labor is the instrument that must fight for programs and policies to get the nation's economic system off dead center and put the jobless back to work, the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference was told.

In his keynote speech, Pres. George Meany called on the more than 7,000 delegates to "let your Congress know" that labor rejects the Eisenhower Administration's "disastrous" approach of doing nothing about our "faltering economy" except attacking the so-called "threat of inflation."

The "nutshell" of our economic problem, he said, is that while industrial production has regained almost all of its losses in the recession, only two of five jobless workers have been "put back on the payroll."

This not only causes personal suffering and the waste of human resources, but constitutes "a serious threat to industry and agriculture" and "courts the risk of economic collapse and impairment of national security," he warned.

"There is no earthly excuse for letting that happen," Meany said. "We of labor are convinced that the American people will not tolerate it."

In a series of parallel speeches other top union officials derided Administration claims that economic statistics have revealed sudden improvements and that little need now be done.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the Executive Council committee that arranged plans for the conference, pointed out that a jobless citizen cannot tell his children, "you are not as hungry today as you were yesterday because there has been a slight improvement in the indexes."

"The most serious deficit in Washington is not the deficit in the federal budget; it is the deficit in the leadership that is creating the problems in America," he charged.

"The President is obsessed with balancing the budget, and he hasn't understood the simple truth that you cannot balance the budget until you first balance the budget of the people of America, their family budget."

"What frightens me most is not the dimensions of our problem but the colossal indifference on the part of people in positions of great responsibility."

Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison, a member of the Executive Council committee, warned that our "critical situation—economically at home and in our foreign relations—is that the United States has been slowing down."

Pamphlet Ready On 'Back to Work'

A new eight-page pamphlet, "Get America Back to Work," was distributed to the over 7,000 delegates to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference.

Subtitled "An AFL-CIO Program for Action," the pamphlet covers in short concise terms three major areas:

"What's Wrong with the Economy?"

"What Can America Do About It?"

"How YOU Can Get America Back to Work."

The pamphlet, No. 94, is available without cost from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

He told of shrinking railroad employment and lashed at the lobbyists for business who have "been working openly and under cover to defeat proposals for liberalizing unemployment compensation."

"I wish I could take these lobbyists into the homes of the unemployed," he said. "Perhaps the heads of great corporations who finance these lobbies could be humanized if we could only get them to visit the homes made desolate by the spectre—by the reality—of losing a job."

"If we could get them to take their eyes off the stock market and their minds off the hope of escaping federal taxation, we might make them realize that America is a nation of people, and that millions are suffering hardships that should be relieved."

Communication Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, also a member of the Unemployment Conference committee, charged that the country "led by the President, is displaying a callous indifference to the plight of those caught in the economic maladjustment. We can only conclude that the unemployed are considered expendables."

"The American labor movement," he declared, "will never accept this conclusion. Neither cheerful optimism nor Madison Avenue slogans will do the trick.

"The AFL-CIO program for full employment must be sold to the American people over the heads of the Eisenhower Administration."

Both Meany and Reuther took sharp issue with the optimism lavishly displayed by Administration spokesmen on the basis of March employment-unemployment figures showing a slight dip in joblessness.

The Administration implication, said Meany, is that "the sky is full of bluebirds—that everything is going to be all right." He added:

"Perhaps if you had a little salt you could eat some of those statistics."

Reuther said that as he listened to "our very good friend" Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell open a speech about "what the Eisenhower Administration has done about unemployment, I said to myself:

"This will be the shortest speech he has ever made in his life."

Meany and Beirne joined in assailing the negligence of the government even in regard to surplus foods, piled high in warehouses and going to waste while unemployed workers and their families are hungry.

Meany told the delegates that he had written Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson to inquire what could be done, under present law, to make available to the jobless "edible peanuts, peanut butter and cooking oil, eggs, dairy products and meats."

"Well, I got a reply from the acting secretary, Mr. (True D.) Morse," Meany reported, that gave statistics on past programs and said, "The impact and magnitude of the problems involved with respect to your questions will require study by the technical people within the department."

In the last two years and three months, Beirne pointed out, the U.S. has distributed to the needy in this country "around $536 million worth of surplus food, contrasted with almost $636 million abroad."

PRAYER FOR DIVINE WISDOM was given at the opening of the Unemployment Conference by Msgr. George G. Higgins (at podium), director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The Jobless Speak—and It Isn't Pretty

Reports from States Depict Grim Tragedy

The people spoke—some in tones of righteous anger, some in accents of sadness, some with brief bitter flashes of humor—at the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference.

These were the delegates themselves—people who knew, close up, the grim face of unemployment, and who had come to Washington to impress on the Administration and Congress the urgent need for prompt, effective action.

One was a veteran trade union fighter—Mrs. Min Lurye Matheson, manager of the Ladies' Garment Workers District Council in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—who pleaded with Pres. Eisenhower to "cut short" his golfing vacation and visit the coal fields in the state where he has his farm "to see for himself how the unemployed have suffered."

Pennsylvania, with six of the nation's 11 most critical areas of unemployment, and with over half a million jobless, has been "stunned" by the continuing recession, Mrs. Matheson said. Half of those out of work are not receiving any unemployment compensation benefits at all.

"The President says that extension of unemployment benefits isn't necessary," Mrs. Matheson continued. "He ought to come up to Pennsylvania, or to any of the other hard-hit states, and find out what's going on in the country—not just on the golf courses at Augusta."

Instead of "repolishing the old, worn-out phrases from the McKinley era," she said, Eisenhower should "rouse the conscience of the people so that we can end this unemployment in the midst of plenty."

Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, took note of remarks earlier by Pres. George Meany that the Eisenhower Administration continues to see "bluebirds" about the nation's economic future.

"I tell you," Ezelle said, "a bluebird would fly over Kentucky these days only at his own peril—he might wind up in a pot somewhere."

He characterized his state as one with "mass, cruel unemployment," with 185,000 Kentuckians "existing on surplus foods in order to stay alive." He predicted that in November the voters would turn out of office the state administration which rejected all pleas to liberalize the unemployment compensation laws.

August Scholle, President of the Michigan State AFL-CIO, spoke poignantly of the terrible spectre of the rapid rise in the numbers of those exhausting all unemployment compensation and turning, finally, to welfare rolls. Of Michigan's 380,000 unemployed, he said, 197,738 have run out of jobless benefits.

When they turn to public assistance they find "strangely cruel edicts" being handed down by welfare officials, he charged.

In one county, welfare officials ruled that all of those receiving aid must plant gardens by May 1 and that to be eligible for continued assistance they must prove they tried to can vegetables out of the garden.

"When some people protested that they had no cans or jars," Scholle said, "they were told to go out to the dump piles, where they could find what they needed."

Describing continued unemployment as a "cancer" in the economy, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City AFL-CIO, recommended establishment of a National Committee of the Unemployed, with regional, state and local offices, that could "wrestle daily with the problems of workers who want jobs."

Paul Krebs, president of the New Jersey State CIO, said much of the unemployment in his state stemmed from wholesale plant migration to "right-to-work" states, where "preference is given employers" because of the anti-labor climate. He cited the Textile Workers Union of America, which in 1949 had 50,000 members in New Jersey and has watched that membership dwindle to a mere 15,000 today.

Julian Carper, vice president of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, said that areas "plagued with high unemployment" for more than a year show no tendency toward economic improvement. Despite the continuing crisis, he said, the state legislature defeated labor-sponsored efforts to increase unemployment compensation benefits and lengthen the period for receiving aid.

From New England, J. William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO, reported a sharp increase to 61,000 in unemployed workers whose jobless benefits have expired.

Substantial unemployment prevails in the 17 labor centers in the six-state region and in most of the 26 smaller areas, he said, warning, "we cannot afford to lose any more jobs" without bringing total disaster.

In West Virginia unemployment presently constitutes 13.6 percent of the labor force with 89,000 jobless, Miles Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, reported.

W. F. Strong, president of the Maryland AFL-CIO, reported that the recently concluded session of the state legislature did nothing to aid the 90,000 unemployed and failed to enact meaningful social legislation of any kind.

Fred Comer, vice president of the Tennessee AFL-CIO, stressed continuing unemployment and underemployment in the state, with 48,000 workers on unemployment compensation and an estimated 96,000 looking for jobs.

Dallas Sells, president of the Indiana AFL-CIO, in the windup report, told the delegates that everything that had been reported in the other states applies to Indiana and the only real relief lies in enactment of the AFL-CIO program on a national level.

Delegates Emptied 7,000 Lunch Boxes

Seven thousand box lunches and an equal number of containers of milk were served to unemployment conference delegates in their seats at the Armory—all in 20 minutes.

When the overflow attendance exceeded even the most optimistic predictions, a hurry call went out to the caterers for 500 more lunches. They arrived just in time.

Delegates and newsmen munched away together on a ham and cheese sandwich, a hard-boiled egg, apple and cup cake.

HUNDREDS OF DELEGATES to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference came by bus. Here are some of them walking to the Armory after alighting from the bus in the foreground; parked buses can be seen in the background.

Unemployment Conference Sets Off Massive National Recovery Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Community Services Activities, detail the suffering and despair that results from prolonged mass unemployment and call for action to ease the tragedies of joblessness.

They heard AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison pinpoint the critical problems of unemployment in the railroad industry.

And they listened to spokesmen for the Administration and for the major political parties both attack and defend Pres. Eisenhower's policies.

They heard a proposal from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.)—promptly introduced in the Senate with bipartisan support—to create immediately a special commission to dig out the "stark but true" facts of unemployment.

Meany called the proposal "a wise, forward step." But noting that it called for a 60-day study, the AFL-CIO leader said there was no need for a two-month "haitus during which nothing is done to aid the unemployed."

The attack on Administration policies was carried by Sen. Johnson, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, who flayed the do-nothing policy line, and Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) who charged the President's war on inflation was the "wrong war, at the time and the wrong place."

To the Administration's defense came Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who said he was proud of the record of 64 million jobs and record high weekly earnings of factory workers but acknowledged that the Administration has not done "all I want it to do."

Mitchell predicted that by October 1959 that would be 67 million persons employed and 3 million or less unemployed, and turning to Meany, added:

"If this isn't so when the October figures come out, on the steps of the Labor Dept. I'll eat that hat you said I was talking through."

Earlier this year Meany had said that Mitchell was "talking through his hat" when he predicted less than 3 million unemployed by the end of the year.

Following Mitchell to the speaker's rostrum, Reuther praised the secretary as a man with a "sense of social responsibility," adding that unfortunately Administration policies are not formulated by Mitchell but by former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey "on quail hunts in Georgia."

Also defending the Administration and Republican record were Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), who spoke up for a balanced budget, and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), who said he honestly believes the economy will return to normal without federal assistance.

Federal legislation—the AFL-CIO program—is the only way out, spokesmen from 10 states and regional areas told the conference in brief but pungent descriptions of how joblessness has affected their areas.

They strongly supported the four-point program outlined by Meany in his keynote speech calling for:

- Legislation to cushion the shock of the shrinkage of jobs and to safeguard purchasing power.
- Legislation to launch a vast building program of desperately needed public improvements.
- Action by the trade union movement to secure justified wage increases and to shorten the workweek so as to spread available jobs.
- Action by the government to strengthen our national defense program so that the U.S. and the rest of the free world will not have to live in fear.

Leaders Map Action Plan On Legislation

Top trade union leaders moved speedily, in the wake of the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference, to spark a grass-roots drive for congressional passage of a broad-ranging program to put America back to work.

Within 24 hours after 7,000 delegates put their stamp of approval on a campaign of action, top officers of AFL-CIO national and international unions, joined by their legislative representatives and key staff members, convened to work out methods for implementing the program. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presided.

Under discussion was a drive to win passage of:

- Legislation to help the unemployed through enactment of emergency jobless aid, federal standards for unemployment compensation benefits, and modernization of railroad unemployment and retirement systems.
- Legislation to help meet social needs through aid to depressed areas and construction of schools, houses, community facilities, airports and roads.
- Legislation to strengthen the economy by raising the minimum wage and expanding its coverage, shortening the workweek, overhauling the tax structure, and providing adequate assistance to the small farmer.

'Divine Wisdom' Asked for Parley by Msgr. Higgins

An opening prayer for divine wisdom to permit delegates to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference to concentrate on the causes—not the symptoms—of our economic problems was given by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"Provide us," he pleaded, "with steadfastness of purpose and perseverance to work intelligently and in the spirit of justice and charity towards the establishment of a better economic order—an economic order in which organized labor will be given a greater voice in the determination of all of those policies in American industry which directly affect the economic welfare of its members and the economic welfare of the national community."

Msgr. Higgins also asked God to "help us to be sensitive to the plight of the unemployed."

Ask Jobless Parley

Herewith is the text of a resolution, approved by the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference, asking Pres. Eisenhower to call together government, business and labor leaders to discuss what must be done to meet the crisis of chronic joblessness:

Unemployment is America's greatest domestic problem. It can and must be solved without further delay.

The hardship and suffering of American families, deprived of a decent income through no fault of their own and facing a bleak and hopeless future unless the Congress and Administration act now, is a national problem.

It is not the problem of any single state, city or industry. It is the problem of all of us.

Only federal action can solve it.

Political attempts to "pass the buck" to the states must be rejected. Political attempts to delude the people into believing a balanced budget is our only hope for national survival must be refuted. The problem is to balance the budget of human needs.

America is her people. Anything that injures them, injures our nation as a whole. It was to prevent such injuries that our federal government was created with the express purpose of promoting the general welfare.

Certainly mass unemployment, which not only brings misery to millions but which undermines the soundness of our entire economy, is a crime against America. It can and must be halted by actions of the government.

Congress and the Administration can help to end unemployment, abolish misery and suffering, restore prosperity to the American scene and protect our economy agains further future wasteful unemployment. It is that kind of action we seek.

We, the delegates to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in Washington, D. C., on this 8th day of April 1959, in the full realization of our rights as American citizens and of our responsibilities to the American worker—employed and unemployed—therefore:

1 Demand that the Congress of the United States wait no longer for Administration leadership but begin immediate consideration of measures which will get America back to work. These include the measures described in the AFL-CIO's program for action, distributed to the delegates to this conference. There is no excuse for further delay.

2 Demand that the President of the United States re-evaluate the domestic situation in this country. We urge him to call into immediate session a conclave of leaders of industry, labor, agriculture and government, instructed to map a program that will keep America at work and abolish the suffering caused by recurring mass unemployment. We know it can be done.

3 Call upon the nation's press, radio and television to present to the public the cold, hard facts of unemployment and suffering. The posture of the ostrich ill becomes America. Her people are strong enough to know the facts and the truth.

4 Resent and reject the false Communist doctrine that unemployment means the American free enterprise system can't work. We know it can work. We want and we intend to find the political understanding in high places that will make it work.

5 Condemn the equally false philosophy that some unemployment and suffering is a necessary by-product of a free economy. Such resignation to gloom and doom is a betrayal of the American way of life.

We want jobs. We want America at work.

We intend to get America back to work.

Labor Pledges Action

The following is the text of a resolution pledging delegates' action at the grass-roots level to mobilize public support for an all-out war on unemployment:

In this hour of crisis, created by the tragic unemployment problem in the United States, the American trade union movement has a vital responsibility.

We in the labor unions must wage the fight for the jobless of America.

Many of them are our brothers and sisters in the labor movement. Those who are not union members have no one else to turn to. No one else will fight for them.

We, the delegates to this AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in Washington, D. C., accept that challenge and that responsibility.

We hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, our national and international unions and each of their local unions, and our AFL-CIO state and city central bodies, to work unceasingly at the tasks of alerting America to the danger of mass unemployment and of achieving the actions necessary to get America back to work.

We shall return to our homes and start on this job at once.

We hereby undertake to immediately determine and then inform each member of the Congress of the United States of the facts about unemployment among his constituents. We shall do this job promptly and factually.

In our home towns, we intend to hold "meet the unemployed" meetings at which we shall present both the facts about unemployment and the unemployed themselves to our community leaders and our congressional representatives so as to spark community interest and action on this problem.

We intend to mobilize America to achieve our goal: Full production, full employment, full prosperity for our beloved nation.

Nothing less is good enough for America.

Mitchell Hat Meal Cooked to Order.

Labor Sec. Mitchell's offer to eat his hat on the Labor Dept. steps if the October 1959 unemployment figures exceed "3 million or less," falls in the realm of statistical trickery, according to AFL-CIO economists.

They explain that October traditionally is the seasonal low point for unemployment and that 3 million unemployed in October means 4 million or more jobless in January and February.

Secondly, Mitchell's 3 million figure for October would mean something over 5 percent of the labor force unemployed on a seasonally adjusted basis. The current figure is 5.8 percent.

IUE Delegates Hear Carey at 25c Supper

Large-scale permanent unemployment can send our economy "into a tailspin that could make the great depression look like a quilting bee," Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers declared.

Carey addressed an "austerity dinner" of IUE delegates to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference. The dinner, held at Washington's Eastern High School, was designed to spotlight the nutrition problem of the nation's unemployed.

Delegates were served hot dogs, baked beans, applesauce, bread and coffee or milk. The cost was 25 cents a portion.

Carey pointed out that for the first time in the nation's history, industrial recovery has not been accompanied by normal employment and "hundreds of thousands of disemployed will never get their jobs back."

'Not Out of the Woods':

4.4 Million Still Idle Despite March Dip

There were more people out of work in March—4.4 million—than in any other March since the end of World War II with the exception of recession-ridden March 1958.

That's the highlight of the latest government report on unemployment which showed a more than seasonal drop in joblessness of 387,000—due to an unusual rise in farm jobs, construction and an artificial spurt in steel production.

"There is no appreciable improvement in the overall figure," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and "well-staged propaganda announcements will not solve the problem or bring relief to the 4,362,000 unemployed workers and their families." He added:

"Unemployment is a problem of people, men, women and children—rather than a mere statistic."

Meany's remark about "well-staged propaganda announcements" was in reference to the Administration's maneuvering several days in advance of publication of the unemployment figures to suggest that the employment situation was brightening.

It included the highly unusual White House action of announcing 24 hours in advance of publication of the figures that Pres. Eisenhower found them "gratifying."

Jobs Still Lag

Underscoring the continuing severity of the unemployment situation was the fact that even with a monthly gain in non-farm jobs of 245,000—on a seasonally adjusted basis—only 54 percent of the loss in non-farm jobs suffered during the recession has been recovered, contrasted with an almost 100 percent recovery in industrial production.

With 4.4 million out of work in March, the rate of unemployment was 5.8 percent compared to 6.1 percent in February. The unemployment rate registered 5.9 percent in November 1958 and has been at 6 percent or better throughout the winter.

Employment in March rose 1.1 million to 63.8 million, according to the government figures, with 595,000 of the increase in non-farm employment—most of it in construction—and 511,000 in agriculture.

A large share of the drop in unemployment, according to labor economists, stemmed from a fairly sharp build-up in steel purchases based on the steel industry's propaganda campaign that a strike is impending.

Press Briefing Held

The Administration set up a full-scale press briefing to announce the figures. Presiding was Dr. Seymor Wolfbein, chief of the Div. of Manpower and Employment of the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Standards.

In his analysis of the jobless situation, Wolfbein said that 1.5 million of the jobless—roughly one-third of the total—have been unemployed 15 weeks or longer, and that 267 large and small industrial acreas currently have labor surpluses in excess of 6 percent. Against this backdrop he warned "we are by no means out of the woods."

If the economy makes no further recovery in the months ahead, he said, the seasonal work patterns will bring joblessness down to "about 3 million" in October. Seasonally-adjusted, he added, this would represent approximately 5.8 percent unemployment—precisely what it was in March.

Bus, Train and Car Caravans Bring Delegates to Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

erer turned out to be Arnold Shenofsky of Auto Workers Local 12, Toledo, O.

Shenofsky, a popular entertainer at union functions, played his accordian—fast for the jitterbuggers, slower for the old-time sentimental songs, and then led the group in union songs. He had played most of the night on the train; he played during the lunchtime intermission.

Early arrivals got a bonus. Sightseeing buses were waiting at Union Station to take them on a tour of Washington, bringing them to the Armory in time for the start of the conference.

Lucy Monroe, who has opened nearly every major gathering in the United States with the national anthem, got a big hand as she sang the Star Spangled Banner. She holds cards in several AFL-CIO entertainment unions.

* * *

There were 352 press, radio and television correspondents accredited to the conference. TV cameras were at the railroad station and the Armory. Delegates were interviewed for both the Dave Garroway and the Chet Huntley programs, in addition to news coverage of conference highlights.

The delegation from Winchester, Va., included three veterans of the O'Sullivan Rubber strike, a father and son among them. They were Marian Miller, Sr., Marian Miller, Jr., and Harley Barker.

* * *

Hard luck hit the Toledo delegation. On two cars of their special train, nearly every delegate came down with food poisoning after eating the meal served by the railroad.

Kenneth Kramer, Red Cross liaison with AFL-CIO Community Services, sent out a quick call for reinforcements for the first aid unit assigned to the conference.

Additional Red Cross and Public Health doctors and nurses were rushed to the Armory and Red Cross and Fire Dept. ambulances took 25 of the more seriously stricken delegates to the hospital. Nearly 100 more were treated in the first aid rooms. By day's end, all were reported recovering.

* * *

Some of the signs the delegates brought with them read:

"A Working America Will Balance the Budget."

"Act or We'll Be Back."

Most common were signs reading: **"Put America Back to Work"** and as a dig at Pres. Eisenhower—vacationing in Georgia—**"On to Augusta."**

Joe Glazer, educational director of the Rubber Workers, got a big hand as he opened the afternoon session with a new song about the automated factory.

A number of congressmen were introduced. But Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N. J.) got an especially enthusiastic round of applause. He had gotten up at 4:30 in the morning to make the trip to Washington with the New Jersey delegation.

The statistics of unemployment came alive with the distribution of the center four-page section of this issue of the AFL-CIO News. The section was printed in advance for use at the conference along with the new pamphlet, "Get America Back to Work," and the current issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist.

* * *

The gay dresses of many of the women delegates added a welcome note of color to the crowd. A lot of them were intended for summer wear and proved more than welcome in the unseasonable heat.

The Unemployment Conference was not the only one in the big Armory. A number of informal gatherings were held as delegates from different locals to past conventions of their international unions held impromptu reunions.

One member of Congress—Ohio's Republican Rep. William Ayers—turned out at Union Station shortly after dawn to greet the contingents of delegates arriving by train. He served steaming coffee and doughnuts to the tired and train-weary arrivals.

As a special reminder to Akronites, whom he represents, that he welcomed the opportunity to discuss labor's action program with them, Ayers set up a sign which read: "See your congressman first—he can help you the most." He signed it with his name and room number in the House Office Building.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. IV Saturday, April 11, 1959 No. 15

The Bitter Face of Unemployment—Endless Lines of People Seeking Work

UNEMPLOYED FATHER OF SIX FINDS AGE AGAINST HIM

SILENT LINES OF JOBLESS IN HARD-HIT INDIANA

Frustrated Jobless Face Grim Future

America's millions of jobless are gradually growing accustomed to standing in line—hundreds of thousands of them have been doing just that for a year or more.

Week after dreary week, too many of them line up for too few jobs—just as they have lined up, in a depressingly familiar routine, all these tragic months.

They stood in line, first, for woefully-inadequate unemployment compensation, paid for far too short a time.

They stood in line, again—if they were lucky enough to live in those 17 states which acquired federal loans last year—for a temporary extension of their jobless insurance benefits.

They stood in line, too—if theirs were the communities concerned enough to set up the machinery—for meager handouts of nourishing, if unappetizing, surplus foods.

They stood in line, inevitably, for that final indignity—public welfare.

For far too long, the millions of unemployed have been merely statistics—dutifully reported, carefully catalogued, and faithfully recorded on charts and graphs.

But beyond the statistics are the faces of people in despair, experiencing personal tragedy, victimized by a nationwide recession not of their own making.

Their faces give the lie to the rosy-hued pictures that industry has regained the production lost during the recession and that the nation is once again on the high road of prosperity.

You look at the faces of these jobless Americans and you see sharply etched the grim story of their suffering.

It is a story which started with the initial shock of suddenly being deprived of employment and income; which encompasses the patient, endless searching for work that isn't there, and that may never be there again; which comes down, finally, to a sense of uselessness as they realize that they suddenly are no longer needed.

Name any city in the United States—almost any city at all—and chances are you'll name one in which families suffer the intense frustration that inevitably accompanies such a personal crisis as prolonged unemployment.

New York? Chicago? Detroit? Los Angeles?

They're all the same. All of them have been hard hit by lingering unemployment.

Everywhere there are long, silent lines of people.

With ebbing hopes, they wait for work—work to help them maintain personal dignity; work to feed and clothe and shelter their families.

Despair comes slowly—but it comes—when you stand and wait so long.

This Is Happening in Americ

In Michigan . . .

Just Looking for a Job

Detroit—"What do I want? Just a job, brother; just a job!"

This is a Detroit unionist, a skilled production worker with 16 years' seniority, who has been out of work now for more than a year.

He stands halfway down a four-block-long line outside a small fabricating plant here where, it is rumored, a handful of low-paid, unskilled workers may be—just may be—hired.

He will tell you that he really doesn't expect to ever go back to work at the trade to which he has devoted his entire adult life. He is grubbing now for any job he can get.

He has long since exhausted his unemployment compensation—and the emergency extra help doled out when Michigan participated in the Temporary Unemployment Compensation program last year.

His small savings are long-since used up; he is in debt to his and his wife's relatives for loans they could really ill afford to make; his pride is bruised by his visits to welfare offices and surplus food distribution points.

Like most of Michigan's 364,000 jobless—one out of ever eight workers in the state's total working force—he is puzzled.

He will tell you quickly that he is no economist—but still "I can't figure things out."

Here's how he puts it:

"My family needs many things badly.

"If I had a job, I could buy them. And if I could buy them, that would give somebody else a job, because somebody would have to make them.

"Do they expect me to build a plant to hire me?

"Somebody has the money to do it, but it ain't me."

In Ohio . . .

Hardest on the Women

Cleveland—The tortures of unemployment fall heaviest on the poorest paid levels of the economy—the women of industry.

"When I'm working, I'm just barely living," says Mrs. Marybelle Hathman. "When I'm not working, I know what it's like to be in hell. Can somebody do something to find work for poor people like me?"

Mother of three young children—5, 4 and 2½—Mrs. Hathman worked for nine years as a sorter at a woolen and waste mill in Cleveland. The work was the best she could get, and wages were not high, but she stuck to it until the Tuesday before last Christmas.

Then the blow fell. She was laid off, and the job of caring for her young ones had to be performed while she looked ceaselessly for a job that was always just out of her grasp.

"They keep telling me they'll call me—when the weather gets better, when things pick up, when there's a job in my line. But there never is." Her husband cannot work, and she's the sole support of the family.

How do they live? Soldiers and Sailors Relief pays the rent—$34 a month—the light bill and the gas bill. Food and a few clothes are paid for with an Ohio unemployment compensation check of $24 a week.

When those checks stop coming the well will run dry for the Hathmans, and thousands like them whose only hope will be county relief and a possibility of another job.

Someone who did find a job, after months of looking, is Mrs. Lena Stallworth, comber at a rayon plant.

"I'm still trying to recover," says Mrs. Stallworth, only breadwinner in her family. "When you don't have a job, you borrow from here and there and everywhere. Then you have to pay it back—and you don't have enough for the grocer and the landlord."

In Illinois . . .

'One-of-a-Kind' Jobs

"Opportunity Abounds in Today's Ads" is the claim of a front-page promotion for the Chicago Daily News classified section.

And on the same page is "Can We Get Work? 160 Line Up and Wait. Steel Plant Openings Rumored."

While similar promotions on other days read "Check Our Ads for Job Openings" and "Need Jobs? Lots of Help Wanted," stories on the inside tell of exhaustion of jobless pay and more workers in the unemployment compensation line.

The ads offer $12,000 to $15,000 a year for an industrial relations manager, $20,000 to a general sales manager and a sales engineer can nail down $12,000.

But these are "the one-of-a-kind" jobs. There aren't many applications from the 141,438 men and women drawing unemployment compensation.

Last week 160 men waited for word from the U.S. Steel South Works plant about being recalled. The company had not advertised for openings. No one had been recalled to work. But the weary band held a close vigil on the gate in hopes of any kind of job.

They had been drawn there by large hopes and faint rumors. A former railroader, out of work for six months, would like to swap his idleness for a broom or mop. Another hopeful says he will take any kind of work.

Some of them did get inside the gate—only to face more disappointment. A handful of skilled trades jobs were open. Most of the men had no special skills.

Many workers who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits have turned to public relief for help. The Community Fund agencies are staggering under a new load of calls for aid, but the funds to run them are depleted. The annual appeal fell short of its goal. Chicago labor is backing an emergency appeal to keep these agencies going.

TOO MANY APPLICANTS, TOO FEW JOBS IN PITTSBURGH MILLS

In California . . .

Shoes Worn Out Looking for Work

Los Angeles—Rudolph "Lucky" Guadagno was given his nickname when he was in high school because "I had a lot of breaks in sports."

"Everything seemed to go just right. I managed to catch some hits which might have been homers—and things like that. People just started calling me Lucky," he explained.

It wasn't all luck, though. Guadagno is as competent a maintenance carpenter as he was a ball player. He got his first job when he was 16, and worked steadily since then—until Sept. 21, 1958.

The 34-year-old Gaudagno and his wife have three children, with a fourth on the way.

Suddenly, on that September day last year, Lucky found himself caught in a trap made by an anti-union law, and pulled tightly shut by economic circumstances which have resulted in joblessness for six out of every hundred workers in California.

Lucky and 276 other members of the AFL-CIO Chemical Workers voted to strike Mastic Tile Co. in Long Beach when the firm refused to make any offer for a new contract.

Almost immediately management began advertising for scab labor. Lucky was shocked to find that more than 1,800 applicants showed up to replace the strikers. "A lot of people must be awfully hungry," he commented.

Almost as quickly, the company petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a decertification election, and the board ordered one in which Lucky and the other strikers could not vote. The scabs voted for management, and the union was out.

"But we're out of money. Those people (his creditors) want some. The new kid is due soon. You know, when I tell about it, it sounds like one of those old time movies. But my shoes do have holes in them from walking around looking for work. My car is broken, and I can't get it fixed because it needs parts I can't pay for. The children don't have enough to eat."

In Missouri . . .

Layoff Brings 'Sick Feeling'

St. Louis—They handed Charlie Kluefer a slip of paper to sign when he picked up his pay envelope last Mar.20.

It told him politely but abruptly that his services would no longer be required at Ford Motor Co.'s Mercury plant in outlying St. Louis County.

Charlie, 46 and married, was a night-shift maintenance worker at Ford. He had been there for nine years and three months.

But these days the word around the plant is that you need seniority at least back to 1949 to hold on to your job.

The notice wasn't exactly a suprise to Charlie. There had been grapevine rumbles that a new cutback was coming.

But all the same, as he read and signed the paper, Charlie Kluefer got what he describes as a "sick feeling."

That night he—and some 300 of his fellow workers—became digits in the harsh statistic of unemployment.

Some of the jobless—like Ford's Charlie Kluefer—will draw additional money under union contract provisions for supplementary unemployment benefits.

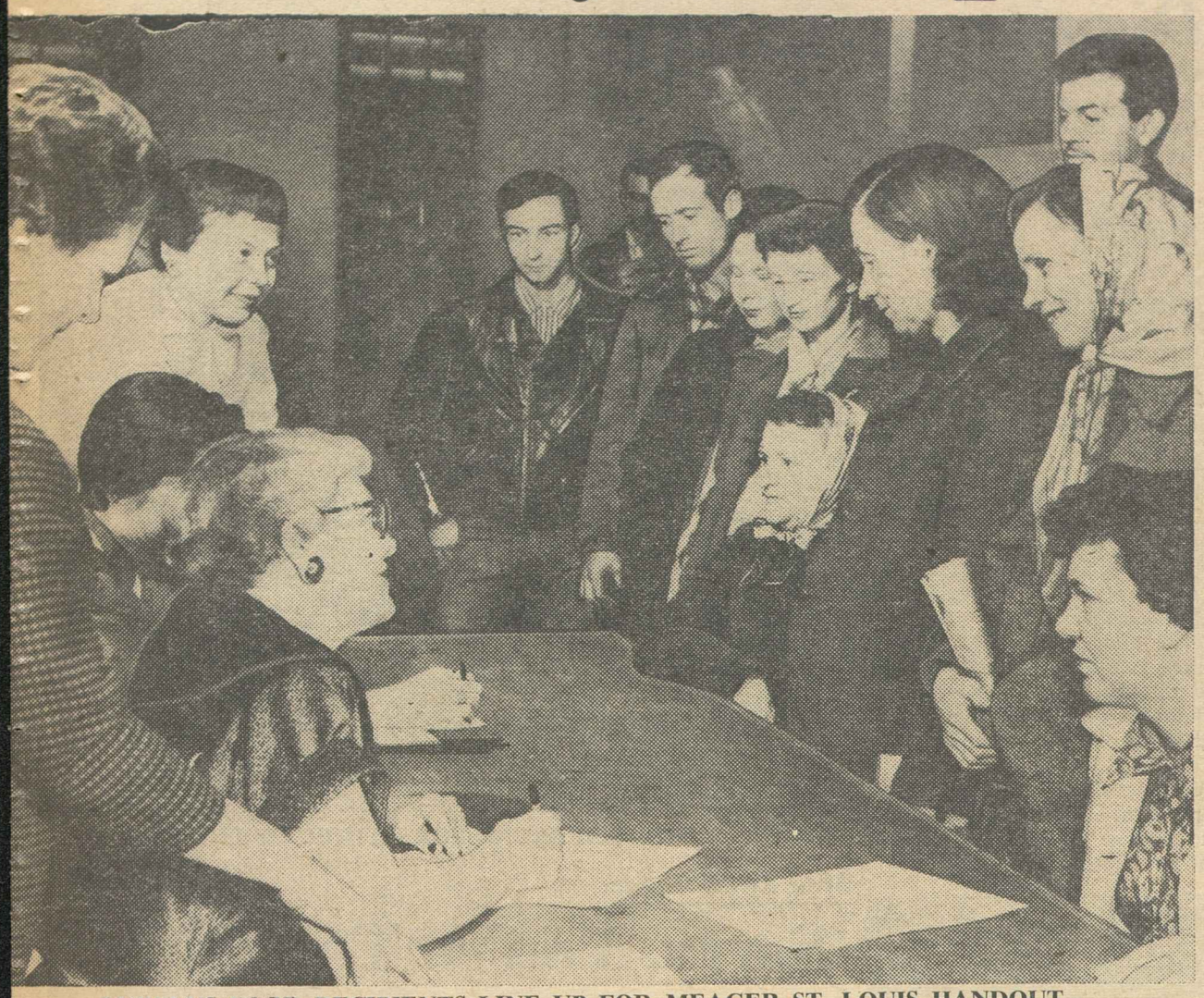
SUB will give Charlie an additional $15 or $16 a week to help meet his rental payments and other bills. Even with this, he said, it looks like a "tough squeeze" ahead.

And others are not so lucky.

JOBLESS BLOOMFIELD, N. J., WO

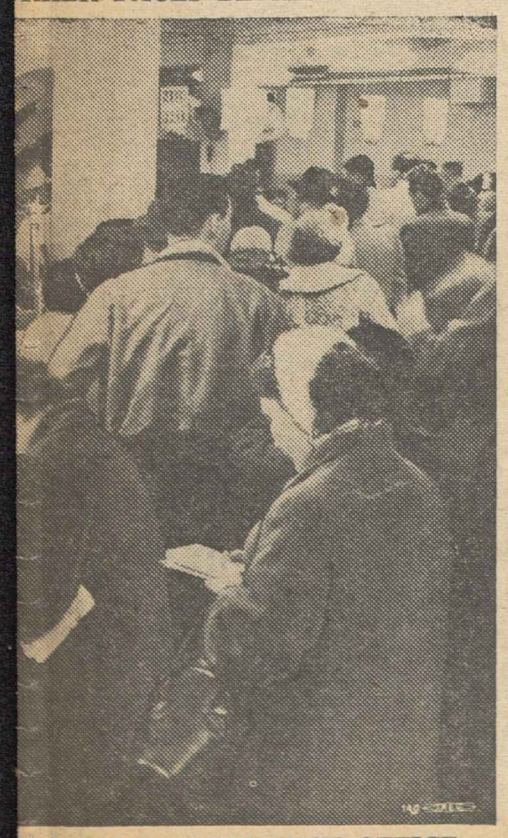
CLAIMANTS JAM NEW YORK UNEM

a-Misery, Despair and Want



SURPLUS FOOD RECIPIENTS LINE UP FOR MEAGER ST. LOUIS HANDOUT

RKER FACES BLEAK FUTURE



PLOYMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

In New England . . .

New Greeting: 'Are You Working?'

Fall River—"It used to be when you met someone on the street the first thing they would say was 'how are you.' But now the first thing they say is 'are you working?' "

That was the way an unemployed worker summed up the impact of unemployment on the people here. "Jobs are the No. 1 topic on everybody's mind," said Joe Burns.

Though not all of New England's jobless Joes may be traced to the decline of its largest employer—the textile industry—between February 1951 and April 1958 there was a loss of 158,000 textile jobs in the six New England states, a decline of 55 percent.

In New Bedford an unemployed textile worker said the Communist Party in New England is "in love with the current depression" and is attempting to use it as a recruitment lever. A favorite device of the commies is to go into homes impoverished by unemployment with a gratis grocery order and then berate "the free enterprise system," he said. "If a man is hungry and discouraged he is more apt to be willing to listen to complaints about the system."

He added that when people are on "starvation diets" balancing the budget "doesn't mean fiddlesticks."

According to social workers, labor leaders, and unemployed workers, New England's distressed areas are now experiencing a rising tide or repossessions of automobiles, TV sets, and household appliances, on which the unemployed can no longer meet time payments.

Likewise, they have been increasing incidents of utilities shutting off gas and electricity to enforce payment of back bills. Not generally prevalent, but also on the rise, is a disposition on the part of two families sometimes but not invariably related—to share one flat and thus cut in half their rent, fuel and utility bills.

In Wisconsin . . .

Replaced by a Machine

Milwaukee—Milwaukee, one of the nation's major centers of heavy machinery manufacturing, has suffered cruelly from the current recession.

The layoffs began more than a year ago, and an economic crisis now faces thousands of area families as factories fail to call back many who are unemployed.

As a result of this heavy unemployment, relief rolls in Milwaukee have soared to new highs as more than 25,000 jobless workers tramp the streets futilely seeking any kind of employment.

A typical case is that of Frank Kosgrove employed at a brewery for several years and laid off more than 11 months ago. Frank is married, has one small child, and another on the way, and his small unemployment compensation check has provided only a bare subsistence.

Every morning Frank gets up at 7:00 and begins his weary trek of shops and plants in Milwaukee, and every night for 11 months he has come home dejected, discouraged, and still without a job.

Many of the unemployed are growing increasingly bitter as they find management has no use for their talents.

As one unemployed Auto Worker put it, "I spent a long time learning how to operate practically every machine in my department and I think I am as good a mechanic as the next man. Now I'm told that my job has disappeared because it can be done quicker and cheaper by automatic machinery. Not only am I without a job, but I've apparently wasted all those years in learning how to do something for which there is no longer any market."

In Pennsylvania . . .

Kids' Clothes Too Worn to Patch

Harrisburg—Line up all of the nation's unemployed and you'll find that every ninth one is a Pennsylvanian.

The nation's third largest state, with the greatest wealth in natural resources, contains 6 of the nation's 11 "critical unemployment" areas —those which have 12 percent or greater joblessness.

Only slightly more than half of the unemployed collect unemployment compensation. These people and their families linger in varying stages of poverty—relying on "relief," dependent upon family assistance, loans and hand-outs. Their savings are depleted—insurance cancellations and lapses have been higher than usual.

A school teacher in a Pennsylvania mining town, herself only one of many such teachers working on despite "payless" paydays, describes poignantly how the children of unemployed workers seem literally to be bursting out of clothing worn beyond the patching stage.

The executive of a family service agency in another community says the merchants of this town are caught in the same economic traps as the unemployed themselves.

The unemployed have the merchandise but can't pay the installments as they fall due. The merchants have the promissory notes, but can't collect. He adds:

"For the greatest part, they want to play ball with their customers who are in trouble because of unemployment, and in most cases they do." Even though repossessions aren't like they were during the "big depression," nevertheless they have increased substantially.

A doctor in another hard-hit community describes the effect of unemployment as it relates to unfilled accumulated health needs, good dental care, prolonged medical treatment for chronic illnesses and ailments, the prevention and early treatment of mental illness—a problem difficult enough for the fully employed and middle classes, let alone the jobless.

In New York . . .

'Recovery' Reports Fall Flat

New York—Newspaper reports of business recovery are no comfort at all to the more than 203,000 families in this state where able-bodied, willing men and women, still jobless, have already exhausted all unemployment benefits.

This state a year ago had six areas of major—more than 6 percent of the work force—unemployment. It still has six, but in every one of them the percentage of unemployment has increased.

In January 525,000 applicants were certified as eligible for surplus food disbursement. About two-thirds of the recipients were persons and families receiving public relief, but the other third were non-welfare cases—pensioners and others whose own means were insufficient to provide the barest food diet.

A sampling of the jobless survey showed a wide variety of individuals for whom tomorrow appeared to offer little more promise of a job and income than the seeming endless todays they had already experienced.

There is the steelworker formerly employed in a Buffalo plant. During the depth of the recession 2,500 were laid off. The plant is again working at practically top capacity but several hundred have not been called back. It appears that they will not get a callback in the foreseeable future because economies in manpower have been put into effect that have wiped out their jobs as effectively as if the plant had closed for them.

Scores of workers from another Buffalo plant, shut down when the auto assembly operation was moved to another state, still apply at the state employment offices there, still check the want ads daily, but come home each night with their faith a little less firm in free enterprise economy.

In New Jersey . . .

Aid to Idle Thwarted

Newark—Herbert Hoover may have left the White House 26 years ago, but his echo is still being heard in New Jersey today.

Faced with the demands for substantial increases in unemployment compensation benefits, businessmen's groups in the Garden State are paraphrasing Hoover's immortal words about locating prosperity just around the approaching corner.

The optimistic predictions about the end of the recession, of course, bear the label of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association. It is a transparent maneuver, generated by the business groups, to thwart the campaign to raise the benefits and extend duration of payments.

In January 1959 New Jersey's unemployment totals reached 221,000, over 10 percent of the state's labor force, and one of the highest monthly jobless totals since the end of World War II.

One month later, the February jobless totals were the highest for any prior February since the end of the war.

Throughout 1958 over 200,000 workers exhausted their regular and temporary benefits, while in January 1959, 20,000 were dropped from both the state and federal rolls.

The unemployment situation shows no indication of easing off. To the contrary, several large companies have shut down operations, tossing additional thousands on the jobless rolls.

The Democratically-controlled Assembly has passed a measure to boost jobless benefits in two jumps, to a maximum weekly benefit equal to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment.

If enacted, the measure would extend duration to 39 weeks permanently, and boost weekly benefits to $43 this year and $54 next year.

However, the bill is now languishing in the Republican-dominated Senate, the burial grounds for virtually all progressive social legislation.

Health, Welfare of Jobless in Jeopardy

Social Service Agencies Strive To Safeguard Human Dignity

The current unemployment blockbuster is savagely ripping away at the health and welfare of the nation's millions of jobless and their families and will be stopped only if more money and an all-out emphasis on preserving the dignity of the unemployed are forthcoming immediately.

This is basically the situation as viewed by the AFL-CIO—Community Service Activities—labor's working force in the social welfare field.

Additional funds must be fast made available to governmental and voluntary welfare agencies if their unemployment relief programs are to continue. The majority of voluntary agencies, even in normal times, are inadequately financed, understaffed and hard-pressed to meet the demands for service.

The present unemployment impact has given rise to a soaring increase in family problems and the need for skilled agencies to deal with them. The result is long and hopeless waiting lists of human beings desperately seeking family counselling and child care.

A move is now under way also for greater recognition of the community's responsibility to the unemployed person. This is seen as the only solution to the common problem confronting every social welfare group—how to help the jobless effectively and, at the same time, safeguard the dignity of the individual and his family.

Latest reports paint a bleak and frustrating picture of the effect of today's unemployment on human welfare.

Many workers have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Many more will shortly lose this form of compensation. At the outset, many found it difficult to survive even with these inadequate benefits.

In scores of communities, public welfare funds are virtually used up. In a like number, public welfare rolls are at their highest since the depression of the Thirties.

In promoting the establishment and expansion of surplus food programs, CSA has unearthed five major weaknesses which cry out for immediate correction.

The need is evident that the federal government must act to release more surplus food, provide a greater variety of foods, liberalize eligibility requirements, make provisions for the mechanics of storage and distribution and utilize more voluntary agencies or groups such as labor unions to help in the distribution.

The problem of unemployed workers on the move in search of jobs has been tackled by CSA at a special meeting with officials on the National Travelers Aid Society. Too often, the transient jobless find themselves in dire straits unable to get any form of assistance because of local and state residence requirements. In addition to combating these restrictions, Travelers Aid is assisting the unemployed en route to other jobs.

Credit, mortgaged homes, installment buying—all these pose critical problems to the jobless. In this area, the need is to arrange credit extensions and the postponement of payments.

SACK OF DAY-OLD BREAD FOR FATHER OF EIGHT

LONG LINES AT DETROIT UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Men of 35 Told:

'Sorry, You're Too Old'

Cincinnati—When Bill Drahman became a father 15 months ago it was a happy occasion—it would have been happier if he hadn't lost his job two months before.

Bill, a skilled drill press operator, has the same trouble that many other workers in the Queen City have; they are just "too old."

Yet, he is only 54 and has many useful years left in the shop, years that would be fruitful years because of his invaluable experience, much of it gained over the past 18 years at the Auto-Lite Co. here.

When Auto-Lite sold one of its two local plants 17 months ago and Bill was laid off, he didn't worry too much. After all, he told his wife, Ruth, Cincinnati is one of the centers of the machine-tool industry and "there must be many jobs for men like me."

But, there weren't.

There weren't any jobs for Bill because he was "too old" at 54 and his years of craftsmanship meant not a thing. His wife, a secretary and now the family breadwinner, says wonderingly, "they wouldn't even take his name."

It is difficult for her to think of him as "too old," but even more puzzled are the wives of men of 35 and 36 years of age who worked with Bill also who get the same refrain when they go looking for a job: "Sorry, you're too old."

"When you're past 35," says one, "they look at you like you was all shot." He reports that a few men in their early 30s have managed to get work only by taking any kind of job so that they can keep going.

But, not only the skilled have been hit in Cincinnati. Hardest hit as a group are the unskilled who came up out of the farms and the mountains of the South during the years of prosperity, taking the fringe jobs, the jobs at the bottom of the heap.

Most of them are like the thin, uncertain young man in the blue jeans, and the others like him, who stand warming themselves in the early spring sun on a street corner.

They call him, "J. C.," and that is all the name he will give you, and he'll tell you that he came to Cincinnati from the backwoods of Kentucky because "there weren't nothing to do there."

Now, after a series of small jobs in restaurants and laundries and parking lots, he finds that there is "nothing to do" here, either.

Rail Jobs at 20th Century Low:

Reward for Productivity Boost?

Unemployment in the railroad industry, due to technological changes and changes in operating methods, reached high proportions even before the general recession began. The impact of the downturn, heaped upon the hardships occasioned by the cutbacks within the industry, has caused much suffering for rail workers and their families.

From a total of 1.2 million jobs in 1953, the number had dropped to 1 million by 1956. It plummeted further to 810,000 in January, 1959.

Although railroad revenues have climbed back to highly profitable levels in recent months, as the upturn in business brought big increases in freight car loadings, unemployment in the industry remained at the lowest point since the turn of the century. In January, more than 160,000 railroad workers were drawing unemployment benefits and over 40,000 more exhausted all payments available to them under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

But the figures considerably understate the total problem. Thousands of rail workers lost their jobs even before the recession, are no longer "qualified" for unemployment compensation, and therefore are not counted among the unemployed.

Veteran employes with 10, 20 and even 30 years' seniority have been displaced, in some cases for good, due to technological changes and unwise management employment practices.

Even when railroad traffic again reaches its peak, railroad unemployment cannot be expected to increase correspondingly. The productivity of railroad workers has soared at an unprecedented rate in recent years, and railroad management has not been sharing the added profits it gains from this increased efficiency, but instead is laying off workers as a result of their unparalleled contribution.

Because of the far-flung and nationwide location of railroad operations, unemployment is a peculiarly national problem, since railroad workers' earnings represent an important source of income in every state and community. In the more remote areas, they provide the only source of revenue to sustain the community's economic life. Hundreds of small railway points today are "distressed areas."

Periods of unemployment for railroad workers have been longer in the past year than in any other year since the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was passed. Last year, 24 percent of those unemployed exhausted their benefits, and in the current year the rate of compensation exhaustions is running even higher.

No record is kept of the uninsured days of unemployment which follow the exhaustion of benefits. Railroad workers received no extension of benefits when Congress voted a temporary extension of unemployment insurance for workers in other industries.

Due to the different nature of railroad work, displaced locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, railway clerks, telegraphers, signalmen and maintenance workers—who are all highly skilled craftsmen—cannot carry their special training into comparable jobs in other industries. Their problem of unemployment is further magnified by the fact that many of them work in towns which have no other industries but the railroad. Abolition of a job in such locations means that a worker must abandon his home and move elsewhere to maintain a source of income.

Hope Takes a Beating:

How It Feels to Be Idle

St. Paul—What does losing your job do to you?

If you're relatively lucky, you tighten your belt for three months or six, till you get your job back. Your wife cuts down on the grocery bill. The kids do without some of the things they need.

You succeed in getting some kind of extension on the house payments, or persuade the landlord to take a chance on your making up the balance of the rent when you're called back to work.

But everyone isn't "lucky."

You might be a guy named Mike, living in St. Paul, who has lost the house he was buying because he couldn't keep up the payments on the mortgage. Mike lost his job early in 1958.

His unemployment benefits ran out long ago, and he's on relief with his wife and seven kids. Mike hasn't quit trying, but his feeling of hope has taken an awful beating.

Take Walter. He lost his job with the railroad last year. His unemployment benefits have run out. That's rough on his wife and nine children although Walter manages to get in from eight to 12 hours work a week at $1.50 an hour.

That doesn't begin to meet the needs, but Walter isn't eligible for relief. Why? Because he was offered a railroad job in Milwaukee, but couldn't afford to move the family down there.

The family rent is $80 a month, and the landlord is threatening to evict, although no formal eviction notice has yet been served. But Walter and his wife live with that threat hanging over their heads.

The Jobless Speak

PLACID, COMPLACENT WASHINGTON, where unemployment is another statistic ground out in the government's number mills and full employment is frowned on as a threat to price stability, got a sharp taste of reality on Apr. 8.

Over 7,000 workers poured into the city by special train, chartered bus or auto caravans and seriously tackled the job of stirring Congress and the Administration to action to deal effectively and quickly with the misery, want and despair of the millions of jobless.

There were no demonstrations, no marches, no high jinks; just thousands of worried workers who filled the National Guard armory to overflowing and sat and listened to reports on the "bitter face of unemployment," on its scope and what to do about it.

They heard spokesmen for the Administration and for both major political parties, treated them respectfully and heard them out. There were no jeers, no boos, only concern for arriving at solutions to the insidious illness than can bring an economy to its knees—mass unemployment.

A SHARP CONTRAST was shown as delegates to the unemployment conference moved in and out of the city while other thousands were arriving for the capital's famous annual cherry blossom festival. Few AFL-CIO delegates had time for the capital's top springtime attraction—the jobless went back home to renew the search for hard-to-find jobs and the employed went back to their unions to launch a series of local unemployment conferences and alert the nation.

To the millions of unemployed throughout the nation, the statistics, the stories of despair and misery and suffering were not new. They themselves are the statistics; they are experiencing the frustrations and wants of joblessness.

But there is a new note of awareness in Washington and throughout the country as a result of the conference—an awareness that the problem of unemployment does exist and not merely in terms of statistics.

IT IS THE JOB of the labor movement waging the fight for all the unemployed workers in America—including those who are not union members and have no one else to turn to for help—to see that this new awareness, this new note of concern is not dissipated.

In every city and town, in every union hall, the campaign to win positive action on the AFL-CIO program to Get America Back to Work must be launched immediately—letters to congressmen and senators, resolutions by town and city governing bodies and state legislatures, local "Meet the Unemployed" meetings, wide mobilization of community support that will bring full employment and full prosperity to the nation.

The unemployment conference has achieved an important breakthrough in focusing national attention on the continuing and chronic high unemployment that has gripped America for the past year or more.

No one can now look at the cold statistics on unemployment without seeing emerge from them the faces of men and women in desperate search of jobs. This new awareness which has punctured Washington's complacency presents an opportunity which must not be lost.

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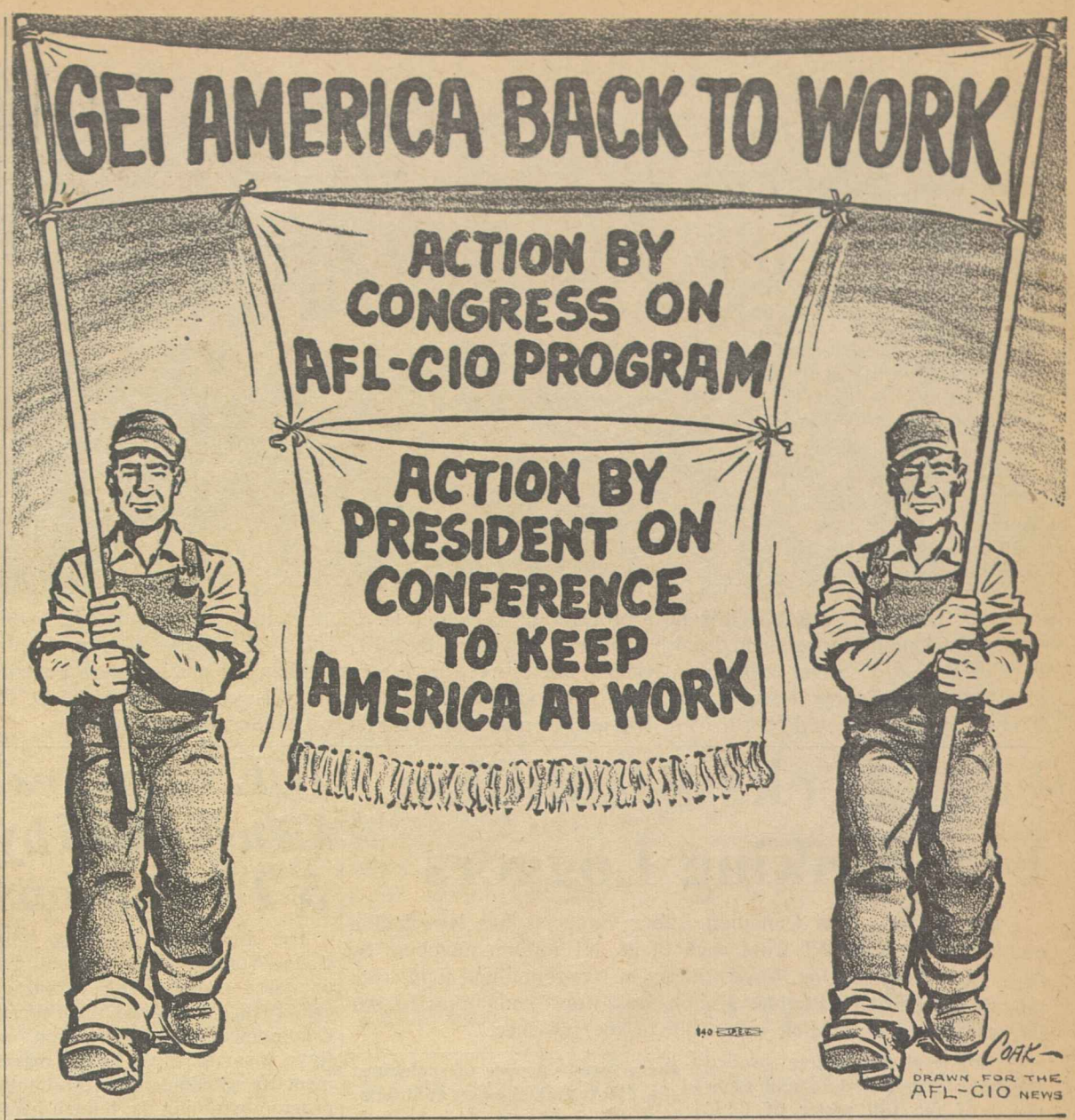


It's Your Washington

By Willard Shelton

AFTER AN ABORTIVE EFFORT to throw their weight around, the Republican Old Guardsmen in Congress abandoned their effort to tell Pres. Eisenhower that he couldn't have Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky as new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Old Guard leaders of the two GOP campaign committees—Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania for the House and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona for the Senate—claimed, all along, that they opposed Morton merely because they thought the National Committee should have a "full-time" chairman, but their obvious real objection was that they doubted their ability to control the Kentucky senator as the Old Guard had controlled the departed Meade Alcorn.

Goldwater made his position clear when he deplored Alcorn's sudden resignation, which apparently was as surprising to Alcorn as to others, and complained that the White House had imposed "shackles" on the chairman.

Actually, Alcorn looked to outsiders to be controlled solely by the Old Guard. He had waged the 1958 GOP campaign against "labor" and "radicalism." He in effect presided at the White House campaign meeting from which a fire-and-sword statement was issued, and he appeared to suffer no "shackles" in arranging for the President himself to call for the "fumigation" of unions.

It is also difficult to understand what part of Sen. Morton's voting record and reputed political alliances made him disagreeable to Simpson and Goldwater.

MORTON IS PERSONALLY attractive and well-spoken, an enlightened Republican in the field of foreign policy, and like some other GOP "moderns" shows a developing awareness on civil rights—not a difficult thing for a Border State senator. But on economic, labor and welfare issues he is not a serious liberal.

He declined to join the Republican Senate liberals who fought early this year to upset the tight control of GOP policy by Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.) and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.). He voted for his Kentucky colleague Sen. John Sherman Cooper for the floor leadership, but not because he opposed Dirksen and only as an announced courtesy.

In three terms in the House, he voted wrong on every test on the Taft-Hartley Act and its repeal. He voted against a 1952 resolution slugging the Steelworkers and Pres. Truman by demanding that Truman use a totally unnecessary T-H injunction against the union, but he voted for a right-wing GOP bill to remove 1 million marginal workers from the protection of the wage-hour law.

He voted for a "rider" to a social security bill to kill federal supervision of the administration of unemployment compensation laws and to permit states to force the jobless to work as strikebreakers or be dropped from the compensation rolls.

IN TWO YEARS IN THE SENATE his record has been somewhat better; this is a change that occurs frequently when a House member goes to the Senate. But economically he is still no liberal.

He voted to protect the Kennedy-Ives labor-management bill from amendments to knock out prehire union shop agreements in the building trades and to compel union secret ballots before strikes. He voted to add a Davis-Bacon prevailing wage clause to a local public works bill and also supported a middle-of-the-road liberalization of Eisenhower's temporary jobless benefit bill. He voted for the depressed areas bill, which would benefit some sections of his state.

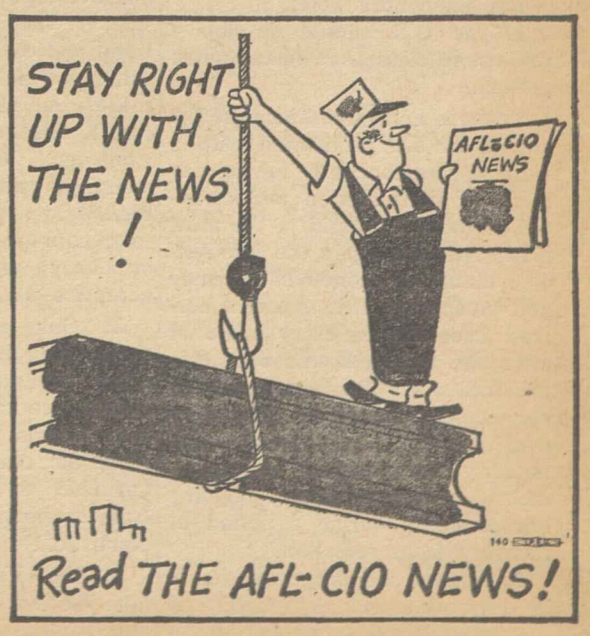
On the other hand, he supported a Knowland amendment to the Kennedy-Ives bill to disrupt unions by inviting repeated referendums. He voted against a federal standards amendment to the jobless compensation bill. He voted against an amendment to increase public assistance grants.

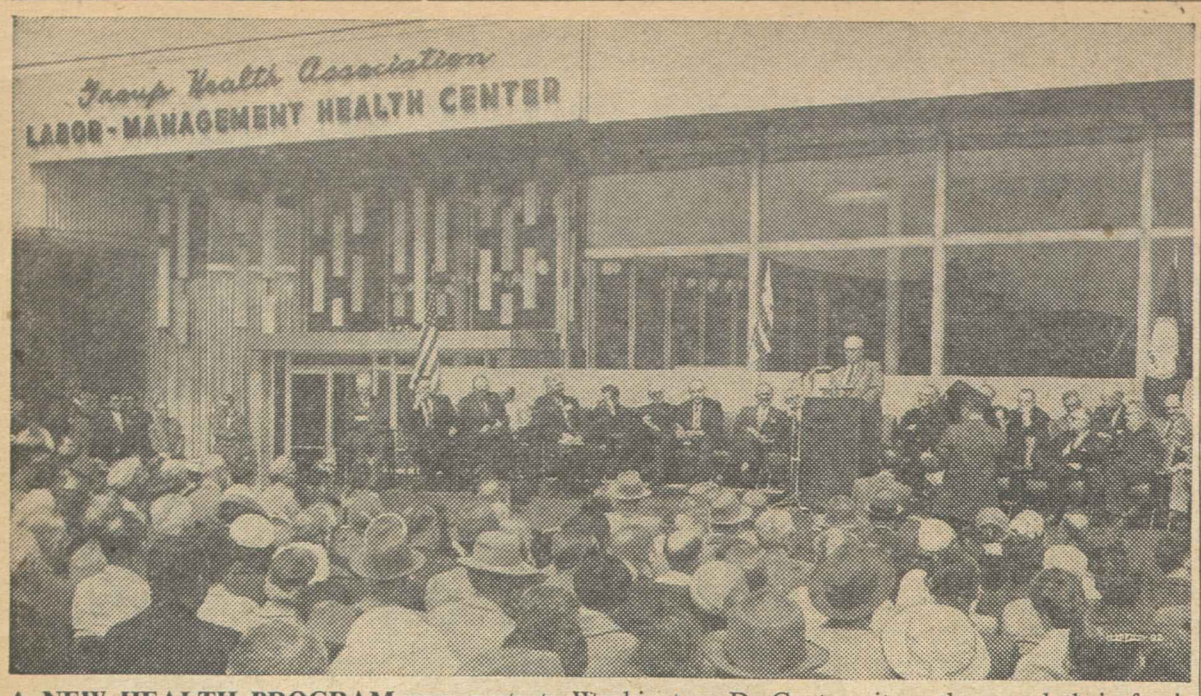
He opposed a high federal dam at Hells Canyon, he voted to hike interest rates on local public works and also supported a "tight-money" move to increase interest rates on guaranteed housing loans.

HE VOTED AGAINST a motion to increase public housing beyond the 35,000 units the President recommended and voted to reduce federal grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.

He voted in favor of an amendment that would have totally excluded employer-controlled welfare and pension plans—in which scandals have occurred—from the necessity of reporting their operations to the Labor Dept.

The picture which emerges is that of a decent conservative—but a conservative, highly respectful of banking and business and private utility interests, and by no means so sensitive to labor's needs and the general welfare.





A NEW HEALTH PROGRAM now protects Washington, D. C., transit workers and their families as the Union-Management Health Center is dedicated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Members of Div. 689, Street & Electric Railway Employes, get the comprehensive medical care benefits of Washington's cooperative Group Health Association through their union contract with the D. C. Transit System. Seated fourth from left on the platform is Div. Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen.

Under D. C. Union Contract:

Transit Workers Join Medical Co-Op

By Dave Perlman

Three thousand Washington, D. C., area transit workers and their families have become members of the city's Group Health Association—one of the nation's pioneering medical cooperatives—as an outgrowth of a collective bargaining agreement between Div. 689, Street & Electric Railway Employes, and the D. C. Transit System.

The transit workers turned to the 22-year-old Group Health Association in search of a comprehensive program of prepaid medical care through their union, instead of the "halfway" measures of hospital and surgical insurance.

To enable GHA to expand its facilities to serve a membership which has grown 40 percent in a single jump, the D. C. Transit Workers Welfare Fund has built a modern $250,000 suburban medical center to supplement the health cooperative's facilities.

The new Labor-Management Health Center was dedicated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at ceremonies attended by more than 500 transit workers and community leaders.

The new center includes laboratory, x-ray and physical therapy facilities. GHA's staff of physicians, including pediatricians, specialists and surgeons, will be available at both centers for complete medical treatment and consultation, with a strong emphasis on preventive medical care.

Walter J. Bierwagen, president of the local transit union, said that agreement to go beyond the usual hospitalization insurance was reached during 1956 negotiations—the first with O. Roy Chalk, then the new owner of the District of Columbia transit system.

After exploring various alternatives, including establishment of a separate medical center, the union and management trustees of the jointly-administered welfare fund decided the existing community services of GHA provided more comprehensive coverage than any other program that could be undertaken.

The AFL-CIO Social Security Dept., Bierwagen said, helped work out the formula for bringing the union members into GHA and helping GHA expand its facilities.

Meany, in dedicating the center, declared the comprehensive health protection made available to D. C. Transit employes through collective bargaining demonstrated "to working people everywhere that through union action they can build, with each other and with the rest of the community, for a better and more productive life."

Paying tribute to the union leadership and the "enlightened management" of the company, Meany then turned to the physicians present, some of whom had braved the wrath of the American Medical Association to help start Group Health in 1937, and said:

"You are the ones who know best that good medicine requires a careful choice of doctors, that modern medical care demands close teamwork among general practitioners and specialists, that financial barriers to needed care must be eliminated so that the condition of your patient's health rather than the condition of his pocketbook shall determine the care he receives. . . . We of labor respect your courage and your integrity, and we are deeply grateful to you."

Chalk spoke of the joint health program as "a symbol of America—management and labor working together for better health for children, families and the country."

CLC Seeks $1 Million For Striking Loggers

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has launched a campaign to collect $1 from each of its 1.1 million members by May 31 to help striking Woodworkers in Newfoundland fight back against the effort of Premier Joseph Smallwood and his anti-labor government to drive their union out of the province.

A top-level committee headed by Pres. Claude Jodoin and composed of the full roster of CLC national officers is in charge of the drive, which organized labor in Canada recognizes as a key weapon in its counterattack against the assault of the Newfoundland provincial government on the legal and civil liberties of workers.

Meantime, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., where the strike of loggers started in protest against a wage scale of $1.05 an hour, a 60-hour week and primitive conditions in the woods camps, announced it had signed a contract with the government-sponsored company union Smallwood set up to replace the IWA.

A similar announcement was expected from the Bowater Corp., where about 4,500 loggers walked out.

Smallwood's union, the Brotherhood of Newfoundland Woodworkers, was set up with the avowed purpose of replacing the IWA and signing contracts with the employers. It is headed by Max Lane, a member of the provincial House of Assembly and a Smallwood political henchman.

Formation of the BNW supplemented a vicious anti-union program approved by the Smallwood-dominated legislature which among other things rescinded the legal certification the IWA had been granted under the law.

Amendments to the provincial Labor Relations Act permit the decertification of any union whose officers or representatives, outside the province, have been convicted of what Smallwood regards as "heinous" crimes.

The strikers' picket lines are spread over 250 miles of road and trail swept by icy winds from the North Atlantic and blocked during the winter by snow drifts up to 8 feet deep.

IUE Charges Censorship by 5 TV Stations

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have charged five television stations with "arbitrary censorship" and asked the Federal Communications Commission to force them to abide by an agreement to sell time for a 30-minute program exposing the human hardships of the electrical manufacturing industry's "decentralization" policies.

Twenty-one television stations carried the program, IUE Pres. James E. Carey told FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer, but Stations WMAR-TV in Baltimore, WABC-TV, New York; WTOL-TV, Toledo, O., and WLWD-TV, Dayton, O., cancelled their agreements on the grounds the program was "too controversial" or "objectionable."

Station WLWA, Atlanta, Ga., failed to show the program without advance notice to the union, an IUE spokesman said.

The television program, entitled Help Wanted, included interviews with former General Electric Co. employes thrown out of their jobs when the Bloomfield, N. J., plant closed, and interviews with workers in other cities laid off because of transfers of work.

Store Union Wins $5 Hike From Macy's

New York—A $5 across-the-board general pay increase, coupled with a hike in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, highlight a new two-year contract won by 8,500 trade unionists at Macy's Department Store.

The contract, negotiated by Local 1-S of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, was ratified by an overwhelming vote of 7,000 members who overflowed the huge auditorium in Manhattan Center.

Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky said the gain in the minimum wage—which will go from $42 to $46 a week immediately and to $50 after six months—coming "in an industry that has been depressed in wages and inflated in profits, shows that the time is right for government backing of the $1.25 minimum wage throughout all industry."

The contract, retroactive to Feb. 1, calls for a $3 general wage increase the first year and $2 the second, plus a $50,000 fund to overcome wage inequities. The pact also makes severance pay available after five years, instead of 10 years as in the previous contract.

The grievance and arbitration machinery was improved, making it possible for the union to challenge and take to arbitration changes in job specifications.

Meany Outlines Guide for Meeting Soviet Union's Economic Challenge

Chicago—Four "guiding lines" to help America meet Russia's economic challenge and its political implications were drawn by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the National Military-Industrial Conference at its meeting here.

At the same time he warned against trying to develop inflexible "blueprints" to meet "the gravest menace of our age," pointing out that the Soviet Union's threat is "complex."

Meany was unable to attend the meeting here because of the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in Washington, and his speech was given by transcription.

His guide lines were:

1. The U.S. should develop a well-rounded program of economic growth.

"We can and should increase the growth of our production with a view of simultaneously raising our levels of consumption and standard of living," he said. "We must make America again the indisputable model of economic efficiency and prosperity. This means American leadership in every phase of scientific, technical and economic achievement. The best minds of our country should be utilized to overcome the unemployment—particularly technological unemployment due to automation—plaguing our economy during a period of recovery from recession."

2. Foreign aid programs should be improved and expanded, and put on a two-year instead of an annual basis.

"This would remove much of the uncertainty surrounding our country's present mutual security and overseas aid program," Meany said. "The Development Loan Fund and the Export-Import Bank can and should play an expanding role in our nation's stepped-up effort to meet the Soviet economic challenge. Our economic and technical assistance should be increasingly accompanied by efforts to encourage the development of voluntary organizations in the countries we help."

3. "Our government, foundations, churches, universities and other voluntary organizations should coordinate and expand their efforts to increase substantially the number of scholarships available to students, especially from economically underdeveloped countries.

4. The United States should take the lead in organizing a free world prosperity conference.

"This conference should devise measures to stabilize basic commodity and raw material prices," Meany said; "reduce gradually and systematically the barriers to expanding trade between the free nations; raise their living standards; increase productivity and purchasing power within each free country, and establish a substantial international consumers' credit fund."

Meany strongly opposed giving the Moscow-Peiping axis credits, and urged the free world to stop trying to expand its trade with the Communist bloc.

He noted that Soviet industrial production is increasing at a higher rate than that of this country, and that Russia has grown into the world's second industrial power.

"Should Communist Russia ever equal or exceed United States productive capacity," he warned, "this phase of the Soviet threat would become even more serious."

BY OVERWHELMING SHOW of hands, members of Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in New York ratify two-year contract with Macy's calling for $1.25-an-hour minimum wage and a $5-a-week general wage increase.

Curtis Doctrine Diluted:

NLRB Eases Away from Ban On Boycotts and Picketing

The National Labor Relations Board has backed away slightly from earlier rulings barring a union from picketing or boycotting a firm after it has lost a representation election.

The NLRB's interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act has twice been rebuffed in federal appellate courts—in the original Curtis Bros. case and later in the Alloy Manufacturing case. A third appeal, filed by the Rubber Workers in the O'Sullivan case, is pending in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va.

The board's retreat came in a case involving Radio Broadcast Technicians Local 1264 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a Mobile, Ala., television station.

The NLRB held that picketing and boycotting of Station WKRG-TV was not an "unfair labor practice" because the union was not seeking to force recognition but was attempting only to preserve union standards at other television stations in the area.

John H. Fanning, NLRB member who has consistently opposed application of the Curtis doctrine, agreed with the board's finding—but not with the reasoning which led other members to exonerate the IBEW of the "unfair labor practice" charge. Fanning stood by his earlier opinion that the Taft-Hartley Act does not prohibit "picketing by a minority union for recognition."

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman welcomed the board's decision as a "partial withdrawal" from the Curtis and Alloy doctrines. He emphasized, however, that the union would have preferred to have had the NLRB adopt Fanning's position and completely reverse its earlier ruling.

The case reached the board in the following manner:

The IBEW local for years represented the station's engineer-technicians under a contract providing that only such technicians could man radio control boards. Following a change in management in July 1957, the new owners demanded modification of the contract to allow announcer-technicians to run the controls. When the union refused, both sides terminated the contract on its expiration date.

At a company-requested NLRB election, station employes voted 2-to-1 against Local 1264 as their bargaining representative.

The union subsequently picketed the station, sent letters to advertisers urging them to advertise on other stations with union contracts, placed on an "unfair" list the companies advertising on WKRG-TV, and distributed literature branding the station as "non-union," an NLRB examiner found.

The union denied the picketing and boycotting were designed to force recognition and a contract. Instead, it said that it acted out of the fear that WKRG's non-union operation would create pressure from competing stations to lower the local level of working conditions.

The labor board concurred with NLRB Trial Examiner William F. Scharnikow, who held that the union's "sole object and motive . . . was to protect its bargaining position with these competing union stations by increasing their advertising revenues through a transfer of WKRG's advertising . . ."

In the Curtis case, the NLRB held that employes of the Washington, D. C., firm—some of whom had been hired to replace strikers—were illegally "coerced" by the picketing.

Auto Locals In Louisville Help Miners

Louisville, Ky.—Three locals of the Auto Workers have played a major role in raising funds to pay the cost of shipping free cabbages from donors in Texas to jobless miners in Kentucky's "Bloody" Harlan County.

The cabbages—two carloads of them—were offered by the Texas Citrus & Vegetable Growers Association through Rep. John Kilgore (D-Tex.). The Louisville & Nashville Railroad agreed to pay half the cost of moving them over its lines to Kentucky from New Orleans, Memphis or St. Louis, but the Missouri Pacific Railroad rejected the request of a Harlan County church relief group to transport the gift to an L&N junction point.

The Louisville Courier-Journal raised funds to pay for the shipping and UAW Locals 817, 862 and 1336 actively joined. Many of the miners, jobless because of slack demand for coal and a strike that started when the operators tried to cut down hard-won union gains, are members of the Mine Workers, which gave major aid to the UAW in its early days.

CORRECTION

The Box Score of the 86th Congress which appeared in the Mar. 28 issue of the AFL-CIO News contained an error in the listing on railroad pensions and unemployment compensation. The AFL-CIO supports the Harris-Bennett bill, H. R. 1012, and the rail unions have asked the House to substitute this for H. R. 5610, the bill reported by the Commerce Committee.

Mississippi Editor Gets Race Relations Award

New York—A courageous Mississippi newspaper editor whose whip-lash humor has flayed the Southern racists was honored here by 27,000 hotel workers for his continuing fight for the equal rights of all men.

P. D. East, editor and publisher of the Petal Paper, Petal, Miss., received the sixth annual Better Relations Award of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6 of New York City.

East does all of the writing for his weekly paper of four pages and his wife does the art work. He is given to bluntly telling the neighbors of his native state that it is time for them to rejoin the United States. As he puts it, what now happens is that "the Lord and the Constitution of the United States giveth and the Legislature of Mississippi taketh away."

Receiving the $500 Award from the chairman of the Local 6 Civil Rights Committee, Betty Bentz, East outlined the way he operates as an editor in his state.

He said he has the only newspaper in the world with an unlisted telephone number, and acknowledged that it has no subscriptions or advertising in the town in which it is published. He characterized the area as the "Magnolia Jungle," one which encompasses 47,716 square miles and extends from the Tennessee line to the Gulf of Mexico.

He told the union's 10th convention that "as individual American citizens, we have the hope and the right to reach upward and pluck the tail feathers of the angels. As I see it, the time has long since passed that we begin to see some feathers fly."

Guest speakers included Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and two previous winners, Dr. Isadore Wexler, principal of the Winchester School, New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Edna Merson for the Committee for Civil Rights, Manhattan.

A MISSISSIPPI EDITOR and publisher, P. D. East of the Petal Paper, Petal, Miss., was the winner of the 6th annual Better Relations Award of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6, of New York. East, who is accustomed to telling his neighbors that it's time they rejoined the United States, is shown with Chairman Betty Bentz of the local's Civil Rights Committee, who presented the $500 award.

GREEN-MURRAY AWARD, highest citation of Fraternal Order of Eagles, was given Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (second from right) of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, with FOE Vice Pres. Phillip Bigley (second from left) making the presentation at a ceremony in Milwaukee. Pres. James A. Suffridge (left) of the Retail Clerks was the main speaker, and Judge Robert W. Hansen (right) presided.

Schoemann Given FOE Green-Murray Award

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Green-Murray Award of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the organization's highest citation, was presented to Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at a ceremony here.

The honor, presented by Phillip Bigley, FOE vice president, was in recognition of Schoemann's outstanding service to his union, the community and the nation.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, the principal speaker, said Schoemann has won in Washington the same "respect and admiration" accorded him in his home town of Milwaukee, and predicted increasing prestige and recognition for him.

"The Eagles are not paying tribute to one individual," Schoemann responded. "Instead, they are paying tribute tho literally hundreds of thousands of honest, decent, hard-hitting, self-sacrificing men and women who have dedicated their lives and fortunes to creating a better world.

"This, then, is the full meaning of your award. When you bestow it upon me, you are looking at the labor movement as a great, continuing, living, breathing organization. I serve in the present to represent the shining deeds of those who have gone before me and the shining hopes of those who pin their faith on trade unionism as the one great material strength of workers in a free world."

Other speakers were Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee; Acting Chairman John Doyne of the Milwaukee County Board; Christ Seraphim of Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson's staff; Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.); AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Previous recipients of the Green-Murray award have been Pres. William McFetridge of the Building Service Employes and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists.

Southern Labor Shows New Interest in Politics

Political prophets who would like to make a name for themselves should keep an eye on the South, where labor is showing intense interest in political action—and in performance by officials elected last November.

That was the summation of the first of the 1959 series of COPE area conferences by National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt upon his return to Washington for a breather before taking off on the second series.

Held annually, the COPE area conferences this year have been scheduled to bring them even closer to the grass roots. Instead of the usual eight or nine conferences, COPE staffers are holding 20 sessions across the country.

McDevitt's prediction of things to come in the South was based in part on the turnout at conferences held in Huntington, W. Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; and Memphis, Tenn.

"We were expecting groups of between 150 and 175," he said. "Instead we had turnouts of over 300 in every instance and in Louisiana more than 400 attended.

"It was particularly heartening to me to see the attention and enthusiasm displayed at these meetings. I've never seen anything like it in the South before and I believe it holds more promise of effective action in those states than at any time in recent years."

In each instance women constituted from one-third to half of the delegates. Many wore the COPE pin denoting 100 hours of volunteer work in the political education program of the AFL-CIO.

"The issues in the southern states are the same issues that concern people in the rest of the country," McDevitt noted.

"They're patient now but unless they get something from this Congress they're not going to be so patient next election time. That's not a threat. That's a simple statement of fact."

The second series of conferences, which started Apr. 4 in Phoenix, Ariz., will include San Diego, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; and Kansas City, Mo.

A third swing will take in Springfield, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; South Bend, Ind.; and Providence, R. I. The concluding sessions cover New England and the Pacific Northwest with the final conference scheduled for Seattle, Wash., at the end of June.

New Jobless Aid Fight Opens in House

Labor Seeks Action; Eisenhower Hostile

By Gene Zack

The Eisenhower Administration formally registered its hostility to minimum federal standards on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits as full-scale hearings opened on proposals to modernize the jobless insurance program.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, invited as leadoff witness before the House Ways and Means Committee, reported "a personal appointment out of town" and sent Under-Sec. James T. O'Connell to speak for the Administration.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was scheduled to testify Apr. 10 to detail organized labor's support of the Karsten-Machrowicz bill which would:

- Peg benefits at 50 percent of the worker's average wage or two-thirds of the state's average wage, whichever is lower.
- Make benefits available for a flat 39-week period.
- Provide coverage for all workers in firms with one or more employes.

O'Connell declared the Administration's opposition to the first two standards, saying that such federal action is "neither desirable nor necessary." He contended that, under prodding by Pres. Eisenhower since 1954, the states have shown "an increased awareness of their responsibility" on benefit amounts and duration.

(An AFL-CIO News survey, published in the Apr. 4 issue, showed that not a single state legislature had brought its own program up to modest levels recommended by the President.)

O'Connell asked that permanent improvement in the federal-state jobless assistance program be limited to:

- Broadening of coverage to include 3.2 million employes of small firms and non-profit agencies.
- Increasing the tax base so that employers would be taxed on the first $4,200 of a worker's earnings, instead of $3,000 at present.
- Extending the unemployment insurance system to Puerto Rico.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) joined the Administration in opposing any federal action on benefits. At the same time, however, he chided O'Connell for not coming up with better arguments against benefit standards. For example, Mills said, O'Connell could have cited the philosophy of "states rights."

In his prepared testimony, the Labor Dept. official conceded that "some unemployment remains across the country as the legacy of the recession." He insisted, however, that joblessness "tends increasingly to be localized."

"Unemployment will become less—not more—of a problem in the next several months," O'Connell said.

Rep. Frank Karsten (D-Mo.), one of the sponsors of the labor-supported bill to overhaul the existing compensation program, questioned O'Connell closely about Mitchell's position on standards.

Karsten noted that last Oct. 15, Mitchell told the Bricklayer's convention in Atlantic City that "both in terms of duration and in terms of benefits," he hoped Congress would "set at the federal level a standard which the states could properly follow."

O'Connell disclaimed knowledge of the secretary's speech. Karsten demanded a written explanation on why this statement six months ago was at such "variance" with O'Connell's testimony opposing federal benefit standards.

Under the Administration proposal, O'Connell said, extension of coverage to firms with one or more employes would provide protection for 1.9 million additional workers. He said that another 1.3 million would be protected by making the law apply to employes of non-profit institutions.

Although employer groups argue against broadened coverage on the grounds that it would cause "insurmountable difficulties" in administration, O'Connell said, 18 states already have taken such action on their own and have found it "actually results in simplified procedures."

"Don't You WANT To Help Him?"

Appeals Court Upholds Shift of Bakers' Local

Chicago—The Illinois Appellate Court has upheld the right of a local of the discredited Bakery & Confectionery Workers to break away and affiliate with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers because of the expulsion of the old union from the AFL-CIO.

The decision was the first handed down by a court of appeals in any of the suits growing out of shifts of local unions from the BCW, which was ousted by the AFL-CIO on findings of corruption in its leadership.

The Illinois decision was based on the move of the 8,000-member BCW Local 1 in Chicago to split off and become ABC Local 1.

Seven members, technically enough to hold the charter under the BCW constitution, refused to join in the disaffiliation. The international union claimed the assets on their behalf and sued for a temporary injunction. This was denied by the Cook County (Chicago) Superior Court, which entered a declaratory judgment for the ABC adherents.

The appeals opinion unanimously upholding the action of the lower court was signed by Presiding Justice John C. Lewe and Justice Roger J. Kiley and Arthur J. Murphy.

It pointed out that the affiliation of the old union with the AFL-CIO was displayed prominently in literature used in connection with chartering of Local 1 on Apr. 1, 1956. The international union "must have known," the opinion asserted, that when it executed a "contract" with Local 1 by chartering it, this contract "could not be performed as intended" should the AFL-CIO affiliation be terminated.

"It is our opinion . . . that the disaffiliation of Local 1 from BC Intl. was fully justified," the opinion stated.

The overwhelming majority of the members of Local 1, who own the assets, are entitled to control of the assets which they appropriated on disaffiliation."

The doctrine that continued affiliation of the BCW with the AFL-CIO was a factor in BCW locals' relations with the international has been cited in court cases in several states resulting from action of locals to join the ABC. The position of the ABC has been consistently upheld.

The principle involved goes back to the early 1950s and the series of court fights that followed expulsion of the United Electrical Workers by the former CIO on grounds of Communist domination and the chartering of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, now an AFL-CIO unit, to replace it.

Foremen Raid Union Office, Plant Closed

Mechanicsville, N. Y.—The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. closed its strikebound plant here pending a hearing on making permanent a temporary injunction barring all picketing.

The injunction was issued after a picket line clash that followed an attack on headquarters of Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 678 by a group of supervisors, several of whom were said to have been drunk. The union is asking dismissal of the injunction.

About 950 union members have been on strike for a new contract since Jan. 27, when negotiations broke down over so-called management rights clauses. Picketing was peaceful until management attempted partial operations. No strikers went back to work, but the company ordered 250 supervisory employes to cross the picket line.

Meantime a panel named by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) and headed by Dean Andrew Clements of the Albany (N. Y.) Law School attempted to mediate the strike. It made compromise proposals which were being studied by the local leadership with international union officials in UPP headquarters in Albany, 30 miles away, when the supervisors broke into the local headquarters.

A mass picket line was hastily thrown around the plant and disorder broke out when supervisors tried to force their way through it. Victor Giuliavelli, local president, Intl. Rep. Patrick Harte and UPP Education Dir. Henry Paley raced to the scene from Albany and helped to restore order.

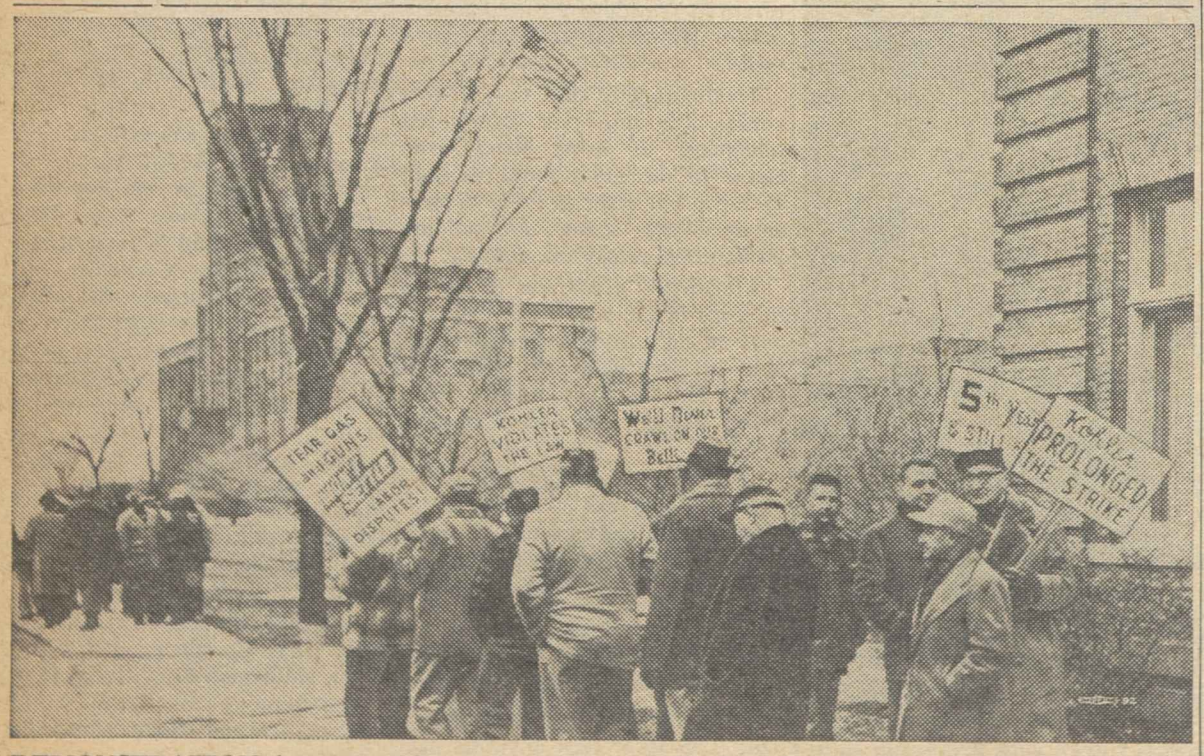
It was learned later that the injunction, which the company got immediately, had been drawn up the day before union and company met with the mediation panel. The union charged management with provoking a clash in order to justify the picketing ban.

What the closing order means to the strikers could not immediately be determined. Plant Mgr. George N. Hoover claimed it was "impractical to operate in a climate of lawlessness."

Canadair IAM Wins Raise, Shorter Week

Montreal, Que.—A 12-cent wage increase and a shorter workweek were won for some 5,000 members of Machinists Lodge 712 employed at Canadair, Ltd., in a two-year renewal of the union contract.

The agreement provided for 5 cents retroactive to last Oct. 1, another 2 cents at the time of the signing and 5 cents Oct. 1, 1959. The 41¼-hour week will drop to 40 hours on July 4, 1960. The new minimum is $1.56 and will become $1.66 when the 40-hour week starts.



DEMONSTRATION by some 90 members of Auto Workers Local 833 at the Kohler Co. plant near Sheboygan, Wis., marks the fifth anniversary of the long strike, which started Apr. 5, 1954.

35-Hour Week Goal Set by Novelty Union

New York—Officers of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers have set as an "immediate goal" for the union's membership a reduction in the workweek and increased use of the union label.

Pres. Norman Zukowsky said local unions will be asked to negotiate a 37.5-hour week as a start towards the long-range goal of a 35-hour week. He said the cut in hours would be "an effective and practical way to cope with the problems of unemployment and technological change."

Use of the union label throughout the industry, Zukowsky said, would be "a means of enforcing fair trade conditions and an instrument of promotion."

COPE Support Helps Mayor Win

Montgomery, Ala.—Backed by the Montgomery Committee on Political Education, Earl James defeated incumbent Mayor W. A. Gayle by a vote of 9,144 to 8,424 in a runoff election.

In the primary, Gayle was only 106 votes short of reelection, with James in second spot and two other candidates far in the rear.

Although Gayle was expected to pick up most of the votes originally cast for the two minor candidates, one of them an avowed segregationist, COPE mustered its strength through direct mailings, telephone calls and plant-gate distribution of literature to help James win the mayoralty.

Labor Bill Faces Key Vote in Senate

Goldwater Proposes 69 Changes

By Willard Shelton

The Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill was called to the Senate floor amid announcements from right-wing Republicans and southern Democrats that they would fight to delete its Taft-Hartley amendment sections and to "toughen" other sections.

A quick test of strength was promised when the Senate agreed to vote on Apr 21 on a key amendment by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C) to knock out of the measure all sections designed to cure some of the worst abuses saddled on labor-management relations in the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act.

Also scheduled for floor action were a total of 69 "ripper" amendments filed by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), ranking GOP member of the Labor Committee, and an uncertain number of stringent amendments drafted by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the special Senate committee that has investigated improper labor-management activities.

Goldwater, who had sponsored the Administration's reform bill originally, broke with the Labor Dept. to announce that he preferred his own amendments and McClellan's to what he now termed the "badly-drafted" Administration program.

Supported by the GOP floor leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), Goldwater maneuvered to build up southern Democratic support for anti-labor amendments by paying tribute to McClellan as a key figure in his fight to stiffen the bill.

Mitchell Hits Bill

Meanwhile, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell injected himself into the battle again by telling an audience of Republican women that the Kennedy-Ervin bill was merely a "halfway measure."

Although he has previously stated formally that Congress itself should decide the number of "packages" in which it would pass labor legislation, he told the seventh annual Republican Women's Conference in Washington that enactment of the Kennedy-Ervin bill might cause people to relax and say "at last we have some labor reform legislation when actually we would have none."

The Administration, Goldwater and McClellan bills all have certain things in common, including strict

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Meany Urges U.S. Action To Lift Jobless Aid Levels

GRASS-ROOTS SUPPORT to win enactment of AFL-CIO program to "Get America Back to Work" was pledged by 600 delegates from national and international unions attending special Legislative conference. Here B. Robert Fahey of Maryland-D. C. State Council of the Machinists discusses methods for rallying public support behind needed legislation.

Legislative Conference Acts:

Two-Pronged Drive Set on Joblessness

Aroused public sentiment at the grass-roots level is essential to obtain enactment of organized labor's broad-ranging program to get America back to work.

That theme dominated a special AFL-CIO Legislative Conference aimed at providing the needed spark for a two-pronged drive to alert the nation to the reality of mass unemployment and to mobilize support for legislation to insure full production, full employment and full prosperity.

Attending the one-day meeting were 600 top officers, legislative representatives and key staff personnel of national and international unions, summoned into session in the wake of the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference.

Twenty-four hours earlier, they had sat with 7,000 employed and unemployed workers jammed into the District of Columbia National Guard Armory to hear a grim series of reports of human misery, suffering and despair.

They heard words from the hard-hit states and the chronically-depressed areas which helped to put a human face on the cold impersonal statistics of 4.4 million Americans searching in vain for jobs.

Their mandate—given the full-throated approval of the 7,000 delegates to the Unemployment Conference—was to cut through the fog of public apathy and to devise a program for sparking community interest and action to end the tragic problem of continued joblessness.

Sounding the keynote for the leg-

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Tells House States Have Failed Test

By Gene Zack

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, warning that the pressing problem of continued high joblessness "cannot be brushed aside," has called for enactment of sweeping federal unemployment compensation reforms keyed to higher benefits for a longer period.

Testifying at the first full-scale congressional hearings on basic reforms since 1952, Meany urged speedy House Ways and Means Committee approval of the Kennedy-Karsten-Machrowicz bill setting minimum federal standards, below which the states could not fall in administering their jobless aid programs.

The AFL-CIO president told the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) that the bill would make "a significant contribution" to the well-being of "every man and woman in this country who works for wages," and would make unemployment compensation more than merely a "detour on the road to relief."

Following testimony by Meany and other witnesses, Mills said he was impressed by arguments that Congress had intended to put a floor under benefits, adding this was not a question of "states' rights."

Mills thus appeared to be backing away from his position, expressed earlier during questioning of Administration spokesmen, that he considered federal standards a violation of "states' rights."

Introduced in the House by Representatives Frank Karsten (D-Mo.) and Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.), the measure would raise benefits to at least half a worker's regular earnings but not more than two-thirds of the average state wage; set a uniform 39-week benefit period; and extend coverage to 2 million more workers. Chief

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59,000 Out In Rubber Pact Fight

By Dave Perlman

Akron, O.—Fifty-nine thousand Rubber Workers have struck three of the industry's largest companies, while another 23,000 union members at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. were prepared to walk out if negotiations became deadlocked.

The dispute, which closed all plants of U.S. Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and B. F. Goodrich Co., arose from management's refusal during more than a month of negotiations to make a "meaningful offer" on improvements in pensions and insurance benefits. Wages are not an issue.

Another key issue, URW officials report, was an industry attempt to step up the workload and cut incentive pay through changes in job standards. The union has rejected these management demands as "unreasonable."

Twenty-seven thousand workers at 18 U.S. Rubber plants were the first to strike. They walked out when their contract expired

(Continued on Page 3)

Entertainment Unions Set Study of Merger

Officials of two AFL-CIO unions in the entertainment field will meet in Los Angeles within the next 30 days to explore the initial possibilities of merger.

Committees from the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists will discuss the selection of an impartial research organization to study the overall problem of amalgamation.

The Los Angeles session was proposed by SAG Pres. Howard Keel in a letter to AFTRA Pres. Clayton Collyer. A spokesman for the latter organization said AFTRA was "delighted" to meet with the Actors' group.

SAG's members have already approved, by an overwhelming margin, the proposed impartial study of some form of merger between two or more of the actors' unions, and AFTRA offered to assume its fair share of research costs.

The SAG merger study committee is composed of Keel, Leon Ames, Macdonald Carey, George Chandler, Thomas Gomez, John Lund, Robert Keith, Walter Pidgeon, Gene Raymond, Ronald Reagan, National Executive Sec. John L. Dales, and Gen. Counsel William Berger.

Representing AFTRA will be Alan Bunce, Carl Frank, Bernard Lenrow, Virginia Payne, and Dwight Weist from the eastern section; Gains C. Batson, Eleanor Engle and Arwin Schweig from the central section; and Farley Baer, Ken Carpenter, Art Gilmore, Frank Nelson and John Milton Kennedy from the western section.

American Labor Hails Africa's Freedom Struggle

New York—A pledge of the AFL-CIO's international solidarity with Africans who have recently gained their freedom and with those struggling to attain self-determination was sent by Pres. George Meany to the American Committee on Africa's observance of African Freedom Day here.

Meany urged the free world to consider affirmatively the All-Africa People's Conference call for a free United States of Africa, and renewed AFL-CIO support for African trade unions in their fight for "independence, human dignity, economic progress and well-being."

He also promised to increase AFL-CIO efforts to induce the United States to influence other free nations to break with policies of colonialism.

"In this struggle to attain, maintain and extend freedom everywhere, we must also warn against the danger and pitfalls of exchanging old for new forms of imperialism," Meany added. "The Chinese Communist attack on the people of Tibet, which has become the Hungary of Asia, only emphasizes again the danger of the new and more aggressive forms of colonialism now threatening the world."

Hatch Act Easing Asked By AFL-CIO

Amendment of the Hatch Act to lessen restrictions on the political activities of federal employes has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a House Administration subcommittee headed by Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D-S. C.).

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley called for lifting unnecessary limitations on the "citizenship rights" of government employes. He joined spokesmen for unions affiliated with the Government Employes Council in supporting legislation which would:

- Allow the Civil Service Commission to levy lesser penalties than dismissal or 90-day suspension for violations of the Hatch Act. At present, even minor, unintentional and purely technical violations must be punished by at least a 90-day suspension—the equivalent of a fine of one-fourth of a year's pay.
- Allow participation by federal employes in both statewide and local political campaigns. At present, the only active participation in politics allowed employes under the Hatch Act is in nonpartisan local elections in areas which have been designated as having a heavy concentration of federal employes.

Urging approval of a bill sponsored by Ashmore, Riley told the subcommittee there is no justification for requiring that "if one would serve his government, he shall first forfeit any rights to the same privileges enjoyed by other citizens."

Health Group To Explore Mental Aid

New York—A $300,000 grant has been awarded to Group Health Insurance, Inc., for a two-year project to explore the possibility of broadening health insurance to cover psychiatric treatment.

Eighteen leading psychiatrists and laymen are serving as an advisory committee coordinating the project. Dr. Harvey J. Tompkins, chairman of the New York City Community Mental Health Board, is chairman of the GHI committee, and Leo Perlis, national director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO, is vice chairman.

The grant came from the National Institute of Mental Health, a government agency, with additional funds scheduled to be furnished by GHI. Cooperating in the experiment will be the American Psychiatric Association and the National Association for Mental Health.

Group Health, a non-profit, community service organization, will make short-term treatments of mental illness available to a sample group of 30,000 subscribers and their dependents during the two-year program. The group will constitute a broad cross-section of GHI's subscribers.

'Glamorized' Teaching Sought by Salerno

Cambridge, Mass.—A Massachusetts labor leader who serves as secretary of the State Board of Education has called for "glamorizing" the teaching profession—and also the pay checks of teachers.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Salerno of the Clothing Workers warned that the United States will lose "the struggle for survival" unless the "intellectually able" are attracted to the job of educating the next generation. He addressed the annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers.

Organization Upheld For Public Workers

New York—Public employes should have the right to organize, bargain collectively and—with rare exceptions—to strike, the American Civil Liberties Union has declared in a policy statement.

Limitations on the right to strike are justified only when maintenance of service is essential to the community, the ACLU declared, and "are fully defensible" only if adequate machinery for handling employer-employe relations has been established," including arbitration as a final step in grievance procedures.

Statement Adopted

The policy statement, adopted by the ACLU's board of directors after a year-long study by the group's labor committee, also asserted:

- Public employes should have the same right to negotiate a union shop as workers in private industry.
- Inconvenience or discomfort to the public does not justify a ban on strikes by government employes any more than similar inconvenience would justify a ban on strikes in private industry. Pointing out that most public employment does not involve services which cannot be interrupted, the ACLU declared the inconveniences "are a price well worth paying for the freedom reflected in the right to strike."
- Contrary to "general belief," public employes "are frequently wholly without job security, they are often inadequately paid, and they may perform services in conditions far inferior to those generally found in private employment."

The civil liberties group said "ill-informed" beliefs about the advantages of public employment are responsible for much of the opposition to strikes by government workers.

In issuing its statement, the ACLU board noted that several unions are carrying on campaigns to organize public employes in various localities. The board said the purpose of its policy statement was "to assist the public to understand the civil liberties questions arising from these drives."

It emphasized that it takes no position on any element of the organizing campaigns other than the right of public employes to organize as a matter of their basic civil liberties.

City Employes Meet With Wagner

New York—A negotiating team from the State, County & Municipal Employes has held the first of a series of meetings with city officials on union proposals for improved pay and job classifications for municipal workers.

The union described the negotiations as the first major test of the city's "Little Wagner Act"—an executive order issued by Mayor Robert F. Wagner last year establishing collective bargaining machinery for city employes.

SCME Reg. Dir. Jerry Wurf said if the negotiations are conducted in good faith "a new day will have dawned for city employes." Any agreements resulting from the negotiations will be effective on July 1, the start of the new budget year.

Zander Hits Efforts To Block Organizing

Attempts to deny public employes the right to organize have been cited by Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes at a meeting with a visiting delegation from the Intl. Labor Organization.

Zander asked the ILO delegation, which is studying "freedom of association" in the United States, to visit Evansville, Ind., where the union charges city employes have been subject to reprisals for union activities. He also suggested that the ILO team visit North Carolina, where the legislature is considering a bill to ban unions of state and local employes.

But 4.4 Million Still Jobless:

Record Production Shoots Profits Up

By Saul Miller

Sharply increased productivity is expected to pay off in a 40 percent increase in corporate profits in 1959.

That's the estimate of labor and government economists who, on the basis of first quarter reports, see total profits before taxes topping $50 billion.

In 1958 profits before taxes totaled $36.4 billion for all corporations, according to the Commerce Dept., with after-tax earnings reported at $17.9 billion.

The outlook for zooming profits came as the Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production in March reached an all-time high, 6 percent above the pre-recession high of 1957.

The board's index moved up two points to 147, topping the previous high last reached in February 1957.

Between April 1958—at the low point of the recession—and March 1959, industrial production has increased 16 percent compared to a less than 3 percent increase in non-farm jobs.

Play Down Profits

The Wall Street Journal, noting the rising profits tide along with a report that "despite the general economic recovery most major industries still have idle capacity," comments that government "policy makers play down the corporate profits rise. They fear it may intensify union drives for wage increases, spur Congress to jack up spending even further."

The profits picture began to take shape against a background of a Commerce Dept. report of a new record high for personal income and the largest February-to-March gain since 1955, and a Labor Dept. report that non-farm housing starts in the first quarter of 1959 topped the record set in 1955.

Against these indicators of recovery from recession was the 4.4 million unemployed in March, the highest unemployment figure for any March since the end of World War II with the exception of recession-scarred March 1958.

U.S. News & World Report, a conservative business-oriented magazine, tackled this question in its Apr. 20 issue asking "why, with real recovery under way, are there still no jobs for more than 4 million workers?" The answer, according to the magazine, "lies in a new fact of business life: industry has learned to produce more with fewer people."

U.S. News & World Report presented the following breakdown of the situation:

Since the recession low of 1958, total production has increased by 8.7 percent. If employment had kept pace with this rise in output there would have been a gain of 5.6 million jobs. The actual increase has only been 1.6 million jobs.

New Machines

What happened to the remaining 4 million? The magazine says new machines and improved productivity have cost more than 3 million jobs and longer workweeks have cost nearly one million jobs.

The longer workweeks apparently are a reference to the developing practice of employers of lengthening hours from the recession low instead of calling back laid-off workers.

The extent of the productivity increase and its impact on unemployment is revealed in the report of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission on 1958 profits for manufacturing corporations.

While unemployment continued high and unyielding in 1958, profits after taxes moved up steadily from $2.5 billion in the first quarter to $2.8 billion in the second, $3.3 billion in the third and $4 billion in the fourth for a total of $12.7 billion for the year.

At $4 billion in the final quarter, net profits were just slightly below the $4.1 billion chalked up in the first and second quarters of 1957 before the recession set in.

Indiana Student AFL-CIO Intern

Edward H. Ghearing, a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been selected as the recipient of the AFL-CIO Labor Research Internship for 1959-60.

Ghearing was graduated cum laude from Hanover (Indiana) College in 1958 and is now working towards his M.A. degree at the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. His father, a long-time union member, is currently unemployed as a result of the closing of the Intl. Harvester plant at Richmond, Ind.

Under the internship, Ghearing will be employed as research assistant in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for a year beginning July 1.

Benson Questions Migrant Protections

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson has publicly expressed "serious reservations" about still-tentative Labor Dept. proposals to set minimum standards of wages and working conditions for migratory farm workers.

At stake in the "jurisdictional dispute" between the Agriculture and Labor Depts. is whether the federal government should act to improve conditions of the 2 million men, women and children who follow the crops from state to state—the nation's poorest-paid, poorest-housed group of workers.

Benson told a news conference he is opposed to "premature steps" to regulate farm wages "if indeed it should ever be done." He said he has expressed his "interest and concern" in the matter to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The Labor Dept. is currently considering two steps to cut down exploitation of farm labor. Tentative regulations have been drawn which would require federal-state employment offices to insist that farmers meet area standards of wages, housing and working conditions before workers would be referred to them.

A 48-member Farm Labor Advisory Committee is studying the proposed regulations at Mitchell's request.

On a long-range basis, the Labor Dept. is conducting its own study of wages and hours in agriculture with a view to proposing minimum wage legislation for agricultural workers. Mitchell has promised that the study will be completed before the end of the second session of Congress.

USWA Seeks Early Negotiations:

Steel Producers Reject Union Proposal for Price Freeze

By Gervase N. Love

New York—A proposal that the steel industry contribute to "economic stability and economic progress" by agreeing to forego price increases in advance of coming contract negotiations was served on 12 major producers by Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers during a meeting of the union's international executive board here.

The producers sharply rejected the proposal, characterizing it as "wholly unacceptable" and declaring it would be "completely unlawful" for them to make any joint commitment on prices.

Earlier, the industry leaders had made pre-bargaining demands calling for the union to accept a one-year wage freeze as an anti-inflation measure with the implied promise that the companies would hold the line on prices. McDonald turned down the proposal.

Underscoring the apparent contradiction of the companies on the "illegality" of agreeing not to raise prices, Joseph L. Block, president and board chairman of Inland Steel, speaking earlier to the New York Society of Security Analysts declared:

"Holding the line on steel wages would enable us to hold the line on steel prices, and these two cannot be separated from each other despite some statements to the contrary."

He added that his company's first quarter earnings, to be announced next week, will set a record high, but nevertheless are not sufficient to permit increasing wages.

A U.S. Steel spokesman was reported to have said that its views were essentially those expressed by Block. He pointed out that nearly a month ago Pres. Clifford F. Hood of Big Steel said the company could see no reason why either costs or prices should rise again this year. They already have gone up 14 times since the end of World War II.

McDonald's suggestion to the companies was one of three proposals he made, with the approval of the USWA executive board, in anticipation of negotiations for a new contract covering 500,000 workers, due to begin May 18. The present agreement expires at midnight June 30. The union's demands, which are certain to include wage increases, will be determined at a meeting of its wage-policy committee on April 30 and May 1.

The union in addition proposed that the opening of negotiations be advanced to May 4 and be continued "without recess until a settlement is reached through the wholesome process of collective bargaining."

The third suggestion was that both sides accept as a basis for bargaining the principle "that any settlement to be reached should protect real wages and contain increases in wage rates and other benefits earned and justified by the increased output per manhour of your employes and by the industry's profits, and which will also permit a reasonable return to be available for the industry and its stockholders, without any increase in prices."

McDonald added that if the industry accepts, "we can achieve a non-inflationary settlement which will not only be prompt but which will also be a fair one to the industry, to its workers, and to the public, and which will contribute mightily to the health of our nation's economy."

The latest in the series of exchanges between the USWA and the industry came as the first major firm reported on its first quarter earnings. Jones & Laughlin, the fourth largest producer, disclosed a record net profit of $15.7 million, compared with $1.5 million in the first three months of 1958.

The USWA executive board unanimously endorsed McDonald's rejection of the industry's year-long wage freeze suggestion. The producers had held out the moratorium as a source of jobs and a protection against imports as well as a safeguard against inflation.

McDonald had pointed out that the producers' additional demand that cost of living wage adjustments be eliminated created the likelihood not only of a pay freeze, but "of an actual reduction in steel workers' real wages during the coming year."

The industry made the proposal before negotiations started, he added, "because before the month is out it will be embarrassed by record riches which it can neither explain nor conceal."

UNION-MADE 49-star flag, which becomes "official" on July 4 when Alaska's admission as a state is observed, is presented by United Textile Workers Pres. George Baldanzi (left) to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Smaller flags made by Annin & Co., Verona, N. J., were sent by the union to international unions and AFL-CIO state and local central bodies.

Unaffiliated Union Routed By OCAW

Sugar Creek, Mo. — The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have scored their first major victory in their campaign to induce unaffiliated unions in the oil industry to join the AFL-CIO union's ranks.

The victory came at the plant of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana here in a National Labor Relations Board election in which the OCAW polled 416 votes to 317 for the Central States Petroleum Union.

However, the CSPU won a second election among clerical workers, tallying 41 votes to 7 for OCAW. CSPU is an organization of unaffiliated unions in Standard of Indiana refineries.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight hailed the results of the balloting here.

"It is a further indication to us that independent unionism is a dying entity in the oil industry," he said. "We shall continue to make ourselves available to other independent unions, in the hope that they will come to see the situation in the same way as did the people in Sugar Creek."

Another representation election is scheduled for May 1 in the Standard of Indiana refinery in Caspar, Wyo.

Time Study School Set At Wisconsin U.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsjn School for Workers will join in sponsoring a series of industrial engineering institutes on the university's campus, Madison, Wis., during June.

Basic time study institutes will be held the weeks of June 14-19 and June 21-26. Simultaneously, advanced institutes during the first week will cover collective bargaining problems posed by industrial engineering, and industrial engineering mathematics and statistics. During the second week, the advanced institutes will deal with synthetic work standards systems, and factors in wage determination.

The institutes will be open to international representatives, business agents, education and research department personnel and other full-time union representatives and staff.

59,000 URW Members Strike 3 Major Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

at midnight, Apr. 9 after a marathon bargaining session had failed to resolve the principle issues in dispute.

Contracts with the remaining Big Four companies expired at midnight Apr. 15. Policy committees representing 17,000 Firestone workers and 15,000 at Goodrich went ahead with a scheduled strike, previously authorized by union members at all plants.

The union reported management negotiators had failed, up to the deadline, "to put on the bargaining table proposals for justified and necessary contract improvements."

Progress at Goodyear

The Goodyear negotiating committee held off a strike call "because sufficient progress was made in the last several hours of negotiations" to raise hopes for an early agreement. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Goodyear workers in 10 states continued to work on a day-to-day basis pending further developments in the negotiations.

In addition to higher pension payments, the URW is also seeking increases in the pensions received by workers who are already retired.

Union officials said pension offers made by management in the various negotiations were "far short in many respects" of comparable programs in the auto and steel industries. At U.S. Rubber, an additional factor is the company's insistence on delaying the start of a pension funding program.

The U.S. Rubber negotiators were reported, however, to have reached agreement in principle on improvements in the operation of the supplemental unemployment benefits program, another issue in the negotiations.

Texas Employers Fight 50-Cent Minimum Wage

Austin, Tex.—A proposed 50-cent state minimum wage was described as "socialistic" by representatives of Texas laundry, restaurant and hotel employers at House hearings here.

The business spokesmen insisted their opposition to the bill sponsored by Rep. Bill Kilgarlin of Houston was a matter of "principle" rather than self-interest. However, Charles A. Burton, representing the Texas Laundry & Dry Cleaning Association, admitted that he had three "little girls" working for 43 cents an hour in his laundry. But he said they were "beginners."

A demand by the Texas Farm Bureau that farm labor be exempted from any minimum wage bill was attacked by two prominent clergymen, Rev. Das Kelly Barnett, an Episcopal minister, and Rev. Sherrill Smith of San Antonio, representing Catholic Archbishop Robert E. Lucey.

"To get your cotton picked by degrading humanity and letting the state pay the difference in welfare costs is neither moral nor Christian," Dr. Barnett told the committee.

Texas AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry Holleman urged passage of the bill as the only way to get immediate help for the lowest-paid workers.

ICFTU Elated at Cyprus Settlement

Geneva—"Profound satisfaction" at solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of independence was voiced by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Executive Board subcommittee at its meeting here.

The subcommittee commended the Cyprus Workers' Confederation on the "determination and devotion" with which it carried on trade union work and growth although many of its leaders were exiled, and particularly welcomed the return from exile of Gen. Sec. Michael Pissas.

Textile Union Sets Pattern In Woolens

Boston—The Textile Workers of America have negotiated a general increase of 10 cents an hour at five New England plants and expects the settlements to set the pattern for the woolen and worsted industry.

Agreements have been reached covering workers at the Carleton Woolen Mills, Rochdale, Mass., and at plants of the Wyandotte Worsted Co., at Waterville, Me.; Rochester, N. H.; Pittsfield, Mass., and Central Village, Conn.

J. William Belanger, TWUA's woolen and worsted director, said the union's policy committee has fixed the 10-cent pattern as the basis for settlement with all other woolen and worsted mills under union contract.

Meany Hails Gains by Union Insurance Firm

Baltimore—The trade union movement will reinforce present social insurance programs and pioneer in establishing new ones in the next decade, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany predicted here.

Meany told the annual stockholders meeting of the wholly labor-owned Union Labor Life Insurance Co. that during the past two decades the trade union movement has been responsible for "building a broad system of social insurance which protects workers and their dependents against illness and catastrophe, which permits elderly workers to retire on decent pensions and which has brightened the lives of millions of our people"

"This contribution . . . to the health and welfare of humanity," he said, "may rank in importance alongside the acknowledged contribution labor has made to the improvement of the American standard of living."

The federation president said he looked for "far greater expansion of worker insurance and family insurance in the years ahead," to be attained largely through collective bargaining.

Meany congratulated the company for passing the billion-dollar mark in insurance coverage and for its sound fiscal policies since its formation 33 years ago under the presidency of the late Matthew Woll.

He cited provisions written into the company's constitution to prevent profiteering which limit dividends to stockholders to 6 percent and return a major portion of profits to policyholders in the form of dividends, reducing the actual cost of the insurance.

ULLICO Pres. Edmund P. Tobin reported that the volume of group life insurance written by the company in 1958 was 114 percent greater than in 1957.

The company paid $36,487,778 in claims and dividends in 1958, he reported, with assets rising to $34,821,152 and total surplus the highest in the company's history.

Musicians Local 161 Paper Wins Award

Hi-Notes, monthly publication of Musicians Local 161, has been honored by the United Givers Fund for editorial support of last fall's UGF campaign in the Washington, D. C., area. Sec. J. Martin Emerson is the editor of the newspaper, which won second place in a UGF contest for house organs.

SIGN LANGUAGE is used by a deaf-mute witness at New York State hearings on strikebreaking in the newspaper industry. Left to right are Sidney Sugerman, attorney for Typographical Local 468; the investigating committee of William Isaacson, Brother Cornelius Justin, FSC, and Prof. Paul Hays; Witness Manfred G. Sugarman (no relation to the union attorney); and the interpreter.

Newspaper Strikebreaking Probe Halted, Renewal Up to Rockefeller

New York—Trade unionists here are watching with more than passing curiosity what Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) is going to do about organized strikebreaking in the newspaper industry recently exposed by an official state investigation.

Elmer Brown, president of the Typographical Union, in a telegram to Rockefeller blamed political pressure for an order by State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood which threatened to end the investigation.

A special committee, appointed by former Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin, said that the evidence gathered in three recent public hearings "justifies and requires" further study of charges that there is a business concern which supplies scabs to newspapers.

The committee includes Brother Cornelius Justin, professor of labor relations, Manhattan College; Prof. Paul Hays, Columbia University Law School; and William Isaacson, labor attorney. In a public statement, the committee charged that Rockefeller-appointed Catherwood had rejected its request for cooperation and had told the committee to pack up. Catherwood claimed, however, that he had done "everything within my legal powers to cooperate."

This is what the committee said has been uncovered by its investigation thus far:

- There is in the newspaper industry "at least one firm which engaged as a commercial venture in the regular business of providing strikebreakers."
- This strikebreaking business "may actually be violative of certain state laws."
- "The committee has information that similar problems may exist in industries other than newspaper publishing."

Brown told Rockefeller that he was "shocked and angry to think anyone in your administration could be pressured by non-union publishers to pull the rug from under an unbiased committee investigating strikebreaking."

Brown said he had learned that "a leading anti-union publisher with direct political ties to high places in your administration put the heat on to stop exposures of hiring out-of-state rats to break up unions in his plants."

The state probe, now at a standstill pending a final decision by Catherwood, heard statements from strikebreakers themselves as to how they had been recruited through a firm headed by a lawyer, named Bloor Schleppey, from different parts of the country to work at the strikebound Macy newspaper chain in Westchester County, N. Y.

"According to the evidence before us," said the committee, "the heads of this business are sometimes retained by newspaper publishers on an annual basis. In other situations, they are called in to make an estimate of the probable cost of breaking a strike. They are frequently hired secretly before bargaining between unions and employers is actually begun or during the course of such bargaining, and in these cases their strike-breakers are moved into the area on a 'stand-by' basis."

Lubin's order said the committee did have the right to subpoena witnesses, documents, contracts "and other evidences it may deem relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry." Catherwood, however, says the committee has no such powers and furthermore, "such powers cannot be given to the committee by the commissioner."

In the last analysis, the decision as to the investigation's future will be made by Rockefeller.

7 Paid Holidays 'Typical' Under Union Contracts

Steady progress through collective bargaining has made seven paid holidays a year the typical pattern in American industry and a growing number of workers now get eight or more holidays under their union contracts.

The percentage of major agreements providing seven or more paid holidays has risen from 25 per cent in 1950 and 33 percent in 1952-53 to 72 percent last year.

These and other union-won gains in holiday benefits are cited by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the current issue of Collective Bargaining Report.

Improvements have also been made in penalty pay provisions for holiday work. Fifty-three percent of union contracts now provide more than double time pay, a rise from the 32 percent of six years ago.

The Dept. of Research also noted "a marked trend" to guarantees in union contracts that workers will be paid for all holidays, including those falling on Saturdays or other regular days off.

Most common agreements dealing with Saturday holidays are those providing either: (1) Observance of the preceding Friday or following Monday as the holiday, or (2) a substitute paid holiday designated for another part of the year, or (3) an extra day's pay for the Saturday holiday with no substitute day off.

There is a growing trend to extending traditional holidays rather than adding less widely observed days to the list. The most frequent example is negotiating the day after Thanksgiving as an extra holiday, to provide a four-day weekend.

Also reported as "gaining favor" in union agreements is the negotiation of a paid holiday for each worker on his own birthday. The Dept. of Research points out that "since only a few employes are likely to have their birthdays on any one day, this holiday can readily be taken in stride with little interruption of normal operations."

The research publication includes a reminder that as recently as the 1930's, paid holidays were a rarity except for executives and white collar workers.

"For the typical non-white-collar worker, holidays were hardly a time for rejoicing," the publication comments. "If the company shut down on the holiday, the worker simply lost a day's wages. Or if the company worked on the holiday, he received his regular pay but lost the benefit of a holiday with his family."

Norway Unions Mark 60th Year

Oslo, Norway—Nationwide celebrations marked the 60th anniversary early this month of the Norwegian Federation of Labor, with even the Norwegian Employers Association joining in praise of the trade union movement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany cabled fraternal greetings, hailing Norwegian labor's "staunch and ceaseless efforts to improve the living conditions, liberty and human rights of its membership."

At an anniversary dinner climaxing the celebration, Pres. Konrad Nordahl of the Norwegian federation credited his organization's achievements "to the fact that it has had the opportunity to function in a democracy."

By Fact of Existence:

Free West Berlin 'Threat' to Tyranny

West Berlin, by the mere fact of its existence as a symbol of freedom, is a menace and a threat to Soviet totalitarianism and a major reason for the Berlin crisis, AFL-CIO European Rep. Irving Brown declared.

Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio series "As We See It," Brown said that as long as the contrast between East and West Berlin remains, "not only in a material sense, but in terms of spiritual values, in terms of freedom, in terms of the right to speak your own mind and worship as you see fit, that is constantly a threat to . . . a totalitarian dictatorship which cannot let any breath of fresh air come in from the free world."

Commenting on his recent visit to both West and East Berlin, Brown said "there is a depression, a pall that hangs over you when you come into East Berlin . . . the people seem to be living under a great cloud," not only material but spiritual.

The free trade union movement, strongly committed to the defense of West Berlin against Communist threats, will affirm its support in June when the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions convenes there.

The meeting, said Brown, will be a "terrific shot in the arm" for West Berlin as representatives of the free trade unions of all continents, all colors, all creeds, gather to reinforce the labor position that Berlin is more than a city "that it has become really a symbol of the freedom of the entire west."

Brown reported that West Berlin is calm and determined that its freedom shall not be endangered. The U.S. position that the free world is committed to protect the rights and freedom of West Berlin had a "tremendous effect" in the city, he said.

Free World contacts in East Berlin and the eastern zone of Germany, said Brown, reinforce the belief that there is a real feeling that "the west remain strong and that Western troops remain not only in West Berlin but in West Germany."

Africans 'Disappointed' In U.S., Mboya Declares

United States' foreign policy gives the "impression" that it is more concerned with the interests of its European allies than "the human struggle taking place in Africa," Tom Mboya, Kenya labor leader, has declared.

He told a press conference in Washington that the U. S. has failed to match its vigorous condemnation of Soviet policies in Hungary with similar condemnation of British and French policies in Africa, touching off growing "disappointment" in Africa.

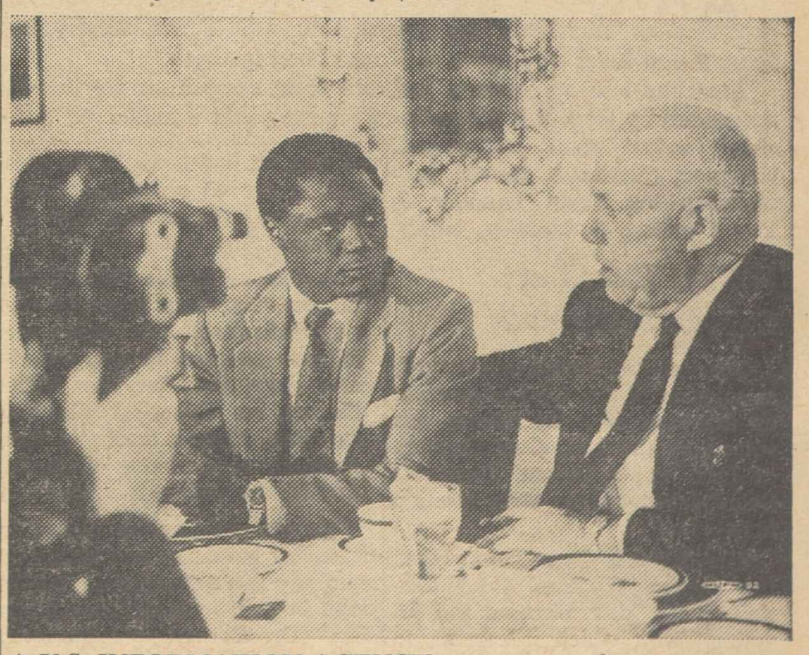
The struggle for independence and self-determination in Africa, Mboya warned, is a "worldwide struggle the U.S. cannot afford to ignore." The course of world history, he added, may be decided by events now taking place on that continent.

Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, is touring the U.S. under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa. The first African ever elected to the Kenya Legislature, he is also chairman of the All-African People's Conference and a leader in the African organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Because of the history and background of the U.S., the African independence movement expected to find an ally in America, Mboya explained. When the U.S. takes stands "betraying our hopes and expectations," he added, there is disappointment and depression among leaders in the independence fight.

Labor in Kenya, he told a questioner, is struggling for recognition and fighting what he called the backward policies of employers and the British colonial government. The movement, reflecting the democratic ideals of the free trade unions and the ICFTU, is growing with organization of plantation workers who make up 50 percent of the labor force now under way.

At this time, he said, Kenya is seeking independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth and is committed along with other Africans to a policy of "positive non-violence." He warned, however, that the "question of violence is not in our hands"; that continued injustices and provocations could lead to violent reactions.



A U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY camera records a conversation between Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the problems of trade unions and the independence movement in Africa at a dinner given for Mboya by the AFL-CIO.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 6:

1938 Minimum Wage Pledge Unredeemed

Conservatives Block Action To Hike Floor, Extend Coverage

Twenty years after the federal minimum wage law was enacted, the battle for a fair Fair Labor Standards Act still goes on.

The Fair Labor Standards Act was signed into law by Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt on June 25, 1938. It was one of the key pieces of New Deal social legislation.

The original act provided for a 44-hour workweek during its first year of operation, 42 hours the second year, and 40 hours thereafter. Minimum wages were fixed at 25 cents an hour the first year, 30 cents for the next six years, and 40 cents thereafter.

Passage of the act was, of course, strongly opposed by conservatives, who saw in the federal legislation an unconstitutional abridgement of the freedom of employers and workers to make employment contracts.

For the conservatives there was some basis for hope. The Supreme Court in 1918 had struck down a federal statute strictly limiting the employment of child labor in interstate commerce, and in various cases had even restricted the power of the states to pass statutes providing for fair labor standards.

Court Upholds Act

But the court was no longer in the conservatives' corner; in 1941, it declared the Fair Labor Standards Act constitutional. Speaking for the Court, Justice Harlan F. Stone wrote:

"The motive and purpose of the present regulation are plainly to make effective the congressional conception of public policy that interstate commerce should not be made the instrument of competition in the distribution of goods produced under substandard labor conditions, which competition is injurious to the commerce and to the states from and to which the commerce flows. The motive and purpose of a regulation of interstate commerce are matters for the legislative judgment upon the exercise of which the Constitution places no restriction and over which the courts are given no control."

Although the question of constitutionality was thus settled, the question of public policy was not. In fact, the question of what the minimum wage and maximum hours should be, and who should be protected by them, promises to be a congressional issue for a long time to come.

Need for Updating

One obvious reason for this is that wage standards in the United States do not remain static, nor does the value of the dollar.

In 1938 average hourly earnings in American industry were less than 63 cents; in 1949 they were $1.38, and today they are $2.19. Clearly, if the minimum is to remain realistic, Congress—or some authorized agency—must periodically bring it up to date. The same principle applies to the 40-hour week.

An even more difficult problem is the question of coverage. Currently, approximately 20 million workers receive no protection at all from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The 1949 Fight

Every time Congress considers coverage legislation, the workers who are exempt seek coverage, and many employer groups who are not exempt seek exemption. This condition provides an ideal situation for an ancient congressional game: you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. In the past, this has resulted in less coverage rather than more coverage.

The prime example lies in Fair Labor Standards Act amendments of 1949. In that year, Pres. Harry S. Truman asked Congress to extend the coverage of the act and to raise the minimum to 75 cents an hour, with provisions to increase the minimum with the rise in the cost of living.

Maneuvering in committee and on the floor was heated. The Republican-Dixiecrat coalition forced Administration supporters to introduce several bills, each whittling away some of the benefits provided by its predecessor.

Still unsatisfied, conservatives offered a substitute on the House floor which cut away new categories of workers from the protection of the act. When the bill passed, the 75 cents minimum was law, but 500,000 workers previously covered lost their protection.

Truman was the last president to urge realistic congressional action on minimum wages. By 1955, because of inflation during and after the Korean War and general increases in wages, the 75 cents minimum was clearly out of date.

Ike Urges 90 Cents

Pressure by labor unions and other groups for action was met by a recommendation from Pres. Eisenhower that the minimum be increased to 90 cents. Organized labor was asking for $1.25.

Again, the battle was closely fought. The Senate Labor Committee approved and the Senate passed a bill setting the new minimum at $1 an hour, but this was strongly opposed in the House by the Eisenhower Administration.

Amendments were offered on the House floor by a Republican leader: one to cut the increase to 90 cents, a second to provide a sliding scale starting at 90 cents and eventually going up to $1. The latter lost only by the razor-thin margin of 168 to 173. The $1 became law.

However, despite the obvious need to extend coverage to those excluded by the 1949 action, plus millions of others never protected, Congress went no further.

New Coverage Sought in '57

In 1957, during the 85th Congress, the AFL-CIO and other groups urged Congress to move to extend coverage. Bills were introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and the late Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) to extend coverage to about 9.5 million additional workers.

The Administration's answer was a proposal to extend coverage to only about 2.5 million additional workers, and under its proposal even these would have been denied the benefits of the overtime provisions.

Subcommittees of the Senate and House labor committees both held extensive hearings on these and other proposals.

These hearings revealed the major proponents and opponents of legislation to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Opposing extension of coverage were:

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

National Association of Manufacturers.

National Grange.

American Retail Federation.

American Farm Bureau Federation.

American Hotel Association.

National Automobile Dealers Association.

American Trucking Association.

United States Independent Telephone Association.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Life Insurance Association of America.

Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

Forty-eight other national trade associations.

Supporting the Morse-Kelley Bill were:

AFL-CIO.

National Consumers League.

National Farmers Union.

National Board, Young Women's Christian Association.

National Association of Social Workers.

National Catholic Welfare Conference.

American Association of University Women.

National Child Labor Committee.

Ten national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

The Administration, of course, supported only its own limited proposals.

Following the hearings, no further action was taken in the House during the 85th Congress. In the Senate the subcommittee reported, without recommendation, a compromise measure sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). The full committee did not consider the measure.

New Drive in '59

Again this year the AFL-CIO and other groups have begun a determined effort to secure substantial extension of coverage. An additional objective is an increase in the minimum to $1.25 an hour.

Some 19 AFL-CIO affiliates have formed a Joint Minimum Wage Committee to spearhead the drive.

The AFL-CIO is supporting S. 1046, introduced by Kennedy, Morse and others and H. R. 4488, introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), and others.

The Citizens Committee for the Fair Labor Standards Act, composed of clergymen and others, is also seeking enactment of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

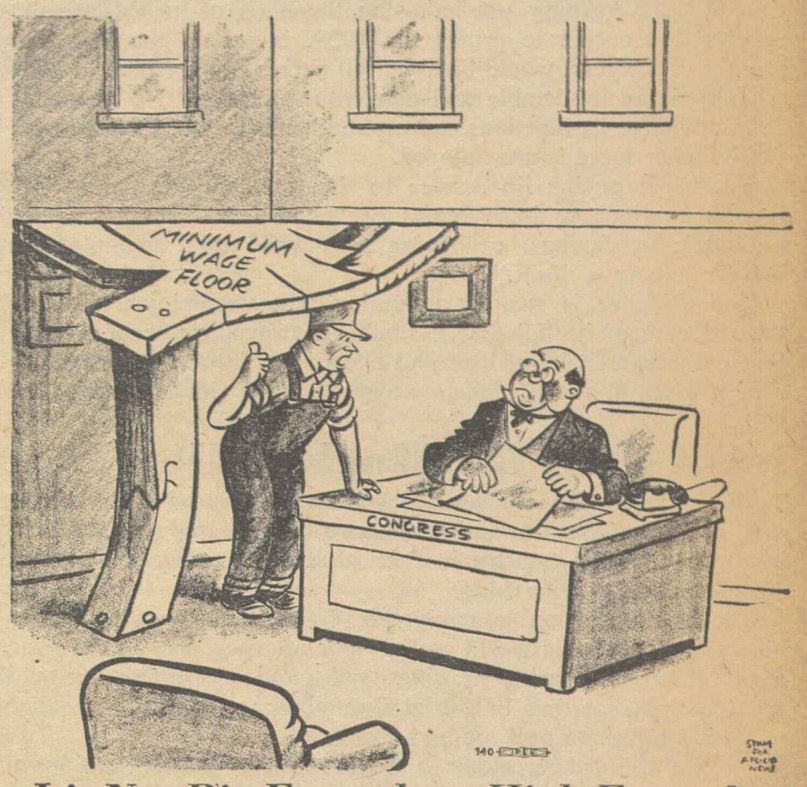
Hearings by a Senate Labor subcommittee are expected to follow immediately upon Senate passage of the labor-management reform bill.

Reprints Available Of Fact Sheet Series

This is the sixth of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is being published by the News with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Previous fact sheets have dealt with housing, depressed areas, labor reform legislation, education and unemployment compensation.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 6 on minimum wage and the previous fact sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



It's Not Big Enough or High Enough

The AFL-CIO is also supporting additional legislation in the fair labor standards field. Technological change in recent years has greatly reduced manpower needs in manufacturing industries, contributing to the current high rate of unemployment.

Shorter Workweek Sought

In manufacturing, the total output in 1958 was about the same as in 1943, but in 1943 almost 30 percent more production workers were employed than in 1958.

This has been brought about by a stepping-up in the uses of automation and other new types of equipment, the growth in industrial research, the unfolding industrial uses of nuclear energy, and the rapid development of new and improved raw materials.

Therefore, more and more goods and services will be provided in the future by fewer workers or in fewer hours. The alternative to cutting workers is cutting hours.

In response to this clear-cut challenge, the AFL-CIO has asked Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to set a new maximum workweek of 35 hours.

Several bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress, by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Roosevelt and others, to establish the 35-hour week.

Congress Urged To Keep Promise

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), when introducing S. 1046, said:

"In 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed, Congress pledged itself 'to correct and as rapidly as possible to eliminate all of the conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers.' It is time to redeem that pledge, to eliminate the conditions deplored by the 75th Congress, and to assure our workers of the minimum standard of living to which they are entitled . . .

"It has been said that the test of our belief in human dignity is the manner in which we treat those at the bottom of the economic ladder. The 75th Congress recognized that fact in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; the 86th Congress can bring reality to the promise of nearly a generation ago."

Wage Bill Would Cover Additional 7.6 Million

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill (S. 1046, H. R. 4488) provides:

- **An increase in the hourly minimum wage from $1.00 to $1.25.**
- **Extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the following workers not now covered:**

Retail Trade	4,500,000
Wholesale Trade	270,000
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	210,000
Hotels	240,000
Business Services	35,000
Other Services & Related Industries	330,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	120,000
Agricultural Services	135,000
Construction	1,205,000
Logging & Forestry	86,000
Newspapers	17,000
Seafood Processing	22,000
Manufacturing & Mining	100,000
Water Transportation	100,000
Transit	65,000
Taxicabs	50,000
Other Transportation & Warehousing	110,000
Small Telephone Exchanges	43,000
TOTAL	7,638,000

Lip Service Won't Do It

IN MARCH 1959, while 4.4 million persons hunted jobs and a million or so more were underemployed, American industry turned out goods at a higher rate than ever before in its history.

While the jobless were lining up for handouts of surplus food, economists were busy predicting on the basis of nearly complete reports that corporate profits for 1959, based on the first three months of the year, would be about 40 percent higher than in 1958.

This is an intolerable and dangerous situation. No economy can discharge its functions and expand healthily when 5.8 percent of its labor force is unemployed.

Yet while paying lip service to the unemployed, the nation's leaders continue to issue reams of "good news" statements and optimistic predictions, explaining meanwhile that unemployment will "take care of itself."

The evidence is steadily mounting that unemployment is not "taking care of itself," that it won't go away because of wishing, that the answer is immediate and effective action on a comprehensive program to achieve full employment along with full production.

Test for Rockefeller

NEW YORK Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's industrial commissioner has called a halt to an investigation of organized strikebreaking in the newspaper industry in face of definite evidence that such strikebreaking activity exists.

The special committee, composed of two highly respected members of the academic world and a labor attorney, has charged that a recent public hearing "justifies and requires" further study of the situation, but that Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood has told it to pack up and go home.

Organized strikebreaking in the newspaper industry has been known to exist for many years. The New York committee for the first time, however, collected evidence from strikebreakers themselves on how they were recruited to scab on union printers.

Significantly, the committee added that it has information that similar problems may exist "in other industries."

If Rockefeller is to live up to his own standards as a modern, liberal Republican he has no choice but to give the investigation a green light to expose the organized traffic in the lowest form of humanity—the scab.

An Urgent Need Is Proved

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION—at the direction of a congressional committee—has compiled a comprehensive report revealing the acute need for helping the aged to meet the soaring costs of medical care.

With the need so clearly established, the road is open to prompt enactment of the Forand bill which provides for hospital and nursing home care for the 16 million Americans receiving social security.

American workers are not looking for "handouts;" they are willing to pay their share of the cost of this program so that when they reach retirement they will have provided for their medical needs as well as a minimum income.

Organized medicine, however, in its blind opposition to all proposals for easing the bite of medical costs, is willing to subject our older citizens to the indignities of means tests and public welfare investigations rather than support pre-payment of medical costs.

We are confident that this cynical disregard for the problems of our senior citizens will be cast aside and that Congress will see the inherent justice in the Forand proposal and speed its enactment.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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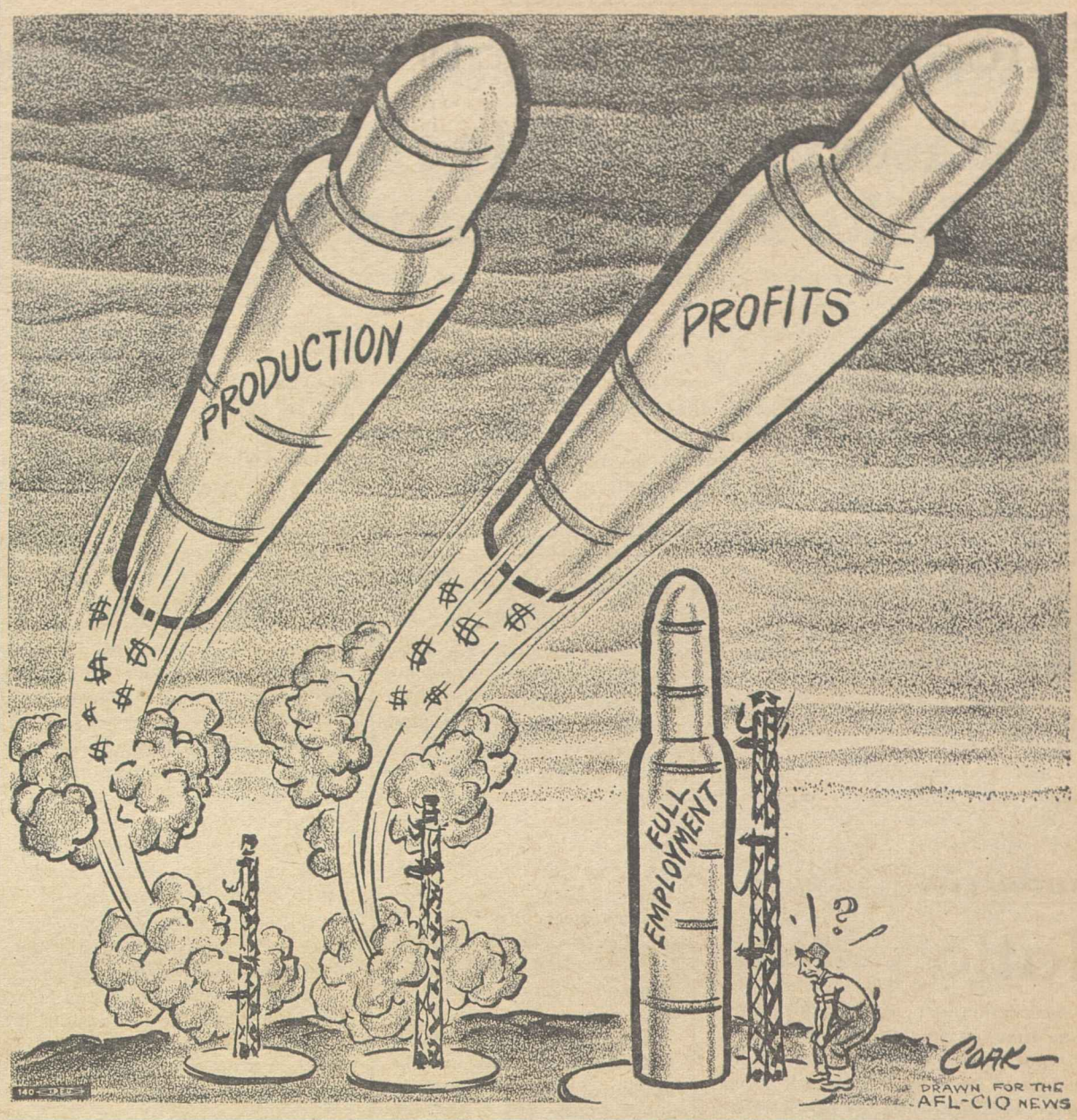


Socialism Isn't the Issue:

Meany Spells Out Labor's Goal As Better Share for the People

During his testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee calling for federal standards on unemployment compensation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was asked by Rep. Bruce A. Alger (R-Tex.) to explain "the difference between your program and what is honest-to-goodness socialism," not just wages "but the entire program you ask of us as congressmen."

Here are excerpts of Meany's reply:

I DO NOT KNOW what socialism is. I have read Marx and I have read all the people who interpret him, and I still do not know what socialism is. If socialism is public ownership of the means of production, we are a little bit socialistic in this country, and we were before I was born and we have continued in that direction.

In my lifetime, I have seen the means of transportation in the large cities of the country converted from private ownership to public ownership. Of course, that was always one of the things that the so-called socialists advocated.

Back in the early days of this republic, water for instance was a medium for private profit. There were private water companies all over America. They sold water to people. The people decided that they did not want water to be a medium of private profit. By process of legal condemnation and other processes, they put these people out of business and took that particular public service over themselves.

IF IT IS SOCIALIZATION to use public money to supply milk for school children—and, of course, that charge is always made that it is socialization—then, is it socialization to supply the airline companies, through the means of federal subsidy, with an incentive to develop an airline industry, which we badly need in times of war?

Was it socialization to appropriate $2 million to rehabilitate an abandoned lead mine in Colorado because the country happened to need some lead?

Was it socialization when we subsidized a railroad company some years ago, when they pushed on to the Pacific Coast?

I do not know, but I do know this: that during the Roosevelt Administration, many things were done by the federal government, and very few of them that were advocated by the President under the so-called New Deal were not characterized as socialism. However, one of the officers of one of our national business organizations, according to the record, pleaded with Pres. Roosevelt in the early days of March 1933 to take over all business at the time the banks were closed.

A few years ago, I picked up, in about 1953, a brochure issued by the Central Hanover Bank of the City of New York. This is a bank which has the cream of the crop. This is a bank that is a private bank for the private fortunes of practically all of the big millionaire set in the city of New York, with a branch at 62nd Street and Fifth Avenue, or somewhere close to that so-called Gold Coast up there. This brochure was written by some economist working for the bank, and it was distributed to the depositors of the bank. It said that there was going to be a slight recession, there was a slight recession on the way, which did come, of course, in 1954.

This economist in this brochure distributed by the bank to its upper crust customers said that they did not have to worry too much because, unlike in the Thirties, we now had built-in safeguards in our economy that would prevent this thing from going too far. He pointed out what they were: unemployment insurance; that we had a reservoir of money waiting to give something to the unemployed so that they would not be totally out of the market as customers of business the day after they got unemployed. That was one of the things.

THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE business was another thing, under which you did not have the problem of long runs on savings banks when people got unemployed, because the federal government, through this deposit insurance system, insured the savings accounts of the small people. I guess it is safe to say that there is hardly a savings bank in this country that is not under that system. He pointed out that the Securities & Exchange Commission, with its restrictions on gambling in the stock market, keeps that down.

These were the safeguards that were going to prevent us from being in real trouble in 1954 because of a slight recession. May I point out to you, Congressmen, that every one of these safeguards was characterized as being socialistic at the time they were before the Congress, every single one of them.

I STILL DO NOT KNOW what socialism is, despite the things I have read. But if socialism means that under a democratic system, this republican form of government that we have, there are people who desire to secure for the great mass of the people, the workers, the wage earners, the farmers and others, a better share of whatever wealth the economy produces, and that by providing that better share we provide a broad base of purchasing power to keep the economy moving forward—if that is socialism, then I guess I am a socialist and have been a socialist all my life. I do not figure that, but if that is what socialism means, that is the sort of thing I am interested in.

I submit again that the record will show that almost everything that meant a better life for the little people was attacked as socialistic.

Morgan Says:

Unions Gave Africa New Leader

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE YOUNG leaders of Africa, the first ever to be elected to the legislature of the British protectorate of Kenya, Tom Mboya, is now general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and chairman of the All-Africa Peoples Conference, the clearing house, so to speak, of nationalist movements in the agonizing but exciting awakening of the dark continent.

Morgan

It is very necessary, it seems to me, for us Americans to grasp the terrible urgency which the African nationalists feel about this issue. It is equally necessary—though in a sense more difficult for them, surely—to understand both our sympathies and some of the hard facts of life which restrain us from giving them all the help they think they need.

We may find them unrealistically impatient and they may find us somewhat sluggish and maddeningly unresponsive to the very revolutionary ideals which gave this country birth and meaning and which are firing them now—sometimes to violence. So a trip to the United States like Mboya's present one, in which views are exchanged and clarified, can only be to the good.

I said this African leader was young. He is 28 years of age. If he moves with the impetuousness of youth, this is the way nationalism is moving. There is no time for the slow maturity to wisdom. Maturity must come in the experience of rapidly changing events.

"AFRICA," MBOYA SAID, "is as much a part of the 20th century as any other part of the world today." In a sense this is true but it was yanked into it only yesterday and inhibiting anachronisms of its past will be still sticking to it, like barnacles, tomorrow—just as similar ones are clinging to other parts of the world, including this one.

It was interesting to note and easy to recognize when I went to Africa briefly just two years ago that one of the richest sources of leadership in these emerging countries is the incipient labor movement. British and especially American trade union leaders were quick to appreciate this. Directly and through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions they gave support to these African unions. A few years ago, the AFL-CIO's William Green fund gave $35,000 for a labor center in Kenya.

Vandercook Says:

Nation Alerted to Jobless Facts

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE RECENT one-day unemployment conference held in Washington, attended by nearly 7,000 deeply earnest and deeply concerned men and women from nearly all parts of the United States, seems—insofar as intangibles can be measured—to have had a profound impact.

Vandercook

The transparent effort of the Administration, just before that conference, to dull that impact by giving premature publicity to the gains scored in hiring between mid-February and mid-March only served, as it happened, to emphasize the ugly fact of how many Americans still are unemployed.

Despite the obviously emotional background of that conference, all who spoke before it showed their greatest concern for facts; for facts and for concrete proposals as to how best the disease of unemployment can be cured.

Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois pointed out that "we have tried to hammer home the fact that in the last year close to 2 million workers have exhausted their claims to unemployment benefits, and that a very large proportion of those workers have been unable to find new jobs."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called national attention "to another important consideration. Industry," he said, "has been able to bounce back from the last three recessions without a scar. But each time employment lags further and further behind. The present ratio of unemployment is 5.8 percent. Five years ago it was 4.3 percent and after the 1949 recession it was 3.2 percent."

NEVER BEFORE during this recessionary period has there seemed to be so great a disposition by the leaders of the Democratic majority in Congress to take curative action. The contrast between the gains which have now been scored in industrial production, in national income, in so many other indicators of our economic condition, has, in a sense, tended to simplify the problem.

The overall puzzle of the whys and wherefores of an economic slump no longer has to be solved. There now remains one problem. That of finding—of making—jobs for those who desperately want and need them.

There may, of course, be evasions, lags, confusions. But the pink clouds of unfounded optimism appear to have been dispelled. There is the promise, at long last, of a many-front attack on the unemployment crisis. Massive public work programs, for one thing, have become far more attractive than they were even a few months ago. Budgets, it's been belatedly remembered, balance best when a whole nation is at work and is able to pay taxes.

Washington Reports:

Higher Pension, Idle Benefits Due Railmen, Senators Say

THE MORSE-HARRIS-BENNETT BILL to increase railroad retirement and unemployment insurance benefits is a compromise measure that should pass at this session, Senators Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), and J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

"I know of not one single reason that has been advanced which would justify any modification of the bill," Morse asserted.

He explained that the measure now before Congress was compromised as a result of an agreement last year to assure passage. It was beaten on a "parliamentary technicality" in the House in 1958, he said.

Railroad claims that they cannot afford improved retirement and unemployment benefits, if justified, Beall declared, will be met with aid to the roads.

"The employes of the roads can no longer be denied their rights," he asserted.

"Why shouldn't railroad workers who are thrown out of work get the benefits provided for in this bill?" Morse asked. "Do we want to take the position that the railroad workers should subsidize the railroads, that they should assume the losses? The railroads have the Interstate Commerce Commission to give them relief when the evidence shows they need it."

The Morse-Harris-Bennett bill, Morse explained, would increase retirement benefits by 10 percent and would also raise unemployment compensation.

THE MEASURE would carry out a 1956 pledge on the soundness of the rail retirement system, Morse said.

"That's very much needed because of increases in the cost of living," he said. Beall added, "I have among my acquaintances many fine, hard-working, retired railroaders who are having a terrible time existing on the small payments they are getting."

When 1956 legislation made adjustments in benefits, he pointed out, "it was known that the railroad retirement fund would be left with a substantial deficit, but it was passed with the specific pledge that, in due course of time, in fact, in the next session of Congress, legislation would be passed to take care of the deficit. It is important from an actuarial standpoint that this be done."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A LEADING SPOKESMAN of the Democrats expressed regret at the departure of John Foster Dulles in this way: He was the only man in the Cabinet strong enough to force the President to listen to him.

Because of this, the President and the country were never wholly at the mercy of the orthodox budget-balancers when foreign policy was at stake. The military were never wholly in control of the terrible issues of war or peace.

There have been valid criticisms, it seems to this observer, of the tactics and technical performance of the stricken former secretary.

As an astute international lawyer, he seemed to take delight in a lawyer's obscurities of language that made his listeners think he was saying something quite clear and unmistakable when in fact he was spoofing them with words. This was, understandably, an intellectual sport to him, particularly when he hoodwinked the pompous and self-important among the journalists and politicians of this town, but it contained elements of danger in a democracy.

It can scarcely be denied, moreover, that his intensely personal diplomacy—his globe-trotting journeys for private conferences with other statesmen—tended to weaken the structural operations of the State Dept.

But he has been a strong, vigorous, courageous and absolutely devoted secretary, whose value to the President was precisely the fact that he could say "no" and make it stick. Mr. Eisenhower, who likes strong men to lean on, accepted his guidance with utter faith.

* * *

DULLES WAS the Administration spokesman who first tangled with the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy and McCarthy's back-scenes manipulator, Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and forced them to back down.

He gave a hostage to the Republican right-wingers by admitting Bridges' man Scott McLeod to the State Dept. security office. But when the right wingers claimed that McLeod had a "disagreement" with the secretary over the loyalty, worth and dependability of Charles E. Bohlen, up for confirmation as ambassador to Russia, Dulles with icy nerve publicly announced that no such difference of opinion existed, and in effect called his opponents liars.

He meant, simply, that as long as he was Secretary of State he would run his department, and his moral strength was so formidable that the plotters collapsed.

The mutual security program and its annual appropriation became the one major budget item that former Treasury Sec. George Magoffin Humphrey, the strong man Eisenhower listened to on most other matters, could not clip, slash and traduce. The President could easily be persuaded that bankruptcy was invited by other federal activities, but the Mutual Security program was a John Foster Dulles preserve, and Dulles kept it safe.

* * *

THE LOSS OF DULLES from the Cabinet follows the departure of Sherman Adams from the White House, and it seems likely that the second blow to the President will have unhappy side effects, comparable to those that resulted from the loss of Adams.

Candid and very well informed members of the Administration frequently complain that their problems are now complicated by the difficulty of getting decisions out of the Administration. Mr. Eisenhower, before he reluctantly parted with Adams, plaintively said, "I need him," and he was right. The dour New Englander was assuredly indiscreet in messing with the independent agencies and Bernard Goldfine, but he had the virtue that he could make up the President's mind for him.

With Adams gone, Dulles gone, with a new secretary to be installed on the eve of a major conference with our western allies and the Soviet Union, men of great force and vigor obviously are needed. The President has been trying to function, through more frequent press conferences, as a substitute for Dulles, but he also needs advisers to whom he will give as much confidence as he gave Adams and Dulles.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION this year to improve railroad retirement and unemployment insurance benefits was urged by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), left, and Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.) when they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

AFL-CIO Hailed for 'Signal Service':

They Made Unemployment a Human Issue

The AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference has had an important impact on the nation, calling its attention to the grim facts of joblessness.

The New York Times, for example, reacted editorially declaring that "the big rally humanized the Dept. of Commerce figures, focusing public attention on the plight of the jobless and what should be done about it—a signal service."

The facts of unemployment "measure a national disgrace," said the Times.

"More than four million workers still can't find a job," it continued. "They, with the added millions of their dependents, are in dire straits. And those whose business depends on workers' purchases are also suffering—which is bad for the economy as a whole."

The Times concluded, after reviewing the many proposals for reducing unemployment, that "relatively small declines in the jobless rolls and optimistic forecasts should not reduce the steam behind every wise and practical measure to decrease unemployment—a major weakness to the American economy and a curse to many millions today."

VANGUARD OF 7,000 DELEGATES to AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference pours into District of Columbia National Guard Armory to join in touching off massive drive to "Get America Back to Work" by alerting nation to tragedy of mass joblessness. They pledged grass-roots action to win enactment of sweeping legislative program.

BOX LUNCHES WERE DISTRIBUTED to hungry delegates as they sat in their seats in the crowded Armory. Overflow attendance necessitated emergency call for 500 more lunches to feed crowd. Feeding operation took just 20 minutes.

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) holds impromptu press conference after proposing special study committee to get "stark but true" facts on unemployment.

RECORD-BREAKING CROWD of 352 press, radio and television correspondents shown covering AFL-CIO conference proceedings sent its story to all parts of the United States.

FACE OF UNEMPLOYMENT was multiplied many times at the AFL-CIO conference. Here are some of the delegates, unemployed and working, as they listened with concentrated attention to one of the speeches about need for prompt federal action.

Union Financed, Manned:

Underwater Survey Of Death Ship Set

Detroit—An expedition to make an underwater survey of the sunken freighter Carl D. Bradley, financed and manned by the Great Lakes Dist. of the Seafarers, is now fitting out and will begin operations as soon as the ice thins out in Lake Michigan.

The Bradley, a 21-year-old, 10,000-ton bulk carrier 639 ft. long, broke up and sank near Gull Island, in Lake Michigan, during a severe storm last Nov. 18. Only two of the 35 crewmen survived, and 15 bodies still have not been recovered. The ship was owned by the Bradley Transportation Line, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel.

The union survey force plans a shore base at Charlevoix, Mich., where the full cooperation of the Coast Guard has been promised. The experienced personnel the union is furnishing is headed by Capt. Walter Blake, U.S. Navy reserve officer and a salvage expert.

Fred J. Farnen, secretary-treasurer of the SIU district, said the venture is being undertaken with a view of reconstructing the cause of the sinking and thus helping to advance the safety of the 15,000 seamen who man Great Lakes vessels.

"Every Lakes sailor and every sailor's family, and particularly those bereaved by this disaster," he said, "have a right to know why this vessel sank. If the government will not or cannot act, then we must to protect those men whose welfare and safety we represent."

The union and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. asked for a full investigation of the sinking at a conference with Coast Guard officials in Washington last month. The union representatives were told the Coast Guard has no equipment available in the area for such a survey, and does not have funds for an underwater examination.

The Coast Guard said also it has no legal responsibility, authority, funds or equipment available to conduct a hunt for the lost bodies, recovery of which was one of the union's main concern.

A board of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the Bradley's sinking was set up by the Coast Guard under the direction of Rear Adm. Joseph Kerrins, commanding officer of the 9th CG Dist. with headquarters in Cleveland. It has not reported.

Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Trades Dept., said 17 unions affiliated with the department are alarmed at the inadequacy of Coast Guard facilities on the Great Lakes particularly in view of the tremendous increase in shipping anticipated as a result of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

UAW Staffer Ousted In Grand Jury Dispute

The international executive board of the Auto Workers at a meeting in Washington upheld the action of Pres. Walter P. Reuther in discharging Intl. Rep. Peter Zvara and voted to prefer charges against him as a union member.

The ouster grew out of Zvara's refusal to appear before a state grand jury in New York for questioning in connection with an alleged bribery of union officials.

Reuther acted after a meeting with Zvara in Detroit also attended by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey; Joseph Mooney, administrative assistant to UAW Vice Pres. Richard E. Gosser, and Jack Conway, administrative assistant to the UAW president. Zvara was assistant to Gosser and worked out of Toledo, Ohio.

"Zvara discussed his activities frankly and freely," Reuther said after the meeting, "and for the first time made known to UAW officials that he had received commissions from a New York engineering consulting firm. Zvara stated that no one else in the UAW was in any way involved. He maintained that he had not violated any law and we are not making judgment on the legal aspects of this matter, which should properly be determined through legal procedures.

"Membership on the UAW staff, however, involves more than just meeting requirements of the law and the UAW must evaluate Zvara's conduct as it relates to the ethical codes and the high moral standards we have maintained and are determined to maintain in the UAW."

Reuther said that since Zvara had admitted receiving commissions from a firm which "on occasion has been involved in collective bargaining matters in plants under contract with the UAW," it is "clear and beyond doubt" that he is in "serious violation" of UAW ethical practices codes and "guilty of improper conduct" as a UAW representative. His refusal to appear before the grand jury also violates the ethical practices code, Reuther added.

"While Mr. Zvara feels his acceptance of such commissions is not improper," Reuther continued, "the officers of the UAW do feel his conduct was not only improper but of such a serious character that it must be dealt with severely, so that it will be clear to all that we will not tolerate any compromise of the high ethical standards of the UAW and that such standards cannot be violated with immunity by any representative of the UAW."

F. W. Lee Dies; Machinist, Banker

Frank W. Lee, long noted in Washington as both a trade unionist and a banker, died in his sleep in his home in suburban Lewisdale, Md. He was 75.

A machinist who was born in Richmond, Va., he was a "boomer" who worked from Alabama to Pennsylvania before coming to Washington in 1904 and joining Machinists Lodge 174 while working at the Navy Yard. Later he served on the IAM staff and worked for Dist. Lodge 144 in Washington.

When the union helped establish the old Mt. Vernon Bank in 1918, he became associated with it and in 1932 was named president. Two years later it merged with other banks to form the City Bank. He was chosen a vice president and continued in that office until his death.

He served many years as a delegate to the local and Maryland-District of Columbia Central labor bodies and was a frequent delegate to conventions of the former AFL. He was often called in to help settle local labor disputes.

Surviving is a daughter, Mrs. Meredith R. Jones of New York.

FEDERAL FUNDS are urgently needed for classroom construction and higher teachers' salaries, Peter T. Schoemann (left), chairman of AFL-CIO Committee on Education, told Senate Education subcommittee. With him as he testified was Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. At right, with back to camera, is subcommittee Chairman James E. Murray (D-Mont.), cosponsor with Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) of legislation backed by AFL-CIO.

U. S. School Aid Funds Urged by Schoemann

The AFL-CIO has carried to the Senate its fight for the Murray-Metcalf school aid bill to provide federal funds for needed classroom construction and higher teachers' salaries.

Testifying before an Education subcommittee headed by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, warned that America is lagging far behind Soviet Russia "in our production of trained and educated minds."

Appearing on behalf of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., of which he is a vice president, Arnold Zander, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, lashed at inadequate Administration proposals which would merely guarantee school bond financing in much the same manner as the government now guarantees veterans' home loans.

"A penny-pinching approach that denies real federal responsibility in the area of education," Zander said, "will create a deflation of the worst kind—a deflation of the nation's intellectual caliber."

On the other side of Capitol Hill, meanwhile, a House Education subcommittee headed by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.) approved, by a 4-2 vote, a sharply-modified version of the measure sponsored by Murray and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.).

The original bill called for allocation of funds to local communities on a sliding scale ranging from $25 per pupil the first year to $100 per pupil for the fourth and each succeeding year. This would have called for outlays of $1.1 billion the first year, $2.2 billion the second, $3.4 billion the third, and $4.7 billion for each year thereafter.

The House subcommittee trimmed these figures to $1.1 billion a year for four years. The modified version also contained a technical change dealing with the distribution of funds for teachers' salaries between rural and metropolitan school districts.

Urging favorable action on the original Murray-Metcalf bill, which the AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed as "simple in its concept, bold in its dimensions, and clear in its goals," Schoemann told the Senate subcommittee that prompt action in the education field was needed in the "unending struggle with Soviet Russia."

"But," he went on, "even if the Soviet Union, as a nation, disappeared from the earth tomorrow morning, the need for federal aid to education would still remain great. Even if there were no Soviet Russia, our concern in the labor movement for the future of our educational system would not be lessened in any degree whatsoever."

Schoemann cited figures from the U.S. Office of Education showing that when the current school year started, a need existed for 65,300 classrooms to house an overflow of 1.8 million students in excess of classroom capacity, plus another 75,200 classrooms to replace obsolete classrooms.

He was sharply critical of the fact that a high percentage of the nation's youth are "going to school in more or less renovated basements, in buildings so inadequate that thousands of children are on shifts or part-time study, in temporary quarters which serve year after year, in hundreds of buildings that date back to the 19th century, in schools that are unfit for human habitation."

Schoemann, who is also president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, charged that the nation pays its teachers "factory workers' wages" while entrusting them with the future of America's youth.

"All this must be changed," he said. "We must return the teacher to the position of dignity in the community which will attract brains and ability to the classroom."

Unionists Finance Study for Mexican

Austin, Tex. — Officers of the Texas State AFL-CIO have invited the Mexican Confederation of Labor to designate an active Mexican trade unionist for a one-year scholarship at the University of Texas.

The chosen student will be a guest in the homes of the various officers and have the opportunity to get a first-hand knowledge of the local labor movement in addition to his studies.

State AFL-CIO officers are personally financing the scholarship, which will include all expenses except travel from Mexico.

Hike in Labor, Health Funds Need Cited

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to vote more money than Pres. Eisenhower requested for major labor and health programs, including enforcement of the wage-hour law and construction of medical and health facilities.

Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder told a House Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) that "penny-pinching appropriations" have enabled chiseling employers to get by with paying workers less than the federal minimum wage.

Bookbinder urged the subcommittee to appropriate an additional $876,000 which the Budget Bureau had slashed from the Labor Dept.'s original request. He called it "disgraceful and inexcusable" that low-paid workers are cheated "of at least $60 million a year because unconscionable employers are able to escape detection because of inadequate inspections."

The additional funds, Bookbinder said, would permit the hiring of 100 additional investigators.

Proposed cuts of more than $151 million in grants for construction of medical schools, hospitals and other health facilities are doubly harmful, the AFL-CIO spokesman emphasized.

Besides failing to meet the nation's health needs, cutbacks in construction would slow down the nation's economic recovery, Bookbinder pointed out.

Ohio Labor Editors Form Press Group

Columbus, O.—Forty-five editors of Ohio labor papers have voted to establish an Ohio Labor Press Association following two days of meetings devoted to discussion of ways of improving their publications.

The sessions, sponsored by the Ohio State AFL-CIO and Ohio State University's Labor Education and Research Service, were opened by Past Pres. Gordon H. Cole of the Intl. Labor Press Assn.

R. J. McCaulley of the Golden Lodge News, Canton, was chosen chairman of a committee to prepare plans for the next meeting of the group.

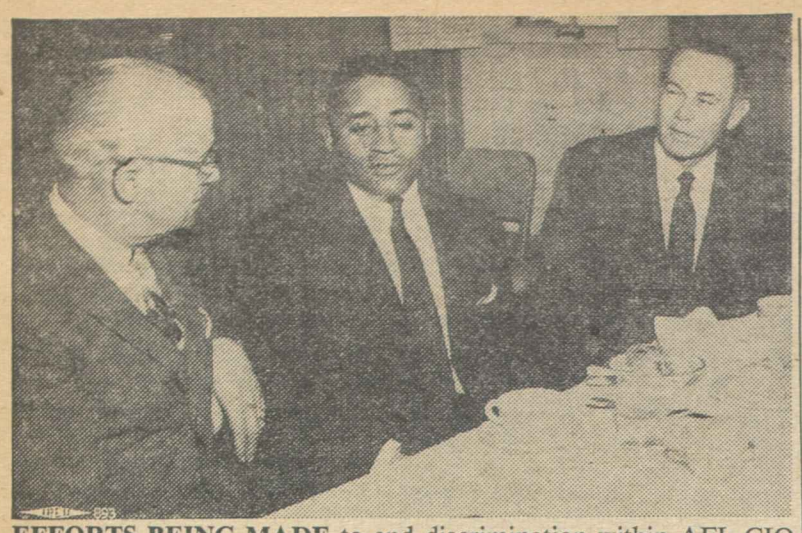
Serving with him are Carol Strator of Crossalk, Cleveland; Bill Davey, Cleveland Newspaper Guild; Jim Gedling, Lorain Labor Leader; Bernard Stern, Toledo Union Journal; Fred Sweet, Catering Industry Employe, Cincinnati, and Don Smith, Ohio AFL-CIO News and Views.

New Pay Floor Value High in Pa.

Passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill would add $95 million a year to the purchasing power of Pennsylvania's lowest paid-workers, the state's congressional delegation has been informed.

Joseph L. Hueter, head of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Textile Workers of America and a vice president of the State AFL-CIO, cited the benefits of a $1.25 minimum and increased coverage in a letter to each of the state's congressmen and senators.

He said an estimated 349,000 workers would receive wage increases which, although small as a proportion of total payroll, "would be a considerable addition to the purchasing power of the state's lower-income families."



EFFORTS BEING MADE to end discrimination within AFL-CIO ranks were described by Theodore E. Brown (center) assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, at a luncheon in Los Angeles. With him are Pres. Albert T. Lunceford (left) of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett.

White House Suggests Delay:

Senate Passes Johnson Resolution For Probe of Unemployment Facts

Congress was expected to complete action quickly on a resolution introduced by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) creating a special tripartite commission to study unemployment, despite indications of last-minute Republican hostility in the House.

Making good on Johnson's pledge to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference that immediate steps would be taken to dig into the "stark but true" facts, the Senate passed the measure unanimously in less than 48 hours.

The resolution calls for an 11-member commission composed of labor, management and farm representatives. Three would be appointed by Vice Pres. Nixon as president of the Senate; three by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.); and five by Pres. Eisenhower. They would report back with recommendations for action at the end of 60 days.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany threw the support of organized labor behind the Johnson proposal, but warned that the federation did not want any "60-day hiatus during which nothing is done to aid the unemployed in America."

In the debate which preceded Senate action Johnson pledged that the resolution will not be "a 60-day moratorium" on legislation. Instead, he said, "it is an effort to bring the facts to public attention and to find out what further steps we can take."

As the House prepared to move in the wake of Senate action, the Republican leadership flashed a sudden "go-slow" sign. Following a White House conference with Eisenhower, House Minority Leader Charles Halleck (R-Ind.) suggested the commission take 90—instead of 60—days to investigate. He insisted, however, that the GOP would stage no organized opposition to the proposal.

When the measure passed the Senate one of its Republican cosponsors was Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.).

In pledging labor's backing to the study, Meany made it plain that there is no need to hold up legislation improving the "woefully inadequate" unemployment compensation system, raising the minimum wage and extending its coverage, on freeing billions of dollars of surplus food "to alleviate the hunger pangs of the children of the jobless."

"In these and other fields," Meany said, "the Congress can and should move promptly while the commission . . . is gathering the facts" on other actions to end mass unemployment.

Johnson had told the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference that a wide-ranging study was needed to ward off presidential vetoes of legislation to put America back to work, adding that the investigating commission would "carve the facts in words so big that all America can read them."

"Then," he continued, "let us find out whether the hopes and dreams of men and women for decency and for a productive life are to be vetoed."

In the Senate debate, the majority leader said he looked on the commission as "a prelude to action," adding:

"To 4.5 million of our fellow countrymen, (unemployment) is a deep, personal tragedy. It means living below levels of decency and self-respect; facing every morning families which cannot be supported adequately; finding self-confidence slipping away. . . ."

"So long as there is one American able and willing to work but unable to find a job, that is one too many. It is a matter of the deepest public concern."

Economic Ills Analyzed In AFL-CIO Pamphlet

A detailed analysis of the serious economic problems facing America and a 19-point program designed to restore full employment and prosperity are contained in a new AFL-CIO publication, "Policies for Economic Growth."

The 56-page pamphlet is based on testimony presented on the behalf of the AFL-CIO before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by AFL-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee.

In an introduction to the pamphlet, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany writes:

"Rapid economic growth is fundamental to our progress. Intelligent and bold action to insure that growth can make the difference between world leadership and internal despair. Continued losses from inaction can cost the well-being of the entire population and America's standing as a nation."

The pamphlet is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 15 cents per copy, $1 for 10 or $9 for 100.

Unions Ask Reversal Of Rail Pension 'Slaughter'

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has circularized all members of the House asking support for the bill amending the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Compensation Act in the form in which it was introduced by Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) of the House Commerce Committee.

The committee reported out a "slaughtered" version of the Harris bill which the rail labor executives described as "wholly unacceptable" to the workers and their families. A strong minority has announced that it will seek to substitute the Harris proposals when the measure reaches the floor.

The Harris bill, given bipartisan support by Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.), ranking minority member of the committee, was identical with a measure passed by the Senate last year.

"The committee entirely eliminated the provisions for extended benefits for veteran employes," the rail union executives said in a letter to members, "and it also wrote into the bill a series of amendments drastically restricting benefits both with respect to ordinary unemployment and unemployment due to sickness that have been available under existing law for from 13 to 20 years."

The committtee bill provided merely for temporary additional benefits for all laid-off employes, regardless of length of service, for a maximum of 13 weeks under certain conditions.

The original Harris bill, which the RLEA supports, is identified as H.R. 1012. The committee substitute is H.R. 5610.

The committee minority report called the substitute bill "clearly an assault upon basic principles of social insurance which, in some cases, have been accepted" since the first rail unemployment compensation law.

"We hold the same view," it added, "with respect to the proposals to strike out provisions for sickness benefits which have been in effect . . . since 1915.

"The need today is for improved protection of those who have become unemployed or ill; it is counter to logic and justice to provide even less aid to the victims of unemployment or illness at a time when they are confronted with a greatly inflated cost of living."

Meantime the Senate version of the original Harris bill, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and others, was again approved with minor changes by a Labor subcommittee headed by Morse himself and has been sent to the full committee for consideration.

Refinery Blast Burns Pickets

Sarnia, Ont.—About 110 striking members of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 16-14 suffered chemical burns on their faces as they picketed the Polymer Corp. plant when a unit at the nearby Imperial Oil Co. refinery broke and sprayed them with catalytic dust.

Twenty-five were burned seriously; 70 required hospital treatment. The local, which is paying medical insurance premiums during the strike, is asking Imperial Oil and several insurance companies for damages to union members' clothing and parked cars as a result of the blast.

Meantime, OCAW Local 16-351, also in Sarnia, has voted to raise its dues to a maximum of $8 monthly to help the Polymer strikers. It also has made a loan of $10,000 to Local 16-14 to help it meet the cost of medical and hospital insurance.

Labor Bill Faces Major Test in Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

limitations on union boycotts and peaceful picketing. McClellan and Goldwater would also impose new prohibitions and sanctions on union political activity and expenditure of funds.

Against this background, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) called up the bill with a statement that the measure was a carefully-drafted proposal to cure abuses without "undermining the principles upon which a free society is based."

Backed by a strongly worded majority report from the Labor Committee, Kennedy was also strengthened by the addition of two Republicans as co-sponsors by the bill. These were Senators John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)

The bill as drafted by the committee, the two Republican senators said in a supplement to the committee report, is a "major advance" in the law governing the internal affairs of unions and labor-management relations.

'Wholesome, Practical'

They termed it a "wholesome and substantial contribution" which is "practical and represents material progress."

Kennedy pointed out that the bill closely resembles the 1958 Kennedy-Ives measure that passed the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote despite efforts of Goldwater and former Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) to weight it down with anti-union amendments.

He cited the fact that the Taft-Hartley amendments contained in the bill are largely non-controversial and were included in the Kennedy-Ives measure, and supported last year by the Eisenhower Administration.

He bluntly warned that attempts to load down the 1959 bill with emasculating or "unworkable and unwise" amendments would "result in dismal failure and the frustration of the hopes and desires of millions of our fellow-citizens."

The committee bill, as reported, would require reports and public disclosure by unions of their administrative procedures and financial expenditures and a false report or failure to file reports would be punishable by criminal penalties.

Election Procedure Set

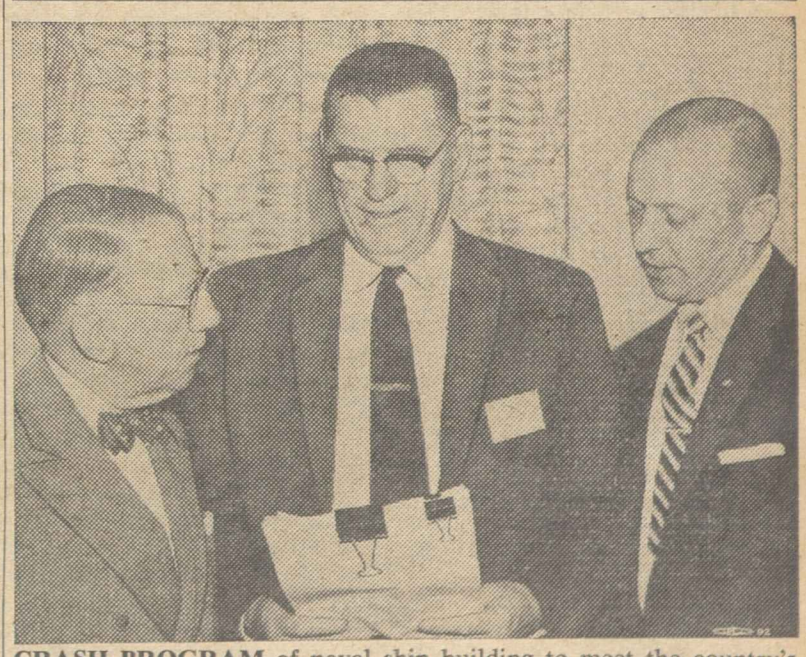
Secret-ballot elections would be provided for union officers and reports would be required on the operation of trusteeships over local unions. Officials would be required to report any "conflict of interest" private business activities. Former convicts, except under certain circumstances, would be barred from union office.

The bill would also require reports from management of its expenditures designed "directly or indirectly to persuade employes" to exercise or not to exercise their legal rights of organization and collective bargaining. Labor-management "middlemen" also would be required to report their financial operations.

Title VI—the section the Ervin amendment would knock out—would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act section inviting union-busting by encouraging anti-union employers to fire "economic" strikers, replace them with strikebreakers and demand a National Labor Relations Board election for the purpose of decertifying the striking union.

It would also authorize pre-hire union-shop agreements in the building industry and pre-hearing NLRB elections to establish a bargaining agent. It would attack the "no-man's land" problem created by the NLRB's reluctance to handle so-called "small" labor disputes by directing the board to exercise its jurisdiction over "all cases" either directly or indirectly.

Small cases may be delegated to state agencies, if such exist, but the agencies must decide them by applying and enforcing federal labor-management law standards "as interpreted by the federal courts."



CRASH PROGRAM of naval ship building to meet the country's needs was urged by A. F. (Lonnie) Young (left), administrative director of the Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council of the Boilermakers, at the first council convention in Washington. With him are Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boilermakers (center) and Sec.-Treas. H. E. Patton.

AFL-CIO Pushes War on Joblessness

600 Delegates Pledge Grass Roots Action

(Continued from Page 1)

islative session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared:

"Congressmen are elected back home. If they hear from back home, it will be far more effective than any presentation that anyone could make here in Washington.

"Congressmen are more responsive to word from their own consitituents.

"It is up to state and local central bodies, and to national and international unions, to use their influence at the local level on behalf of labor's program of legislation to meet this serious problem."

Underscoring the need for this grass-roots approach, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller spoke bluntly about public apathy over measures that would end the insidious disease of chronic unemployment.

While the public has remained silent, he said, the business community has stepped into the breach with an all-out campaign to defeat needed social legislation.

Congressmen are looking for mail from "rank-and-file citizens," Biemiller said. Instead they are being deluged with the stereotyped propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Retail Federation.

Congressmen want an expression of public opinion on unemployment compensation, depressed areas, schools, housing airports, highways and the minimum wage, he continued. Instead they receive, in the main, mail from the business front groups, always stressing the same appeal to "balance the budget."

Organized labor's task, Biemiller said, is to "get the facts to the American people"; to acquaint them with "the difficulty of getting action out of Congress"; and to get them to "register their views" so that Congress can be persuaded to act.

Delegates from the floor hammered at the same theme—that, as one of them put it, "the primary responsibility for success of the AFL-CIO legislative program depends on those of us at the local level."

They cited the success of efforts in their own communities to focus public—and legislative—attention on the personal plight of the unemployed.

A delegate from the Stone Workers told of an "unemployment rally" staged by the York, Pa., Central Labor Union, attended by Pennsylvania congressmen and senators as well as members of the legislature to get a first hand report of how their constituents felt about the need for prompt action.

An Auto Workers delegate from Ohio reported how his local union arranged for a conservative, anti-labor state senator to attend a union meeting and visit with the unemployed, and then to tour a factory and see, close up, the impact of automation.

A spokesman for organized labor in New Jersey promised to bring to Washington representatives of his state labor body to help dramatize for Congress the failure of state legislatures to act on unemployment compensation. He urged other state delegations to do likewise.

After they had exchanged reports on the degree of success they had already had with various programs, the delegates pledged:

- To saturate their communities with the new AFL-CIO publication "Get America Back to Work," available without cost from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications. The pamphlet, No. 94, details the scope of the unemployment problem, the legislation needed to correct this situation, and practical suggestions for community action.
- To hold "Meet the Unemployed" meetings in their home towns in order to present both the facts and the face of unemployment to community leaders and congressional representatives.
- To get to each senator and representative the true dimensions of unemployment among his constituents to help dramatize the urgent need for action.
- To stimulate letter-writing campaigns among rank-and-file voters to acquaint congressmen with the real views of the people who sent them to Washington and offset the effects of the big business propaganda barrage.

House Group Cuts Area Aid Funds

A House Banking subcommittee, splitting along party lines, has approved an area redevelopment bill sharply reduced from the $389.5 million measure which passed the Senate last month.

The $251 million bill—favored by the subcommittee's three Democrats and opposed by its two Republicans—was cut back in an effort to reduce chances of a presidential veto. Pres. Eisenhower pocket-vetoed similar legislation last year.

MOVING TO IMPLEMENT AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference program to "Get America Back to Work," 600 national and international union officials meet to plan grass-roots drive for enactment of needed legislation. On platform are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (seated) and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Status of Labor-Backed Bills in Congress as Reported to Parley

The AFL-CIO Legislative Conference, meeting to deal with the paradox of continued high unemployment in the midst of almost-full business recovery, received up-to-the-minute reports on the status of legislation to meet this crisis.

Fact sheets distributed to the 600 representatives of national and international unions detailed AFL-CIO support of legislation in the following fields:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Karsten-Machrowitz bill (H. R. 3547) and its Senate counterpart, Kennedy-McCarthy-Case bill (S. 791) to establish federal standards raising benefits to half a worker's weekly wage but not more than two-thirds of average weekly state wage; uniform 39-week benefit period; extending protection to 2 million more workers by covering firms with one or more employes.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Morse-Harris-Bennett bills (S. 226, H. R. 1012) to increase maximum daily unemployment benefit to $10.20; extend maximum benefit period by 65 days for those with 10 years' rail service and by 130 days for those with over 15 years' service; increase all retirement benefits by 10 percent.

EMERGENCY AID FOR UNEMPLOYED—McNamara bill (S. 1323) to provide 16 weeks of additional benefits to all who exhaust unemployment insurance rights, plus 16 weeks of assistance to those jobless not now covered by unemployment insurance; plus legislation authorizing federal grants to states to help make adequate public assistance available to all needy unemployed; plus stepped-up surplus food distribution in addition to, and not as a substitute for, public assistance.

DISTRESSED AREAS—Douglas-Cooper-Clark-Beall Area Redevelopment bill passed by Senate 49-46; would provide $390 million in loans and grants to chronically-depressed areas.

HOUSING—S. 57, passed by Senate and improved by House Banking and Currency Committee, authorizing $500 million a year for three years for slum clearance and urban renewal; annual construction of 35,000 low-rent public housing units a year for at least four years; plus housing for elderly, college students and military personnel.

AID TO EDUCATION—Murray-Metcalf bills (S. 2, H. R. 22) to provide $1.1 billion the first year, $2.2 billion the second, $3.4 billion the third and $4.7 billion each year thereafter for both school construction and teachers' salaries.

MINIMUM WAGE—Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill (S. 1046, H. R. 4488) to increase minimum to $1.25 and extend coverage to 7.6 million additional workers.

SHORTER WORKWEEK—Favors amending Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a 35-hour workweek, made possible by increased productivity and rapid technological change.

Delegates also received reports on the Mutual Security program and the need for continuing to provide military, economic and technical assistance to the free nations of the world, and were given a summary of the urgent need for passage of the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill as reported by the Senate Labor Committee.

Idle Parley Ill Helped By Red Cross

Red Cross teamwork helped to reassure the families of 25 Toledo delegates to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference who were hospitalized in Washington after having been stricken with food poisoning on the special train taking them to the conference.

Kenneth Kramer, Red Cross liaison representative with AFL-CIO Community Services, phoned information about the condition of the hospitalized delegates to the Toledo Red Cross chapter. Red Cross workers there then phoned the families of the delegates.

When the delegates returned to Toledo on a special sleeping car provided by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Red Cross representatives met them with assistance and transportation available for those who needed it.

Civil Defense Funds Sought By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to restore $2 million cut by the House from the supplemental appropriation for the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization.

The funds, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the Senate Appropriations Committee, are needed to enable the government to provide matching funds for administrative expenses of state and local civil defense agencies.

Riley reminded the committee, headed by Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), that Congress last year unanimously voted authorization for the program. He said the request by the civil defense agency would not involve any new appropriations, but would merely permit it to transfer money from available funds earmarked for other programs.

Some Put First Things Second, Biemiller Mourns

The American people sometimes seem to have "writer's cramp" when it comes to registering their opinion on important subjects like putting America back to work—but are quick to state their views about relatively inconsequential matters.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller illustrated that fact to delegates attending the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference by telling this story:

A congressman from a Rocky Mountain state reported receiving 35,000 letters from angry constituents protesting the possible loss of a television station. "Here," said Biemiller, "was a western state worried about not seeing 'westerns' on television."

But despite the fact that the state has dangerously high unemployment, he went on, the same congressman had received only 10 letters asking for action on improving the unemployment compensation system.

IBEW Class at 7:45 A.M. Studies World Affairs

New York—Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has started an "early bird" lecture course in world affairs for its paid officers and staff.

Two mornings a week, starting at 7:45, the union officials grapple with the basic issues which confront the world—imperialism, colonialism, population trends, tariffs and conflict of ideologies. The lecturer, Clyde C. Griffen, is a 29-year-old historian on leave from Vassar College. The course itself is given at Local 3 headquarters in Manhattan.

It is in no sense a current events seminar. Immediate international developments are mentioned only if they have some relationship to the topic under discussion. Emphasis is placed on historical developments.

For example, current lectures deal with the growth of imperialism and colonialism and the focus of attention is the history of the Roman Empire. Examinations and term papers will be expected of the students.

Administration Concedes:

Elders' Medical Care Needs 'Increasing'

The Eisenhower Administration has conceded there is a pressing need for providing the nation's senior citizens with medical care that they cannot currently afford on their own.

At the same time, Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, has indicated that medical care could be extended to all of the 16.2 million social security recipients at a cost of less than one-quarter of 1 percent each for both employes and employers.

These conclusions were contained in a 117-page HEW report to the House Ways and Means Committee emphasizing the growing need for "a satisfactory solution to the problem of paying for adequate medical care."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed publication of the study. He declared it should clear the way for speedy congressional enactment of the Forand bill, designed to meet hospital and other health needs of those currently receiving social security benefits.

The HEW report, Meany continued, "cuts through the fog of poisonous misinformation" circulated by opponents of the Forand bill—notably the American Medical Association—and provides "overwhelming statistical evidence" supporting labor's contention that "retired workers have incomes too low to meet the rising costs of medical care."

The report was based on a study called for by the House committee last year, when Congress enacted improved social security benefits while passing over the health proposals offered by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.).

Declaring that the report "confirms the need for federal action to help meet the health problems of the aged," Forand said he would again ask the Ways and Means Committee to hold prompt hearings on his proposals.

Forand said the report proved conclusively that "the federal social security system can, as a practical matter, be used for paying medical care costs for persons entitled to old age and survivors benefits with good effects on the kind of care they receive."

Although it contained no Administration recommendations, pending further analysis, the Flemming report detailed the dimensions of the problem of health benefits with what Meany termed "thoroughness and objectivity." Here's how the HEW report outlined the situation:

"There is general agreement that a problem does exist.

"The rising cost of medical care, and particularly of hospital care, over the past decade has been felt by persons of all ages. Older persons have larger than average medical care needs. As a group they use about two and a half times as much general hospital care as the average for persons under age 65, and they have special need for long-term institutional care.

"Their incomes are generally considerably lower than those of the rest of the population, and in many cases are either fixed or declining in amount. They have less opportunity than employed persons to spread the cost burden through health insurance.

"A larger proportion of the aged than of other persons must turn to public assistance for payment of their medical bills or rely on 'free' care from hospitals and physicians.

"Because both the number and proportion of older persons in the population are increasing, a satisfactory solution to the problem of paying for adequate medical care for the aged will become more rather than less important."

Flemming's report details the manner in which health benefits could be provided through the existing machinery of the social security system and estimates it would cost about $900 million the first year to make present social security beneficiaries eligible for up to 60 days annually in the hospital—a key provision in the Forand bill.

Meany said the analysis "shows that hospital and nursing benefits for old age and survivors insurance beneficiaries are entirely practical," and that "not a word . . . suggests that the department could not successfully administer such a program." He added:

"Our members want high quality medical services, both before and after retirement, and are willing to pay for them on a budgeted, pre-payment basis during their years of employment.

"Our members resent being told by spokesmen for organized medicine that those not covered by private insurance can, in case of need, turn to welfare agencies. Public assistance and other forms of welfare are based on the means test and are commonly not available before savings are nearly exhausted. . . .

"The great majority of Americans would be protected regardless of where they work or whether they are able to continue doing so. Their contributions would help pay the costs, and benefits would be received as a matter of right."

ROLE OF LABOR PRESS in keeping union members informed on key issues is discussed by panel of newsmen at annual convention of Eastern Labor Press Conference in New York. Taking part in program, beginning with the fourth from left, were (left to right) A. H. Raskin, veteran labor reporter of the New York Times; Arnold Beichman, ELPC president; Irving Kristol, editor of The Reporter; and Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist.

Meany Urges House to Act on Overhaul of Jobless Aid System

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate sponsor is Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Also testifying in support of the bill were James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Sol Stetin, vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America; and Mayor Louis C. Miriani (D) of Detroit, where curent unemployment averages 16 percent of the work force.

Detailing the tragic failure of state legislatures to make voluntary improvements in their own compensation programs were Pres. Dallas Sells of the Indiana State AFL-CIO; Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO; Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania State IUC; Pres. Wayne E. Glenn of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO; Pres. Thomas F. Policastro of the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO; and Pres. Jerry R. Holleman of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

The committee wound up its swift 10 days of hearings on Apr. 17.

Meanwhile, 21 university professors, all of them experts in economics and social insurance, endorsed federal standards, declaring they would be a "recognition" of the federal government's duty "to assist the states to meet unemployment" while still allowing the states to "retain the basic responsibility for unemployment insurance."

Meany made it plain that while organized labor considers jobless aid a key factor in the economy, "we do not rely on it wholly as a means of preventing unemployment nor, for the individual wage earner, is it a satisfactory substitute for a steady job at good wages."

Long-overdue overhaul of the system, along the lines recommended in the Kennedy-Karsten-Machrowicz bill, he continued, "is but a part, although a very important part, of the broad program for recovery and for maintenance of a high-level economy which the AFL-CIO is seeking to have enacted during this session of Congress."

Meany said the recession has served to point up these "glaring" inadequacies in the 20-year-old system:

- Of the 13 million persons, from 20 percent of all American families, who were unemployed at one time or another last year, 5 million were "denied protection."
- Benefits failed to recover a sufficient portion of the wage loss. The 8 million unemployed "who were fortunate enough" to qualify for benefits received on the average of only $31 a week—"only about a third of their lost earnings."
- Benefits ran out long before millions of workers found jobs. Where the system originally insured all beneficiaries for up to 16 weeks of assistance, 33 states now allow many unemployed workers less than that "on the theory that they don't deserve any longer because their past earnings don't justify it."

Meany said he did not think labor was "asking too much" in urging that benefits be half, instead of one-third, of lost earnings.

"I want to say with all the conviction that I have that this is the difference between a compensation system that is doing the job and one that is a mere detour on the road to relief," he added.

He was sharply critical of Pres. Eisenhower for having limited his Administration, during the past five years, to mere "exhortations to the states" to make voluntary improvements in their programs. Meany called this "a pious sentiment supported neither by past experience nor by the record of legislative enactment to date."

Although 46 of the 49 state legislatures are in session this year, only 12 have enacted improvements, he said, without achieving the objectives urged by the President.

"In each instance," Meany continued, "small benefit gains are accompanied by greater restrictions in other parts of the law."

Meany was critical of big business representatives who insist, in appearing before congressional committees, that the states "can, should and would do something" about improved compensation programs, and who then turn around and tell legislatures that they are opposed to action at the states level because of "the national character of unemployment."

Carey said the present inequities between various state programs lead, to a "trading upon human misery." Legislatures, he said, use low benefits and low unemployment compensation tax rates "as additional bait to entice industry into low wage areas." And, he added, "industry plays off state against state at the expense of both the employed and the unemployed."

He presented a statement on behalf of IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, unable to testify on the advice of his physicians, supporting the Kennedy-Karsten-Machrowicz bill as an "effective anti-recession device."

"Our present unemployment compensation system," the statement said, "is only doing part of the job it should be doing in adding strength and stability to the economy because it provides nothing at all for far too many jobless workers, not enough for the rest of them, and frequently for too short a time."

Stetin, substituting for TWUA Pres. William Pollock, pointed out to the House committee that while unemployment has been heaviest in the textile industry states, jobless pay benefits in these states are generally lower than in non-textile states.

Big business mounted its customary opposition to standards. E. S. Willis of the U.S Chamber of Commerce declared that passage of the bill would "make a complete shambles of the soundly-operated" state jobless pay programs. R. T. Compton of the National Association of Manufacturers said the measure would "destroy public confidence in unemployment compensation and . . . wreck the system."

4-18-59

Labor Expert Concedes States Won't Change Laws

A Labor Dept. spokesman has conceded there is little prospect for voluntary state improvement of unemployment compensation programs along the "states' rights" lines constantly emphasized by Pres. Eisenhower.

The admission came in recent testimony by Dir. Robert C. Goodwin of the Bureau of Employment Security before a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Chairman John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), questioning Goodwin about a $15 million budget request for contingency funds from which administrative costs for additional programs are paid, noted it was considerably smaller than the $24.2 million appropriated for fiscal 1959. Asked if the department expected many states to improve their compensation laws, Goodwin replied:

"No . . . I think . . . we are not likely to need much . . . for workload increases. . . . We will need some for changes in state laws. Just how much is hard to tell yet, but we think that $15 million should be adequate."

Enactment of the Administration program would take $27.5 million from the contingency fund, $12.5 more than the Labor Dept. requested.

Unity House Gets New P.O. Name

If you want to send a letter to Unity House, the Ladies Garment Workers' vacation center in Pennsylvania, you will no longer have to remember to use a post office address of Forest Park, Pa.

The official mailing address is now Unity House, Pa.

Last summer, when Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell was at Unity House to meet with the AFL-CIO Executive Council, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky mentioned that the union had been trying without success to get the name of the post office changed.

When Mitchell returned to Washington, he remembered the chance remark and called the Postmaster General. The government's name-changing machinery started and the change has since become official.

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Senate Saddles Labor Bill With Stiff Union Controls

TWUA Picket Shot:

Company Dumps Pact to End Strike

Henderson, N. C.—The Textile Workers Union of America, struggling to preserve its southern solidarity against what it branded a "conspiracy to destroy old, established unions," has charged management of the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills with "cynical repudiation" of an agreement that would have ended a 24-week-old strike.

The settlement, agreed on after the intervention of Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D), called for rehiring TWUA members for the second and third shifts. Strikebreakers, allegedly hired as "permanent replacements," were assured of all first-shift jobs.

The 1,150 striking members of Locals 584 and 578—victorious in staving off company efforts to emasculate the union by striking from the contract a long-standing arbitration clause and adding a no-strike provision—jubilently ratified the pact despite the fact that some 400 of their members would not be rehired immediately.

Twenty-four hours later, as the second shift began operating for the first time since November, the company brought in 300 additional strikebreakers, contending they had been "hired" although never put to work prior to the settlement. Only 25 TWUA members were offered second-shift jobs.

Following collapse of new mediation sessions at the state capital in Raleigh, there were these developments in the increasingly-tense situation:

- Angry strikers resumed picketing in this strife-torn community, as one striking TWUA member was shot and two rifle-toting strikebreakers were arrested. A detachment of highway patrolmen, removed from the scene when the "settlement" was reached, was rushed back to maintain order.
- Hodges issued a statement denouncing the company for having

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Job Bias Laws Pass In 2 States

By Dave Perlman

Labor-backed fair employment laws have been enacted in California and Ohio after Democratic majorities in the legislatures beat down GOP and businessmen's efforts to pull the teeth from the anti-discrimination bills.

The two big industrial states were the first since 1955 to pass FEPC bills. Sixteen other states already have laws which ban job discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Ohio's FEPC law is scheduled to go into effect in late July—90 days after expected approval by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D).

The California law, whose passage was hailed by Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) as "a great moment" in the state's history, becomes effective in mid-September unless employer groups go through with a threat to force a statewide referendum to revoke the legislature's action.

California employer groups, losers in an attempt to defeat or water down the bill in the legislature, announced they were "considering" an attempt to obtain the 300,000 signatures necessary to

(*Continued on Page 5*)

FORMER PRES. TRUMAN speaks to crowd at ceremonies dedicating his birthplace in Lamar, Mo., as a national shrine. Auto Workers purchased small cottage in which Fair Deal President was born, presented it to Missouri's Park Board as permanent shrine.

Nixon Vote For Curbs Breaks Tie

By Willard Shelton

A powerful coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats saddled a drastic so-called "rights" amendment on the Kennedy - Ervin labor - management reform bill as the Senate neared a showdown on other stringent amendments that labor charges would undermine the legitimate function of unions.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) announced as the AFL-CIO News went to press that he would push for final action on the bill by Apr. 25.

The so-called "bill of rights" for union members amendment, offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), would regulate in complex detail the conduct of internal union affairs and would empower the Secretary of Labor, in a criminal statute, to enter federal courts to seek injunctions to restrain union officials whenever he claimed a belief that the "rights" of members were "about to be" violated.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chief sponsor of the Labor Committee's reform bill, which was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO, charged the amendment would make the measure "a tool of Communists, employer stooges and trouble-makers."

Kennedy declared that in the Senate vote "good intentions overcame good sense," and that

(*Continued on Page* 8)

House Committee Mulls:

Study of Standards On Aid to Idle Starts

By Gene Zack

The House Ways and Means Committee has begun closed-door sessions to consider proposed overhauling of the federal-state unemployment compensation system, after completing the first full-scale congressional hearings since 1952 on basic reforms.

Under consideration by the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) are two widely-varying proposals which emphasize the clash between the philosophies of liberals in the heavily-Democratic 86th Congress and those of the conservative Eisenhower Administration.

The first is the Kennedy-Karsten-Machrowicz bill, supported by the AFL-CIO, which would set federal standards raising benefits to at least half a worker's regular earnings but not more than two-thirds of the average state wage, payable for a uniform 39-week period. It would also extend coverage to 2 million additional workers.

At the other extreme is the Administration proposal calling only for broader coverage and an increase in the tax base so that employers' contributions would be keyed to the first $4,200 of a workers' earnings, instead of the present $3,000. The Administration has flatly opposed federal standards on the amount and duration of benefits.

Conceivably, any unemployment compensation bill sent to the House floor would be open to amendment, so that a test vote

(*Continued on Page* 7)

McClellan Amendment 'Destroys Union Concept'

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation has warned that the McClellan amendment to the Kennedy-Ervin bill "destroys the historic concept of a union as a voluntary association" and will be disruptive of both internal union operations and mature, peaceful labor-management relations.

In an analysis prepared at the request of members of Congress and made available to the press, the Legislative Dept. charged that the specific provisions of the amendment are "unreasonable" even if the "premise" were accepted that unions should no longer be treated as voluntary associations—a premise that labor rejects.

The amendment is an "invitation to union leadership to be irresponsible," the analysis said, by encouraging political disruption and wildcat strikes by "irresponsible minorities" which could no longer be effectively disciplined. It also destroys the power of unions to prevent membership for "Communists and other totalitarians" now barred by some, and compels "compulsory arbitration of internal union operations" although Congress has repeatedly rejected compulsory arbitration of labor-management disputes.

The drastic criminal penalties of the amendment would expose union officials to prosecution and prison for ruling a member out of order in a meeting, the Legislative Dept. said.

Peaceful Picket Ban Upset by High Court

The Supreme Court for the second time has struck down an effort by the California courts to interfere with the federally-protected right of unions to engage in peaceful picketing of a non-union San Diego lumber company.

Applying the doctrine of federal preemption, the high court ruled unanimously that peaceful picketing of the kind engaged in by the San Diego Building Trades Council and two local unions was subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley Act. It reversed a fine imposed on the unions by the state courts.

The San Diego unions had sought unsuccessfully to obtain an NLRB election to establish a bargaining agent. This petition was turned down, "presumably," wrote Justice Felix Frankfurter for the Supreme Court, because the money value of the interstate commerce involved did not meet NLRB requirements.

Thereafter the unions picketed to persuade customers and sup-

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Retail Clerks Sign Pact in Puerto Rico

San Juan, P.R.—The newest local of the Retail Clerks has won its first contract with a chain of five supermarkets here in the capital city of Puerto Rico.

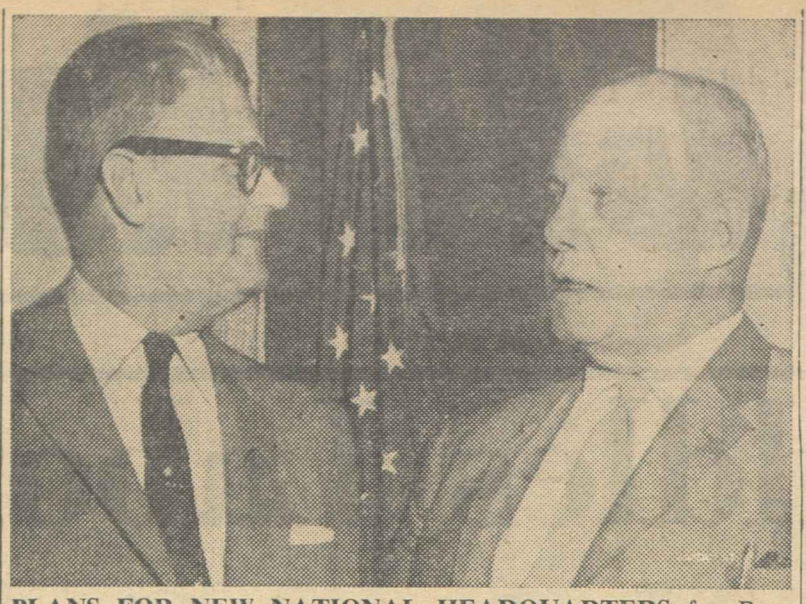
Local 552, organized after a campaign stretching back several months, won a two-year agreement covering 400 employes at Todo's Supermarkets. The contract also provides for protection of employes hired by other stores added to the chain in the future, including three new outlets currently under construction.

The contract gives full-time employes a 9.5-cent-an-hour pay boost, while part-time employes who work 20 hours or less will receive a 7-cent hourly wage hike. New employes will receive a 5-cent hourly increase after their 30-day probationary period.

All regular employes will be protected by a family hospitalization plan financed entirely by the employer. It is the first such provision in a labor-management contract in retail trade on the island.

The contract also provides six paid holidays in addition to religious holidays which are guaranteed by the island's government; a union shop and seniority.

Organizing of the new RCIA local and negotiation of the new contract were conducted by local officers assisted by RCIA Vice Pres. Sam Meyers.



PLANS FOR NEW NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS for Boys Clubs of America, to be erected across from United Nations building in New York, are discussed by Boys Club Exec. Dir. John N. Gleeson (left) and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Fund-raising drive for building project was endorsed by AFL-CIO Community Services Committee at Executive Council session in San Juan, P. R.

Blouse Strike Ends With Contract Gains

Bethlehem, Pa.—More than 5,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers have won a three-week strike against 121 Lehigh Valley blouse contractors for contract improvements equivalent to those negotiated last month with New York jobbers.

Settlement of the dispute between the ILGWU and the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association came after the 3d Circuit Court of Appeals, re-enforcing a National Labor Relations Board directive, ordered the union to bargain with one of its former officials who now represents the management group.

Under the new pact, employes receive a 7 percent wage hike, higher piece-work rates and an employer-financed severance pay fund. At the same time, the contractors committed themselves to use of the ILGWU's new union label. The terms are the same as those won by 18,000 ILGWU members in New York.

Negotiations on a new contract, to replace the one which expired Dec. 31, had bogged down over the union's refusal to negotiate with the contractors' representative, Robert Mickus, who took the association post after 10 years as assistant manager of the Allentown ILGWU local.

The union had contended a "moral and ethical issue" was involved in its refusal to deal with a "changeling," declaring Mickus had access to "confidential information" while serving as a union officer. The ILGWU repeatedly informed the contractors it would deal with any other employer repersentative except Mickus.

The NLRB ruled that the ILGWU was guilty of an "unfair labor practice," and ordered the union to abandon its long-standing practice of refusing to deal with former ILGWU officials who become employer bargaining representatives. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky charged the board's decision would impair labor's efforts to enforce ethical practices against entangling relations between business and labor.

When the strike began Mar. 30, the contractors—represented by former U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr—asked the NLRB to get a court injunction to break the strike, on the grounds that the walkout resulted from the union ban on dealing with Mickus.

Coopers Plug Bourbon As U. S. National Drink

Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates at the 34th general convention of the Coopers Intl. Union unanimously adopted a resolution to help promote bourbon whisky — in reasonable moderation — as "a truly American drink," known as such over the world.

"Why shouldn't the United States have a national drink?" asked James J. Doyle of Boston, international president and secretary-treasurer for 30 years. "After all, France has its cognac and Scotland has its Scotch."

Federal law prescribes that bonded whisky, like bourbon, must be aged at least four years in new white oak barrels, Doyle said in citing the importance of the resolution to workers in the barrel-making field.

Membership in the Coopers has dropped from 8,000 to its present level of 5,000 within the last 12 years, mainly because of the introduction of steel barrels to replace wooden kegs in the brewing industry.

The union convention also went on record as endorsing the AFL-CIO Executive Council's proposals for an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and reduction of the workweek to 35 hours. Local unions were urged to contact their senators and representatives to request early action on those amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Delegates reaffirmed the union's endorsement of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes, which were adopted and incorporated into the Coopers' constitution at the last convention.

In other actions, delegates supported the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill with changes approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and recommended repeal of Sec. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Doyle, who began his career in the barrel-making industry as an apprentice 59 years ago, was re-elected to his 14th consecutive term as president and secretary-treasurer. He faced opposition for the first time, but defeated Jamane Dale of Louisville, Ky., by a 4-1 margin.

Also re-elected were Joseph Kunz, Baltimore, Md., first vice president, and Wilson Morrison, Georgetown, Ind., second vice president.

The delegates created two additional vice presidencies. Elected to these posts were Clyde Davenport, Memphis, Tenn., and John Holmes, Cleveland, O.

Clark Named To Advise on Contract Bias

St. Louis, Mo.—Pres. Joseph P. Clark of the St. Louis Labor Council has been named to a newly-formed advisory council to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Clark's appointment was announced here by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell during a two-day meeting of the presidential committee, which is charged with enforcement of the no-discrimination clause in government contracts.

A unique feature of the session was a luncheon for the committee sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO central body and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Mitchell, addressing the luncheon, denounced the "waste" of discrimination against minority groups, older workers and women. He said the nation will have to "come to terms with the realities of our economic system and the ideals of our social system."

Boris Shiskin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and an alternate member of the presidential committee, said the committee will establish a St. Louis branch office under the direction of its regional headquarters in Chicago.

7 Labor Papers Get Safety Honors

Chicago—Seven labor publications have been chosen to receive the Public Interest Award of the National Safety Council.

Honored for "exceptional service to safety" were the Intl. Woodworker, NMU Pilot, Railway Clerk, Seafarer's Log, and the Voice of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, all international union publications, and two local papers, The Sentinel of Steelworkers Local 1397 and the British Columbia Lumber Worker.

Experts Predict:

Steel Productivity To Rise 11 Percent

By Saul Miller

Output per manhour in the steel industry is expected to increase at least 11 percent in 1959 and may exceed that figure if industry continues to operate at a high level of capacity.

That's the general opinion of government and labor economists despite release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of figures showing a 5 percent drop in productivity in 1958.

The BLS figures—the first released in 18 months and on the eve of steel negotiations—revealed that after the 1953-54 recession, productivity jumped 11 percent in 1955 as operations reached a high level.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague forecast that a similar pattern probably would be followed in 1959.

Unofficial roughly calculated quarterly figures provided by the bureau at the request of reporters showed that from the first quarter of 1958 through the first two months of 1959 productivity had increased about 34 percent.

The BLS release, containing productivity indexes for a number of industries over the past 10 years, was qualified by Clague at a press conference in two respects:

- He doubted whether the figures had "any significance" in negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry.
- He noted that in the steel industry, productivity declines during the onset of a recession and rises in the recovery period.

Labor economists said that the BLS year-to-year figures have no real significance in terms of the long-range trend in productivity. There has been an upward movement since the end of World War II, with increases averaging about 3 percent a year. Since the end of the 1953-54 recession, the long-term annual increase has been closer to 4.5 percent in steel, they said.

Clague explained that the BLS had last released productivity figures on steel in October 1957 and that while the department had expected to issue the new figures last year, revisions in the Census of Manufactures had delayed their publication until mid-April.

The BLS commissioner said flatly that the figures were not produced "for labor-management bargaining purposes."

A reporter asked Clague that if the BLS figures had no significance for collective bargaining, what figures should the steel union and industry use in trying to follow Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations that productivity should govern wages.

Clague replied: "I'd better not try to explain what the President means when he talks about productivity."

How Enlightened Management Works

Farmingdale, N. Y.—Andrew Macaroff, a member of the Machinists employed at Republic Aviation Corp., received three extra items in his pay envelope last week:

- **A letter from the company president congratulating him on completing five years' service.**
- **A five-year-service pin.**
- **A layoff notice.**

Cost of Living Unchanged, Rise in Sight

Lower food prices offset the increased cost of other goods and services in March to keep the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index unchanged for the month.

But expectations of higher food prices in the next few months may send living costs upward after a nine-month period during which the index has moved within a narrow range of two-tenths of 1 percent.

The stability of the index resulted in no wage increases for about 1,350,000 workers whose contracts are tied to living costs.

Costs of transportation, housing, clothing, medical care and recreation moved upward in March, but the price of pork, eggs and fresh vegetables dropped sharply to send food prices downward four-tenths of 1 percent.

The Labor Dept. reported that weekly take-home pay of a factory worker with three dependents rose to $79.68 in March, a new record high, due to a longer workweek and increased hourly earnings.

NLRB to Air Charge in 'Runaway' Ship Case

Gen. Counsel Jerome D. Fenton of the National Labor Relations Board has authorized the issuance of a complaint charging discrimination against members of the Seafarers among the crew of an American-owned vessel registered in Liberia and manned by foreigners.

The SIU filed the original charges against the West India Fruit & Steamship Co. of New Orleans, La., based on anti-union discrimination aboard the S. S. Sea Level, a "sea train" which transports freight cars between New Orleans and Havana under the flag of the African nation. The crew is largely made up of Cubans.

The charges grew out of the continuing campaign of U. S. maritime unions to organize the crews of "runaway" ships owned in this country but registered in Panama, Liberia, Honduras or Costa Rica to escape union wage and working conditions and U. S. operating regulations and taxes.

Fenton pointed out that the case presents "the critical question of whether the Taft-Hartley Act applies to American-owned shipping companies which operate ships under foreign registry in commerce between the United States and foreign countries."

As a precedent, he cited the NLRB action last year in asserting jurisdiction in a representation case involving the SIU and the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. The board ordered an election aboard the company's S. S. Florida, a passenger liner plying under the Liberian flag between Miami and Havana, which the union subsequently won by a vote of 87 to 21. A contract is still under negotiation.

The Sea Level formerly was manned under SIU contract. At the time it was called the S. S. New Orleans and was owned by Sea Train Lines. It was later sold to P. & O. and renamed.

As Profits Zoom:

Steelworkers, Industry Set To Start Bargaining May 5

By Gervase N. Love

The basic steel industry has accepted the invitation of the Steelworkers to step up the date for opening of negotiations on a new contract and will meet for the first time with the union in New York on May 5.

The original date set was May 18. The union, in a series of proposals to producers, suggested that labor and management get together beginning May 4, but the annual meeting of U.S. Steel, to be held in Jersey City, N. J., had been set for that date.

Present three-year contracts in the industry expire at midnight June 30. Union demands on behalf of 500,000 members will be drawn up at a meeting of the USWA wage-policy committee in New York on Apr. 30 and May 1.

In pre-bargaining tilting, the producers had proposed a one-year wage freeze and the elimination of some fringe benefits in the current contract, a suggestion the union rejected. The USWA in turn proposed a one-year price freeze and a wage increase which the producers turned down.

The negotiations will cover mills producing more than 95 percent of the country's steel—most of them working close to capacity and prospering mightily under the push generated by orders placed in fear of a strike.

The industry, already beginning to announce record earnings for the first three months of 1959, was to operate the week of Apr. 20 at 98.5 percent of capacity in the Pittsburgh area, compared with 97.2 percent the previous week; at 95 percent, compared to 94 percent a week earlier, in the Youngstown, O., area, and 95.7 percent, down nominally from 95.8 percent, in the Chicago area.

Thus far, April has averaged slightly more than 93 percent of capacity operations, compared with only 74.3 percent in January.

March's 92.3 percent of operations yielded a record-breaking 11,567,000 tons of ingots, highest monthly production on record.

The surge in business since the first of the year has been reflected by an accompanying surge in net profits for the first quarter which, as USWA Pres. David J. McDonald predicted, may prove embarrassing to an industry which has been claiming it cannot afford a wage increase.

Reports of first-quarter earnings include:

Jones & Laughlin—Net profit of $1.97 a share, up $1.80 from the comparable 1958 period; the announcement included a forecast that second quarter earnings will be higher.

Pittsburgh Steel—Earnings after taxes of 66 cents a share; in 1958, a loss; for the second quarter of 1959, the expectation of greater profit.

Detroit Steel—Net of 53 cents a share from operations and 30 cents from sale of property, after showing a loss in the same 1958 period; here, too, the announcement was accompanied by a prediction that the second quarter will be even better.

Allegheny-Ludlam Steel—Profits of $1.18 a share, an increase of 99 cents over the first quarter of 1958, and likewise a forecast of still greater prosperity in the second quarter.

In pre-bargaining skirmishing in another area, members of USWA Local 4684 are circulating petitions for proxies on McDonald's behalf among shareholders of the Crane Co. in Chicago.

The move, initiated by the professional and technical local of 265 members, is being carried into Local 2047, with 3,600 production and maintenance workers, and is prompted by fear that the company may close the plant on the basis of a study purporting to show it could save by shutting down operations here and decentralizing.

Neele E. Stearns, Crane president, said no decision has been reached on a closing.

Mitchell Hails Union Label Show

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has hailed the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, opening May 1 at San Francisco, for bringing to the public "an awareness of the many benefits they enjoy through the cooperative efforts of labor and industry which make available the highest quality goods and services."

In a message to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, Mitchell also congratulated the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., which sponsors the six-day exhibition, on its golden anniversary.

Auto Workers Win Out In 11-Week Allis Strike

Milwaukee—Fifteen thousand members of the Auto Workers have won an 11-week strike against Allis-Chalmers on substantially the same terms the big farm equipment firm had rejected when the walkout began.

UAW members at eight plants returned to work after ratifying a national agreement boosting wages and fringe benefits and local agreements providing additional increases for thousands of workers and strengthening job protection.

Still on strike, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were 400 workers at one plant at St. Thomas, Ont., where separate negotiations were under way.

Management, which at one time disbanded its negotiating committee and announced it would meet with the union only at the local level, agreed to the same pattern of a master contract supplemented by local agreements which was established in the last negotiations in 1955.

All Allis-Chalmers workers will receive "annual improvement increases" of 6 cents an hour, or 2.5 percent, whichever is higher. The first raise is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1958, with additional increases in 1959 and 1960. The contract runs until Nov. 1, 1961.

In addition, workers in the top grades will receive an extra 8 cents an hour, with details spelled out in local agreements.

Allis-Chalmers workers, including those already retired, will receive approximately a 12 percent increase in pensions under a higher formula written into the national agreement.

Severance pay of up to 30 weeks is included for the first time, and another contract "first" is a fourth week of vacation after 25 years of service. Supplemental unemployment benefits were liberalized to permit payments to workers on a short week.

The union shop provision, first negotiated in the 1955 contract, was strengthened to require that workers must join the union after one month of employment, instead of the previous 90-day provision.

In local agreements, covering plants at West Allis and LaCrosse, Wis.; Springfield, Ill.; LaPorte and Terre Haute, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gadsden, Ala., and Cedar Rapids, Ia., seniority was strengthened, rights of stewards and committeemen spelled out, overtime pay improved and a number of jobs upgraded.

The UAW moved to end the Allis-Chalmers dispute on Apr. 1 with an offer to arbitrate unresolved issues while the strikers returned to work. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse suggested Prof Nathan Feinsinger, a member of the permanent UAW-General Motors panel, as the arbitrator.

Management rejected arbitration but agreed to accept Feinsinger as a mediator. He participated in the negotiations leading up to the final settlement.

ALPA Officer Gets Safety Award

San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. Stewart W. Hopkins, first vice president of the Air Line Pilots, has been presented with the annual Civilian Flight Safety Award of the Society of Daedalians at ceremonies here.

The Daedalians—an organization founded by World War I pilots dedicated to safe flying—honored him for "outstanding performance" in safely landing a disabled airliner at Baltimore's Friendship Airport. Despite two "runaway propellers" and "an uncontrollable fire," he landed his Delta Air Line DC-7 without injury to passengers or crew.

He was chosen for the award by a committee consisting of representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the air line industry and the ALPA.

Latin Poet 'Backs' Union Shop Drive

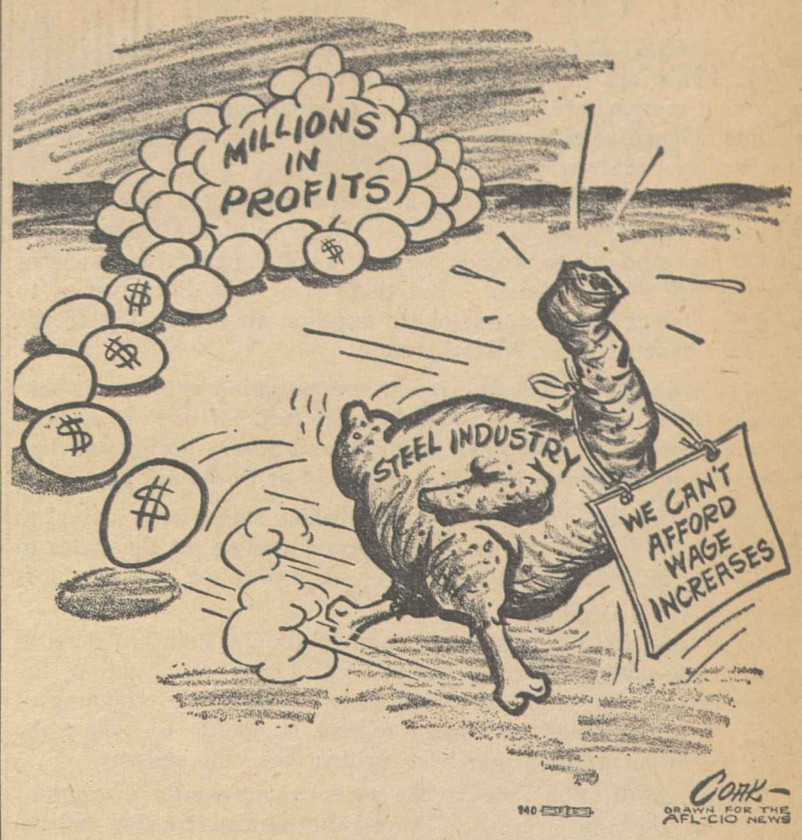
New York—A local of the State, County & Municipal Employes has turned to Latin for an attention-getting headline on a leaflet seeking public support for its campaign for a union contract.

"Ars Longa, Vita Brevis" was the heading on the leaflet handed to visitors to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. The translation: "Art is long, Life is short." The author: the Roman poet Horace.

SCME Local 1503, which represents guards, technicians and maintenance workers at the museum, challenges the unwillingness of the museum management to negotiate with the union, even though other cultural institutions in the city operate under union contracts.

The leaflet pointed out that management would be "solely responsible" if as a result of the refusal to negotiate "we must take drastic job action which would close the doors of the museum."

That's No Cooked Goose



URW, Goodyear Settle, 3 Walkouts Continue

Akron, O.—Encouraged by a contract settlement at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 59,000 Rubber Workers continued strikes against the three other big producers which have rejected union proposals for pension and insurance improvements.

Negotiations were resumed with U. S. Rubber Co., where 27,000 workers have been on strike since Apr. 10, and with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and B. F. Goodrich Co., where a total of 32,000 union members struck Apr. 16.

The Goodyear contract, negotiated without a strike, provides more than a one-third hike in pension payments for 23,000 workers and a substantial boost for already-retired union members

Previously, pensions were based on a formula of $1.80 per month for each year of service up to 30 years. The new agreement computes pensions on the basis of $2.40 a month for each year of service before Jan. 1, 1959, and $2.50 thereafter. There is no limit on years of creditable service and there will be no deductions because of social security.

Those presently on the pension rolls will have their benefits recomputed on the basis of $2.25 per month with no limit on years.

Early retirement provisions, better disability retirement, holiday pay improvements and major improvements in health insurance benefits were among gains in the contract, which will be supplemented by local agreements at the company's 11 plants.

Wages are not an issue in the current round of rubber industry negotiations. They are covered in a separate agreement, subject to reopening this summer.

While negotiations continued in an effort to settle the three strikes, the Goodrich company assailed the union with full-page advertisements in newspapers in eight cities where its plants are located.

Goodrich also advertised in Akron, claiming that workers in the rubber capital have lost millions of dollars in wages because of strikes in the past 11 years.

Goodyear URW Local 5 promptly placed an advertisement in reply demonstrating the value of union-won gains as against lost wages during the same period.

Delay Hospital Strike At Wagner's Request

New York—A strike for union recognition by 3,500 hospital workers—most of whom are paid less than $1 an hour—has been put off until May 6 at the request of Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The two-week delay is to give administrators of six voluntary hospitals an opportunity to seek "permission" from their trustees to cooperate with a fact-finding committee proposed by the mayor.

At the 13-hour session at City Hall, hospital officials refused outright to negotiate with Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The hospitals did not challenge the union's majority status and refused its proposal for representation elections at the six institutions—Mount Siani, Lenox Hall, Brooklyn Jewish, Bronx, Beth Israel and Beth David. Their position, they told the mayor, was that they are exempt from collective bargaining legislation and therefore couldn't be required to recognize a union.

After rejecting Wagner's proposal for arbitration and limited union recognition, the hospitals—seven hours before the 6 a. m., Apr. 22 strike deadline—agreed to consider the fact-finding proposal. The union, after securing a promise that no attempts would be made to intimidate union members in the interim, agreed to postpone the strike.

Some 300 union stewards met at 1 a. m. at Local 1199 headquarters to ratify the postponement. They then reported to the hospitals to relay the news to workers reporting for scheduled mass picketing.

In sharp contrast to the intransigent position taken by the six hospitals was the announcement of a new agreement with Maimonides Hospital, where Local 1199 holds bargaining rights.

A two-year contract provides a total of $30 a month in wage increases, plus a sick benefit plan.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the City AFL-CIO, which has strongly supported the right of hospital workers to organize, joined Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis and Intl. Pres. Max Greenberg in the City Hall talks.

The States Default

FOR THE FIRST TIME in seven years Congress has held full-dress hearings on proposals to restore the federal-state unemployment compensation system to its original concept of providing an unemployed worker with jobless benefits equal to 50 percent of his average weekly wage.

The hearings have produced a general agreement that benefits and their duration should be increased in terms of 1959 wage levels and living standards to provide the nation with an effective system of coping with unemployment. But there is a wide difference as to whether higher benefits and longer duration should be left to the states or enacted into a federal statute.

The federal-state unemployment compensation system was set up in 1935 as part of the Social Security Act. It was set up because despite the widespread suffering and misery brought on by depression joblessness the states could not or would not act.

The federal law set up 36 standards which states were invited to meet and the federal statute was the lever used to get the states to enact unemployment compensation systems meeting the standards established by Congress.

Since 1935 the unemployment compensation system has deteriorated badly and is no longer capable of meeting the needs of the unemployed. It is time, therefore, for a complete overhauling of the system, including additional federal standards to repair the glaring deficiencies that have been written into state systems.

The Administration's plea to the states to improve their programs has failed to produce results. There is not one state today with an unemployment compensation system that meets the standards laid out by the Administration.

As in the early days of the New Deal, this critical job of providing for the unemployed and maintaining the nation's economic health cannot be left to the states. It's a job that needs doing now, by the 86th Congress.

Victory Over Bias

ORGANIZED LABOR has scored two new important victories in the decades-old struggle to wipe out discrimination in employment based on race, religion or national origin with the passage of fair employment practices acts in Ohio and California.

FEPC legislation long has been a major legislative goal of the AFL-CIO organizations in these industrial states. Significantly, final victory came a scant six months after bitter election campaigns in both states dominated by the "right-to-work" issue. The elections resulted in more liberal governors and state legislatures and the overwhelming rejection of the campaign seriously to weaken and cripple trade unions.

In their attempt to destroy union security provisions, the right-to-workers characteristically sought to persuade minority groups that a "right-to-work" law would abolish discrimination in employment.

The minority groups saw through the sham and voted overwhelmingly for defeat of the R-T-W proposals. Joining with labor they elected representatives who could produce realistic legislation dealing effectively with bigotry and prejudice.

The FEPC victories in Ohio and California are important achievements in labor's determined campaign to abolish job discrimination throughout the nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Spring Clean-up

Economy Can't Absorb Jobless:

Shorter Workweek Solution to Technological Unemployment

The following is excerpted from an article by noted economist W. S. Woytinsky on "How to End Unemployment" which appeared in the Apr. 13 issue of "The New Leader."

THE PERSISTENT UNEMPLOYMENT that has developed in the United States is, to a large extent, technological unemployment—a replacement of human labor by machines.

A closer analysis of employment and unemployment trends suggests that recently there has been a substantial expansion of production with little or no re-absorption of unemployment.

During most of the period 1946-1948, the number of unemployed persons fluctuated between 1.9 million and 2.5 million. During the first postwar recession it rose by some 1.3 million, and in July 1949 and January-February 1950 it exceeded 4 million. It sank again in the prosperous years, 1951-53, and was 1.7 million when the second postwar recession began. Then, for nine months it varied between 3.1 million and 3.8 million, and once more returned to this level in winter 1954-55.

THE EXPANDING ECONOMY did not absorb unemployment in 1955-57. The number of unemployed remained close to the level during the preceding recession. The country entered the third postwar recession with considerable unemployment. To this backlog, fresh unemployment was added with the increase in the labor force and lay-offs in industry. For the first time in 15 years, the number of the unemployed approached 5.5 million.

Accumulation of unemployment in the past six years has been due, of course, to the retardation of the nation's economic growth. Acceleration of economic progress, however, will not automatically absorb unemployment.

THE PROBLEM OF ABSORBING unemployment through economic expansion may be presented, in a general form as follows:

The civilian labor force is increasing by 2 percent each year; assuming no technological and economic progress, the total output must rise 2 percent annually to provide jobs for the new workers. Assuming a productivity growth of 2-3 percent a year, production must advance 4-5 percent to prevent the further growth of unemployment. If productivity rises 3 percent a year and production increases 6 percent, the economy will need additional labor equivalent to about 500,000 workers.

There will be no such absorption of unemployment, however, if with a 6 percent production increase labor productivity increases 4 percent. Furthermore, unemployment will increase by 500,000 if production expands by 5 percent while productivity of labor rises 4 percent.

Thus, absorption of unemployment depends not simply on the rate of the economy's growth but on the relation between this growth and the gain in labor productivity. The difficulty of the unemployment problem stems from the fact that neither acceleration nor retardation of technological progress necessarily increases the demand for labor.

The problem can be approached from still another angle. In the coming years, there will be virtually no openings in manufacturing, mining and transportation, which accounted for more than 40 percent of all non-agricultural employment before the last recession. In addition, there will be very few openings in wholesale and retail trade, which accounted for another 20 percent and is now passing through rapid technical transformation.

THE BULK OF THE NEW JOBS, therefore, must be provided by construction, finance, service industries and government. To accommodate new jobseekers, these economic branches, which employed about 19 million persons in 1957, must double their force by 1975.

This is a highly improbable development, unless one visualizes a very high growth rate in the respective industries with very little or no technical progress, and no improvement in production methods and management.

The conclusion is inescapable: There is a very slim chance that economic recovery and growth will absorb or reduce mass unemployment. It is more likely that the disequilibrium between the labor demand and the available labor force—or between the available work opportunities and the demand for jobs—will become increasingly serious, even if we learn to eliminate periodic recessions.

A slowdown of economic expansion in 1960 is fairly probable; the best one can expect is that unemployment will fluctuate around 4 million during that year. If a new recession develops in 1961, it will start with unemployment of about 4.5 million and raise the figure to a new peak of 6.5 or 7 million.

I see no other way of reversing this trend except by readjusting hours of work—shifting from the 40-hour week to a 35-hour week.

Since the latter part of the 19th century, workers have been taking the benefits of technical progress partly in the form of increased earnings and partly in a shorter work day and week. Average real weekly earnings of factory workers doubled from 1890 to 1947, while weekly hours of work declined from 60 to 40. Thus, workers took half the benefits of their increased productivity in increased real weekly earnings, and the other half in more leisure.

HOWEVER, THE LAST CUTBACK in hours of work was affected during the Great Depression when parttime work, 40 hours a week instead of 44-48 hours, became a common practice. A measure originally taken as a sharing-work emergency arrangement was later legalized as a new fair labor-practice standard.

Since that time very little has been done to adjust hours of work to changing economic and technological conditions.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PRESIDENT of the Arkansas AFL-CIO, Wayne E. Glenn, made a remarkable statement when he testified before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of federal action to require the states to improve their unemployment compensation programs. Said Glenn, as reported in a story in this issue of the AFL-CIO News, adoption of a realistic new federal program might greatly assist the state of Arkansas. "Maybe our state wouldn't lose so many people who get discouraged . . . and leave the state," he testified.

This was not testimony in a vacuum. Within the past two decades a great many people in Arkansas have in fact become discouraged with their prospects in their communities and "left the state." The process of depopulation has been speeded up since 1950.

A paradox is apparent. With the possible exception of Texas, no state in the union has more legislative power in Congress than Arkansas. Four major committees of Congress, and one powerful special committee, are headed by representatives or senators elected by Arkansas voters. But no other state is suffering more severely from low per capita income, from lack of enlightened enterprise, and from the deficiencies that allow the state legislature to treat modern welfare programs, such as social insurance, as improprieties.

* * *

THE CHAIRMAN of the House Commerce Committee, with jurisdiction over railroads and airlines, over communications such as telephone, radio and television, is Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a position that allows great influence in foreign policy, is the junior senator, J. William Fulbright.

The chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee and of the special committee on labor-management improprieties is the senior senator from Arkansas, John L. McClellan. The chairman of the major tax-writing committee of Congress, House Ways & Means, is Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

But with all its legislative influence in Congress, Arkansas is a retarded state economically and socially, and its people are departing.

The population of the United States jumped 20 million between 1950 and 1959, according to the Census Bureau. But Arkansas lost population—from 1.9 million to 1.77 million. The population of the country grew by 13.3 percent; the population of Arkansas dropped by 7.5 percent.

In the decade between 1940 and 1950, as well, Arkansas suffered a more severe loss of population than any other state.

Its per capita income in 1940 was next to Mississippi's as lowest in the nation. In 1956, also, its plight was exactly the same: its per capita income was second lowest, barely more than half as large as that of the nation—$1,088 as contrasted with a country-wide average of $1,940.

The Arkansas labor movement, speaking through Pres. Glenn of the state AFL-CIO, suggested persuasively that the people of Arkansas need some federal help and federal guidance in meeting the state's problems.

* * *

SEN. THRUSTON B. MORTON of Kentucky, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, says that he will call his political opponents "the Democratic Party." He will not truncate the phrase, he says, to call it the "Democrat" Party.

It is a trivial thing, but there isn't a sophisticated national politician who doesn't know exactly what it means. The right wing of Republican reactionaries maliciously used the truncated label in harmony with lunatic-fringe charges against Democratic officials of "softness" toward communism and intimations of quasi-treason. The late Joe McCarthy used it; Meade Alcorn, the GOP retired national chairman, used it. Sen. Morton says he won't use it. Obviously he is a man of good taste in politics.

UNION LABOR Life Insurance Co. annual meeting brings first attendance of newly elected director, Pres. James A. Suffridge of Retail Clerks (right), shown with Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of ULLICO. Also chosen as new directors were Pres. Karl F. Feller of Brewery Workers and Pres. J. J. Delaney of Operating Engineers.

Meany Warns of 'New Imperialism':

AFL-CIO May Day Greeting Pledges World Labor Unity

The AFL-CIO will fight with all its strength beside the other liberty-loving people of the world in the battle for bread, peace and freedom, Pres. George Meany pledged in a May Day greeting.

May Day customarily is observed in most other countries of the free world as labor's holiday, comparable to Labor Day in the United States.

"May Day in the free countries of the world commemorates the struggles of the workers for a fuller and better life," Meany said. "On that day workers of the world are united in a solidarity of brotherhood and purpose. Free labor the world over is united in fighting for human rights regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

"American labor is proud of the fact that the celebration of this universal workers' holiday grew out of the vigorous struggle of the American trade unions way back in the Eighties for the eight-hour day. True to the fighting tradition symbolized by May Day, the AFL-CIO continues to be the champion of all workers in their struggle for economic stability and well-being."

The AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Meany said, are doing everything in their power to help the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America to raise living standards and win independence.

"In the struggle to attain, maintain and extend freedom everywhere," he added, "we warn against the dangers of the new form of imperialism. While the old imperialism is declining, the new, more aggressive and more savage form of colonialism gravely threatens the entire world. Witness the crushing of the Hungarian revolt by the Russian Communists and the enslavement of Tibet by the Red Chinese.

"The free workers of the world will resist all attempted infringements of their freedoms and their rights. No Khrushchev or Mao Tse-tung will be allowed to push freedom out of our world."

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in its May Day manifesto sets up a worldwide program of action for union members.

It called for united action to achieve full employment, to "harness modern science and technology to the needs of the whole people," to give "adequate" aid to the developing countries, to re-assert the right of workers to be heard on matters affecting their economic and social progress, to give dependent peoples the right to determine their own destinies, to oppose all dictatorships with emphasis on that of Spain's Franco, and "to free the peoples once and for all from the nightmare of nuclear warfare."

The manifesto urged workers of all countries to:

- Recognize the "leading part" of the ICFTU in the "struggle for the right of all peoples to decide their own destinies" and welcome developments within the last year, including independence in Cyprus, the overthrow of Batista in Cuba and further progress toward self government in Africa.
- Press for eradication of colonialism and for political freedom; and recognize that "poverty and economic backwardness are a fertile breeding ground for reaction, as they are for war," and that the older democracies have a duty to help newly-independent peoples.

"Workers' solidarity and trade union action at the international level is just as vital today as when the ICFTU was first set up to meet the need for a strong and independent free world trade union center," the manifesto pointed out.

It expressed anxiety at unemployment and its results in some countries, asserting joblessness has soared "because governments have failed in their duty to maintain full employment and promote economic and social progress."

Other results of economic slackening, it continued, are lower prices for primary commodities and consequently less employment in the countries producing them, and a slow-down in assisting underdeveloped nations with "their appalling low standards of food, housing and schooling."

Laws Banning Job Discrimination Enacted by Ohio, California

(Continued from Page 1)

force a referendum. Preliminary steps have been taken by a professional petition circulator.

In each state the legislation sets up a fair employment commission with wide powers of investigation and conciliation. Both laws apply to concerns with five or more employes and ban discriminatory practices by labor organizations and employment agencies as well as by private employers.

Ohio's act provides enforcement machinery through contempt proceedings by the state commission. In California, the law provides for a maximum fine of $500 and up to six months in jail for refusal to comply with a commission directive.

Last November's elections, which saw Democrats swept into control of both the legislatures and the governorships of the two traditionally Republican states, paved the way for passage of fair employment legislation. So-called "right-to-work" proposals, backed by GOP candidates, brought intense political activity by labor.

After failing in seven successive legislatures, Ohio's fair employment bill sailed through the Senate, 25 to 6. Twenty Democrats and five Republicans voted for it, six Republicans against. The House vote was 98 to 31, with 76 Democrats and 22 Republicans in the majority and 30 Republicans and one Democrat opposed.

In California, the fair employment bill which had passed the Assembly 65 to 14 in February, ran into a temporary snag in the Senate, where the Finance Committee approved amendments weakening the power of the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In a floor fight, the amendments were knocked out and the bill restored to its original form with 21 Democrats and two Republicans outvoting 10 Republicans and four Democrats. Final Senate passage was by a 30 to 5 vote.

Failure of Congress to pass an FEPC law has made fair employment a major legislative issue in the states. Between 1945 and 1955, state FEPC laws were enacted with labor support in Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

As We See It:

RLEA Hits Jobless Aid Curbs

THE HARRIS-BENNETT BILL to amend the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment acts is a compromise with the original demands of the railway unions and should be passed without change, officials of the Railway Labor Executives' Association declared on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program, heard on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Amendment of HR. 1012 by the House Commerce Committee was denounced by Lester P. Schoene, RLEA general counsel. "A group of 11 members of the committee have strongly dissented from this action," said Schoene, "and propose to lead a fight on the floor of the House to substitute the original bill for the amended version."

Among the provisions eliminated by the House Committee, said G. E. Leighty, president of the Railway Telegraphers and chairman of the RLEA, is one "for extended payments of unemployment insurance to unemployed railroad workers."

"The unemployment insurance legislation is necessary because of the serious unemployment situation on the railroads," Leighty asserted. "We find that men with as many as 20 and 30 years of railroad service are now walking the streets unemployed and because of their age, they cannot secure employment in other industries. In many instances, they have given their lives to the railroad industry, and the industry certainly has an obligation to take care of these people."

LEIGHTY SAID THAT the railroad plea of poverty is raised every time employes seek to improve their position. The amendments to the act include a 10 percent increase in all pensions and annuities to bring these more in line with the increased cost of living. He added:

"The fact of the matter is that in 1958, a year which the railroads said was very bad, their net income—what they had left after paying all expenses, taxes, interest on bonds and every other conceivable charge—was over $600 million. That was taken out of the operating revenues and placed in the capital accounts. In addition, $600 million was also taken from operating revenues in 1958 as depreciation and placed in the capital account. That means that the railroads actually placed $1.2 billion in their capital account from their revenues for 1958."

REPLICA OF LIBERTY BELL, symbol of freedom in Soviet-menaced Berlin, is examined by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during recent visit to one-time German capital. With him are Ernest Scharnowski (center), president of the Berlin Section of the German Trade Union Federation; and Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative.

McGill Finds South Moving Against Tide

New York—The Deep South is moving "exactly contrary" to the rest of the country, Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, declared in a speech at a luncheon at which he received the Sidney Hillman Foundation award for outstanding work in journalism during 1958.

The section, bankrupt two decades ago, "is exploding with industrial growth," he said, is engaged in a "sociological revolution" and is in swift transition from rural to urban. Its future, he said, belongs to its young people.

"It is a great time and sometimes a dismaying time, to be alive and sensitive to the tremendous issues of our day," he added. "They are complex. The young Southerner knows even better than his political leaders that the problem which in time will close the doors of his schools is by no means local. . . .

"Out of the South's great travail and agony of soul in time will come a new political leadership. It will be more in tune with the industrial South and the future which such a civilization produces. It will open new and better schools, not close them.

"How long it will take, none may say for sure. Years will pass, perhaps a few, perhaps many, but that leadership . . . will not consider the greatest issue to be where a colored man shall sit in a streetcar, or where his child will go to school. Almost any prophet will see that the new political leadership is an inevitable part of that future which every tomorrow is the opening of a new era."

Ralph McGill
Hillman Foundation Prize Winner

McGill and five others were honored by the foundation established in 1947 by the Clothing Workers and the clothing industry to honor the memory of the late founding president of the union. The presentations were made by Jacob S. Potofsky, foundation president and Hillman's successor as head of the ACWA.

McGill, who received a $500 prize and a citation, was chosen in the daily newspaper field for his columns defending the public school system.

Other winners of $500 awards were:

HARRY AND GRETCHEN BILLINGS, editors of the weekly newspaper, "The People's Voice," Helena, Mont., who divided the award for editorials on civil liberties and the public welfare.

HARVEY SWADOS, in the magazine field, for "Myth of the Powerful Worker," which appeared in The Nation.

PROF. JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, for his book, "The Affluent Society," published by Houghton Mifflin Co.

IRVING GITLIN, director of public affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System's news service, in the radio field for his supervision of the radio network program, "Unit One," particularly for the programs "Who Killed Michael Farmer?" and "POW—A Study in Survival."

Development Meet to Honor Ex-President

Representatives of the trade union movement took an active part in preparations for the 6th National Conference on International Economic and Social Development in Washington, Apr. 30-May 1, and were to be leading participants in many of the two-day discussions of the U.S. technical assistance and economic aid programs.

Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County & Municipal Workers, and Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, were to speak on the role of labor in world economic growth. Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director was to chair the session on the Intl. Cooperation Administration, and Bert Seidman and Hyman Bookbinder, of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff, were to participate in panel discussion.

A high spot of the two-day conference was to be the presentation of a special award to former Pres. Harry S. Truman for starting Point IV 10 years ago.

'Figment of Imaginations':

Rails' Featherbedding Charges 'Pure Hokum' Leighty Declares

Miami Beach, Fla.—Operators of the country's railroads are engaged in a multi-million dollar campaign to picture all rail workers as "featherbedders and overpaid incompetents," Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association told the spring conference of the Southeastern Association of Railroad & Utilities Commissioners here.

"This reckless campaign has been brazenly acknowledged by rail management to be directly related to the coming contract talks," he said.

Present contracts expire Nov. 1. Management is not only seeking changes in working rules and threatening a lockout if workers do not surrender, Leighty charged, but has proposed that members of the three operating brotherhoods take a 15-cents-an-hour pay cut despite the industry's prosperity.

Leighty pointed out that management's allegations of featherbedding and incompetence are knocked down by the fact that the industry's productivity since 1947 —under the work rules the managements are attacking—has been the highest of any American industry.

The $500 million a year the American Association of Railroads claims featherbedding is costing, said Leighty, is "pure hokum—a figment of the runaway imaginations of the industry's propaganda corps."

Among other things the propagandists are "trying to make hay with," he said, is a "peculiar" Interstate Commerce Commission accounting practice of having a category defined as "time paid for but not worked."

"Under this accounting procedure," Leighty explained, "compensation paid to employes for vacations, holidays, part holidays, time for meals, absences on leave, certain occasions when paid for being held away from the home terminal, time when called in but not used, investigations, claim prevention meetings, runaround pay, deadheading, attending court when ordered to do so by management to protect the companies' interest, and so forth are all charged to the employes as time paid for but not worked.

"In this day of the universal paid vacation and when most other industries customarily pay their employes for holidays and the other matters enumerated, it is a truly sad state of affairs when railroad management tries to demean its workers by implying that they are getting something for nothing.

"A vacation is not something for nothing, but payment for a job well done. And so are the rest of the items listed as 'time paid for but not worked.'"

The rails benefit from "time worked but not paid for," which is "the really unfair thing about present operating rules," Leighty said. He gave specific examples of train crews working long hours at straight time which in any other industry would be paid for at premium rates; the lack of paid holidays; no premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work, and no payment for away-from-home expenses.

Leighty charged AAR Pres. Daniel P. Loomis with "handling the truth carelessly" in references to employment of locomotive firemen (diesel helpers) "who tend no fires and brakemen who tend no brakes," and to "rigid jurisdictional walls."

"What he calls rigid jurisdictional walls are simply some of the sound labor relations policies which have been negotiated to correct and protect against management abuses," he said.

"The matter of firemen and brakemen also is something of more serious consequence than a matter to be brushed off by a neat turn of a catch-phrase. Practical, working railroaders are united in the belief that the firemen or skilled diesel helper is essential to safe and efficient operation of trains. Likewise the brakemen's duties have multiplied in importance and quantity due to longer trains."

BLS Backs Unions On Rail Productivity

Railroad workers, belittled by rail management as "featherbedders," have helped achieve a productivity increase of over 55 percent since 1947 and a 6 percent jump during the 1957-58 recession.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showing the continuing and sharp increase in output per manhour on the railroads brought from RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty the comment:

"These official figures prove the railroads' claims on 'featherbedding' just won't stand analysis."

Blue Cross Elects 3 Union Officers

New York—Three trade union officials have been elected directors of the Associated Hospital Service of New York (Blue Cross).

Chosen to serve on the board were Louis Hollander, a vice president of the Clothing Workers and manager of its New York Joint Board; Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and general manager of its Dressmakers Joint Council; and Thomas Carey, business manager of Machinists Dist. 15.

They join Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer of the New York State AFL-CIO, for years the lone labor representative on the 30-member board.

In announcing the election, Blue Cross Pres. Charles Garside said the move was designed to "broaden the base of community representation" on the board.

Courts Held Mainstay of Civil Liberties

"True moderates," Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told a civil liberties conference in Washington, are those who "rely on the courts and upon federal power" to safeguard the rights of American citizens.

Addressing the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Wilkins denounced attempts to label the NAACP and other groups as "extremist" for asserting the obligation of the federal government to protect civil rights.

Nearly 200 representatives of religious, labor, fraternal and public service organizations attended the two-day conference. AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris headed a panel discussion on Individual Liberty, National Security and the Courts. Exec. Sec. Francis C. Shane of the Steelworkers Civil Rights Commission was a consultant to another panel.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) told the conference that "this year our attempt should be a unified one to consolidate our gains, to pass those items for which we have the votes, and to lay the groundwork for a further congressional assault on denials of rights under the 14th Amendment."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said the "conciliation plan" of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) should be coupled with clearcut authority for the Justice Dept. to initiate court suits to enforce school desegregation.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) maintained the Republican Party is "unanimously" in favor of civil rights and called on the Democrats to deliver the balance of the votes needed to pass legislation. He did not specify the bills he had in mind.

Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) and John V. Lindsay (R-N.Y.) joined in warning against attacks upon the judicial branch of government by those who disagree with court decisions upholding civil rights.

Thompson charged that attacks on the judiciary are attacks on "the Constitution itself." Lindsay said the effectiveness of the judiciary "rests entirely upon the voluntary acceptance of its decrees by other elements of government and by the people."

Ex-Newsmen in Congress Ask More Labor Publicity

Two congressmen, both former working newsmen and members of the Newspaper Guild, called on the labor movement to step up public relations efforts and improve the labor press to offset the flow of anti-labor news carried by the nation's daily newspapers.

Representatives Don Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) told the Association of Railway Labor Editors at its annual meeting in Washington that labor was facing a major challenge and must improve communications with its members and the public.

The association, representing publications of 19 rail labor unions, unanimously adopted a resolution commending the Rail Labor Executives' Association for its new public relations program.

R. C. Howard, secretary-treasurer of Labor, the rail unions' newspaper, was re-elected president; James E. Loving of the Railroad Telegraphers was re-elected vice president; Emil J. Plondke, of the Maintenance of Way Employes Journal was renamed secretary-treasurer.

Truth Will Out:

GOP Leader Cites 'Work' in Vote Rout

Widespread Republican support for anti-labor "right-to-work" proposals was a key factor in the crushing defeat the GOP suffered at the polls last November, according to former Republican Gov. Fred Hall of Kansas.

Although the union-busting propositions appeared on the ballot in only six states—and were defeated in all except Kansas—the support given them by leading Republicans branded the entire party as "anti-labor."

As a result, Hall said, the GOP lost 13 Senate seats, 49 House seats, eight governorships, and the control of eight state Senates and nine state Houses of Representatives.

"I believe," Hall concluded in an analysis published by the National Council for Industrial Peace, "it is a mistake for either party to nominate or elect candidates who support 'right-to-work' laws.

"Such laws are morally and legally wrong and are contrary to the platforms of both political parties. These proposals have only one purpose and that is to destroy the right of labor to organize and for management and labor to bargain collectively."

Hall, a member of NCIP's executive board, said Republicans failed to heed warnings of some of their top leaders. Six weeks before the election, he noted, then GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn declared that "aggressive advocacy" of "right-to-work" laws could have a result "which will be bad for labor and bad for the country."

At that time, Alcorn said he had told other Republican leaders of his "political reservation about the wisdom" of supporting "work" laws.

After the election, Hall continued, Alcorn put the blame for the shattering GOP defeat squarely on the "right-to-work" issue, declaring:

"The resources of labor were mobilized as never before in a political campaign. It was a double-barreled onslaught, with one barrel trained on 'right-to-work' and the other on Republican candidates. In both instances the aim was remarkably good."

Hall also cited these quotations from Republican leaders on the reason for that party's defeat:

Former Gov. Goodwin Knight of California: "I warned the Republicans not once, but many times, that if they succumbed to the temptation of making an attack on the working people of California they would be the losers. I called it a 'blueprint for disaster'."

Ohio GOP State Chairman Ray Bliss: "The defeat of so many of our Ohio GOP candidates is directly attributable to placement of the 'right-to-work' amendment on the Ohio ballot. I repeatedly warned proponents of this issue that this defeat would be the possible consequence. They chose to ignore my warnings."

Frank Lenning, GOP secretary of state in Indiana: "The 'right-to-work' law beat us."

GOP National Committeeman Arthur Sheely of Colorado: "Too many of our leaders have antagonized working people and given the party an anti-labor reputation."

Labor Papers In Cleveland Merge May 1

Cleveland, O.—This city's two labor newspapers—The Cleveland Citizen and the Cleveland Union Leader—will merge on May 1.

Under the merger agreement, which has been approved by the Cleveland AFL-CIO central body, the newspaper will retain the name of The Cleveland Citizen which, founded in 1891, claims the title of "America's oldest labor paper."

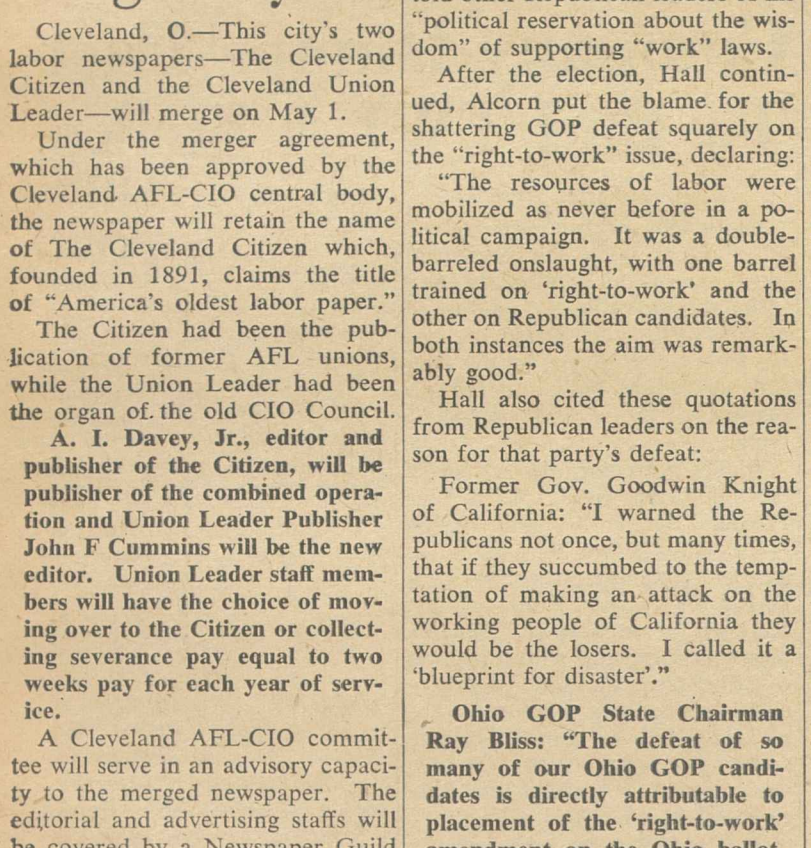
The Citizen had been the publication of former AFL unions, while the Union Leader had been the organ of the old CIO Council.

A. I. Davey, Jr., editor and publisher of the Citizen, will be publisher of the combined operation and Union Leader Publisher John F Cummins will be the new editor. Union Leader staff members will have the choice of moving over to the Citizen or collecting severance pay equal to two weeks pay for each year of service.

A Cleveland AFL-CIO committee will serve in an advisory capacity to the merged newspaper. The editorial and advertising staffs will be covered by a Newspaper Guild contract.

Rourke Named to Board of Agency

New Haven, Conn.—Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO was elected to the advisory board of the Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, at the recent annual meeting of this United Fund agency serving families and individuals in trouble.



APPRENTICE TRAINING program of painting and decorating industry is recognized as Painters Union Pres. L. M. Raftery (left) gives leather-bound volumes of training courses to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Raftery lauded cooperation of Labor Dept.

SUPPORTED by 840 local lodges, Elmer E. Walker has been named secretary-treasurer of the Machinists to succeed Eric Peterson, who retires Sept. 3. Walker, an IAM vice president, has been a union member for 41 years.

SAG Voting on Board Revamp

Hollywood, Calif.—A proposal to increase the board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild to provide representation to branches in five cities has been submitted to a nationwide mail referendum.

The proposed by-law changes would increase the board from 39 to 52 members by providing for nine directors elected by the New York branch and one each from branches at Chicago, Boston, Detroit and San Francisco.

In a letter to members, the SAG directors urged approval of the change "in order to insure the continuance of the principle of democratic government upon which the Guild was founded." The board pointed out that membership outside Hollywood has grown steadily in recent years.

Meany Sees Rights Fight Far from Won

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that the battle for human rights is "far from won in America" and that "eternal and constant action in the field is the price we must pay to establish human rights."

Meany spoke at the dedication of the William Green Human Relations Library at headquarters of the Jewish Labor Committee here. The library will house the only collection of books, periodicals, manuscripts and original papers dealing with labor's role in furthering human and civil rights.

Meany lauded the late president of the AFL as a man dedicated "to the cause of civil rights and human freedom, who believed in the kind of a democracy which trusts the people."

He singled out as an example of why the fight for human rights is "a never-ending cause," a recent speech in Chicago by C. Kenneth Weidner, dean of the school of engineering at the American University, Beirut, Lebanon.

Weidner, Meany said, called for an end of the "labor dictatorship" in America, repeal of the income tax and direct election of senators, constitutional amendments providing the application of the anti-trust laws to unions, enactment of a national "right-to-work" law and amendment of immigration laws so that America will no longer be "the refugee haven of the world."

"And for this kind of a program," said Meany, "this man received a standing ovation from 1000 upstanding Americans!"

The AFL-CIO president said the Weidner speech is "an indication that our job in building a better America is far from over."

"If anyone thinks that America is a success," he said, "then we must measure that success by the yardstick of human values, not material achievements.

"America to me is great because from the start of our history, America has been a haven for the oppressed—those oppressed for their religious beliefs, those suffering from economic and military oppression."

The dedication also included short speeches by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky and Jacob Potofsky, and by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies Garment Workers. Adolph Held, Jewish Labor Committee chairman, presided.

The library, made possible by a grant from the William Green Memorial Fund, was named for the late president because of his close relationship to the committee.

Protect Job Rights, GE Owners Urged

Cleveland—A plea for better communications between General Electric and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to insure workers' job security was voiced by union Pres. James B. Carey at the firm's annual stockholders' meeting here.

Carey, a GE shareholder, explained that the union wanted GE to give consideration "not only to the welfare of management—not only to its share owner—but . . . also to employment security. I ask GE, if it will please, when it moves jobs, give those employes with skills and long seniority a chance to go with the jobs."

House Committee Starts Weighing Federal Jobless Aid Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

would be possible on the issue of federal standards.

It appeared obvious that in the course of the 10-day hearings, the testimony of labor witnesses had an effect on some committee members previously considered hostile to the adoption of standards.

Mills, who had indicated earlier in the hearings that enactment of federal standards would be a violation of "states' rights," softened his stand after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified. The committee chairman said he was impressed by arguments that Congress intended to put a floor under benefits by "relating them to lost wages," and added this was not a question of "states' rights."

Before winding up the hearings, the committee heard witnesses from AFL-CIO state labor bodies who documented the failures of states to improve their own compensation programs despite five years of exhortation by the Administration for voluntary state action.

"One of the strongest arguments for federal minimum standards," said Pres. Stanton E. Smith, of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO, "is that under state control the entire system has gone downhill and has fallen behind the standards that were set up 20 years ago, when the program was first enacted."

Tennessee, he told the committee, now provides a maximum of $32 per week for 22 weeks.

"Would anyone seriously contend that $32 is adequate even to meet the barest needs of a family?" he asked.

"It is false economy to skimp on unemployment compensation. When a worker exhausts his compensation without finding work, he often becomes a statistic on the welfare rolls. Surely, we have not so soon forgotten the lessons of the Great Depression of the 1930's."

Wayne E. Glenn, president of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, said that if his state had higher benefits for a longer duration, as proposed in the Kennedy-Karsten-Machrowicz bill, "maybe our state wouldn't lose so many people who get discouraged . . . and leave the state. We need jobs and we need the kind of staying power a good unemployment insurance system would give us."

The Bureau of Census reported that between 1950 and 1958, Arkansas' population declined 7.5 percent—during a period when the nation's population figure was moving ahead 13.3 percent. Only two other states showed population losses during the eight-year period, both of them relatively slight. Vermont's population dropped 1.4 percent, and West Virginia's fell off 1.8 percent.

Jobless workers in Arkansas draw only about one-third of lost wages in compensation benefits, Glenn said, continuing:

"We feel that Congress ought to help protect these people who are the backbone of our communities. We spend money for military might to protect us from outside enemies. We ought to have a good unemployment compensation system to protect us from the inside enemies of despair, defeat and discouragement.

"I've talked to a lot of our members who have had a tough time during this last year. They don't think anybody owes them anything and they do the best they can to arrange whatever private resources they have. But after a time they get very discouraged. Something goes dead in their hearts."

Sam Ezelle, executive secretary of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, painted a poignant picture of conditions among the unemployed. Reporting on a trip he took through southeast Kentucky, one of the hardest-hit areas in his state, he told committee members:

"I saw little children with their feet sticking out of their shoes. . . . Many children are dropping out of school; they have no shoes; they have no clothing.

"The only hot meal that many of these little boys and girls are getting is the meal they get in the free school lunch programs—one meal a day."

In 1939, Ezelle said, Kentucky's jobless were receiving compensation equaling 69 percent of their regular wages, while today it has shrunk to 46 percent of normal earnings.

Pres. Dallas Sells of the Indiana State AFL-CIO said that the Indiana Dept. of Commerce "in its publicity releases brags about the fact that Indiana manufacturers pay less into the unemployment compensation fund than the national average." Through this system, he said, industry is being subsidized at the expense of unemployed workers."

Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania IUC, said that "under pressure from employers," state compensation laws "have been perverted from a system of paying adequate benefits to the unemployed," into "a cruel system of achieving tax reductions for employers." He charged that this resulted from the "ruthless competition" between states.

Kennedy Raps Labor Bill Amendment

McClellan Curbs Win As Nixon Breaks Tie

(Continued from Page 1)

the amendment had "opened a Pandora's box of lawsuits, wildcat strikes, labor spies and federal bureaucracy."

The Massachusetts senator charged that "most of those who talked in support" of the amendment were "those who have always voted against the interests of the working man."

Two liberal Democratic senators —Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)—flew to Washington from out of town to help correct the damage which Kennedy bluntly warned has jeopardized passage of any labor-management reform bill.

The amendment advocated by McClellan in a passionate two-hour speech in which he asserted that the need for the proposal was supported by hearings of his special labor-management investigating committee, was passed by a 47-to-46 margin.

On a motion to reconsider the vote, offered by Kennedy, the Senate divided 45 to 45 and Vice Pres. Nixon, as presiding officer, cast the deciding vote that killed the effort to undo the damage.

Thirty-two of the Senate's 34 Republicans joined 10 southern Democrats and 3 Democrats from the North and West to saddle the Labor Committee's reform bill with the McClellan proposal.

The three non-Southern Democrats who voted for the amendment were Senators Dennis Chavez (N. M.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.) and Frank Lausche (O.).

Two Republicans Opposed

Forty-four Democrats, including 9 from the deep South, and 2 Republicans voted against the amendment. The two Republicans who broke with the GOP majority were Senators William Langer (N. D.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y), the latter of whom assailed the amendment in floor debate as a "criminal statute" that totally changed the nature of the Kennedy-Ervin bill and one which he, as a lawyer, could not "in conscience" vote for.

All three of the freshman Republican senators elected last November—Hugh Scott (Pa.), Kenneth Keating (N. Y.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)—voted for the amendment.

Fourteen of the 15 freshman Democrats voted against it and Dodd supported it.

Ahead of the Senate still were what seemed certain to be hard-fought and perhaps close roll calls on Administration amendments to impose stringent prohibitions on secondary boycotts and on what Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has termed "blackmail" picketing.

The AFL-CIO has strongly opposed these amendments and denounced them as designed to injure unions in their primary function of advancing the interests of workers.

Backed by Goldwater, ranking Republican member of the Labor Committee, the amendments are expected to gain broad GOP support despite Goldwater's general repudiation of the Administration bill on the ground that it was "badly drafted."

The Arizona senator has introduced a total of nearly 100 proposed amendments, and others have been offered by conservative senators for what appears to be the purpose of either "toughening" the bill or making passage of the measure in its original form impossible in the House if not the Senate.

But Goldwater stepped aside as chief challenger of the Kennedy-Ervin bill as McClellan took the center of the stage to offer his "bill of rights" amendment.

All members of his investigating committee except Kennedy and Sen. Frank Church (Ida.) paid fulsome tribute to McClellan and voted for the amendment.

Before turning to the McClellan amendment, the Senate defeated two efforts to make drastic changes in the Labor Committee bill by knocking out or severely modifying its Title VI, which contains Taft-Hartley Act amendments designed to cure some of the worst abuses of that law.

A motion by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), to eliminate Title VI entirely, was beaten by a 67 - to - 27 vote. Forty-four Democrats and 23 Republicans formed the majority against the proposal, adoption of which the AFL-CIO had warned would force labor to oppose the entire measure. Sixteen Democrats and 11 Republicans voted for the Ervin amendment.

A motion by Dirksen would have substituted Administration amendments of the Taft-Hartley Act, including the restrictions on picketing and boycotts, for the Kennedy-Ervin bill amendments. This was beaten 67 to 24.

DAUGHTER OF AN AFL-CIO MEMBER, 20-year-old Millie Perkins has scored a hit in the title role of the motion picture "Diary of Anne Frank." She is shown here with her father, Capt. Adolphe Perkins, long a member of Local 88, Masters, Mates & Pilots.

CHARGING A LOCKOUT after management of Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., repudiated terms of a settlement of a 24-week-old strike, members of Textile Workers Union of America resume picketing in the tense southern community. Fresh detachments of highway patrolmen, like those above, were rushed to the town. One picket was shot in new outbreaks of unrest.

High Court Upsets State Picket Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

pliers not to deal with the lumber firm, and argued they were not seeking to compel acceptance of a once-proffered contract.

The issue thus was presented of whether a union may legally engage in peaceful picketing when it has not proved a claim to a majority of an employer's workers.

The state courts made an "assumption," wrote Justice Felix Frankfurter for the Supreme Court, that the picketing was actually an unfair labor practice, and the California Supreme Court upheld a $1,000 fine imposed on the unions. It was this decision that the federal high court reversed.

In an earlier decision, the Supreme Court had also reversed the California courts when they sought to compel the unions to enjoin the picketing.

The AFL-CIO filed an intervening brief as a friend of the court in the appeal of the San Diego unions from the fine. General Counsel J. Albert Woll and Associate Counsel Thomas E. Harris warned that "chaos" would result if picketing subject to regulation under federal law could be interpreted in various ways by the courts of 50 states simply because the NLRB had declined to assert its jurisdiction.

Defined by Congress

The failure of the NLRB to act, said Frankfurter in the court's opinion, "does not leave the states the power to act" in an area where Congress has defined "protected" labor activities and also defined other activities that are labeled unfair practices.

For the states to act to "control activities that are potentially subject to federal regulation involves too great a danger of conflict with the national labor policy," Frankfurter declared.

The court also held that improper "regulation" of unions by state courts can be "as effectively exerted" by imposing damages and fines as by injunctions or other types of interference.

The court acknowledged that it had upheld state-court damages against unions in some cases where violence was involved notably in a case involving the Auto Workers and a non-striker. But the court said that in San Diego there had been neither violence nor any "imminent threats to the public order."

Company Dumps Pact To End TWUA Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

"intentionally or otherwise misled all of us . . . as to the number of jobs open on the second and third shifts for the strikers," and wired company Pres. John D. Cooper asking for a suspension of all but first-shift operations until settlement is reached. There was no immediate reply.

- The governor also criticized the union and wired TWUA Vice Pres. and Reg. Dir. Boyd E. Payton —the latter twice the victim of attacks by goons in recent weeks— asking for "written assurance that there will be no violence." Payton promptly responded with a renewal of earlier pledges of union action to curb disorder, but warned he had no control over gun-brandishing scabs. No strikebreakers has been shot; two union sympathizers have been wounded by rifle fire.
- The U.S. Dept. of Justice indicated it was pressing an investigation into union charges that the company violated the Byrnes Act by importing armed strikebreakers from nearby Virginia to "interfere with the rights of peaceful picketing by violence and threats of violence."
- The National Labor Relations Board said it was investigating two TWUA complaints that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices through a refusal to bargain in good faith.
- The McClellan special Senate committee seemed almost certain to conduct full-scale public hearings into the pattern of anti-union violence in the South. A vote on hearings was expected in executive session as soon as the Senate completes debate on the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill.

Governor Assails Company

The governor's statement denouncing the company's "failure to disclose the facts" conceded that "no numbers were mentioned" in discussions attended by union and company representatives, Hodges, U.S. Conciliator Yates Heafner and State Mediator Don Cilley.

However, he pointed out, "our conference dealt mainly with the question of jobs for returning workers," and added that "the clear impression was given me and the mediators that a substantial part of all the jobs on the second and third shifts would be held for returning workers."

Payton immediately after collapse of the negotiations charged that "a company lockout now exists."

In New York, TWUA Pres. William Pollock called the company's move a "cynical repudiation" of the agreement and an "out-and-out doublecross by the company."

The strike began Nov. 17, 1958, after the TWUA, which has held bargaining rights at the mills since 1943, offered to renew the old contract without change. The company countered with its arbitration and no-strike demands.

4-25-59

Meany Hits Company Plan

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who has pledged the federation's all-out support to the TWUA's struggle for survival in Henderson, has said that these company proposals "could completely wreck the union, for there would be no method of objecting to wholesale firings or undeserved disciplinary actions by the employer."

The settlement would have made arbitration of all disciplinary actions mandatory; would have set up mediation of workload and other technical disputes, with arbitration possible by mutual agreement; and would have preserved the union's right to strike in any instance where arbitration is not achieved.

The union—which represents 70,000 of the south's estimated 500,000 textile industry workers —has charged the company with having "deliberately provoked a strike" by its unrealistic demands as part of a South-wide pattern of refusing to bargain in good faith.

The pattern — repeated almost without change in other attacks on the TWUA in the South—also involves the resumption of production with police-protected strikebreakers, followed by use of union-busting Taft-Hartley provisions allowing only strikers to vote in representation elections.

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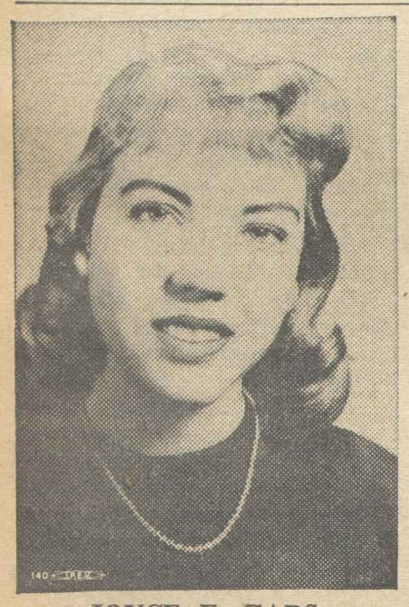
White House Goes All-Out To 'Toughen Up' Labor Bill



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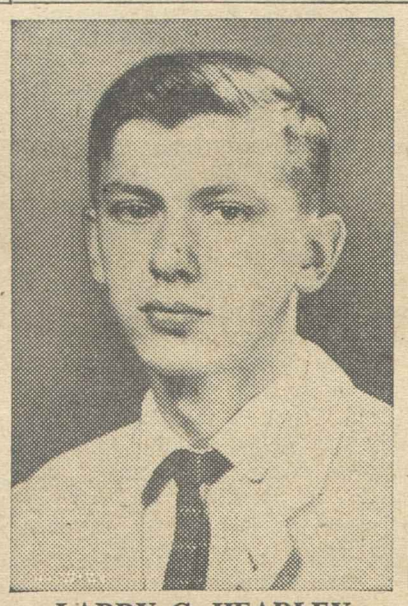

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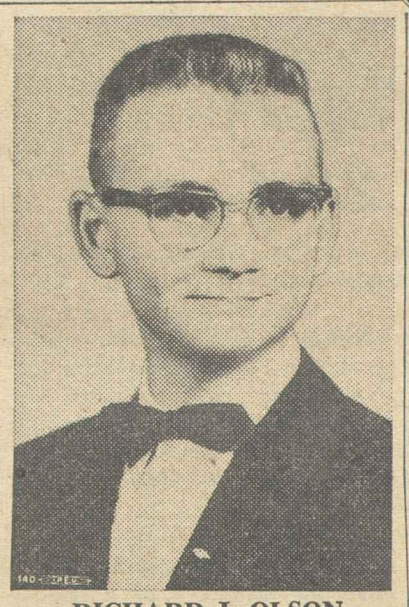

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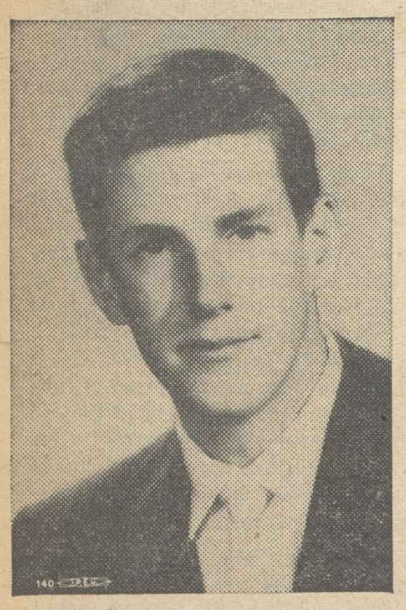

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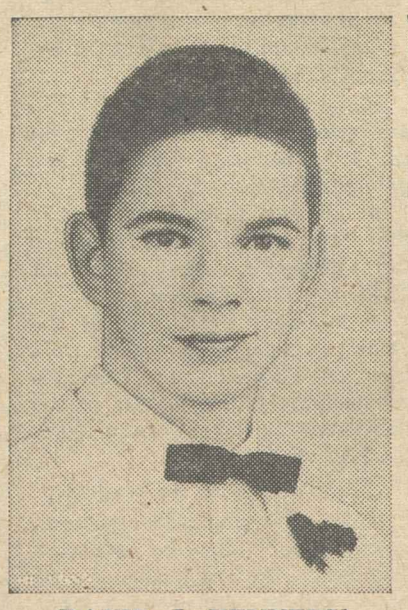
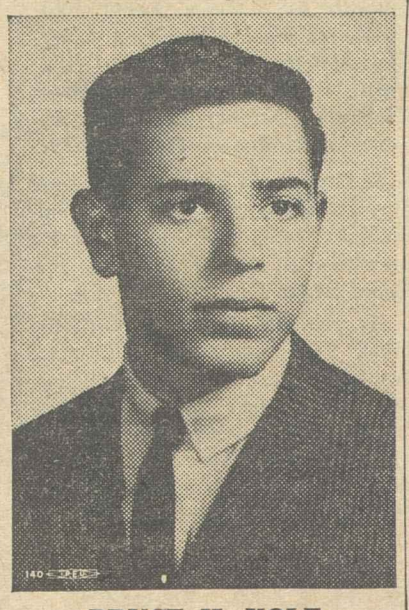


DAVID J. KENNEDY



BRUCE H. KOLE

SIX HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS shown have been notified by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that they are the first winners of new Merit Scholarships financed by united labor movement. Winners are from both union and non-union families.

The First of Many:

6 High School Seniors Named AFL-CIO Scholarship Winners

Six high school students will enter college this fall under a new scholarship program established by the AFL-CIO as an expression of labor's continuing interest in broadening educational opportunities in the U.S.

Announcement of the first winners of the four-year scholarships financed by the united labor movement came as some half-million high school students across the nation dug into qualifying tests in their own high schools—the preliminary step toward qualifying for 1960's scholarships.

The six youngsters—from both union and non-union families—were advised by personal letters from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that their "scholastic ability and personal achievements" were responsible for their victories.

The scholarships reflect the educational policy of the AFL-CIO:

- To help young Americans with scholastic ability obtain college education regardless of their financial situation.
- To help meet the educational competition of Soviet Russia.

The national AFL-CIO's scholarship program is the latest addition to a constantly-expanding effort by American trade unions in this field. Scholarships offered by national and international unions, their affiliated locals, and state and local central labor bodies add up to a labor investment in education of more than half a million dollars a year.

Winners of the first AFL-CIO college grants are:

- Joyce Ellen Zars of Bellwood, Ill.
- Larry Clyde Headley of Harts, W. Va.
- Richard John Olson of Council Bluffs, Ia.
- Christopher Paul Ehret of Santa Paula, Calif.
- David James Kennedy of Louisville, Ky.
- Bruce Henry Kole of Oak Park, Mich.

In his letter to this year's winners, Meany said in part:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your scholastic ability and personal achievements have won for you an AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship.

"The honor which is yours to-

(Continued on Page 4)

House Showdown Set for Midsummer

By Willard Shelton

The Eisenhower Administration threw its full force into a drive to "toughen" the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill as the Senate-passed measure headed toward an expected midsummer showdown in the House of Representatives.

As the complex, detailed, far-reaching bill won Senate approval by a 90-to-1 vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany instructed attorneys to make a full analysis for report to the federation Executive Council on May 18.

The bill as passed requires financial, election and trusteeship reports by unions, spells out democratic procedures in union affairs, requires financial reports of labor-management "middlemen," requires limited financial reports from employers.

Drastic picketing and boycott restrictions were defeated but less sweeping restrictions were approved in amendments added to the bill on the Senate floor.

The bill also revises the Taft-Hartley Act to authorize National Labor Relations Board elections without formal hearings in certain cases and to permit pre-hire union shop agreements in the construction industry.

It changes the Taft-Hartley section that prevents so-called "economic strikers" from voting in decertification elections, subject to NLRB rules, and directs that labor cases refused by the NLRB may be handled by state agencies functioning under federal law.

Hearings Continue

Hearings are continuing before two House Labor subcommittees on a number of measures. Several Democratic measures generally parallel the original Kennedy-Ervin bill. The Administration measure was introduced by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), and drastic regulation and licensing measures were offered by Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) of the full House Labor Committee.

It is expected that the House

(Continued on Page 11)

Steel Union Maps Goals, Profits Soar

Near-record output achieved with fewer workers produced a 70 percent increase in U.S. Steel profits for the first three months of 1959.

The profits report, coupled with the disclosure of an "honest" but "extremely prejudicial" error by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in understating steel productivity and congressional testimony by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald on steel pricing policy, set the stage for the opening of negotiations for a new contract on May 5 in New York.

The USWA's 170-man Wage-Policy Committee convened in New York, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, to draw up the union's proposals for a new contract covering 500,000 workers in the basic steel industry. The present three-year contract expires June 30.

The U.S. Steel profits report, coming on the heels of other steel company statements revealing a sharp upsurge in profits, jarred the industry's previously stated posi-

(Continued on Page 12)

Congress Hikes Rail Pension, UC Benefits

Labor-backed legislation boosting both retirement and unemployment insurance benefits for railroad workers has easily cleared both the House and Senate despite strong industry opposition. Minor differences between the two bills, not affecting the level of benefits, were expected to be quickly ironed out in conference.

The legislation raises railroad pensions 10 percent and applies to persons already on the retirement rolls as well as future retirees.

The cost will be met by raising the rate of contribution from both workers and employers from 6¼ percent to 6¾ percent immediately and 7¼ percent next January.

Rail workers with 15 years or more service will be entitled to a full year of unemployment benefits—double the present 26 weeks. Those with 10 to 15 years service will be eligible for 39 weeks, and workers with less than 10 years will be able to participate for the first time in the temporary unemployment compensation program until its expiration on June 30.

The amount of benefits is raised by from $2.50 to $8.50 a week.

35-CENT HOURLY PAY HIKE highlights contract signed by Packinghouse Workers Local 392, Baltimore, Md., and American Sugar Co. Seated (left to right) are Mary Dockins, grievance chairman, Local 392; Pres. Benjamin F. Cole; J. A. Moore, refinery manager; UPWA Field Rep. Ruth Shields, and Theodore Ryland. Standing are George Schmidt and Ernest Lovett, members of local bargaining team.

North-South Sugar Refinery Wage Differential Cut 28 Cents

The Packinghouse Workers have taken another long stride toward eventual elimination of the historic north-south wage differential in sugar refineries in new contracts negotiated with New Orleans and Baltimore plants of American Sugar Co.

Under new three-year agreements the wage differential—which as recently as 1955 kept base pay of southern refinery workers 41 cents an hour below northern wage levels—will be reduced to a mere 13 cents by February 1961.

The contracts cover 1,000 members of UPWA Local 392 at the American refinery in Baltimore, and 900 members of Local 1101 in New Orleans.

The pacts provide base wage increases totaling 35 cents an hour over the life of the agreements—11 cents immediately and 12-cent increases in each of 1960 and 1961. The Louisiana UPWA members will receive an extra 15 cents an hour, spread over the three-year period, to apply toward continued reduction of the geographical wage differential.

In addition, the 900 New Orleans workers won a guaranteed annual wage clause similar to one first negotiated by the union in northern refineries seven years ago. The clause guarantees all employes with one year of service the "opportunity to work at least 2,000 hours" a year, or to be paid at regular earnings for the difference between the number of hours worked and 2,000 hours.

The American Sugar agreement is expected to form the pattern for negotiations at five other southern refineries, where contracts covering 2,200 additional UPWA members are scheduled to expire in the next several months.

UPWA Sugar Div. Dir. Emerson Moseley hailed the terms of the settlement as evidence that American Sugar "accepts the moral as well as the economic necessity to eventually bring all of its employes . . . to a level of relative equality."

Henry W. Wedaa, industrial relations manager for the company, said the provisions for "systematic and gradual closing of the north and south wage differential" makes the contract "a milestone in progressive labor relations in the South."

Final settlement with American Sugar, a union spokesman said, was facilitated by a two-year contract negotiated last month by UPWA Local 580 with National Sugar Co., Long Island City, N. Y., which gave workers an 11-cent raise retroactive to October 1958 with 12 cents more due on Oct. 1, 1959.

Settlement with American Sugar at New Orleans produced an immediate 21-cent hourly increase for members of Local 1124 at National Sugar Co., Reserve, La.

By previous agreement with the local, National Sugar will meet American's terms at New Orleans, and add another 5 cents to close a differential between New Orleans and Reserve. The remainder of the National contract for 1960 and 1961 still must be negotiated.

Churchmen Support Minimum Wage Bill

Three outstanding religious leaders have announced their support of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to boost the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend the law's coverage to an additional 7.6 million workers.

They are the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral; Msgr. George C. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; and Rabbi Eugene Lipman of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Dean Sayre has also accepted the chairmanship of the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, sponsored by the National Consumers League.

TWUA Wage Pattern Set in Cotton-Rayon

New York—Wage increases averaging 10.16 cents an hour and ranging between 8.5 and 13 cents an hour, negotiated by the Textile Workers Union of America in mid-April, have now spread to more than 50,000 cotton-rayon workers in approximately 190 northern mills, according to Victor Canzano, TWUA cotton-rayon director.

The pattern was originally set in negotiations with Berkshire Hathaway Inc., which operates seven mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The firm employs approximately 6,500 workers.

The contract establishes a $1.25 an hour minimum rate and runs until Apr. 15, 1962, with wage reopenings Apr. 15, 1960, and Apr. 15, 1961.

The TWUA pattern became firmly established when other major concerns, including Bates Manufacturing Co. and Pepperell Manufacturing Co., accepted the Berkshire Hathaway formula.

Only holdout is Fitchburg Yarn and Watatic-Wachusett Spinning Mills, a firm employing 600 workers in Fitchburg, Mass. A strike has been in progress there since Apr. 16.

Twin Cities Workers Give 50,000 Hours to Kids

Minneapolis, Minn.—Members of AFL-CIO building trades unions have donated more than 50,000 hours of skilled labor so that children from underprivileged homes can enjoy a combination of recreation and healthful farm work.

More than 500 Twin Cities building tradesmen matched with their donated skills the value of construction materials, fixtures and furnishings contributed by businessmen in the community.

The materials and labor went into construction of a combination lodge and dining hall, the focal point of a new 680-acre ranch of the Volunteers of America. Youngsters from 9 to 16 will work, play and receive guidance counseling at the non-sectarian camp.

To complete the lodge in time for the scheduled May 3 dedication, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, laborers, electricians, masons, roofers, plumbers, linoleum layers, sheet metal workers, bricklayers and painters worked on their days off, evenings and weekends. The Volunteers estimated the value of the labor donated by members of the building trades unions at more than $160,000.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will be a featured speaker at the dedication ceremonies.

Labor Warns Administration:

High Unemployment May Be 'Permanent'

America faces the real danger that unemployment will remain at 5 percent and more of the labor force even during periods of apparent prosperity unless additional government programs are enacted.

Analyzing the current unemployment situation, Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that each postwar recession has left the economy with "a higher residue of unemployment."

After the 1949 recession, he noted, joblessness was 3 percent or lower for many months. After the 1954 recession unemployment also dropped, but only to about 4 percent.

"Now," he said, "we seem to be facing the danger that unemployment may not recede below the 5 percent level."

The Administration's optimistic forecasts of no more than 3 million unemployed in October 1959, said Henle, "lose their rosy glow" when it becomes apparent that such a figure, adjusted for seasonal factors, would be the equivalent of more than 3.8 million unemployed and about 5.5 percent of the civilian labor force.

Henle told the joint committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) that 11 months after hitting the bottom of the 1958 recession, the U.S. economy "has made an excellent recovery in terms of physical activity" but that the "recovery in terms of jobs is far from complete."

Today's unemployment, he added, "projected into the future could easily become a major economic handicap for the U.S. in years ahead."

Henle told the committee there are two factors that distinguish the 1958 recession from the two previous postwar recessions:

- The lag in unemployment in the 1958 recession has remained far more pronounced than after the 1949 or 1954 recession.
- A larger proportion of unemployed have been out of work for extended periods and face critical hardship problems "far greater than anything that has occurred in the postwar period."

Improvement to Be Limited

With continuing recovery "some improvement" can be expected, said Henle, but any change for the better will be limited by a larger than normal increase in the labor force during the coming months and the "sharp improvement in the economy's productivity which has been evident since last fall."

He took direct issue with recent efforts to "minimize the hardships of today's unemployment" by characterizing certain proportions of the unemployed as youngsters, married women and men with working wives "all of whom presumably can get along without a job."

These analyses are based on erroneous assumptions and neglect statistical evidence, Henle charged, but more important they completely miss the point. He said:

"Let us assume, for example, that there are a sizeable number of families in which the husband is unemployed but the wife has been able to continue her job or find a new one. Is this the type of family situation which the U.S. is planning to perpetuate? Is it desirable for auto workers, railroad men or coal miners to sit idle in the home while the family tries to get along on the wife's earnings as a waitress, secretary or sewing-machine operator?

"Congress can, if it wants, legislate national policy that married men should have job priority ahead of single individuals, and that wives should not work as long as husbands are available. However, let us hope that the American economy has not become so poverty-stricken that jobs have to be allocated on the basis of need."

Auto Workers Ask Ford to Cut Prices

The Auto Workers Ford Council said that near-record Ford profits for the first quarter of 1959 were achieved with 20,000 fewer workers and were based on fewer units than in the record-profit second quarter of 1955.

The council called on Ford to lower car prices by $100 "to share with the consumer some of the fruits of greater productivity and thereby lead to an expansion of the car market and an increase in job opportunities."

The council charged Ford with "bombarding the public with false propaganda" alleging that union-wage gains were responsible for inflated prices.

Ousted Laundry Union Routed in Cincinnati

Cincinnati—Laundry and dry cleaning workers here have chalked up a major victory by routing the expelled Laundry Workers' Intl. Union by a margin of almost 6 to 1 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The vote was 547 in favor of the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, chartered to serve workers in the industry against 93 for the scandal-scarred union which was thrown out of the AFL-CIO in December 1957 on charges of corruption stemming from the embezzlement of almost $1 million in welfare funds.

Through the seven months which preceded the NLRB election, the expelled union carried on continuous efforts to hold its membership in Cincinnati, but the workers were steadfast in their loyalty to the AFL-CIO.

In the final days of the "big push," Intl. Pres Winfield S. Chasmar of the AFL-CIO affiliate assigned a team from Indianapolis Local 3017 to the campaign.

In another important development, Local 3008, AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, swept 11 union shop elections held in Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis. The local had petitioned for the union shop poll in accordance with Wisconsin state law.

Last December the workers in the plants voted overwhelmingly in favor of the AFL-CIO, thereby crushing an attempt by Arno Schulz, ex-vice president of the AFL-CIO international, to march the Wisconsin members back into the expelled union.

Labor Protests Gag:

Strikebreaking Probe On After Talk with Rockefeller

New York—Public hearings into charges of organized strikebreaking in the newspaper industry will be resumed May 8 following an unsuccessful attempt by State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood to block a special state committee from continuing its investigation.

It is not yet clear, however, whether the committee will be able to compel witnesses to appear.

The committee had charged earlier that Catherwood had not only refused his cooperation but had told its three members to drop the investigation and quit. The investigators argued that what had already been uncovered at earlier public hearings "justifies and requires" further examination.

Disclosure of this attempted coverup led to wide protests by organized labor. Harold C. Hanover, State AFL-CIO president, called upon Gov. Nelson Rockefeller at a conference in Albany Apr. 18 to allow the investigation to proceed.

Elmer Brown, president of the Typographical Union, told Rockefeller he had learned that pressure to end the investigation had come from "a leading anti-union publisher with direct political ties to high places in your administration."

The AFL-CIO News in an editorial in its issue of Apr. 18 said that if Rockefeller was to "live up to his own standards as a modern, liberal Republican" he would "have no choice but to give the investigation a green light to expose the organized traffic in the lowest form of humanity — the scab."

So effective were the protests that Catherwood at a face-to-face meeting with the three-man panel, withdrew his order and told the committee to resume its hearings. The members are Brother Cornelius Justin, professor of labor relation, Manhattan College; Prof. Paul Hays, Columbia University Law School, and William J. Isaacson, labor attorney.

During its hearings, the committee had heard testimony by strikebreakers who said they had been recruited by a law firm, from different parts of the country, to work at the strikebound Macy newspaper chain in Westchester County, N. Y.

'Voluntary' Witnesses

In a statement after the meeting Apr. 28 with the investigating committee, Catherwood said that "the next step is for the committee to complete its hearings, at which witnesses will be invited to appear on a voluntary basis."

"Following this stage of the investigation," he said, "consideration will be given to such further steps as are necessary to assure a full and fair examination of the charges and evidence relating to the importation of strikebreakers and related matters.

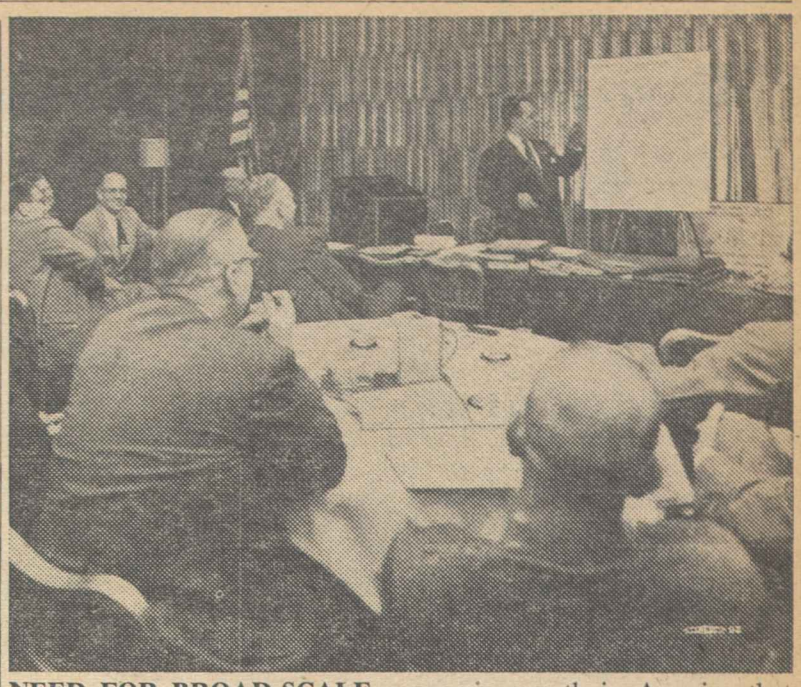
"It is hoped that all those persons who have evidence pertinent to the inquiry will, upon invitation, come forward voluntarily. Therefore, it is not clear at this stage as to whether subpena powers will be required to obtain the relevant information or as to the best method of providing such powers if they should be required."

It is the last sentence of Catherwood's statement which is the most crucial, because the Macy chain has already indicated it will not cooperate with the investigation on the ground that the committee's area of inquiry belongs exclusively to the federal government.

Without subpena power, the committee will be powerless to delve into all the ramifications of organized strikebreaking in New York State.

Catherwood's statement leaves much in doubt whether he will grant the committee the right of subpena even though his predecessor, former Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin who set up the committee, gave it that power.

A skirmish has been won; the battle has yet to be joined.



NEED FOR BROAD-SCALE economic growth in America that would include increased jobs instead of merely increased profits is outlined for secretary-treasurers of AFL-CIO national and international unions by Leon J. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, at Washington meeting.

Secretary-Treasurers Hear Ike Hit on Inflation

Procedures for reporting to the Labor Dept. on the operation of union health, welfare and pension funds, in order to be in compliance with the Disclosure Act of 1958, were discussed by secretary-treasurers of national and international unions at a meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters.

William Pachler, secretary-treasurer of the Utility Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers, presided over the semi-annual session.

Sec.-Treas. William Botkin of the Woodworkers reported on efforts of the provincial government in Newfoundland to crush the IWA, which has been on strike since December 1958 when the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Corp. refused a conciliation board's proposal for a 5-cent hourly pay increase and a gradual reduction in the workweek from 60 to 54 hours.

In an hour-long briefing on current economic trends and problems, Leon J. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, hit at the Administration's obsession with inflation. He said for the economy to move forward, soaring profits must be matched by increased jobs.

The secretary-treasurers also heard a report from Dir. James L. McDevitt of the Committee on Political Education, who told of increased rank-and-file participation in the expanded series of COPE area conferences being conducted throughout the country this year.

C. H. Heasley, director of the Treasury Dept.'s U.S. Savings Bond Div., showed the conference a print of the motion picture "24 Hours in Tyrantland," produced by the AFL-CIO to help spur the sale of savings bonds.

Struck Henderson Mill Abandons Third Shift

By Gene Zack

Henderson, N. C.—After repudiating an agreement with the Textile Workers Union of America which would have ended a 25-week-old labor dispute, the head of the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills has reluctantly yielded to pressures from Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D) and has abandoned plans for third-shift operations.

Hodges, who had personally intervened to negotiate the settlement which the company repudiated 72 hours later, had bluntly warned mill Pres. John D. Cooper he would be held "personally responsible" if resumption of full production led to new disorders in this strife-torn community.

The company's decision came as the TWUA executive council, holding its quarterly meeting in New York, stepped up its support of the 1,150 members of Locals 584 and 578 here by voting $100,000 to establish a National Henderson Strike Fund.

At the same time, the 23-man council headed by Pres. William Pollock appealed to the governor to shut down the mills and assign a fact-finding commission to settle the dispute, pledging to abide by the recommendations.

The union, in a wire to Hodges, stressed the fact that the TWUA had accepted the settlement drafted personally by the governor, calling for rehiring TWUA members for the second and third shifts while strikebreakers, allegedly hired as "permanent replacements," were assured of all first-shift jobs.

The company "flouted that agreement," the telegram continued, when it brought in a fresh batch of 300 strikebreakers for the start of second-shift operations, contending these workers had been "hired" although never put to work prior to the settlement. The result would have been to open up jobs to only 220 of the 1,150 strikers.

The strike fund, Pollock disclosed, will be augmented by contributions from the TWUA's 656 local unions and 52 joint boards in the U.S. and Canada. In addition, appeals for financial aid are being made to all other AFL-CIO national and international unions.

Pollock pointed out that while the TWUA has been meeting the basic needs of Harriet-Henderson workers since the start of the labor dispute Nov. 17, the strike fund "will reinforce them in their stand against a ruthless, union-busting employer."

The struggle began as a walkout when the company refused to modify its demand for a no-strike clause and the elimination of a standard arbitration clause which had been in TWUA contracts here for the past 14 years. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has said the company's demands "could completely wreck the union."

It became a lockout, the union charged, when the company "cynically" repudiated the agreement. The settlement would have made arbitration mandatory on disciplinary actions; provided for arbitration of other disputes by mutual agreement; and preserved the union's right to strike in any instance where arbitration was not achieved.

N. Y. Hospital Signs First Union Pact

New York—Sixty non-professional employes of the Brooklyn Women's Hospital have won union recognition, wage increases averaging $20 a month, eight paid holidays, and vacation and welfare improvements in a first contract negotiated by Building Service Employes Local 144.

The agreement was hailed by Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, which has been fighting for union recognition at six larger hospitals in the city.

A strike for union recognition at these institutions still appeared imminent as the hospitals "considered" whether or not to accept a recommendation by Mayor Robert F. Wagner for a fact-finding committee to make recommendations on wages, working conditions and union recognition.

Local 1199 agreed to the fact-finding proposal and said it will call off its strike for recognition if the hospitals also accept the mayor's proposal.

U.S. Chamber Takes Annual Crack At Turning Back the 20th Century

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has again trotted out its favorite bogeymen—organized labor, "violent" inflation, "massive" wage increases, and "enormous" government spending—in a renewed attempt to frighten America into seceding from the 20th century.

Staging its 47th annual meeting in Washington's Constitution Hall, the chamber divided its time between dire warnings about what it calls the "welfare state" and breathless predictions about business progress in the "Soaring Sixties"—a period generally described as one in which "progressive management" will make possible an economy bursting at its seams.

The attack on organized labor ran like a thread through most of the speeches, but the biggest guns were saved for a labor relations luncheon inviting businessmen to "face up to the labor issue."

Harold Allen, a former locomotive engineer of St. Petersburg, Fla., contended that "labor bosses crucified me on the cross of compulsory unionism" by forcing his ouster because he was in violation of a union-shop agreement. He called the union shop "dictatorial," and "a secondary road to fascism or communism."

'Strangled to Death'

Herman Light, president of the Light Co., South Bend, Ind., called for enactment of laws prohibiting organizational picketing and secondary boycotts. He told delegates his business is "slowly being strangled to death" because of a Teamster boycott which began in 1956 when he resisted organizing efforts.

Fill Up on Candy And End Recession

A delegate to the 47th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce came up with his own version of how to lick the recession: Let 'em eat candy.

Lem T. Jones, a candy manufacturer from Kansas City, Mo., said his business has been "very good" during the recession and gave this explanation:

"People need candy to get energy. Then they can keep going and help themselves out of the recession."

Only a few out of the long parade of speakers found time to mention the nation's 4.4 million jobless, and they glossed over the problem as one of the "soft spots" in the economy.

Outgoing Pres. William A. McDonnell emphasized that in a democratic society "full or 100 percent employment . . . is impossible, if not actually undesirable." He said that when those who are "unemployed through choice or through illness or else are in between one job and another" are subtracted from the total jobless figures, there are only 1.5 million "ready, willing and able to work who can't find jobs."

Two chamber officials insisted that labor union wage demands were forcing up costs and pricing American goods out of world markets.

This view was vigorously disputed by Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), who called such a position "grossly exaggerated." The increased competition in world markets, he said, is "a welcome sign of renewed economic vigor in Western Europe and elsewhere which we worked so hard to promote."

The contention that the "upward spiral of wage increases and greater fringe benefits" won by labor unions was at the root of international trade competition was made by ex-chamber Pres. Herman W. Steinkraus, and supported by the C of C taxation committee chairman, Joel Barlow.

Brief Biographical Sketches Of Half a Dozen Bright Kids

Following are brief biographical sketches of the first six high school students to win merit scholarships established by the AFL-CIO:

JOYCE ELLEN ZARS, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zars of Bellwood, Ill. A student at Proviso East High School, Bellwood, she compiled an outstanding scholastic record, placing among the top 10 in a class of 1,058.

Due to her mother's eight-year illness, Miss Zars had to keep house for her parents and grandmother during her entire high school career. She is a member of the National Honor Society and her chief hobby is reading.

Miss Zars plans to major in chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LARRY CLYDE HEADLEY, 16, son of Mrs. Gladys Headley of Harts, W. Va. Despite a rigorous personal schedule, necessitated by the death of his father, he rated first in his class of 110 pupils at Chapmanville, W. Va., High School.

Larry's widowed mother is a teacher in the one-room schoolhouse in Harts, where the youngster worked as janitor—tending the furnace and cleaning up the school building and grounds—each morning before leaving for school.

Because he lived in a remote community, Larry had to walk three miles over a high mountain each day in order to catch a bus for the 17-mile ride to school, returning each afternoon by the same tiring route. Despite this, he had an almost perfect attendance record.

He plans to study electronics engineering at West Virginia University.

RICHARD JOHN OLSON, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Olson of Council Bluffs, Ia. A student at Thomas Jefferson High School, Council Bluffs, he had a straight "A" average and placed No. 1 in his class.

In the summer of 1958 he was an exchange student in Germany, living for three months with a German family, and on his return he addressed 25 community groups on his trip abroad. He has been active in many clubs including mathematics, drama, debate and music. In his spare time, he has studied Russian in adult education classes.

His father has been a member of the Railroad Telegraphers since 1934 and works for the Union Pacific Railroad in Council Bluffs.

Richard plans to attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and wants to do college teaching or research work in the science field.

CHRISTOPHER PAUL EHRET, 17, son of Mrs. Robert A. Fish of Santa Paula, Calif. His father was an Air Force pilot who died in a plane crash during World War II. Christopher was No. 1 in his class at Santa Paula Union High School.

He is interested in journalism and international affairs, and won three athletic letters in basketball and tennis. He was vice chairman of the school committee which raised money to bring exchange students to Santa Paula.

He intends to study mathematical research and teaching at California Institute of Technology.

DAVID JAMES KENNEDY, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Kennedy of Louisville, Ky. He was first in his class at Flaget High School, where he has been a class officer for two years and editor of the school paper, in addition to belonging to the Honor, Engineers and Speech Clubs.

His father has been a member of the Post Office Clerks for 19 years.

In the summer of 1958, David attended the University of Louisville under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation to study physics, earning four hours worth of college credits despite the fact that he was only 16. As a hobby he has built his own "ham" radio set and is building a hi-fi set for his parents.

He plans to major in physics at Notre Dame University.

BRUCE HENRY KOLE, 17, son of Mrs. Lila Kole, Oak Park, Mich. His father, Carl, was a member in good standing of Auto Workers Local 157 at the time of his death last December.

An outstanding scholar at Oak Park High School, Bruce worked during his school years to help his family. He carried a paper route for many years and presently is working at the Wrigley Stores, where he started as a clerk and worked his way up to cashier. He is a member of the Retail Clerks.

Bruce has been active in school affairs as a member of the student council, the senior council, president of the Human Relations Club and president of the Biology Club. His main hobbies are science and reading.

Bruce, whose mother is a nurse at Sinai Hospital, plans to take a pre-medical course at either Wayne State University in Detroit or the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

First Scholarships Given by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

day came as a result of hard study, multiple tests and multiple judging, in addition to a consideration of your outside activities.

"It is the combination of all of these efforts that has resulted in your being chosen for this high award. I hope that your college days will be both enjoyable and fruitful."

The scholarship program was announced last January by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. At that time, he characterized the awards as having this outstanding feature—"that in this day of atoms and science, students are not limited in the course of study they may choose."

Two scholarships were granted in each of three geographical sections of the country. One scholarship in each section was awarded to children, either of whose parents are current members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, while the other was entirely unrestricted.

The program is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corp., an independent, non-profit organization. Final selection of winners was made by AFL-CIO representatives from finalists qualifying in the 1958-59 National Merit Scholarship Program examinations.

Winners are permitted to study at any accredited college or university and the amount of their award is based upon the financial need of the individual.

The awards vary upward to $1,500 per year depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from his or her own resources. The awards are subject to change if the family financial circumstances change during the year.

Each year secondary school students in public, private or parochial schools who are second semester juniors or first semester seniors are eligible to participate in the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test in their own high school in April.

Ten thousand students—the highest marked in each state prorated by population—are identified as semi-finalists in September and are asked to take a second examination in December in testing centers throughout the nation.

Winners Picked

The finalists are announced in January after marking of the second examination. From this group AFL-CIO representatives select the six students to receive the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships.

Meany has repeatedly emphasized that one phase of the educational problem in the U.S. which deeply concerns organized labor is the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose educations end before college, primarily because of lack of financial means.

The ever-broadening labor scholarship program—which ranges all the way from $6,000, four-year scholarships down to modest $50-a-year grants to aid deserving students—is intended, in part, to help ease that condition.

At the same time, Meany has indicated, "federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal."

"If Russia can find the funds to fully educate all students, so can the United States," he added.

Community Labor Honors Winners

Organized labor in six states held special luncheons to honor the first winners of merit scholarships awarded by the AFL-CIO.

In California, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and West Virginia, state AFL-CIO leaders, in cooperation with the central labor bodies in the communities which produced the scholarship winners, arranged hometown celebrations for the victors.

Municipal, educational and civic leaders joined organized labor in saluting the young scholars at these affairs.

UAW, Firm Join To Save Jobs

Warren, Mich.—The Auto Workers and officials of the Holley Carburetor Co. have joined to try and save the jobs of some 600 employes endangered by dwindling government orders for precision aircraft materials.

Representatives of UAW Local 983, including some members of the bargaining committee, and of the company met with Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) in an effort to have more federal contracts channeled to the plant. Employment has dropped by 400 in a year because of the shift in emphasis from aircraft to missiles.

Government Employes, IAM in Assistance Pact

The Government Employes and the Machinists have entered into a mutual assistance pact paving the way for joint organizing campaigns at federal installations.

IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes and AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell signed the agreement which pledges the two unions "to cooperate and assist each other" and provides machinery for settling jurisdictional disputes.

The Machinists through Dist. 44 are the largest of the craft unions in the federal service, while a majority of AFGE's membership is made up of white collar classified employes. AFGE also represents a number of blue collar workers and it is in that field that jurisdictional disputes have flared in the past.

"It is agreed," the pact declares, "that each organization will make every effort to carry out joint organizing campaigns wherever possible. Further, in order to bring about the most effective organization, each national union agrees to respect each other's jurisdiction in the organization of government employes."

Grand Lodge Rep. Charles F. West of the Machinists and AFGE Rep. Joseph B. Reams have been named by their respective organizations to administer the agreement and to handle any disputes.

A permanent joint committee of three members from each organization is set up to resolve any matters not settled by the two administrators, with the presidents of the two unions entering the picture in case of a deadlock.

Goal of the mutual assistance pact, the preamble states, is "to develop more effective organizational programs" to reach the large number of unorganized federal workers.

In a message to AFGE local lodges announcing the agreement, Campbell declared "this joint effort can result in a greatly increased membership for both organizations."

Ohio Senate Passes Boost In Jobless Aid

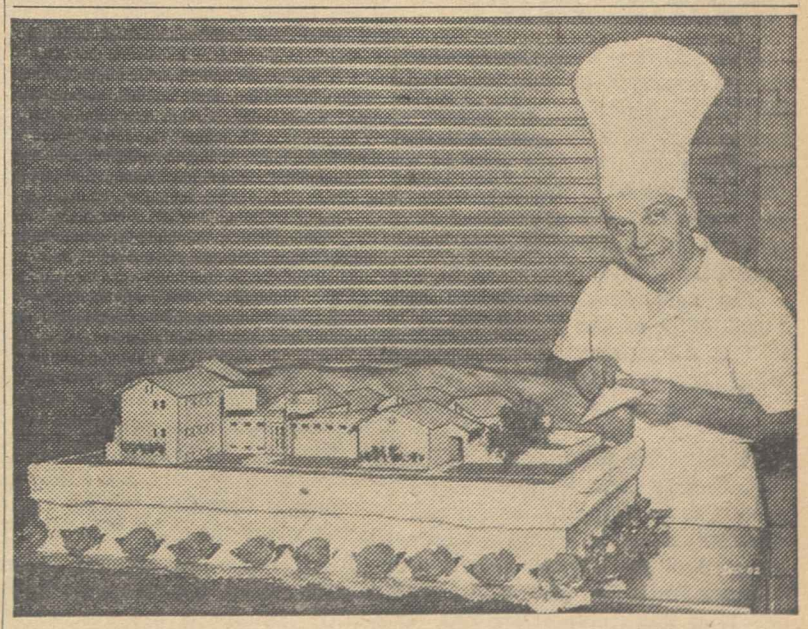
Columbus, O.—A bill increasing both the amount and duration of unemployment benefits has passed the Ohio Senate by an almost straight party-line vote of 19 to 14. All 13 Republicans opposed the legislation.

The Senate-approved bill sets maximum basic benefits at 50 percent of the average state wage. This would result in an immediate jump from the present $33 maximum to $47.

In addition to the basic benefit, workers would be allowed $3 a week for each dependent up to a maximum of $9. The present ceiling on dependency allowance is $6 for workers with two or more dependents.

Maximum duration of benefits under the Senate bill would be 30 weeks as compared with 26 weeks under present law. The Senate trimmed back the committee recommendation for 39 weeks of permanent benefits.

The bill also liberalizes some of the eligibility requirements for jobless-benefits.



UNION CAKE DESIGNER Virgil Fiora puts the finishing touches on a replica of a cake which was sent to an Israeli children's center operated by B'nai B'rith Women as a gift from Local 118, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and the Heidi Bakery, Washington, D. C. The replica served as the centerpiece for the 50th anniversary luncheon of the Jewish women's service organization.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 7:

Medical Lobby Fights Health Care for Aged

Study Supports Need For Congress Action

On Aug. 14, 1935, Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law one of the most important and lasting improvements in our national policy, the Social Security Act.

The act provided for several programs: old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind and unemployment compensation. But the best known program which it established was the old age benefit system which in 1939 became the old age and survivors insurance program (OASDI). The D for disability was added in 1956. This is what most people mean when they think of social security.

In the years since 1935 many needed improvements in the social security program have become obvious, and some of them have been met. Coverage of the law, either voluntary or required, has been extended to include almost all employed and self-employed individuals in the nation except doctors and Communists.

In 1956, after much controversy, an additional program was established to provide for social security protection for workers 50 years of age and older who are totally and permanently disabled, and therefore unable to hold jobs.

At that time Congress also lowered the retirement age for women from 65 to 62.

Furthermore, from time to time, Congress has increased the maximum and minimum benefits to keep up with the rising cost of living.

The social security program has weathered some vigorous attacks. In 1953, following the election of the Eisenhower Administration and a Republican Congress, a few reactionaries in the House conducted a series of hearings under the chairmanship of Rep. (now Sen.) Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.). It became apparent that the committee was out to discredit, and perhaps destroy, the social security system.

But they misjudged the temper of the people and of their own Administration. Substantial support was given the social security program, and during the following year Congress extended it instead of injuring it.

Senate Fight on Disability

Political views on innovations in the system may be illustrated by the fight over granting benefits to disabled persons in 1956. The bill passed the House, which has proved generally more eager to make social security improvements, by a vote of 372 to 31.

In the Senate, however, the Finance Committee eliminated the disability provisions from the bill after two months of hearings, precipitating a vigorous political struggle.

On the Senate floor, the late Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) sponsored an amendment to restore the disability provision to the bill. His amendment was adopted by a vote of 47 to 45. Six Republicans and 41 Democrats supported the George amendment; 38 Republicans and 7 Democrats opposed it.

Historically, the establishment and expansion of social security programs have had the strong opposition of business groups and the medical profession, and the strong support of liberal and labor organizations. These groups are active today whenever social security legislation is considered by Congress.

Basically, the social security system is designed to give insured protection to all individuals from economic hardships caused by retirement, disability, or the death of the family breadwinner.

In large part this objective has been met. In recent years, however, an old problem has become more and more apparent and more in need of solution. This problem is the cost of medical care for old age and survivors insurance beneficiaries: the aged and widows with dependent children.

Private Insurance Falls Short

Despite the general expansion of private health insurance plans within recent years including those growing out of collective bargaining agreements, the government reported recently that about 3 out of 5 aged persons had no health insurance protection at all, either because such protection was not available to them at all or because the cost was prohibitive.

Typically, health insurance for older persons has many restrictions. It may cover only a few weeks of hospital care each year. The insurance company may reserve the right to cancel it at any time. Benefits may be inadequate. Therefore, health insurance protection may be wholly inadequate even to those who are covered.

Another obvious factor is the frequency of illness. Retired persons are much more likely, as a group, to experience serious illness than younger persons. Those who need health insurance protection most, then, are those who have it least.

In response to this need, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) in 1957 introduced a bill to amend the Social Security Act by making hospital care and nursing home services available to social security beneficiaries.

Administration Opposes Bill

The Forand bill received the immediate support of the AFL-CIO and other groups concerned with the welfare of retired persons. It also received widespread support from retirees themselves.

The bill was greeted with the opposition of the Eisenhower Administration.

Initially, congressional response was cool. The House Ways and Means Committee, of which Forand is a member, failed to hold hearings on the bill until late 1958, and then only as part of general hearings on all parts of the Social Security Act. The hearings were sufficient, however, to draw the battle lines on the Forand medical care proposals.

Opposing the Forand bill, in addition to the Administration, were:

- American Medical Association.
- American Dental Association.
- National Association of Accident and Health Underwriters.
- Health Insurance Association of America.
- Blue Shield Medical Care Plans.
- National Association of Life Underwriters.
- Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- National Association of Manufacturers.
- American Farm Bureau Federation.
- National Grange.

Those who support expansion of Social Security to include medical care, as proposed by Forand, were:

- AFL-CIO.
- American Nurses' Association.
- National Consumers League.
- Group Health Federation of America.
- National Farmers Union.
- American Public Welfare Association.
- National Association of Social Workers.

Although no further action was taken by the 85th Congress on the Forand medical care proposals, the Ways and Means Committee did request a study and report from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The report has since been submitted to the committee. It contains abundant statistical evidence that retired workers have incomes too low to meet the rising costs of medical care.

Report Shows Need

Furthermore, it shows that hospital and nursing benefits for old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries are entirely practical.

However, the report did not indicate any change in the Administration's opposition to the program.

On Feb. 18, 1959, Forand reintroduced his bill, H.R. 4700. Several members of the House and Senate have introduced the same or similar bills.

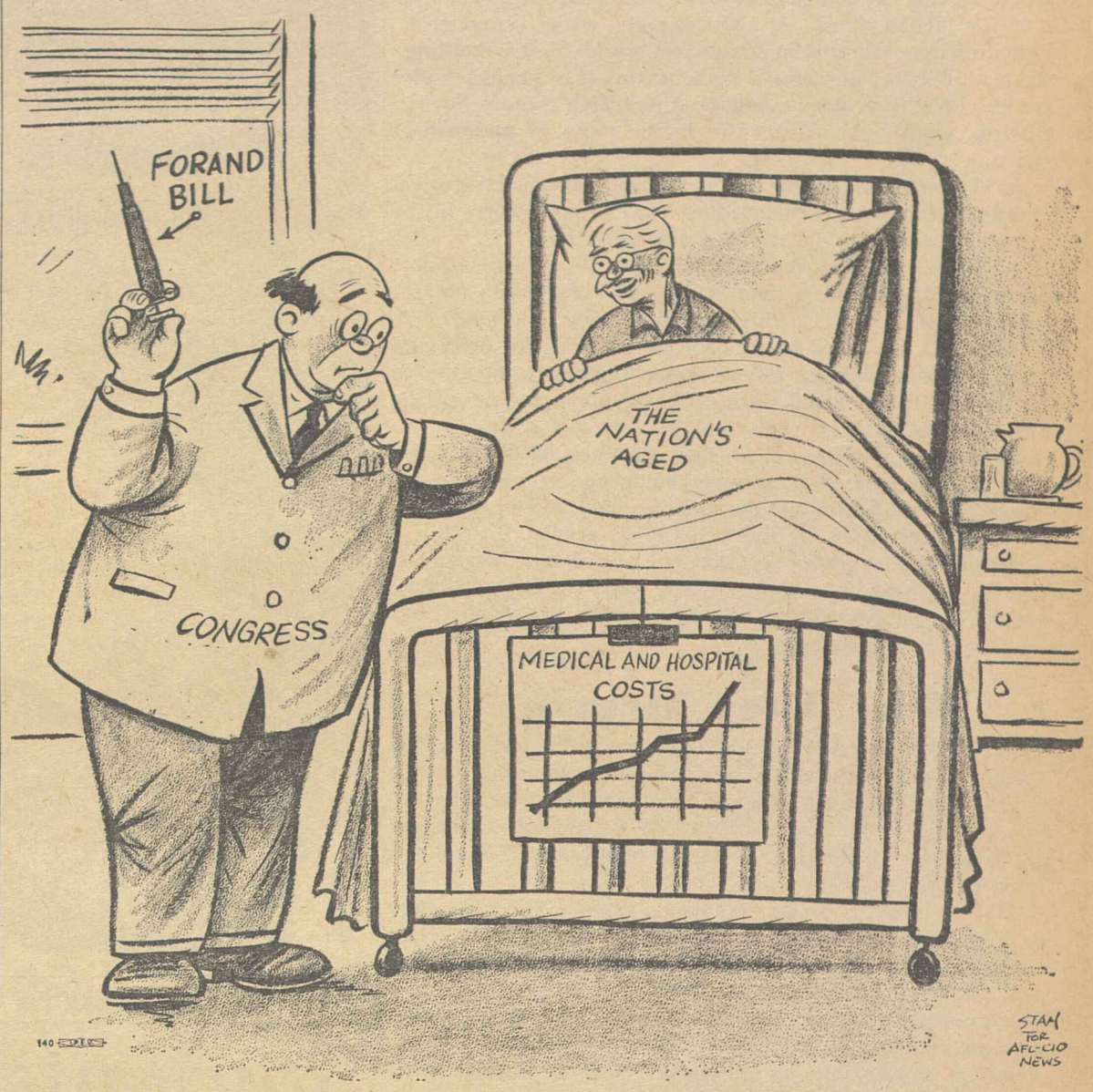
In announcing its support for the Forand bill, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said:

"The nationwide interest in the Forand bill has further demonstrated the need for making hospital care and nursing home service available to social security beneficiaries. The high cost of medical services should no longer be permitted to bar older people and widows from required health care. . . .

"Proposals advanced by organized medicine and the commercial insurance industry as alternatives to the Forand bill are grossly inadequate and unfair to older people. Only prepayment during years before retirement can make extensive and lasting health insurance available to the great majority of the aged."

Jurisdiction over H. R. 4700 in the House is in the Ways & Means Committee, which is currently considering unemployment compensation legislation.

The AFL-CIO has urged the committee to hold hearings as a first step in securing enactment of legislation providing hospital care and nursing home service for old age and survivors insurance beneficiaries during this session of Congress.



Any Time You're Ready, Doc

Forand Bill Provisions Supported by AFL-CIO

The Forand bill, H.R. 4700, provides:

- **60 days of hospitalization in a 12-month period for those eligible to receive social security benefits.**
- **120 days of nursing home care (less the number of days of any hospitalization) for those eligible to receive social security benefits.**
- **Surgical services which are medically required for those eligible to receive social security benefits.**
- **An increase in contributions to the social security trust fund of one-fourth percent for employes, one-fourth percent for employers and three-eighth percent for self-employed persons on earnings up to $4,800 a year.**
- **Free choice of hospitals and nursing homes by the patient.**
- **The federal government would exercise no control over the operation of hospitals or nursing homes, or over the selection or payment of personnel.**

It is estimated that for the first year of operation the cost of hospital benefits would be $905 million, the cost of skilled nursing benefits "negligible," and the cost of surgical benefits $80 million.

It is estimated also that the increase in contribution rates would bring in to the social security trust fund about $1 billion during the first year, enough to pay for the program.

Reprints Available Of Fact Sheet Series

This is the seventh of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is being published by the News with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Previous fact sheets have dealt with housing, depressed areas, labor reform legislation, education, unemployment compensation and minimum wage.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 7 on health care for the aged and the previous fact sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Beachhead in Berlin

ON MAY DAY 1959 the free trade union movement of the world is embattled on many fronts in its fight for bread, peace and freedom.

In Spain, in the Dominican Republic and in other areas it is struggling for human rights, for economic and social progress.

In most of free Asia and in Africa free world labor is battling to establish effective, democratic trade unions in a struggle with the vestiges of 19th century colonialism and 20th century Soviet imperialism, cloaked in many cases in the robes of nationalist aspiration.

And in West Berlin the free world and its trade union centers are fighting to maintain a beachhead of freedom and liberty in the midst of oppressive and dictatorial Communist rule.

The free world labor movement has rallied strongly to support its brothers in West Berlin in their struggle to maintain an outpost of freedom despite Soviet threats and ultimatums.

The AFL-CIO has called on western governments for unity and solidarity in dealing with the Soviet threat to Berlin's integrity so that the day may be hastened when all the German people will be united in freedom.

As the foreign ministers close their meetings in Paris it is essential that all necessary measures be taken for maintaining free access to West Berlin and the uninterrupted flow of supplies for the Allied forces and the well-being of its people.

West Berlin is the symbol of freedom and democracy and it must survive while the free world attempts once again to negotiate with the Soviets on German reunification subject to free elections supervised by the United Nations.

Why They Struck

IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT if not impossible for the public to realize from press, radio and television reporting of the Textile Workers Union of America strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C., that the key issue involved is a basic ingredient of all industrial peace formulas—arbitration of grievances.

The TWUA is not a Johnny-come-lately union in Henderson. Its locals have held bargaining representation rights with the Harriet-Henderson Mills for 16 years. For 14 of those years the contract included a standard arbitration clause.

The current 25-week-old strike was precipitated by the company's demand that the arbitration clause be eliminated from the contract, presumably on grounds that the company was losing too many cases at the arbitration table.

Arbitration of grievances is a standard ingredient of nearly all collective bargaining agreements, with some exceptions found in industries or trades where other rules for establishing and maintaining industrial peace have been long established.

Industrial relations experts who have examined the causes of industrial peace emphasize the machinery for arbitrating grievances as a major contributing factor to smooth relations.

Yet here we have an employer forcing a union into a strike by calling for abolition of a 14-year clause during which the union and the company enjoyed a peaceful and apparently a profitable relationship.

The press, radio and television have been heavy with "violence" stories but to our knowledge not one management or industrial relations voice has been raised against this attack on arbitration machinery and the planned destruction of industrial peace.

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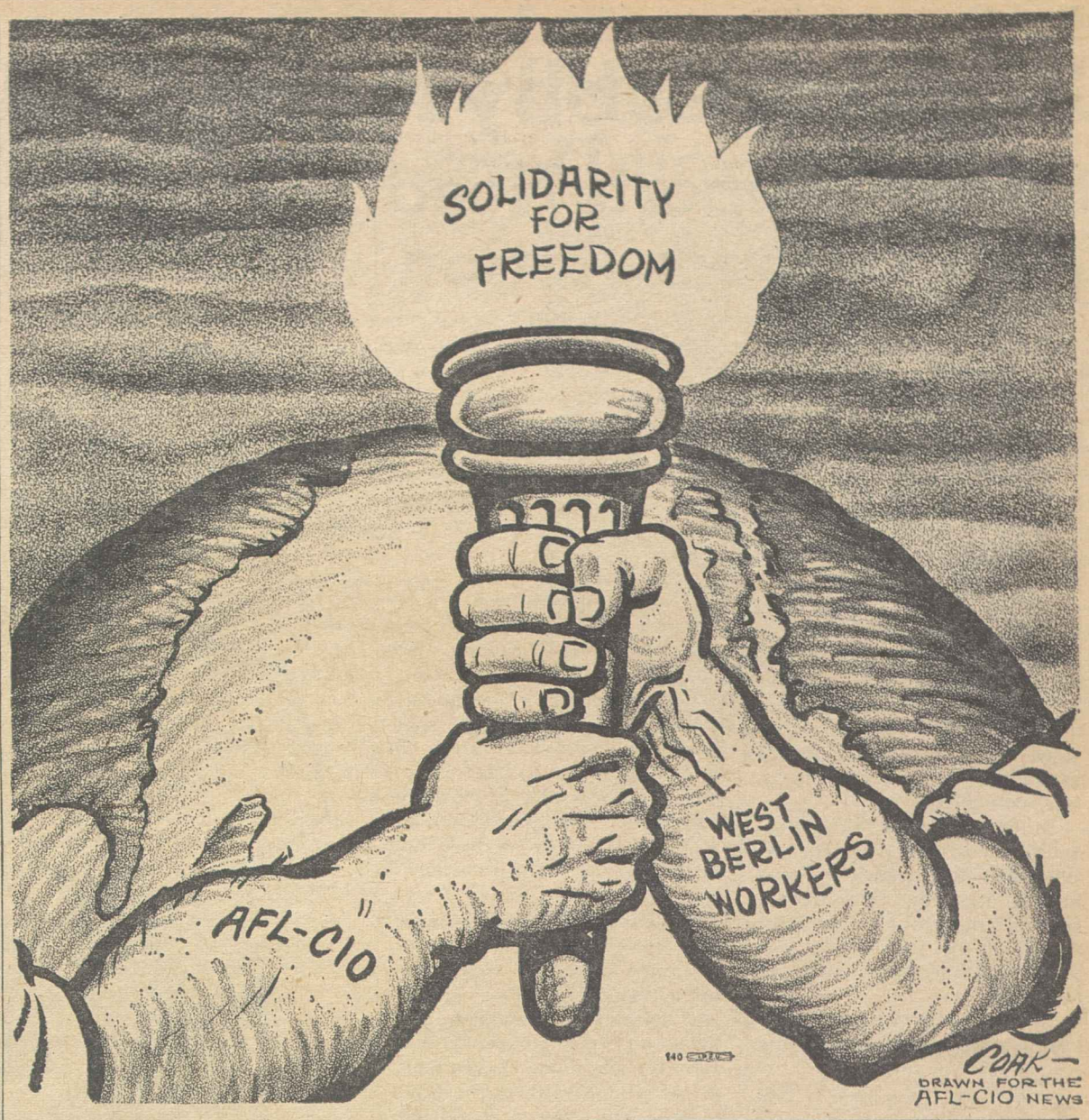


The 'News' Goes to College:

Students Approve Using AFL-CIO Paper in Class

Dr. Richard K. Darr assistant professor of economics at Wisconsin State College, River Falls, Wis., introduced the AFL-CIO NEWS into his course on labor economics as required reading. In the following article he reports on the reactions of his students to this "new experience."

By Richard K. Darr

FOR THE MOST PART, public opinion is formed by the press, radio, and television. These agencies of mass communication mold the attitudes of a great majority of the population, including those of college students.

Being management-oriented, they fail, to a large extent, to deal adequately and objectively with the viewpoints of organized labor concerning vital issues of the day. This being the case, many people, and even some union members, are anti-organized labor.

In order to offset this bias, the use of the weekly AFL-CIO News was introduced into the class in labor economics at Wisconsin State College, River Falls, to be read along with the daily papers. Each of the students received his own copy.

ALTHOUGH THIS WEEKLY is to be found in the college library, the reading of or even acquaintance with a labor paper was a new experience for all but one of the class of 22 juniors and seniors. Even the one acquainted with such a paper had this to say upon completion of the course:

I have had access to other labor papers in the past but had not taken advantage of them. Because it was a part of the classwork, I took an interest in the News and feel that I have learned quite a bit about labor's side of the story. I shall be more selective and cautious in reading the articles about labor in our daily papers in the future.

As part of their regular class work the students were required to read the AFL-CIO News for the duration of the 12-week course. Class discussion was held each week on the basis of articles chosen for their relation to topics presented in the textbook.

In addition, the students were tested over their reading on both the midterm and final examinations from articles covering such diverse subjects as social security, unemployment, the federal budget, "right-to-work" laws, labor legislation, automation, agricultural labor, federal aid to education, and depressed areas legislation, to name only a few.

AT THE CLOSE of the final examination, each student was asked to write a short paragraph assessing the value of using the paper in the course. In order to get as candid an answer as possible the students were not graded on this portion of the test. Twenty of the 22 answered, and all but one thought it well that the paper was used. The one who objected to its use was asked if he thought it all right that the Wall Street Journal was used in business administration classes. He replied that to be logically consistent he would have to object to that as well, or approve the use of both in the respective classes.

One of the students thought oral reports on certain feature articles should have been assigned; another, that certain articles should have been used as the basis for class research papers.

The following are some of the students' impressions on the use of the paper in such a course:

It presents current problems for study and examination. I think it should be continued to be used in following years as a part of the "labor problems" reading material.

It showed labor's stand today on many things which I didn't know they stood for.

The paper gives current accounts of bills up before Congress, unemployment, and labor disputes. The book fails to do this.

Since most of the members of the class were biased toward management, the use of this type of news gave an insight into labor's side of the story. I felt reading the contemporary labor problems gave me a better understanding of the course.

It enabled the class to relate many of the theoretical aspects of our study into the reality of present day labor activities.

They are biased, but I don't think they are any worse than management papers.

It offers a clearer understanding of the position of unions and labor to students, and especially to those who have never been acquainted or come in contact with a labor paper before.

Before this course I had never seen or read a labor paper. It informs one of the problems of labor and presents their viewpoint, whereas in the daily papers one receives only one viewpoint.

It has broadened my own view of what it is that labor stands for. It also has given me a picture of the labor front which could not be received from a daily newspaper. I think that this, or any other course of its type, would be incomplete without the use of the paper.

ALL OF THESE STUDENTS are majoring in economics while in college. None of them will likely enter organized labor. For the most part they will become junior executives. Never before had they seriously concerned themselves with understanding labor's position in the industrial economy.

In the future, when many of them are representing management, perhaps they will have a more enlightened attitude toward labor's aspirations as a result of having read and studied more than the daily newspaper.

Vandercook Says:

3-Party System Poses Dangers

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IT IS A KIND of taken-for-granted truism that the success of a democratic system of government depends upon the preservation of a two-party system. Americans have had the instinctive intelligence to realize that every one of us cannot find—or found—a political party, every detail of whose faith exactly coincides with one's own beliefs and prejudices. Those among us who think that the platform and social attitudes of the Republican Party generally agree with one's own social and economic beliefs, vote Republican.

Vandercook

The more numerous company who find that the heart and head of the Democratic Party—as it's been shaped by Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman—more nearly resemble which they prefer to think their own heads and hearts are like, vote Democratic.

Millions in both columns are not 100 percent satisfied with every syllable of their chosen party's official lines. We find it, though, more sensible to string along. It's an unhappy fact, though, that now and then, in our government, the two-party system breaks down.

The catch is this. There are more conservatives who wear the Democratic label than there are liberals who wear the Republican label. That leads to mix-ups. The later years of the Truman administration were made largely ineffectual by a firm alliance, against Pres. Truman's policies, of Republican and southern Democratic congressmen. As national elections come 'round, and conservative politicians from below the Mason-Dixon Line conclude that their political futures will be brighter if they call themselves outright Democrats, that conservative alliance disintegrates. But not for long.

IN RECENT DAYS we have seen its ranks reform once more. One of the votes on the so-called McClellan amendment, a batch of additives which would leave entirely altered the central reformist purpose of the Kennedy labor bill, was a tie. That tie was broken in favor of the McClellan amendment by the deciding vote of Vice Pres. Nixon. Yet, when one examines these 46 "yea" votes and those 45 "nay" votes, one is at once struck by the fact that that roll-call did not, and does not, represent the majority will of the American people insofar as it can be expressed by its elected representatives in the U.S. Senate.

Nothing could have been clearer than the rejection by the American voters of the GOP last November. Many southerners represent numerically small numbers of constituents. Yet, it was an alliance of the GOP minority, plus those exponents of the southern "third party" viewpoint who defeated the purposes—almost without exception—of all of the legislators who had been put in control of the Senate by the choice of the overwhelming majority of American voters.

The danger of a three-party system—even in a country which believes it hasn't got one—could scarcely be better demonstrated.

Morgan Says:

Low Cost Housing Need Grows

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

A **COLLEGE PROFESSOR** out at Oregon State makes an angry and interesting point. The target of his wrath: urban renewal, that fancy redevelopment of slum areas which looks so handsome on Chamber of Commerce brochures but which, economist Wallace F. Smith argues, creates more housing problems for low income groups than it solves while real estate promoters are profiting at federal expense.

Morgan

What's happening, complains Smith, is a complication of the housing problem because since urban renewal itself does not provide replacement housing for slum residents "it simply subtracts some units from the housing supply and compels these families to squeeze into the houses that are left"—in effect making more slums or making other slums worse.

Smith maintains that instead of pouring funds into urban renewal which is "promoted by a variety of commercial organizations with something to gain," the government could better use the money to establish a "meaningful low-income housing program."

The trouble is, according to some housing experts in sympathy with his complaints, that urban renewal and low cost housing should go together but have not. One of the leading congressional advocates of public housing, Sen. Joseph Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, observes sardonically that "if we have less urban renewal, of course, we will need less public housing. We will, instead, retain our slums and congratulate ourselves upon the 'soundness' of our fiscal policies."

ONE RAY OF ENCOURAGEMENT is poking through the dark, dilapidated silhouette of city slums. Both the Sparkman and Rains housing bills pending in Congress contain, for the first time, language permitting local housing authorities to have the same "write-down" advantages for themselves as have been guaranteed in commercial development. Previously, the two-thirds federal, one-third municipal underwriting applied only when land was bought and sold at a loss to private developers. The pending bills would make the formula also apply to land bought and retained by housing authorities for building of low-rent units.

This seems a rather obvious and necessary amendment if the total housing supply is not to be diminished. It has been tried before and furiously fought by real estate interests who oppose public housing anyway and who want urban renewal land preserved for their own profitable ventures.

Washington Reports:

GOP, Democratic Congressmen Back Foreign Aid Program

THE BERLIN SITUATION makes the need for our foreign aid program imperative according to Rep. A. S. J. Carnahan, (D-Mo).

Carnahan was heard along with another member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. Chester A. Merrow (R-N. H.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

Merrow pointed out that "the mutual security program is as much a part of our defense and it is as important to our security as any other of our programs."

It is unfortunate that people do not realize this," he declared, "and unfortunate that there is so much argument about it."

MERROW SAID THAT Congress approves a military budget of $40 billion without dissenting votes, while it argues over the comparatively small amount asked for mutual security. Of the $3.9 billion asked for mutual security, he said, military assistance amounts to $1.6, and defense support another $835 million.

"We don't have so much to fear from the successes of international communism," he said, "as from the failures of democracy."

Both congressmen said they believed that political opposition voiced to the program "can be overcome." They have spoken in various parts of the country, "and we find that wherever we go, once the program is understood, once the people realize what it is producing for us in terms of defense and security, they overwhelmingly are for it."

CARNAHAN SAID THAT 80 cents of every dollar of foreign aid money is spent within the U.S. in the first purchase "made after the money is allotted. That doesn't mean the other 20 cents is lost to our economy, since it is in dollar credits, and has to be spent in the dollar area. The 20 cents may change hands between nationals of other countries a few times and enrich their lives in the process, but eventually the money is spent here purchasing the products of our farms, forests, mines and factories."

Carnahan said that the economic assistance for underdeveloped countries, a small part of the total, should be spent because it is a moral obligation and because it provides a means of "spreading the democratic concept."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE FACTORS affecting Senate decisions on proposed amendments to the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill was the absence this year due to retirement of Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.). The number of Republicans sufficiently informed and of sufficient good will to reject loosely worded or punitive amendments was substantially reduced from the group of 13 to 17 that Ives was able to command when the Kennedy-Ives bill was on the Senate floor last year.

A former state and party colleague of Ives, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, was extremely influential in pointing out the folly and looseness of the original "bill of rights" amendment sponsored by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Other Republicans helped in the belated correction of some of the viciousness and nonsense embodied in the proposal. But Javits was joined by only one other Republican, Sen. William Langer (N. D.), in voting against it on the first go-round.

Southern Democrats did better than this, and not because of the later discovery that McClellan had inadvertently included protection of Negro civil rights in his zeal to impose "rights" legislation on unions. Nine Democrats from the Old South voted against him the first time, 10 for him, almost an even split.

An acknowledgment is in order that the Republicans would have been better off if Ives had still been in the Senate.

* * *

A SIGN OF THE TIMES, a stubborn if fluid fact of American political life, was illuminated in the Senate vote to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the Humphrey-Price bill to repeal Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's power to disapprove Rural Electrification Administration loans to farmer co-ops. Despite refusal of the House to concur, the Senate action was a sign of the decline of the President as a personal force in the 19 months leading up to the next national elections.

Benson argues that he hasn't used his power of disapproval improperly and adopts an air of innocence in asking what the shooting is about. But he knows—as the President does—that he has used his authority to give REA co-ops a sense of menace.

He has delayed loans if not disapproved them. He has helped convey the Administration notion that the co-ops must surrender to paying more for the money they borrow. He has functioned as a faithful member of the Eisenhower "team" that believes in tight money, private utilities and liquidation of federal activities that get in the way.

In the broader sense, the Senate vote to override the veto was obviously designed by Democratic leaders as a test of strength with the Administration, and it will be followed by other challenges.

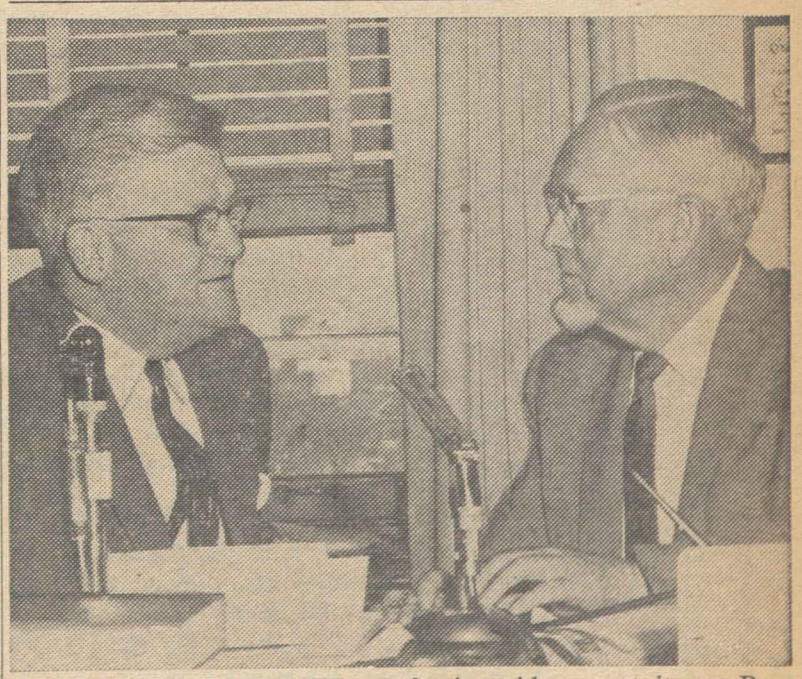
Programs in housing, school aid, public works, depressed areas are supported by Democratic majorities in Congress elected last year and in 1956 and the President is threatening them with vetoes. A vote to override the President on a substantial issue has a significance that cannot be disregarded. Prestige and future courses of action are at stake.

* * *

Troubles are piling up for Mr. Eisenhower, whose Administration is supported broadly in foreign affairs but otherwise is patently a lame duck. As often happens with lame ducks, the President is suffering from an accumulation of bad guesses and bad fortune.

The illness of former Sec. Dulles forced him into an unhabitual role of attempting to speak in detail for American policy. No one is now left of the three persons he trusted to make most important decisions—Dulles, Sherman Adams and former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey.

His selected ambassador to Brazil, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, was barely confirmed by a totally unenthusiastic Senate when her husband, who runs the Time, Inc. publishing empire, suggested that she resign. Time, Inc. played a major part in the pre-1952 buildup of Eisenhower as a candidate.



AMERICANS INFORMED on foreign aid support it say Rep. Chester Merrow, (R-N.H.), left, and Rep. A. S. J. Carnahan (D-Mo.). Both were heard on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Buying Power Down Despite Income Rise

The average American family took home a bit more income last year than it did in 1957—but it lost ground in buying power. In fact, its buying power was less than in 1956.

Here is the 1958 income story as revealed in Commerce Dept. study just made public:

- **More than two-fifths of the nation's families and individual consumers had incomes between $4,000 and $8,000 in 1958.**
- **About one-fifth had incomes of more than $8,000 and another two-fifths had less than $4,000.**
- **The income picture in dollar terms has been largely on the upward march for the past decade, going from an average of $4,440 in 1947 to $6,220 in 1958, a rise of $20 from 1957 and $270 from 1956.**
- **The picture in terms of purchasing power, however, is not so bright. In terms of 1958 dollars income last year was $120 less than in 1957 and $50 less than in 1956, so that in reality average family income in terms of "real" dollars has dropped during the past two years.**
- **Fourteen percent of American families nevertheless remain in the less than $2,000 a year category, far below minimum wage standards.**

How to Buy:

New Credit Schemes Need Cost Analysis

By Sidney Margolius

BANKS, STORES and LOAN COMPANIES are making a new drive to get people to buy on credit. It's going to take knowledge of the costs to resist unnecessary use of all the new credit plans.

One new plan is "charge-account banking." In some cities, housewives now can have credit cards to use in shopping from store to store, and make just one payment each month, to the bank that issues the card.

Another fast-spreading new plan is "ready-credit." Here a bank grants you a loan. But it doesn't hand you the cash as in the traditional loan method. It credits the money to a checking account and you draw on it as needed.

Another development is the adoption of credit plans such as coupon books and monthly installments by the five-and-tens which traditionally have been cash stores.

Also, at least four state legislatures have voted to let small-loan companies make larger loans, or have increased the permissible interest rates.

Let's take a look at these new ways to borrow and buy on credit, and see where they might be harmful or useful to you.

CHARGE-ACCOUNT BANKING: This plan is generally sponsored by a bank. You can shop without cash at any of a list of participating stores, just by showing the card the bank gives you.

The thorn in this convenient plan is the cost. Typically, the bank sponsoring a citywide charge plan collects 6 percent of the price of your purchases from the participating retailer, and another 1 percent a month interest from you.

The more competitive stores that try to shade prices can't afford to pay 6 percent to a bank for servicing charge accounts. Thus credit-card plans inevitably lead you to the higher-price stores.

READY-CREDIT: This plan also being promoted by banks has its advantages and disadvantages. In this plan, the bank credits your loan to a special checking account and you agree to pay back 1/12 or 1/24 of this sum each month. Your repayments automatically become available again for your use. For example, you may arrange for a $600 ready-credit plan on which you will pay $50 a month.

The advantage of ready-credit is that you don't pay any interest until you actually use the money. Many people tend to borrow more than they really need, or sometimes take out loans a little in advance of actual need. This is costly because they have to pay extra interest on unnecessarily large or premature borrowing.

But the disadvantage is that you pay a higher interest rate than if you made a regular personal loan from the same bank. Most commercial banks charge true interest rates on personal loans of as low as 8 percent per annum in several cities, to a more general rate of 12 percent. (These rates are generally stated as 4 to 6 percent a year but, because you are paying back monthly, the actual effective rate is approximately double the stated rate.)

THE NEW CHARGE AND INSTALLMENT PLANS offered by variety stores are an especially futile type of credit. Credit needs to be reserved for emergencies or essential large purchases, not for small merchandise traditionally bought for cash.

Nowadays no employed person with a reasonably good credit record needs borrow from high-rate small-loan companies. Credit unions and commercial banks, as you see, are very eager to lend you money. The problem today is not where to get a loan, but to avoid unnecessary loans.

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Carey Makes Job Plea:

Holiday-Mood Stockholders Meet Real, Live Union Leader

CLEVELAND—JAMES B. CAREY, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers came to General Electric's annual stockholders' meeting here to voice his union's grievances directly to the company's usually aloof top executives.

Twice taking the floor microphone in the ornate Masonic Temple, Carey was able to talk directly to Ralph Cordiner, all-powerful chairman of GE's board of directors.

Some 1,800 stockholders listened politely but without much enthusiasm as Carey told how the company's decentralization program had cut down on production and maintenance jobs in established GE centers. Carey argued that the company's "frustration" of the collective bargaining process was playing directly into the hands of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, which had been expelled from the CIO in 1949.

ARRAYED ON THE STAGE facing the union official were Cordiner, GE Pres. Robert Paxton, and over a dozen high-priced members of the board. They included such luminaries as Henry Ford II; Sidney Weinberg, a big corporation wheel; a member of the house of J. P. Morgan; a son of former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey; and representatives of several other companies.

Their role at the GE meeting was to sit impassively, except when called upon to take a brief bow upon renomination. Even as they were re-elected, by proxy majorities of about 71 million votes, they managed to hold their emotions under tight rein.

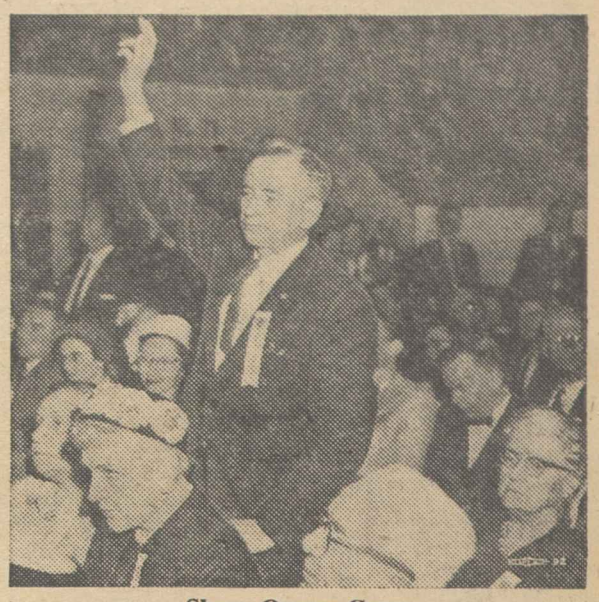
If they gave any evidence of reaction, it came when Carey pointed out—during one of his two 5-minute talks—that the employment security program which the IUE has unsuccessfully sought from GE is markedly similar to those granted by numerous corporations which individual GE directors control.

The stockholders—a mixture of middle aged and retirees, with a fair sprinkling of younger housewife types and a few kids—showed little interest in the union's plea.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF the program, though, they were as enthusiastic as a television studio audience. Each announcement from the chair brought forth solid waves of applause, whether it was to announce re-election of the directors, the re-hiring of the accounting firm, or the announcement that free box lunches would be served in the basement.

Cordiner, who had previously rejected a bid by Carey to make a formal talk to the meeting, had obviously instructed his staff to prepare him for whatever the IUE president might bring up.

One set of illustrated slides, which accompanied a long report by Paxton, was aimed at rebutting the union's arguments about decentralization. Cordiner had such stray statistics at his fingertips as the exact percentage proportion of GE employes in Schenectady, N. Y., and Lynn, Mass., to the total working forces of those cities in 1938 and 1958.



Share Owner Carey

Carey backed up his plea for employment security with a charge that 40,000 production and maintenance jobs at GE had been lost, and that workers were not permitted to follow their jobs to new locations.

BUT HE STARTLED the executive officers with news of a previous day's NLRB election in which the Communist-dominated UE beat out the IUE at the Elmira, N. Y., plant. Carey said there is a "real and present danger" that the UE may win back bargaining rights which it lost 10 years ago at the big Lynn plant. Any such Communist gain, he said, should be a matter of concern for labor, government and management.

The GE board chairman, however, merely restated the company's "neutrality" between unions. That position was assailed by Carey for many years on the basis that the UE is in fact "the Communist party masquerading as a labor union."

The discussion, though, seemed remote to a large proportion of the audience, who appeared to be in holiday mood, turning out to see some real, flesh-and-blood, big business moguls, and to enjoy the free lunch and a free bus tour of GE plants in the Cleveland area.

VOTING THE UNION'S 25 SHARES of GE stock, Carey had no expectation of upsetting the 71 million proxies held by Cordiner.

But, the IUE president explained to newsmen later, "I did have a chance to see and talk to the chairman of the board of GE. I guess you'd call it a form of togetherness."

Labor-AEC Seminar Studies Problems of Atomic Growth

A FIRST-HAND LOOK at the practical research and experimental work that constitutes the foundation of America's atomic growth was extended to the AFL-CIO Staff Committee on Atomic Energy and Natural Resources by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The AEC seminar, held at the commission's headquarters and at the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago, dealt with essential AEC activities in the fields of atomic power development, uses of radioactive isotopes in industry, medicine and agriculture, and with the international atomic energy program.

Of particular interest to the labor representatives were discussions on health and safety standards in plants using radioactive materials and how these standards are derived and enforced.

THE ATOMIC INDUSTRY is undergoing steady growth, with licensed users of radioactive isotopes —fissionable materials used for a multitude of industrial, medical and agricultural purposes—now totalling nearly 4,500. In 1958 more than 175,000 workers were employed in a variety of atomic activities—research and development, nuclear reactors, and other pursuits.

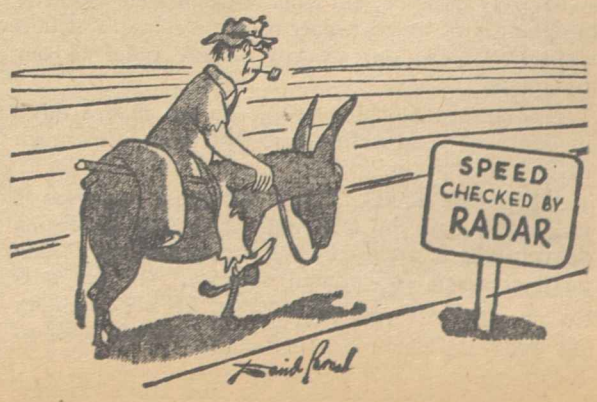
The extremely promising isotope program is used to find causes of various diseases and in their treatment. Increasingly important is the use of isotopes in sterilization of food without the need of refrigeration, finding out about plant growth and plant diseases.

Industrial uses which now save companies an aggregate of half a billion dollars annually include thickness measurements of paper, rubber, glass, linoleum, steel, brass and tin plate, and also searching out internal flaws in finished products.

Isotopes discover leaks in pipes, do important catalytic work in petroleum refineries, measure amounts of tobacco put into cigarettes, and perform scores of other tasks.

Isotopes are the spent fuel of nuclear power plants. Thus their expanded use goes hand in hand with expansion of America's atomic power program. This program is grounded, not because AEC is not able to move ahead with the large demonstration plants to prove out promising reactor designs and bring power costs down to levels competitive with power generated from coal, oil and natural gas, but because it is trapped by a policy which has turned leadership over to the private utilities.

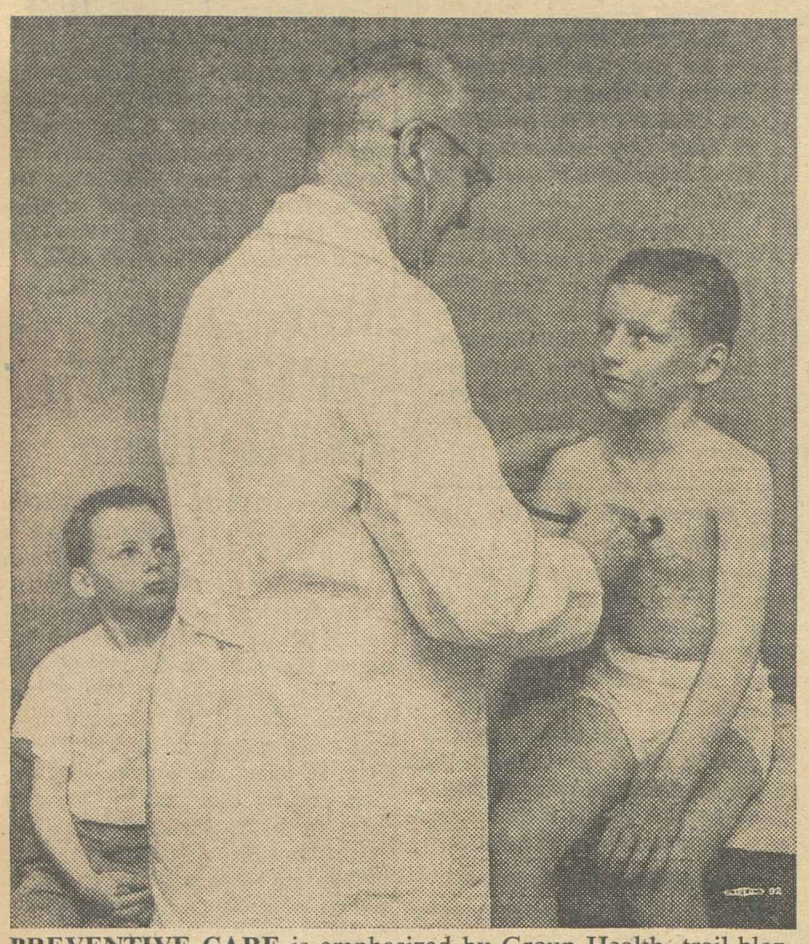
THE FIRST LABOR-AEC seminar marks an important beginning. Unions which are or will be soon involved in the new atomic industrial age can work closely with the AEC staff on the basic problems which affect workers and the general public. Other such seminars dealing with particular aspects of AEC's work with the atom will be held from time to time by the AFL-CIO staff committee.



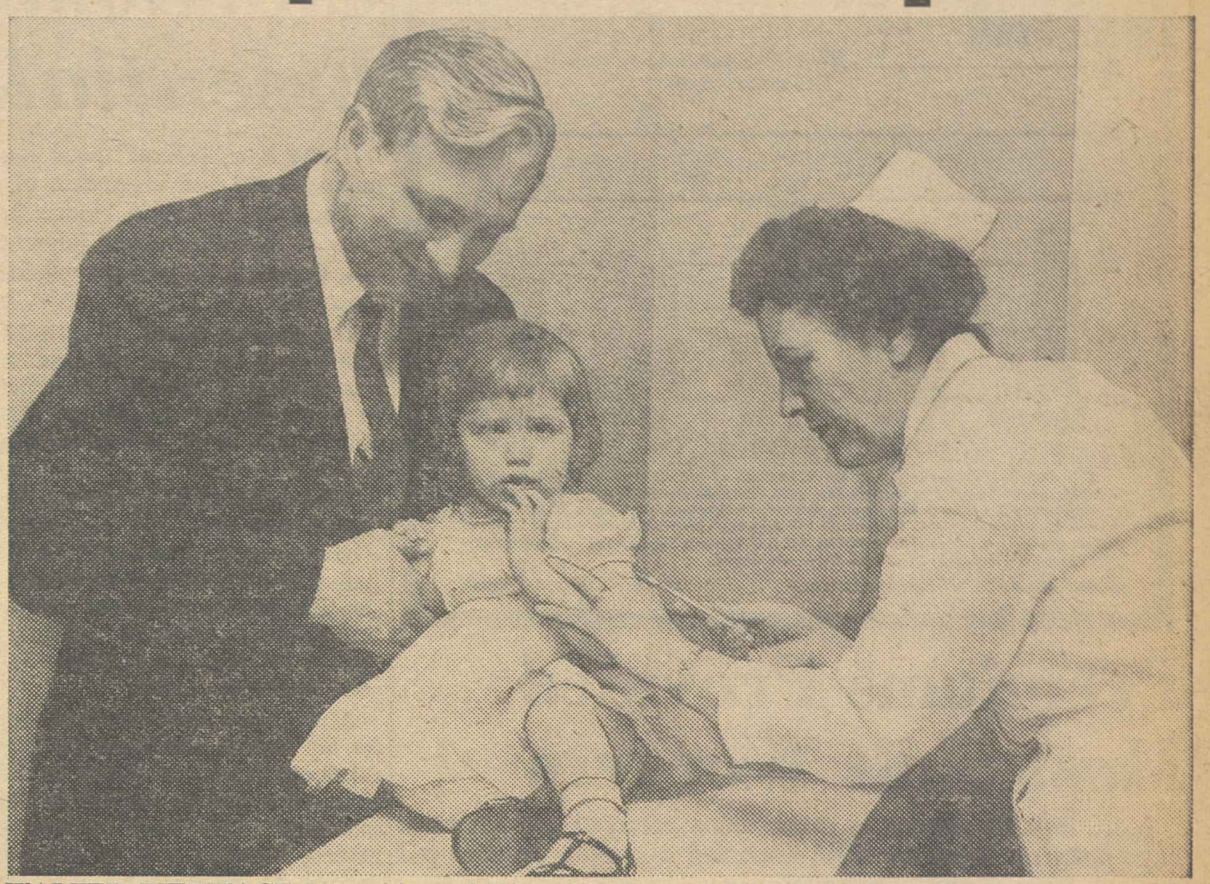
Full Protection for Members:

Union Joins Community Health Co-op Plan

Group Health Association
LABOR MANAGEMENT HEALTH CENTER

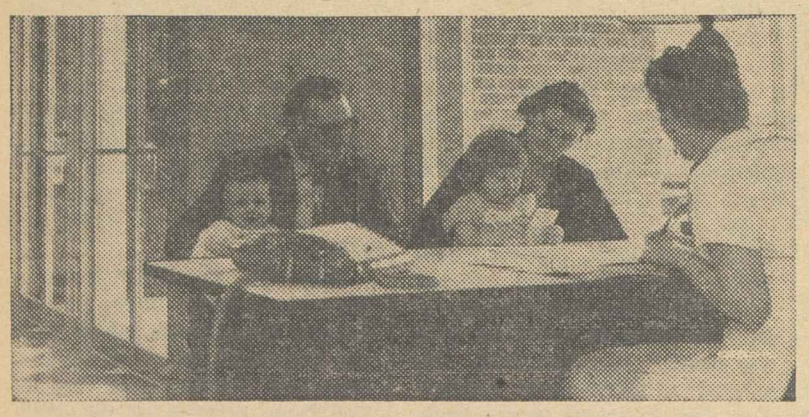


PREVENTIVE CARE is emphasized by Group Health, trail-blazing medical co-op chosen by D. C. Transit Workers Welfare Fund to provide comprehensive health protection for 3,000 union members and their families. Michael's dad won't get a bill for this checkup by one of Washington's leading pediatricians.

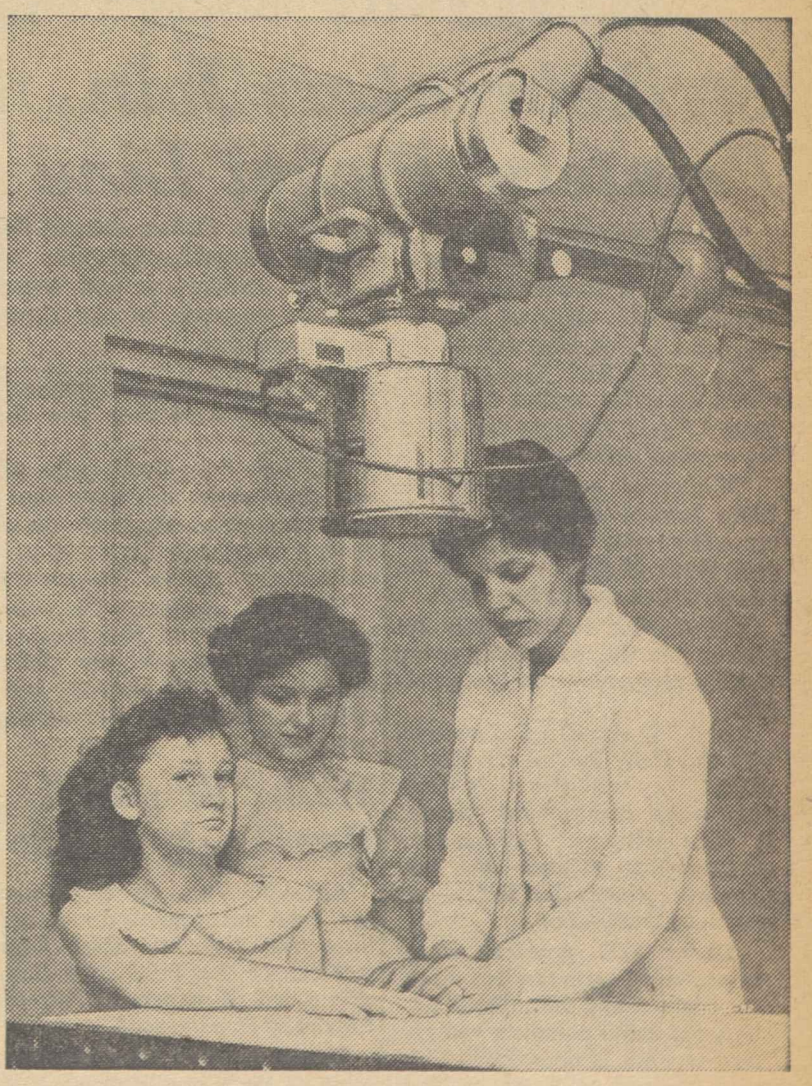


WALTER BIERWAGEN, president of Div. 689, Street & Electric Railway Employes, assures 2-year-old Susan McVearry the needle isn't as frightening as it looks. The union-management health center resulted from persistent efforts to negotiate more complete protection for union members. The union considered operating its own clinic, decided instead to join an existing community plan.

BUS DRIVER Walter McVearry has 13 good reasons for being grateful that his union bargains for health benefits as well as wages and hours. His youngsters shown here being weighed range from 1½-year-old Timothy (held by Mrs. McVearry) to 20-year-old Maureen. The entire family received complete physical examinations. "Don't wait until you're sick to see a doctor," Group Health emphasizes.

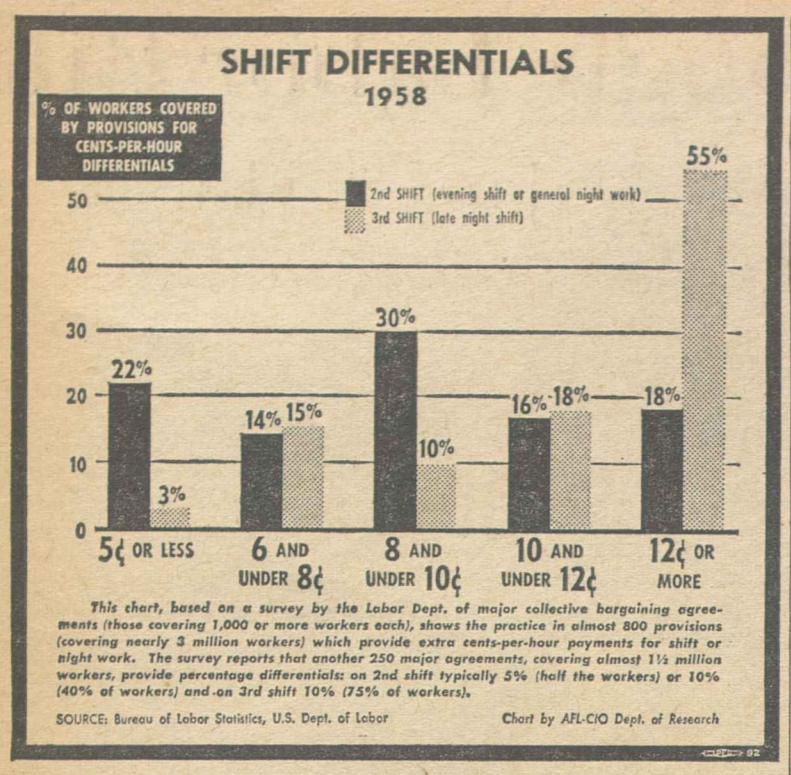


AT ENTRANCE to new union-management health center, built to permit expansion of GHA facilities to serve a 40 percent jump in membership, the Walter McVearry's stop at the registration desk. This suburban medical center supplements Group Health's downtown Washington facilities. Members may use either center.



X-RAY AND LAB facilities speed up diagnosis and treatment. GHA's professional staff includes specialists in 13 fields of medicine. In addition to medical service, GHA membership also includes hospital and surgical care. Doctors make home visits as well.

KIDDIES HAVE their own waiting room. Mrs. O. Roy Chalk, wife of the president of D. C. Transit Co., became deeply interested in the new union-management center and spent many hours selecting decorations and furnishings. The AFL-CIO Social Security Dept. helped work out the formula for bringing transit union members as a group into the 22-year-old community health program.



This chart, based on a survey by the Labor Dept. of major collective bargaining agreements (those covering 1,000 or more workers each), shows the practice in almost 800 provisions (covering nearly 3 million workers) which provide extra cents-per-hour payments for shift or night work. The survey reports that another 250 major agreements, covering almost 1½ million workers, provide percentage differentials: on 2nd shift typically 5% (half the workers) or 10% (40% of workers) and on 3rd shift 10% (75% of workers).

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor — Chart by AFL-CIO Dept. of Research

Premiums Provided Most Shift Workers

More than 90 percent of major union contracts provide extra pay or shorter hours for night work and a growing number call for both forms of shift differential.

More than half of all second shift workers receive differentials of 8 cents an hour or higher, according to the current issue of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research publication, Collective Bargaining Report. More than a third get premium pay of 10 cents an hour or more.

For workers on the third shift, 12 cents an hour or 10 percent—the latter for those whose differential is on a percentage basis—is by far the most common in contracts covering 1,000 or more workers.

About 11 percent of the contracts analyzed in a Labor Dept. survey provide shorter hours for the second shift and 20 percent of agreements specify reduced hours for the third shift. Eight hours pay for seven hours work is the most common differential for the second shift, while the majority of contracts provide premium pay for the third shift in addition to shorter hours.

In all categories, shift differentials have been improved since a similar survey in 1952. The percentage of increase has been twice as much as the general rise in wages during the same period.

The average gain in shift differentials was 60 percent between 1952 and 1958 as compared with a 30 percent rise in straight-time wages in manufacturing industries.

In manufacturing industries, one out of every five workers is employed on a second or third shift, the research publication reports.

Labor Dept. surveys of 17 major cities showed 15.7 percent of workers employed on evening (second) shifts and 4.7 percent on late night (third) shifts.

The low city, with 10.3 percent on shift work, was Boston and the high was Baltimore, with 27.4 percent working nights.

While third shift differentials tended to be larger than those for the second shift, there appears to be no consistent pattern. In 750 agreements providing money differentials, the Labor Dept. found more than 100 different patterns of second and third shift differentials.

Strikebreakers Join Printers' Picket Line

Cedar Falls, Ia.—A second picket line was thrown around the Cedar Falls Daily Record here when strikebreaking printers, fed up with their treatment inside the plant, stalked out and began marching with signs of their own beside members of the Typographical Union who walked out 11 months ago.

"Local 349 Intl. Typographical Union on strike against the Daily Record," read the signs carried by the original strikers.

"Non-union employes of the Daily Record now on strike in sympathy with union printers," read those of the recruits to the march that started in June 1958.

The striking strikebreakers expect to join the union fully aware that the move may cost them their jobs.

Local 349 signed a first contract with the Daily Record on May 3, 1958. They walked out six weeks later when management violated it. The newspaper hired a crew of small-town printers—the ones who just joined the strike—and continued publication.

Under ITU practice, when management agrees to live up to the contract and the strike is settled, the union members will return to work in accordance with their priority, with the striking strikebreakers having least seniority.

Meantime, it is expected, they will receive the same strike and other benefits the longer-term members receive once they join the union.

ITU Intl. Rep. Carl Linder, directing the strike, said the walkout of the non-union employes was as much a surprise to the union as it undoubtedly was to management.

"In all my experience I've never had a shop full of strikebreakers march out and join the picket line," he said. "It certainly indicates justification for our striking last June."

Meany Renamed Handicapped Aide

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been reappointed to a new three-year term as chief labor member of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Two-score other labor members, most of them presidents of international and national unions, likewise were renamed to the committee, which will hold its annual meeting in Washington May 8-9.

Financing Need 'Critical':

U.S. Community Projects Aid Essential, AFL-CIO Says

There is a "critical" need for prompt federal action to help local communities finance needed improvement and expansion of public facilities, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Testifying before a House Banking & Currency subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged improvement and then approval of the Spence-Rains Community Facilities bill, declaring its passage would be "one of the most significant legislative achievements of the 86th Congress."

The measure would set up a $1 billion revolving fund for loans to help individual localities construct water supply systems, sewage disposal plants, hospitals and nursing homes.

The AFL-CIO spokesman noted that the bill's scope is "unnecessarily limited," and asked that the measure be broadened to include parks and recreation areas, libraries, bridges, public buildings, and diagnostic and treatment centers.

At the same time, he asked that the bill include provisions for "accelerating federal assistance in the event of a general decline in the economy." This could be accomplished, Biemiller said, by creating another $1 billion fund available only after a finding that such a move "is necessary to further the objectives of the Employment Act of 1946."

Whitehouse Testifies

Albert D. Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the subcommittee that "it will be difficult if not impossible" for the nation to achieve a desirable rate of economic growth "if our basic underpinning (of) . . . community facilities can't bear the load of new industry and expanded population."

Answering charges by opponents of the legislation who have pinned a "reckless spending" tag on the Community Facilities bill, Whitehouse stressed that "there are no giveaways involved."

"Every cent that is loaned out under terms of this bill," the IUD spokesman said, "must ultimately be returned to the federal treasury. . . . The only subsidy involved is in providing an interest rate that the communities can afford."

Biemiller emphasized that communities are "finding it more difficult to obtain sufficient funds at reasonable rates of interest through bond issues floated in the private financial market." He added:

"Only through the intervention of the federal government will these localities be able to finance these needed public improvements at a reasonable rate of interest."

Administration Opposed

The AFL-CIO spokesman warned that the principal opposition to the bill would be mounted by the Eisenhower Administration, which, he said, is "solely concerned" with its efforts to balance the President's precariously-balanced $77 billion budget.

Despite White House opposition, Biemiller continued, the President's special assistant for public works planning, Gen. J. S. Bragdon, has repeatedly called attention to "the growing backlog of needed public works throughout the country."

Bragdon's recent speeches cite Commerce Dept. figures "indicating that an annual rate of over $20 billion would be necessary in order to catch up with the needs," Biemiller said. He quoted a government publication, issued recently under Bragdon's direction, as having stated:

"In almost every field in public works . . . shortages are the rules, not the exception. In almost every category we are falling farther and farther behind in meeting even current demands. Backlogs, inadequate replacement schedules, urgent new requirements are characteristic of public works problems across the nation."

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, is convinced that "the job is becoming so enormous that it has grown beyond the capabilities of state and local governments." He emphasized that communities "have not been able to keep pace with the tremendous expansion of population" that has occurred in the U.S. since the end of World War II.

Reuther May Day Speaker in Berlin

Detroit — Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers has started a brief trip to Europe by sharing the speakers' platform at the traditional May Day celebration in West Berlin with Mayor Willy Brandt.

He also planned to confer with officials of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which he is a vice president; Intl. Metalworkers Federation, whose Automotive Div. he heads, and the British Trades Union Congress.

Pilots Finance Study In Aviation Medicine

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots again will finance a two-year graduate fellowship in aviation medicine at Ohio State University as part of the union's program "to stimulate medical study in terms of airline operations, airline pilots and the air traveler."

Part of the cost of this year's fellowship is being met by a Pan American Airways pilot who contributed $2,000 with a request that he remain anonymous.

More TUC Still Held Up In Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—Nearly 30,000 jobless Michigan workers went a fourth week without benefit checks as legislation to continue temporary unemployment compensation payments shuttled back and forth between the state Senate and House.

A bill passed by the House would extend TUC benefits and make the payments retroactive to Apr. 1, when the previous legislation expired. But the bill is being held up in the Senate, where the controlling Republicans have twice insisted on what amounts to invalidation of a State Supreme Court ruling as the price of passage.

The court decision, which Michigan's powerful auto manufacturers are trying to overturn through a rider on a TUC bill, upheld the right of 11,000 Ford workers in Michigan to collect unemployment compensation when they were laid off for lack of work as the result of a strike at Ford's Canton, O., forge plant. The ruling brought Michigan in line with the policies of 37 other states which permit benefits to be paid for unemployment resulting from out-of-state strikes.

Although the GOP holds a one-vote majority in the House, enough Republicans joined with the Democrats to reject on two occasions Senate-passed legislation tying reversal of the effect of the court ruling to the TUC extender. The Senate, where the Republicans have a seven-vote majority, has thus far refused to pass TUC extension without strings.

WILLIAM GREEN Human Relations Library at New York headquarters of the Jewish Labor Committee is formally opened by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany following dedication ceremonies. Left to right, Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters; Adolph Held, Jewish Labor Committee chairman; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Boris Shishkin, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Meany; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, and Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. The library, dealing with labor's fight for human rights, was financed by a grant from the William Green Memorial Fund.

Ike Pushes Drive for 'Tough' Labor Bill

AFL-CIO Orders Study For Council Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

committee will report a bill perhaps in June and that major floor fights will erupt when the bill is cleared for action.

In three successive days, statements by the President and ranking Administration and legislative leaders signaled an all-out assault to stiffen the Senate bill.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell urged the House to add restrictions, contained in the Kearns bill, on union picketing and secondary boycotts. Presidential Press Sec. James C. Hagerty and House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) used a White House sounding board to promise Eisenhower demands for amendments.

Ike 'Disappointed'

The President at a news conference scored the bill as having "definite weaknesses" and said he was "very much disappointed" at the absence of boycott and picketing restrictions and what he called "clarifying" language of the "no-man's land" cases created when the NLRB refuses to take an industrial dispute on jurisdictional grounds.

He made it specific that he wanted the language "clarified" to cede full powers to the states to handle such cases by state law rather than by principles of federal labor-management relations law.

He complained of the Senate action in modifying, after once approving, a so-called "bill of rights" for union members introduced as an amendment by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

McClellan himself, Senate liberals and all Democrats but one voted to modify the amendment and only 13 extreme right-wing Republicans plus Sen. Frank Lausche (D-O.) voted against modification. Eisenhower called the original amendment "a very fine thing."

3-Day Debate

The Senate drove the bill through in three days of turbulent and often bitter debate that followed abortive adoption of the original amendment.

A regrouping of Democratic and liberal Republican forces reached swift agreement that the "rights" language would have to be modified and the Senate, pending this correction, went to showdown votes on numerous other amendments.

A McClellan proposal on organizational and representational picketing was beaten by a 59-to-30 vote after Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) warned that if the amendment was adopted he would vote against the bill and remove his name as sponsor.

Nine Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for the picketing ban, 48 Democrats and 11 Republicans against it.

Another McClellan amendment to outlaw secondary boycotts was beaten by 50 to 41, with 16 Democrats and 25 Republicans favoring it, 43 Democrats and 7 Republicans opposed.

McClellan won voice vote approval of an amendment accepted by Kennedy to establish a "fiduciary responsibility" for union officers in handling union funds. Kennedy got floor agreement from McClellan that the language was intended to prevent dishonest use of funds or the enrichment of officers, not use of dues money for educational and other legitimate functions approved by the members.

An amendment by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) outlawed "hot cargo" clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry and made a demand for such a clause an unfair labor practice.

By amendment, picketing was forbidden by a union after an employer has lawfully recognized another union or for nine months after another union has won an election for choice of a bargaining agent.

Minor amendments accepted by Kennedy, some offered by Republicans, raised criminal penalties for "extortionate" picketing—designed to exact a bribe rather than obtain a legitimate contract—and gave union members the right to examine books and records "for proper cause."

Loosely Drafted

Modification of the original McClellan "rights" amendment was assured when liberal Republicans realized it was so loosely drafted that it exposed unions to endless harassment and southern Democrats who had supported it realized that McClellan had inadvertently sponsored federal enforcement powers similar to those Southerners had fought to eliminate from the 1957 right-to-vote law.

By parliamentary maneuver, over the bitter protest of Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), the section was considerably revised just before final passage of the bill.

Twenty Republicans and 10 southern Democrats who had voted for the original language switched on the roll call the second time, and by the time of the roll call Bridges, senior leader of the GOP anti-labor Old Guard, did not bother to vote.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) cast the only vote against the bill on final passage.

Kennedy, McClellan Clash on Union Role

Senate debate on the Kennedy-Ervin bill was marked by several spectacular clashes between Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass), chief sponsor of the bill that McClellan called inadequate.

Said Kennedy in opposing a McClellan amendment to severely restrict picketing:

"The difference between the senator from Arkansas and me is that every time he see a union, he sees racketeering. Every time I see a union—except in a few cases, relatively speaking—I do not see racketeers; I see men and women who are attempting to advance their economic interests."

The impact of McClellan amendments, Kennedy charged, "would prevent any further union organization in this country."

Unionists Enroll as Texas 'Lobbyists'

Austin, Tex—More than 650 Texas trade unionists are registered as "lobbyists" with the state legislature.

Under the state law, anyone engaged in "direct communcation" with a member of the legislature to urge passage or defeat of legislation must register as a lobbyist. The State AFL-CIO therefore arranges for delegates to its one-day legislative workshops to be listed as official lobbyists before they go to the capitol to discuss issues with their representatives and senators.

Summary of Major Provisions Of Senate-Passed Labor Bill

The Kennedy-Ervin bill as passed by the Senate contains some provisions identical with or similar to provisions of the Kennedy-Ives bill of 1958. It also incorporates changes and additions approved by the Labor Committee or written in on the Senate floor. Here in summary are the major provisions:

UNION ELECTIONS—Union officials must be elected by secret ballot in both internationals and locals, except that international officers may be chosen by convention delegates who themselves have been elected locally by secret ballot. Maximum terms between elections are established—five years for international officers, three years for local officers, four years for officers of "intermediate" groups such as joint boards or councils.

All members must have 15-day advance notice by mail of elections, must be free without penalty or interference to vote for officers and run for office. Election records must be preserved for one year. Members whose dues are paid by checkoff may not be declared ineligible to vote because of dues delinquency.

A member, after exhausting union remedies or after three months without a decision on his charges, may file a complaint of violation of the law with the Labor Dept. If the secretary, after investigation, finds probable cause he must file suit in federal court to have the election declared invalid and a new election ordered.

If the Secretary of Labor finds on complaint of a member that a union constitution does not provide adequately for removal of an officer charged with serious misconduct, the secretary may under court order set rules for a special secret-ballot vote on removal of the officer. Criminal penalties are provided for willful violations.

FINANCIAL REPORTS—All unions except small locals exempted by the Secretary of Labor must file detailed financial reports with the Labor Dept. and make copies available to members. Destruction of records, a false report or willful failure to report is punishable by 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

The Secretary of Labor has authority to inspect financial and election records; he may seek to compel compliance with financial reporting requirements by applying to federal court.

Management "middlemen" must file financial reports on activities designed to influence workers in their collective-bargaining rights.

Employers must report on certain financial activities to influence employes or persuade them not to exercise their organizing and bargaining rights but not on funds expended for literature printed in an employer's own name. Employers also must report expenditures for industrial espionage.

Criminal penalties are provided for willful violation.

TRUSTEESHIPS—Local unions may be placed under trusteeship by an international only in accordance with the international's constitution and only to correct corruption or financial malpractice, to restore democratic procedures, to assure performance of contracts or otherwise achieve legitimate objectives of the international.

During trusteeship, votes of members of a local may not be counted for convention delegates or international officers unless all members in good standing have a secret-ballot vote. Assets of a trusteed local may not be transferred to the parent organization during the trusteeship except for dues and regular assessments.

Internationals must report the details of all trusteeships to the Labor Dept. Upon complaint from a member or the local, the secretary may seek an injunction against an unremedied violation in federal court. For 12 months after establishment, the trusteeship is presumed to be valid but the presumption may be overturned by proof of improper purpose. Thereafter the trusteeship is presumed invalid, subject to overturn by clear and convincing proof.

After three years the Labor Dept. shall report to Congress on the operation of the trusteeship provisions.

TAFT-HARTLEY REVISIONS—The "no-man's land" problem is dealt with by authorizing any state agency except a court to take jurisdiction over a labor dispute in interstate commerce where the NLRB declines to exercise jurisdiction but federal law—not state law—must be applied. (This is a change from the Kennedy-Ives 1958 provision that instructed the NLRB to assert jurisdiction over all cases covered by the Taft-Hartley definition of interstate commerce instead of using a claimed discretion to exclude classes of cases.)

Fired "economic strikers" would no longer be denied the right to vote in decertification elections inspired by employers who have hired strikebreakers as a permanent replacements," subject to such regulations on length of time as the NLRB may issue.

Prehire agreements are authorized between contractors and unions in the building trades and union-shop clauses may become effective within 7 instead of 30 days. This is not applicable in so-called "right-to-work" states.

NLRB elections to establish a bargaining agent without the necessity of an elaborate preliminary hearing are permitted after 45 days if there is no substantial issue between parties.

So-called "hot-cargo" contract clauses for common carriers in the trucking industry are invalidated and a demand for such a clause is made an unfair labor practice.

Picketing with the object of coercing employers or employes is made an unfair labor practice: (a) where the employer has lawfully recognized another union or (b) within nine months of the election or choice of another union by the workers.

The non-Communist affidavit section is changed to require affidavits only of union officers or employers who have initiated NLRB procedures within the preceding 12 months. Non-compliance in these circumstances is made a felony.

CORRUPTION AND RACKETEERING—Union officials or employes must report to the Labor Dept. any of six specified financial transactions which may constitute a conflict of interest with their union duties. Employers must report any loan or expenditure which requires a report from a union official under this provision. Loans of more than $1500 from union treasuries to officials are forbidden, and loans of any amount from an employer to a representative of his workers are made illegal. A person charged with violating provisions of this law may not have his defense financed or fines paid by his union or employer but may be reimbursed if acquitted.

Persons convicted of certain named serious felonies are barred from union office or responsible employment for five years. Persons convicted of violating provisions of this law are barred for five years.

Embezzlement of union funds by any person is made a federal crime. So is "shakedown" picketing to extort a bribe for an individual rather than to obtain a legitimate union contract. Taft-Hartley bans on the giving or acceptance of money or other things of value, between employers and employes, are broadened and tightened.

Improper loading fees demanded by unions of interstate truckers are forbidden.

Union officials must be bonded and they are defined as being in a "relationship of trust" and "responsible in a fiduciary capacity" for union money and property "notwithstanding any exculpatory clauses or action purporting to exempt (them) from such responsibility."

"BILL OF RIGHTS"—An amendment sponsored by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), as modified with McClellan's concurrence after a more sweeping version had been temporarily approved, deals with rights and privileges of union members.

Free speech for union members and a right to assemble freely with other members are asserted. The right of unions to regulate the conduct of meetings and to restrain conduct interfering with proper union business is recognized.

Dues changes may be instituted only by secret ballot of the members or by a convention after 30-day notice.

The obligation of a union not to limit the rights of members to sue, testify or seek relief of grievances is asserted. An employer or employer association is forbidden to finance or encourage directly or indirectly, any suit or action referred to.

Due process, including written charges and a fair hearing, is required for members before they may be disciplined.

Any provision of a union constitution or bylaws in conflict with the "bill of rights" is declared void, and the federal courts are authorized to receive suits alleging conflicts.

ETHICAL PRACTICES—A policy declaration favors ethical practice codes for unions and for employer associations. An Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices, including labor, management and public representatives, is established. A report on ethical practice codes is required from the Secretary of Labor after three years.

AFL-CIO Warns of Monopoly:

Patent Licensing in Atomic Field Urged

A handful of giant corporations could obtain "monopolistic control" over the atomic energy field unless Congress votes indefinite continuance of laws calling for compulsory licensing of patents dealing with peaceful utilization of atomic power, the AFL-CIO has warned.

In testimony presented to a Joint Senate-House Atomic Energy subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged that such patents be kept "indefinitely" under Atomic Energy Commission jurisdiction until small, as well as large, businesses are able to "compete on as nearly an equitable basis as possible."

Biemiller's testimony was presented by Legislative Rep. Jack Curran.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 set a five-year limitation on compulsory licensing of those patents which the AEC ruled belonged in the public domain. That provision of the act is due to expire this September. Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) has proposed a five-year extension of the rule, to Sept. 1, 1964.

The federation spokesman called the Holifield proposal, supported by the AEC, as "a step forward," but asked that it be broadened to eliminate any specific cutoff time.

"Compulsory licensing," Biemiller's testimony pointed out, "is the only legislative method of protecting the public against the appearance and utiilization of dominating patents which can place one or a few corporations in control of important aspects of atomic energy development."

Such domination, the AFL-CIO spokesman continued, "might seriously affect the national interest" and could prevent eventual creation of "a competitive atomic industry."

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers, Charles A. Prudell, accused the Atomic Energy Commission of recommending a "Soviet version" of legislation. He declared the commission was violating "human liberties" of corporations engaged in nuclear research "in an attempt to compete with the Soviets on their own terms."

In an angry exchange, Holifield pointed out that the AEC's recommendation of compulsory licensing was approved by Congress in 1954.

"I would hesitate to see the Congress which has passed this bill with great deliberation," he told the NAM spokesman, "and the previous Atomic Energy commissioners and the present commissioners, branded as being quite that far to the left."

Meanwhile, in a letter to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, Biemiller protested against "irresponsible delay" by the AEC in establishing a "progressive, large-scale nuclear power program."

Biemiller accused the commission of a "major policy blunder" in "the abandonment of its leadership in atomic power development to the privately-owned electric utilities."

ADMINISTERED STEEL PRICES, not steel wages, have been the major factor in inflation in recent years, Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald told the Kefauver Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee in a sharp attack on industry propaganda.

U. S. Steel Profits Up, Union Sets Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that it could not afford a wage increase.

For the first quarter of the year U.S. Steel reported profits of $106.6 million or equal to $1.86 a share. This compares with $62.4 million for the first three months of 1958 or $1.04 a share.

Figured in return on sales, U.S. Steel reported achieving a level of 9.9 percent, equal to the record set in the first two quarters of 1957.

Operating at 83 percent of its rated capacity, the giant company reported the near-record production—13 points higher than the average of the company's first-quarter operations—was achieved with 232,070 workers as compared to 232,461 in the first quarter of 1958, when operations were in the vicinity of 50 percent of capacity.

The sharp increase in productivity was the key point in McDonald's letter to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell pointing out the BLS error and calling on the department to set the record straight.

The letter said that BLS had officially stated that output per manhour in the steel industry declined 5.1 percent in 1958 from 1957 and 6.2 percent from 1956.

"The correct figures," McDonald wrote, "are a decline for the severe recession year of 1958 over 1957 of only 1.9 percent (not the 5.1 percent announced by BLS) and only 3 percent (not the 6.2 percent announced by BLS) in 1958 over 1956. The productivity decline announced by BLS thus was more than twice as large as was actually the case."

Trend 'More Favorable'

The corrected figures show, added McDonald, that the trend of productivity "was considerably more favorable in the very severe 1958 recession than in the milder 1954 recession."

The impact of the sharp upturn in productivity, said the USWA president, is that "today total employment costs per ton of finished steel are less than they were prior to the last wage increase in July 1958."

Declaring the union's confidence in "your integrity and that of the BLS" and characterizing the error as "an honest one," McDonald criticized the procedures surrounding the release of the figures "for purposes which we are at a loss to comprehend." He asked Mitchell to make public immediately the corrected figures at a press conference matching "the prior one in terms of coverage and advance notice."

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague acknowledged that a "clerical error" had been made and that the bureau is reworking the figures and expects to have a new set of statistics shortly.

McDonald's statement on employment costs for finished steel in his letter to Mitchell was made also in more detail to the Senate Monopoly subcommittee in testimony on a bill to require advance notice of certain price increases.

McDonald told the Senate group, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), that while the union "firmly believes the public has the right to know all the facts which affect the determination of prices in basic industries." it could not support the proposal because it would have a "stifling effect on the free collective bargaining process."

He told the subcommittee that "no amount of industry propaganda can controvert the plain fact that administered steel prices, and not steel wages, have been the major factor in inflation in recent years."

Price Hikes vs. Wage Raises

McDonald cited the history of 23 increases in steel prices since 1946 and 12 increases in steel wages, noting that prices went up $24.20 a ton between 1956 and 1958 while wage increases during the same period came to $9.50 a ton.

Steel prices, he added, have risen even when unit labor costs declined as they did in 1950 and 1955 and the break-even point of various steel companies has been reduced sharply in recent years.

McDonald asserted that U.S. Steel can now operate at a profit at only 40 percent of capacity.

The price hearing bill, introduced by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) was opposed by U.S. Steel, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the grounds of harrassment of business.

Opposition to the measure came also from the Administration with Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, declaring the bill was "addressed to the symptoms of the trouble and not the causes," and predicting a "pretty good" outlook for price stability in 1959.

The Auto Workers endorsed the measure and suggested strengthening amendments to "provide a strong and persuasive deterrent to the abuse of . . . pricing power."

The measure has the support also of Consumers Union whose president, Colston E. Warne, said it would be a "significant landmark in the development of anti-trust legislation. . . ."

House Group Acts to Raise Health Budget

The Eisenhower Administration was accused of deliberately trying to "mislead" Congress on the effect of its budget proposals for health and medical research as the House Appropriations Committee moved to add $181.4 million to the Health, Education and Welfare Dept.'s budget.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which reviewed budget estimates from the HEW and Labor Depts., said the President's budget for the National Institutes of Health "would sound the death knell" for the world-famous institution which carries on research in cancer, heart disease, mental health and other major areas.

The Appropriation Committee's report to the House charged that the Administration's budget justifications tried to make it appear that more money was being provided for medical research "but that actually there was a decrease instead."

The committee charged the facts were concealed "in a desperate attempt to present, on paper, a balanced budget."

Funds were added in a number of areas where the AFL-CIO, in testimony before the Fogarty subcommittee, had charged the Administration budget was inadequate.

The committee restored a $42.5 million cut in hospital construction grants and $25 million for construction of waste treatment facilities, added extra funds for child welfare, payments to school districts, school construction and food and drug enforcement, in addition to some $50 million added to the National Institutes of Health budget request.

Labor Dept. appropriations

69-2-69

recommended by the committee generally followed the department's estimates. The committee cut $12 million from grants to states for administration of unemployment compensation and state employment service programs, and $10 million from funds earmarked to reimburse states for unemployment benefits for veterans and federal employes.

Both reductions, the committee said, were based on the Labor Dept.'s "more optimistic predictions concerning the general unemployment situation."

Meany Asks Congress To Back Refugee Year

Refugees throughout the world deserve the "compassion and the tangible support" of all freedom-loving peoples, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in urging Congress to approve the "very modest program" sought by the U. S. Committee for Refugees.

The committee is seeking a $20 million appropriation to support several specific refugee resettlement programs, and the admission of 20,000 homeless persons above quotas to the U.S. Meany is a vice president of the committee.

Its program is part of the World Refugee Year, which starts July 1 and was designated by the United Nations in a resolution co-sponsored by this country and passed last year.

The WRY goal is the resettlement, integration or voluntary repatriation of several million refugees. About 1 million are in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Jordan, and another 1 million refugees from the Chinese mainland are living in hopeless poverty in Hong Kong.

About 30,000 are still living in camps in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy, and more than 100,000 are classified as unsettled "out-of-camp" refugees in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Turkey and the Middle East.

At least 170,000 Algerian refugees are living in primitive conditions in Tunisia and Morocco; there are Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal, Chinese refugees in Thailand, Vietnam and Laos, and other displaced persons in India, Pakistan, Korea and Vietnam.

"It has developed a very modest program which is the very least that the Administration and Congress should approve without delay.

"Free labor throughout the world will be supporting World Refugee Year. The Intl. Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has contributed $50,000 for its observance. AFL-CIO affiliates are urged to give their full support to WRY activities."

Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., of Washington (D. C.) Cathedral is chairman of the committee's board of directors. The late Harper Sibley, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., who died last week, was president.

Better Minimum Wage Need Told

The need for a better minimum wage law to protect the "forgotten people" at the bottom of the nation's economic ladder is graphically detailed in a pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee.

Entitled "The People America Can't Forget," the pamphlet spells out labor's support of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would hike the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and cover an additional 7.6 million workers.

The pamphlet may be ordered through the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies 10 cents; 100 copies $3; quantity rates on request.

Hosiery Workers' Hoffmann Dies

Philadelphia, Pa.—Alfred (Tiny) Hoffmann, formerly first vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Hosiery Workers and a veteran of many organizing battles, died suddenly in his home in suburban Willow Grove. He was 52.

He was first vice president of the AFHW from 1939 to 1949, serving also as director of organization, research and the union's Seamless Div. He was elected secretary-treasurer in 1949 and served until 1953, when he resigned because of failing eyesight. He later learned Braille and became an instructor.

Surviving are his widow, Dorothy, and his mother, Mrs. Marie Finsterwold of Conover, Wis.

State 'Reform' Measures Hit at Labor

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Meany Renews Labor's Bid To Modernize Wage Law

Some Pass, Some Die:

Attacks on Unions Flood Legislatures

By Dave Perlman

Attacks on unions have been launched in more than a dozen state legislatures this year under the smokescreen of "labor reform" legislation.

An AFL-CIO News survey reveals that not since the first wave of "right-to-work" laws after passage of the Taft-Hartley Act has there been such an effort at the state level to push through punitive or harassing labor legislation.

Even bills which emerged as regulatory rather than restrictive were repeatedly threatened with harsh amendments.

Thus far, stringent anti-labor laws have been placed on the statute books in Georgia and New Mexico. New York has a regulatory law which state labor leaders consider an unnecessary invasion of federal jurisdiction. North Dakota and Montana have enacted legislation ostensibly aimed at curbing abuses by labor, but silent about abuses by management.

In Ohio, the State AFL-CIO is vigorously fighting restrictive legislation proposed under a "reform" wrapping. And in California, broad labor legislation which won the endorsement of the State AFL-CIO is edging through the legislature against repeated efforts to amend it in a "tough" restrictive bill.

Field Day for Lawyers

One common pattern in the bills pending and passed is that they seem sure to provide a field day for lawyers and to crowd court calendars for years to come.

Some of the bills are openly anti-labor and designed by their sponsors to give extra tools to union-busting employers.

Others spell out improper practices by management as well as labor. Where they are opposed by state labor bodies, the opposition is based on the confusion and unnecessary duplication which would result from 50 state regulatory laws in addition to federal legislation.

From labor's viewpoint, some of the most vicious laws and proposals are those which do not even mention unions. An example is a Georgia law opening the gate to harassment suits against "unincorporated associations."

Here is an AFL-CIO News state roundup of the battle over so-called labor reform:

ARKANSAS—A pet bill of employer groups, permitting suits against unions in state courts and making it possible to tie up union treasuries with harassment lawsuits, passed the legislature but was killed by a veto from Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D).

CALIFORNIA—Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown's (D) labor proposals come in two packages—a so-called "democracy in labor" bill which has passed the Senate and a "labor representation" bill passed by the Assembly.

A key feature of the "democracy" bill, which has been endorsed by the State AFL-CIO, is a provision automatically repealing the legislation on enactment of a federal law in this field. The bill requires financial reports by unions

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MARKING GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY of AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown open Union-Industries Show in San Francisco. Also participating in ribbon-cutting ceremonies was San Francisco's Mayor George Christopher. (See story, Page 4; other pictures, Page 5.)

Asks Wider Coverage, $1.25 Floor

By Bob Cooney

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, for the third time in four years, has urged Congress to rescue America's "depressed class" by raising the $1 an hour federal minimum wage to $1.25 and extending wage-hour protection to 7.5 million more workers.

Meany said the conditions which four years ago were unfair today have become intolerable. He said:

"We have now reached the stage when inaction is itself a form of action—an active denial of simple justice to the people involved and a growing threat to our economic wellbeing and our international prestige."

Meany testified in support of the Kennedy-Morse bill as the lead-off witness before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg appeared with Meany and discussed the bill in detail. He said the extension provision would cover chiefly such giants as Woolworth's, Kresge's, Sears-Roebuck, the A&P and the Hilton-Statler hotel chains.

Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union and Research Dir. Lazare Teper of the Ladies' Garment Workers also backed the measure sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the subcommittee chairman, and Sen. Wayne F. Morse (D-Ore.). House hearings on a companion bill sponsored by Rep.

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NAM Wages Blitz on Kennedy-Ervin Bill

The National Association of Manufacturers has unleashed a major propaganda barrage, aimed at rank-and-file workers, in an all-out drive to "toughen" the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ervin bill.

NAM Pres. Stanley C. Hope has fired off a broadside to the nation's business leaders urging that they buy a $10 "labor legislation kit"—filled with trickily-worded materials—designed to "sell" working people on the need for legislation that will hamstring legitimate union functions.

"Only you," Hope wrote to NAM members, "can provide an effective channel of communication with your own employes."

He recommended that they buy the canned speeches and letters, plus a variety of posters and pamphlets, to "make sure" that employes are "properly informed."

Handling distribution of the anti-labor material for the NAM is the

(Continued on Page 10)

$45,000 in 'Tribute':

Times, Mirror Admit 1948 Strike Payoff

Two major newspapers—the New York Times and the New York Daily Mirror—made payoffs of more than $45,000 to insure delivery of Sunday supplements during a 1948 Teamsters strike against a commercial printing plant, officials of the newspapers acknowledged to the McClellan special Senate committee.

The testimony came as the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), opened a round of hearings into alleged corruption in the distribution of New York's metropolitan dailies.

McClellan committee to hold hearings on anti-union violence in North Carolina—See story Page 11.

Times Vice Pres. and Business Mgr. Amory H. Bradford said records of his predecessor, the late Harold Hall, indicated "tribute" totaling $35,000 between Sept. 3 and Sept. 11, 1948 because the newspaper stood to suffer heavy financial loss if the Sunday sections were not delivered.

Warren Kelly, advertising director of the Mirror, testified that the newspaper's files showed a $10,750 payment.

Both payments were made to the commercial printing plant—Neo Gravure Printing Co., Weehawken, N. J.—which was involved in the labor dispute. William P. Hillbrant, Neo Gravure's treasurer, said the money was paid to Harold Gross, convicted labor extortionist, and Cornelius Noonan, an official in the expelled Intl. Longshoreman's Association, to insure deliveries during the strike.

Gross, now president of Teamsters Local 320 in Miami, but still on Neo Gravure's payroll as a "foreman" has received over $131,000 in the last 14 years, and his relatives were paid an additional $128.00 in the same period to insure "labor peace," Hillbrant said.

Bradford, who said the Times no longer does business with Neo Gravure, insisted that "we would not make payments of this type today in order to get deliveries of this kind."

1959 Seen Record High Profit Year

Corporate profits are zooming to new record highs in 1959 with all indications pointing to a $50 billion total.

While 4.4 million persons are unemployed, many reduced to public assistance, the nation's business press reports that in the first three months of 1959 corporate profits were up from 47 to 53 percent over the same period in 1958.

Tied directly to sharply in-

(Continued on Page 9)

NEW YORK CITY'S first lady, wife of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, helps promote the union label of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Watching Mrs. Wagner place a label in a child's dress are Local 91 Manager Harry Greenberg (left), Sam Landorf, dress manufacturer, and a young model, Dian Daley.

Steelworkers List Proposals For Contract Improvements

Excerpts from the item-by-item contract proposals voted by the Steelworkers wage-policy committee at a meeting in New York in anticipation of the current negotiations with the basic steel industry are given below.

Higher Wages—The economic needs of the members of the Steelworkers, their greatly increasing productivity, the record profit-ability of the industry, the urgent need for expanded purchasing power to help provide jobs and alleviate the dire plight of the more than 4 million unemployed workers, and the need to improve the economic situation of the country as a whole, all require that substantial wage increases be negotiated.

Cost of Living Adjustments—Cost-of-living adjustments now in effect must be incorporated in our contractual wage scales. The possibility of continued rises in the cost of living make it essential that provisions for modernized cost-of-living adjustments based on current steel wage levels continue to be negotiated.

Shorter Hours—One of the historic goals of the Steelworkers has been a reduction in the hours of work while maintaining and increasing take-home pay. The present unemployment and the accelerated pace of automation and displacement of employes in industry require that renewed consideration be given to the achievement of progress toward this goal by a shorter work week, a shorter work day, or periodic extended vacations with pay in addition to the regular vacations provided in our contracts.

Week End Premium Pay—The aim of our union in the area of weekend premium pay continues to be time and one-half for work on Saturday and double time for work on Sunday, as such. In many of our contracts this aim has been achieved. We must now proceed to the realization of our goal.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits—The great need and value of the pioneer supplemental unemployment benefits plans negotiated by our union have been demonstrated during the past two years when our members have been subjected to extensive layoffs.

Experience has, however, revealed certain inadequacies and deficiencies which demand correction. The financing of the existing plans must be improved so that the benefits specified in the plans can be paid without reduction to all employes.

The plans must be made more stable, less complex and generally improved by increasing benefit amounts, liberalizing eligibility requirements, broadening coverage and the duration of benefits, and providing for a more efficient and equitable administration of the plans. Finally, SUB plans must be extended to companies not presently covered.

Insurance and Pensions—Where present insurance plans are on a contributory basis, these plans shall be revised, enlarged and improved to provide adequate insurance benefits for employes and their families on a benefit basis at employer expense.

Where present insurance plans are on a non-contributory basis, such plans shall also be revised, enlarged and improved to provide adequate insurance benefits for employes and their families.

Appropriate provisions shall be made for adequate coverage and benefits for unemployed and retired employes and their families. Where existing medical organizations fail to meet the health care needs of employes and their families at reasonable rates, the parties shall jointly develop a program for providing suitable alternatives.

Pension programs shall be improved by greater vesting provisions, and by providing adequate retirement and disability pensions as well as periodic cost-of-living increases for all retired employes and their survivors. For the small minority of our members not presently covered by the non-contributory pension plans, such plans should be negotiated.

Union Shop—Where it is not already part of the contract, the full union shop shall be negotiated.

Holidays and Vacations—Additional paid holidays, greater vacation benefits and liberalization of eligibility requirements for holiday and vacation pay shall be provided. Adequate premium pay shall be paid to all employes who work on a holiday in addition to the regular holiday pay.

Grievance Procedure—Experience has demonstrated that the existing grievance and arbitration procedures under many contracts have not operated to provide for the prompt and satisfactory resolution of day-to-day disputes and have not provided the basis for the maintenance of a healthy and harmonious relationship. Appropriate revisions should be negotiated so as to correct this condition.

Better Contract Terms—In addition to the foregoing, improved provisions shall be negotiated with respect to shift premiums, hours of work, overtime, severance pay, incentives, reporting allowance, seniority, preferential hiring and preservation of job rights upon layoff or when plants or departments are discontinued, military service, apprenticeships, local working conditions, safety and health, jury pay, and supplemental workmen's compensation.

Suitable provisions shall be incorporated to protect against contracting out, including a provision that all available employes in the bargaining unit shall be fully utilized on bargaining unit work.

All remaining geographical wage differentials and wage and salary differentials and inequities shall be eliminated or substantially reduced, and, where necessary, provision shall be made for review and modernization of job classifications and the job classification manual. Every effort shall be made to negotiate a master agreement for each multi-unit company and uniform expiration dates; automatic incorporation under the agreement of newly certified or recognized plants or units; and uniform wages and benefits in the various industries under our jurisdiction.

Include in each agreement a clause prohibiting discrimination against any individual on grounds of race, creed, color or national origin in all matters pertaining to hiring, wages, hours and working conditions.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, shown above addressing an earlier meeting of the USWA wage-policy committee in New York, pledged the united labor movement's "complete cooperation" in helping the union achieve goals of higher wages, shorter hours and other contract improvements.

Pay Cuts, Speedup Hit By Hosiery Workers

New York—Automation, the handicap of an unfriendly climate for organizing the unorganized, the oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and anti-labor bias of the National Labor Relations Board have contributed towards a worsening picture for America's organized hosiery workers.

This is the conclusion of an officers' report presented to 70 delegates assembled here for the 45th convention of the Hosiery Workers.

Delegates from 38 local unions representing 20 states were told that the "imagination and creative talents that made America great seem to be lacking in the hosiery industry."

"Instead, the report declared, the two years that have elapsed since the union's 44th convention have been marked by a "dreary formula of wage-cuts and speedup" that has been management's answer to any problem.

According to the report, shifts in consumer tastes dictated major changes in the industry since 1957. A trend towards increased volume in ladies' seamless hosiery brought about higher production in that section of the industry, while a corresponding decline in the full-fashioned section of the industry added to the union's difficulties.

The AFHW's major strength over the years has been in the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery. The report noted that the swing toward seamless hosiery, involving mechanically-minded production men who "stand in the wings ready with automatic knitting machines," has served to propel the economic plight of the industry further downward, in addition to limiting the effectiveness of the union's organizational and bargaining activities.

Asserting that organized labor has suffered a "moratorium" on new social legislation since the 1930's, the report called for legislation along lines advocated by the AFL-CIO at its recent conference on unemployment.

It also suggested four major changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, including elimination of the "free speech" section of the law, a change in the act to guarantee that a discharge for union activity is an unfair labor practice, elimination of Sec. 14-b which permits so-called "right-to-work" laws, and restoration of the policy of pre-hearing elections, which would reduce the delays that have proved so useful to management.

Speakers included Pres. Harold C. Hanover, of the New York State AFL-CIO; Martin Catherwood, industrial commissioner of New York State; and James C. Quinn, treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council.

SCMWA to Construct Pioneer Housing Units

The State, County & Municipal Employes have launched a $2 million middle-income rental housing development in Milwaukee, Wis., to become the nation's first labor union to sponsor a housing project for "displaced persons" uprooted by urban renewal programs.

Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the 200,000-member union, disclosed that the AFSCME has formed a non-profit corporation to sponsor private financing of the project.

Financing will be carried out under Sec. 221 of the National Housing Act, under which the Federal Housing Administration insures 100 percent of the loan. The section is designed to promote relocation housing for families left homeless by either urban redevelopment or other government action such as demolition for road construction.

Top Administration and congressional leaders, who studied plans for the apartments at a conference in the union's Washington headquarters, commended the project.

The Milwaukee project will have a potential of 287 two-story garden apartments. Work has already begun on the first phase, consisting of 64 units.

Named "Zander Apartments" in honor of the union's president, they will rent well below the prevailing level for similar housing in Milwaukee. The average rent of a two-bedroom apartment will be $87 monthly.

Meany Pledges Labor's Support:

Critical Steel Talks Open; Ike Indicates U. S. May Act

By Gervase N. Love

New York—The Steelworkers and the basic steel industry opened the year's most momentous negotiations with the union determined to gain a broad range of contract improvements for 500,000 workers and the industry standing firm against any wage increase.

Behind the union was the full strength of the united labor movement, pledged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a meeting at which the USWA wage-policy committee drew up the demands it served on the employers.

Over both sides hung the shadow of an implied threat from Pres. Eisenhower that the federal government will step in, however "deplorable," unless union and industry exercise "good sense, wisdom and labor-management statesmanship" in reaching an agreement without disrupting the economy by resorting to strike or lockout.

The parleys opened in an atmosphere of surface harmony, with 70 representatives of a dozen major producers and 92 union representatives sitting across from each other.

'Conspiracy' Charged

Away from the conference table, however, fireworks flared when the USWA asked the Justice Dept. to investigate what it charged was a "conspiracy" by the steel companies to operate a "share-the-profits" plan in case of a strike against only one company or part of the industry.

An industry spokesman earlier said the companies were considering a mutual aid plan, under which those still operating would share profits with struck firms. A comparable plan was used by six airlines last year when several were struck.

The USWA also asked the National Labor Relations Board to investigate the possibility of a lockout by non-struck firms—a parallel threat of concerted action which an industry spokesman said was being considered.

Leading the union side were Pres. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel. The industry's spokesmen were led by R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of personnel services for U.S. Steel.

In opening discussion on a new contract to replace the agreement which expires at midnight June 30, McDonald recalled that three years have elapsed since union and management last concluded a bargaining session.

Since then, he said, both sides have learned much by living with the terminating contract. Some clauses have worked out well, he said, others badly need easily demonstrable improvements. The industry has swung from full production through a recession in which it continued to make profits, and now is headed upward again he added.

He made it clear the union intends to press for wage increases, cost of living adjustments, shorter hours or extended periodic vacations, and improvements in weekend premium pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, insurance and pensions, holidays and vacations, grievance procedures and other items.

"The Steelworkers intend to press forward today as in the past to achieve for its members an ever-higher standard of living," he said in referring to wages. "And that higher standard of living can be achieved through providing to the employes of this great industry the monetary rewards sufficient to enable them to provide that standard for themselves and their families."

He also emphasized the need for providing jobs in preference to unemployment benefits.

More Output, Fewer Workers

"The increasing mechanization of the steel industry and the plain, simple fact that more steel is being produced today with far fewer workers than were employed when we last met make it essential that we make progress, in one way or another, toward the division of the work in a manner which will provide full wages—and I emphasize full wages—for a larger number of employes than are presently employed in the steel industry," he said.

Cooper, citing the "great responsibility" resting on both sides, promised "respectfully, carefully (to) hear and weigh" the union arguments.

To the 171 members of the union's wage-policy committee who drew up the contract goals in the pre-bargaining meeting also held in New York, Meany declared:

"Whatever the consequences, please be assured of the complete cooperation of the AFL-CIO in putting (your) program into effect, and also without regard to the opposition you may meet."

Meany, who was given a warm welcome and was interrupted several times by applause during his brief talk, made the point that the capitalist system in this country cannot exist unless the great mass of people earn enough to buy the products it turns out and the services it makes available.

"Bear in mind," Meany said, "that what you do does not only affect your industry but many others not connected with your industry, and the country as a whole.

"My only advice to you is to serve the people you represent, because when you represent them it is to the interest of the country as a whole."

N.Y. Hospitals Reject Fact-Finding Plan

New York—Six non-profit hospitals rejected a fact-finding proposal by Mayor Robert F. Wagner aimed at averting a strike for recognition by Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The union had previously accepted the mayor's proposal and at Wagner's request had deferred a scheduled strike while the hospitals studied the proposal to submit the issues of union recognition, wages and working conditions to a fact-finding committee.

The hospitals, defying pleas by prominent New Yorkers, religious and civic groups, refused fact-finding and reiterated their contention that hospital employes "should not be organized."

Union stewards were called to a special meeting the night of May 7 for a decision on a strike. Employes at all six hospitals—Mount Sinai, Beth David, Beth Israel, Brooklyn Jewish, Bronx and Lenox Hill—have overwhelmingly voted strike authorization.

Hospital Management Meets

The decsion to reject union recognition under any conditions and to refuse to cooperate with a fact-finding committee was reportedly reached at a meeting attended by management officials of 70 of the city's 81 voluntary hospitals.

The six hospitals, while refusing to bargain with the union which represents more than three-fourths of their non-professional employes, announced improvements in wages and hours to take effect July 1.

After that date, the hospitals declared, the minimum wage will be raised to $1 an hour and overtime will be paid after 40 hours per week. Wages as low as $36 for a 60-hour week have been reported by hospital workers.

The hospitals also promised to "review" practices in regard to vacations, holidays and fringe benefits "not later than Oct. 1." Seniority lists and "appropriate" grievance procedures will also be set up, the hospitals said.

Strike Responsibility

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis charged that responsibility for a strike must be borne "solely by management." He pointed out that the union "has made every possible attempt to reach a settlement" and has offered to sign a contract providing for arbitration of all issues and waiving the right to strike.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman were among a group of prominent New Yorkers who had called on the hospitals to accept the fact-finding proposal.

Stone Workers Win Second NLRB Vote

Jasper, Ga.—The Stone Workers have won an NLRB representation election at the Marble Products Co. here.

Earlier, employes of the Mid-South Concrete Pipe Co., Memphis, Tenn., had voted 18 to 2 for the USAPWA. The vote here was 24 to 6 for the union.

Boot & Shoe Workers Aid Plant Revival

DeSoto, Mo.—This town of 6,000 has succeeded in pulling itself back up by its bootstraps—with the help of the Boot & Shoe Workers—after its biggest industry closed.

Three hundred jobs were lost when the Intl. Shoe Co. shut its DeSoto plant. But at least half the jobs will have been recovered by the end of this month, with prospects good for eventual employment of all laid-off workers.

The old plant, now completely modernized, has been leased by the Hamilton Shoe Co. of St. Louis. Teamwork by labor, business and civic leaders—who put cash on the line to back up their argument that the plant could be operated at a profit—brought about the reopening under new management.

Officers of Boot & Shoe Workers Local 457, including Sec.-Treas. Horace Pullem and Pres. Herbert Lorenz, were among leaders of a citizens' committee which was set up to put the deserted factory back in operation and the experienced, skilled employes back to work.

Constitution Preamble 'Stump Speech'—Dirksen

In a Senate hearing on the O'Mahoney price-notification bill, which would require advance information to the government on certain price increases, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) clashed sharply with Republican Floor Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) on what might be called a dispute on the importance of preambles.

In the witness chair at the moment was Board Chairman Ralph Cordiner of the General Electric Co. The senatorial colloquy went like this:

Sen. Dirksen: Section 1 is the customary constitutional stump speech. It is like the preamble to the Constitution.

Sen. O'Mahoney: The senator calls the preamble a stump speech, the preamble to the Constitution of the United States a stump speech.

That is the trouble in this country today when . . . representatives in the Senate and the House, refer to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States as a meaningless stump speech.

Dirksen: Don't put words in—

O'Mahoney: Don't beat that old bag of bones. (Laughter.)

U.S. Rubber and URW Settle, 2 Strikes Still On

Akron, O.—A strike settlement with U.S. Rubber Co. has strengthened the bargaining position of the Rubber Workers in continuing walkout by 33,000 workers at B. F. Goodrich Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Substantial pension increases for the 26,000 workers, plus hikes in pensions now received by retired employes, ended the 22-day U.S. Rubber strike.

The new agreement gives workers a choice of a number of retirement formulas, including optional early retirement at age 55 for workers with 20 years or more service. It also provides vested pension rights after 10 years of service at age 40.

The union won a major victory when the company agreed, for the first time, to fund its pension plan, thus guaranteeing continuity of payments.

Other contract improvement included expanded medical coverage, supplemental payments in addition to workmen's compensation benefits and insurance gains.

Meanwhile talks continued with Firestone at Cleveland and with Goodrich at Canton, O.

First of the Big Four rubber manufacturers to sign a 1959 contract on pensions and fringe benefits was the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., which settled with the union without a strike.

Hiring to Bar Jobless Aid Illegal Under T-H

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled, 3-2, that a Montana employers' group violated the Taft-Hartley law by rehiring locked-out employes just long enough to disqualify them from jobless pay benefits.

Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Joseph Alton Jenkins, in the minority, assailed the majority opinion as "a manifest absurdity."

The case involved Retail Clerks Local 57 and eight food stores in the Great Falls (Mont.) Employers' Council. After the strike against one employer brought a lockout in April 1957, the union advised the locked-out employes to apply for unemployment compensation. The employers then approached employes indiyidually with the plan of providing just enough time and pay to disqualify them.

Under Montana law, a worker who makes over $15 and works more than eight hours in one week cannot get the $32 per week jobless pay.

The NLRB majority ruled that this employer move faced workers with "a three-horned dilemma": if they accepted work, they would be ineligible for jobless benefits; if they refused as individuals, they would be disqualified for rejecting offered work; if they refused at the union's request, they would be strikers and so ineligible.

The board said the lockout was a legitimate defensive action, but that employer action in rehiring the locked-out workers and then laying them off after each earned $16 was a retaliatory move designed to prevent "real or fancied misuse" of state jobless pay reserves.

The procedure, said the board, "was a manipulation of tenure and terms of employment which infringed upon the collective bargaining rights of these employes and tended to discourage support of the union. . . ."

Rodgers and Jenkins claimed that if workers are allowed to collect jobless pay "out of funds exacted, in part, from these very employers" (through the payroll tax), then employers were being forced to subsidize the strike indirectly.

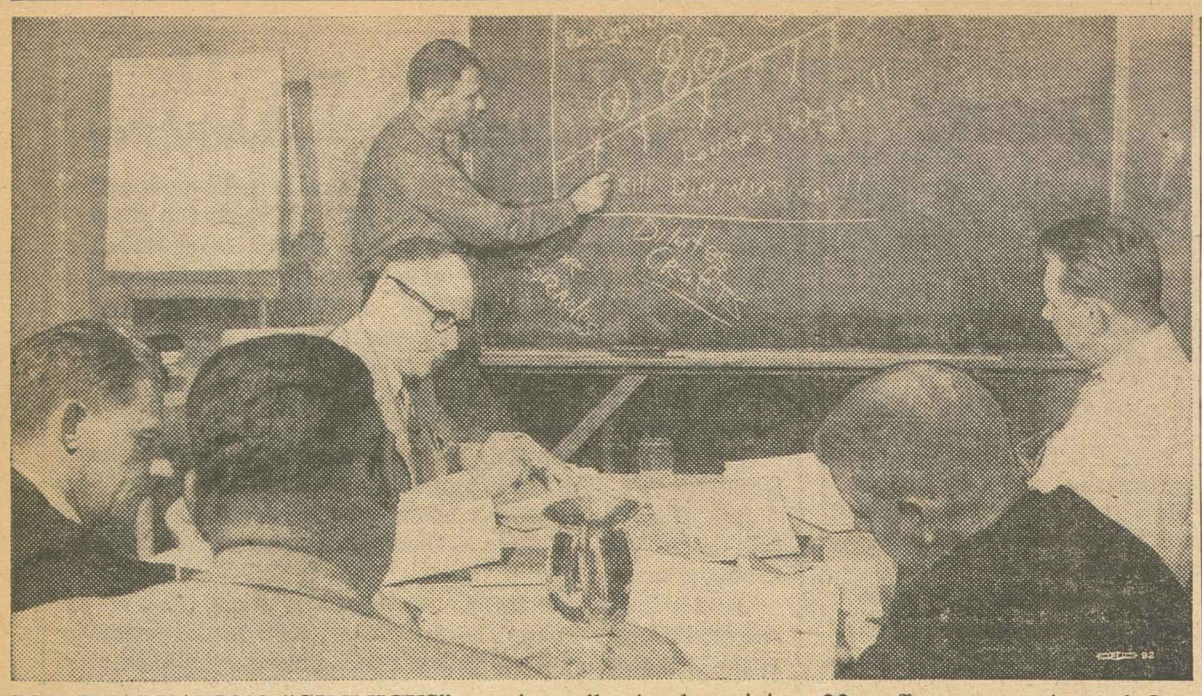
The majority ordered the employers to pay the locked-out employes what they would have earned less their actual earnings.

Harold Slater Dies in Seattle

Harold Slater, secretary-treasurer of the Washington State AFL-CIO since its inception and previously secretary-treasurer of the former Washington Industrial Union Council for several years, died suddenly.

A telegram expressing the "great shock" of the labor movement was sent Pres. E. M. Weston of the state body by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. They lauded his work in uniting the Washington labor movement, declaring it "earned him a high place in the hearts of his fellow-trade unionists," and asked Weston to extend their sympathy to his family.

A member of the Woodworkers, he was a leader in the fight to drive the Communists out of the former State CIO in Washington.



JOB EVALUATION "GIMMICKS" restrict collective bargaining, 22 staff representatives of Carpenters learned during week-long Job Evaluation Institute at University of Wisconsin School for Workers. At blackboard is Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer in AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, which joined in sponsorship of course with Carpenters and School for Workers.

Job Evaluation Found Source of Wage Gyps

Madison, Wis.—Job evaluation systems, created by management to "get more work out of employes for less pay," seriously hamper free collective bargaining processes, 22 staff representatives of the Carpenters were told during a week-long institute here.

The training session—conducted jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, the research department of the Carpenters, and the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers—included workshop sessions in which students practiced "management roles" to learn how job descriptions can be used to the disadvantage of workers.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in letters welcoming the staff members to the institute, said that one of the great dangers "inherent in any job evaluation plan" is that it "dangerously inhibits" collective bargaining.

Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, in a similar communication, expressed the union's opposition to "so-called 'scientific' approaches to wage administration," declaring that "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay is the best system yet devised."

Conducting the institute were Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Donald D. Danielson, director of research for the Carpenters; Dr. William Kuhl, of the School for Workers staff; and Hy Fish, an independent consulting industrial engineer.

Gottlieb told the students that in setting up job evaluation systems, management assigns various percentages to skills, education, experience, physical hazards, and potential damage to machinery and material being produced.

In the logging and lumber industry, he said, which has the highest disabling injury rate of any industry in the nation, management job evaluation plans give only 5 percent weight to hazards on the job.

"In other words," Gottlieb said, "where a worker, by management's own standards, faces possible total disability or death, it sets aside only 5 cents out of every dollar of wages to compensate the worker for the dangers he faces on the job."

The AFL-CIO engineer said that these same job evaluation plans equate a worker's life to potential damage of $250 worth of machinery or $150 worth of material or finished product.

The Carpenters' staff representatives, studying scores of job evaluation plans actually in operation, found that the yardstick for measuring an employe's worth varied drastically from job to job. The result, they learned, was that in one plant the points assigned to various factors produced 1.2 cents an hour each in wages for the employe, while on another job they were worth only .7 cents.

Gottlieb explained that because of this changing yardstick, "job evaluation does not eliminate or even minimize inequity—it merely substitutes one kind of inequity for another."

T. E. Dunwody Dies; Leader Of Pressmen

Thomas E. Dunwody, president of the Pressmen since 1952 and a union member since 1907, died in a Knoxville, Tenn., hospital of a heart and circulatory ailment at the age of 71.

A message conveying the "sincere sorrow" of the AFL-CIO was sent Mrs. Dunwody by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

"During his many years of service to the labor movement he made countless friends," they said. "Brother Dunwody served well the cause of his fellow workers and the cause of the entire labor movement. Our sympathies are extended to you in this hour of grief."

Born in Lafayette, Ga., he was left an orphan at the age of six. He became a member of Atlanta, Ga., Local 6 in 1907, moved to Local 165 in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1910 and went to the Pressmen's Home at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., as an instructor in the trade school in 1912, becoming director in 1916 and serving for 35 years.

A leader in developing the union's educational and apprenticeship training programs, he also had been editor of the union's official publication, the American Pressman, since 1916, and was director of the employment service from 1917 to 1951.

In November 1951 he was named assistant president and the following February became the third president in the union's history. He was reelected in 1956 to serve until 1960.

He and Mrs. Dunwody, the former Norma Backus of Cincinnati, O., were married in 1914 in the first wedding ceremony at the Pressmen's Home. A sister and two brothers also survive. Funeral services were held in the Pressmen's Home Chapel, with burial in the home's cemetery.

3 Labor Aides Quit Canada Advisory Jobs

Ottawa, Ont.—Three labor members of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee have resigned because Labor Minister Michael Starr rejected Canadian Labor Congress nominees to the powerful Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the federal government to consult with organized labor on the appointment of one member of the three-man commission, who in the past has been regarded as the labor member. The previous incumbent, former Sec.-Treas. Robert Tallon of the former Trades & Labor Congress, retired last Dec. 31.

Although CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin made three nominations for the vacancy which also had the endorsement of the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor, Starr sent word he intended to nominate A. F. MacArthur, a member of his own Conservative party and also of the Office Workers.

When Jodoin protested that the government was violating the law it had sworn to uphold, resignations from the advisory committee were submitted by Canadian Dir. George Burt of the Auto Workers; Gen. Sec. Jean Marchand of the CCCL, and Andy Andras, director of the CLC's departments of legislation and government employes.

The fourth labor member, J. G. McLean of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, was expected also to resign following consultation with railroad unions.

Jodoin notified Starr that the CLC has advised MacArthur that "in view of the procedure followed by the government in ignoring the provisions of the statute, we do not regard him as being a representative of labor" on the commission.

GE, Westinghouse Rapped By Carey for 'Overpricing'

General Electric Corp. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. have been accused of overpricing bids to sell equipment to the federal government in an effort to make "unreasonable profits," and then blaming their prices on labor costs.

The charge was made by James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in letters to GE Board Chairman Ralph Cordiner and Westinghouse Pres. Mark Cresap.

Carey challenged the two corporations to make public details to support bids they currently are making to sell 16 steam turbine generators to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The IUE president noted that several European corporations have been invited to offer bids.

Carey urged the two corporations to submit bids on a "practical and realistic basis," declaring that employes and the communities which house facilities for the two corporations will not "be satisfied to have work opportunities lost because of a desire by GE or Westinghouse for unreasonable profits."

He conceded that basic labor costs in foreign countries are lower than those in the United States, but said that such offsetting factors as import duty, freight and insurance "more than balance the difference in labor costs," and give American producers "a substantial net advantage."

50th Anniversary Show:

Union Label Display Opens to Thousands

By Gene Zack

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO will not slacken its campaign to bring the benefits of trade unionism to 20 million "underprivileged workers," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler asserted here.

Schnitzler—joined by California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and San Francisco's Mayor George Christopher—addressed a crowd of several thousand who turned out for the colorful ceremonies opening the annual Union-Industries Show, sponsored by the 50-year-old AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

The six-day showing of $20 million worth of displays of union-made goods, Schnitzler said, is a tribute to the growing cooperation between labor and management, and dramatic proof that enlightened workers and employers have rejected the "moth-eaten" theory of an "inevitable class struggle between labor and capital."

A hard core of "diehard employers" remains, he warned, who present "bitter opposition" to efforts to improve conditions for their workers. "Regardless of employer opposition, regardless of restrictive legislation, we must bring the benefits of trade unionism to millions of underprivileged workers," Schnitzler declared.

In messages to show officials, Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell saluted the Union Label Dept. on its Golden Anniversary and praised both the unions and cooperating management for focusing public attention on the partnership between labor and industry.

Governor's Proclamation

Brown, paying tribute to the "harmonious relationships between organized labor and fair employers working together for the common good," issued a proclamation setting aside the show week as Labor-Management Week in California.

Christopher designated the same period as Union-Industries Show Week in San Francisco.

Thousands of persons jammed the auditorium daily to inspect the goods and services on display, and to vie for more than $60,000 worth of prizes being offered by various exhibitors.

Biggest prize being offered was an all-electric kitchen, together with $2,000 to cover installation costs, being awarded by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Other prizes included gas and electric stoves and color television receivers as well as free cigarettes presented by companies having contracts with Tobacco Workers.

For the first time in the show's history, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the Seafarers together with the maritime industry joined hands to set up a mammoth 2,400-square-foot display.

The Operating Engineers recorded another "first" at the show here by setting up an operating, miniature nuclear atomic reactor, with materials furnished by the Atomic Energy Commission, Stanford Research Institute and the University of California.

Almost all AFL-CIO unions and scores of employers participated in the show, described by visitors as a "city within a city." Practically every service and function necessary to keep the wheels of a modern city turning was a part of the show—either in miniature or full size.

Entertainment was furnished show visitors by members of the Musicians, whose services were paid for by a grant from the union's performer's trust fund. The Theatrical Stage Employes set up a miniature theater which showed a variety of films, including "24 Hours in Tyrantland," a motion picture produced by the AFL-CIO for the Treasury Dept. to stimulate the sale of Savings Bonds.

Union Label Dept. Pres. John J. Mara, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, the show's director, expressing pleasure at the record turnout here, announced that Washington, D. C., had been chosen as the site for the 1960 Union-Industries Show.

Mboya Marvels at Union Industry Show

San Francisco—Management's "pride" in the workmanship of its union workers is "truly amazing," Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and chairman of the All Africa People's Conference, declared here.

Mboya, first African elected to the legislature in British-controlled Kenya, toured the Union-Industries Show as a guest of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., sponsor of the event.

"I was impressed," he declared, "by the fact that management is proud to show that its products contain high quality workmanship of union labor and that they were made under union conditions."

Buffalo, N.Y. Apprentice Wins Contest

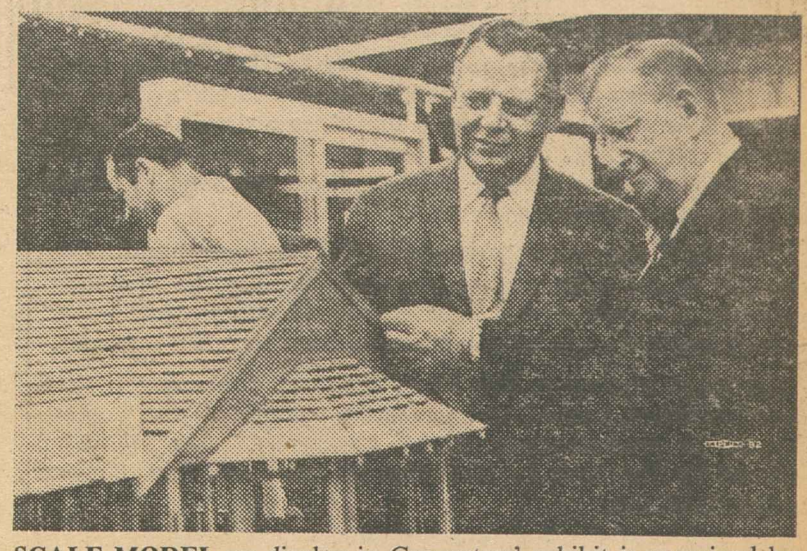
San Francisco—A 19-year-old apprentice from Buffalo, N. Y., won the Bricklayers' 11th annual competition staged here in connection with the Union-Industries Show.

Topping apprentices from 40 states was Donald Zimmer, a member of Bricklayers Local 45 and an engineering student at Erie Technical Institute. He received a $500 prize from the union; a trophy and $100 from the Structural Clay Products Institute; and a plaque from the Mason Contractors Association of America.

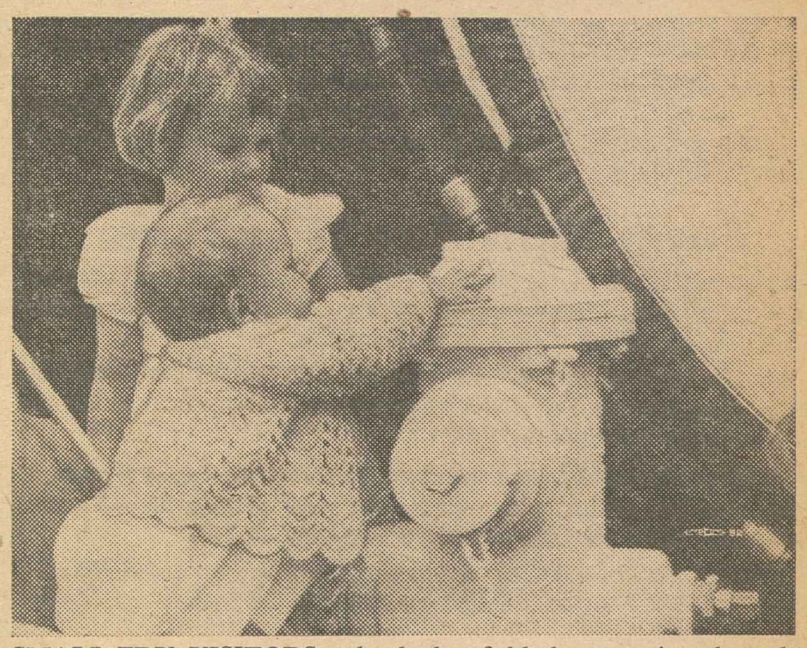
Runners-up in the competition, which involves practical demonstrations of bricklaying skills learned in four-year apprentice courses, were: Charles Maurire, Fort Worth, Tex., second; Alfonso Zanni, Waukegan, Ill., third; and Kenneth Smith, Fresno, Calif., fourth.

Kids, Candy, Costumes and Union Labels

BRICKLAYER APPRENTICES from 40 states demonstrated special skills in annual competition during Golden Anniversary Union-Industries Show in San Francisco. Winner of $500 first prize was Donald Zimmer of Bricklayers Local 45, Buffalo, N. Y., who is a student at the Erie Technical Institute in his home town. Contest focuses national attention on union's intensive training program to provide industry with skilled craftsmen.



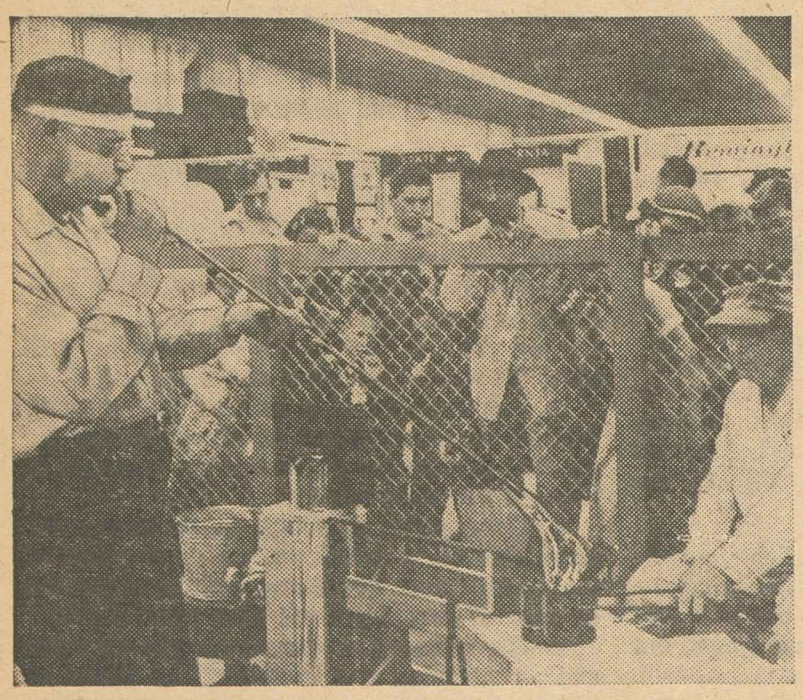
SCALE MODEL on display in Carpenters' exhibit is examined by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who called show a practical demonstration of labor-management cooperation.



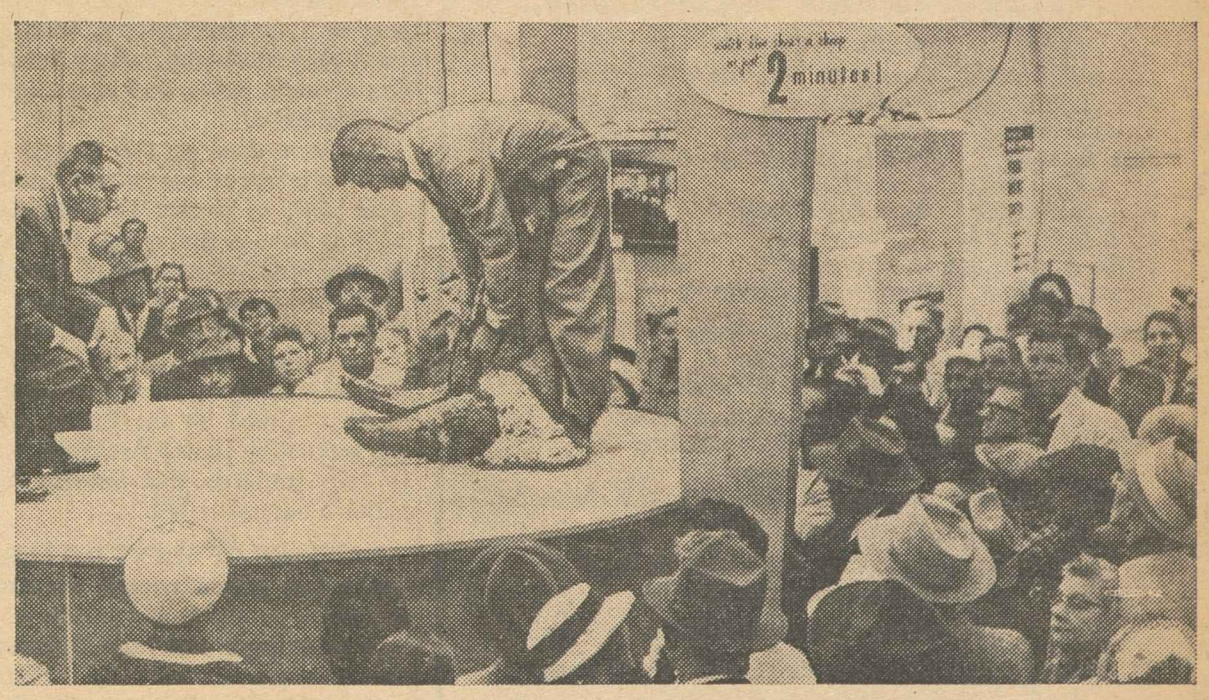
SMALL-FRY VISITORS, who had a field day romping through acres of exhibits, are shown examining gleaming white hydrant in Fire Fighters' display. They all left proudly wearing rings and fire helmets proclaiming them Junior Fire Fighters.

FREE COTTON CANDY—by the bucketful—was handed out to crowds visiting show sponsored by AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Candy distribution was made by American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, the union established by the AFL-CIO to replace the discredited and expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers. Show in San Francisco Civic Center drew record turnout.

COLORFUL PIONEER costumes worn by Oregon Union Label Promotion Dir. and Mrs. Austin J. Haughey plugged show. With Haugheys is Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes and an AFL-CIO vice president.



OLD-TIME ART of glass-blowing was demonstrated at Glass Bottle Blowers display. In highly-automated industry, only a handful of veterans like Fred Polk of Baltimore still possess the skill to create useful articles of great beauty. Display was part of GBBA's "buy in glass" campaign.



LARGE CROWDS FLOCK around Meat Cutters exhibit to watch sheep shearing demonstration. More than 350 booths were set up in Brooks Hall at San Francisco's Civic Center to spotlight importance of goods and services bearing AFL-CIO union labels, and made or offered by workers who are protected by union contracts. Meat Cutters distributed tons of free meat as prizes during show. Top prize was live steer. Show gave away over $60,000 in prizes.

The Fakers

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers has mounted its freshly whitewashed charger, tucked a refurbished feather in its helmet and galloped off to slay a dragon.

The organization which has an unblemished half-century record of opposing every piece of legislation designed to aid workers and advance their standard of living, is exhibiting a deep and touching concern for the rights of union members—the same workers that many NAM members have persistently misled and helped to blacklist, yellow-dog, tear-gas and club.

The NAM apparently is convinced that the general anti-union position of the nation's mass communications media and their campaign for punitive labor legislation—has not penetrated deeply enough and that a special effort must be made by NAM members.

The effort involves a $10 kit of literature containing posters, canned speeches, canned ads, postcards, pamphlets—the works—designed to promote congressional passage of labor legislation authored by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.).

The pattern of the literature is familiar—it is based to a large extent on the NAM's unsuccessful campaign to secure passage of so-called "right-to-work" laws last year. It sets the same phony tone that the major job of business is to preserve the rights and liberties of the union worker; that the campaign has nothing to do with the NAM tradition of encouraging union-busting, wage-chiseling and exploitation that drove workers into trade unions.

The American worker has long experience: he can spot the phony at 200 paces despite the new paint job and the slicked-up feather in the 19th century helmet.

Facts That Are Warnings

THE SPREAD of automation and technological improvement tied in with an administered pricing system is yielding almost incredible profits for American corporations.

On the basis of first quarter reports, 1959 profits are breaking all existing records and dividend payments are expected to climb to previously unknown heights.

This profit and dividend structure, however, is set on a foundation that has critical weak spots—the most glaring the 58 out of every 1,000 workers hunting a non-existent job.

This imbalance—high and continuing unemployment and record-breaking profits—poses a dangerous threat to the nation's economic future and security.

Wages and Morality

AN ECONOMY BASED on full employment requires that all wage earners be guaranteed a minimum standard of living. As long as millions of Americans earn less than enough to cover the cost of food, clothing and shelter, there can be no real prosperity.

But there is another aspect—the moral problem of a democracy dedicated to freedom as the road to economic security but shrugging off the millions who are condemned to grinding poverty while contesting for world leadership with dictatorial communism.

Minimum wage legislation is acutely needed to secure a strong economy at home and reinforce the nation's moral leadership of the free world.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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LABOR PRESS

New Conservation Challenge:

Population, Industrial Growth Draining U.S. Natural Resources

IT TOOK MORE THAN 100 years of savage exploitation of the nation's immensely rich natural resources before the American people awoke to the fact that such destruction couldn't go on forever.

The awakening came about largely through the efforts of conservationists such as Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot who were able, 50 years ago, to dramatize the tragic waste of forests, streams, land and wildlife that was going on.

They could point to terrible destruction of our forest lands and the erosion of our richest farm lands that were taking place. They could point to the disappearance of the frontier and the selfish exploitation of unequaled water power for the sake of private money-making with no thought for the general good. And they could lament the disappearance of choice national park lands and the destruction of wild life.

SINCE THEN THE AMERICAN people have made great strides in preserving our natural inheritance. We have sought to use our land more wisely, to prevent its erosion, to turn it back into forest land and to grazing land. We have hung on to much of our nationally-owned lands in the West and we have developed the concept of multi-purpose river development, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, where flood control, creation of water power and recreational facilities go hand in hand.

We have done all this despite efforts to grab off what is left of our natural resources. We still must battle to protect TVA despite the fact that TVA is famous throughout the world. But now that the first half-century of organized American conservation efforts is over, how well have we fared? What do we face in the future?

One answer has been presented in a pamphlet Natural Resources, Their Protection and Development published by the Public Affairs Institute, and written by Dewey Anderson, who has labored to help preserve and develop intelligently the nation's natural riches.

"IN FACE OF MANY BITTER fights, conservation has gained enough success to bring the American people to the middle of the 20th century in strength and hope," Anderson says, but then promptly warns:

"We now face the second half of the century and the turning point of history where mankind will either begin to establish a lasting partnership with nature, or else will face a future of dwindling resources."

Anderson points to a number of factors: population and industry have grown at an enormous rate, draining natural resources in bigger and bigger gulps; two world wars took enormous bites out of the world's material resources, including our own; metals already are scarce in our country so that we must import them from other lands; our forests have only partly recovered from their destruction but still must be cherished carefully; water for cities, industries and irrigation is scarce and even prorated in many parts of the United States.

WATER POLLUTION and now even air pollution are becoming more and more national problems; our crop land—today producing surpluses—is steadily being gobbled up by the spread of cities and the building of roads so that a shortage surely lies ahead; our outdoor land and water resources for essential recreational purposes are constantly being threatened.

To meet the vital conservation challenges of the next half century, Anderson has drawn up a program calling for:

- An over-all federal program of resources development, both at the planning and financial level.
- Wide public participation in the work of the newly formed National Outdoor Recreation Commission.
- Establishment of a youth conservation corps as a voluntary conservation activity of the federal government.
- Planned public works as a unified and major conservation program.
- Establishment of multipurpose river basin development organizations.
- Re-examination of soil conservation programs and enactment of projects such as Hells Canyon "as the best means of conserving and using the natural resources of the region."
- Establishment of a national policy which protects the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses for the public and the extension of research into solar energy.
- Development of substitutes for scarce raw materials such as petroleum, the development of the most efficient use of coal and the prevention of waste of natural gas and other commodities.
- Strengthening of measures to prevent water and air pollution and to correct the abuses of insecticides and herbicides which threaten plant and animal life.
- Calling of a congressional survey of water needs, region by region, for the development of water resources on a nationally efficient basis—Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.

Morgan Says:

DAR Dons Scrooge's Mantle

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

FOR A WHILE there I thought the DAR was going to let us down. But I should have known better—these grandmotherly Daughters of the American Revolution, amply manning the breastworks of freedom as usual, have reaffirmed their determination to secede from the world and hospitably take the rest of us with them into the safety of their bomb shelters of the past.

Morgan

Last year, the DAR demanded that the United States withdraw from the United Nations and to demonstrate that their fairness featured a two-way stretch they resolved the vice versa too—that the UN withdraw from the U.S. It may have been that the country did not have its hearing aid turned on at the time; at any rate nothing much happened to indicate that the ladies were being heeded. And since hell's fury cannot match that of a woman scorned it is unsurprising that the DAR's 68th Continental Congress has just trumpeted these demands again in more strident tones.

There was, however, a troubling overtone to the action, hinting that somebody must have been boring from within the very bosom of the DAR. While the secession motion carried with gusto, fairly setting the host of corsages in Constitution Hall aquiver, there was opposition—more of it than on any similar action before. Of the 3,000 voting delegates, more than 100 rose in the teeth of the gale and voted no.

As if to purge themselves of subversive elements, however, the ladies of the majority came out, in a manner of speaking, against children and Christmas. They objected that Christmas cards sold by UNICEF, the United Nations' Children's Fund, were "devoid of the spirit of Christmas," as interpreted by the DAR.

EVEN MORE POINTEDLY, the assemblage criticized UNICEF with the allegation that "a very substantial part of its total funds goes to Communist and Communist-controlled countries." The fact that this did not square with the truth did not seem to matter despite the telegraphed protest of UNICEF Dir. Maurice Pate.

He also stressed that during the last eight years UNICEF has allocated less than 3 percent of its funds to countries wth Communist governments. He hardly could have expected to cut any ice with the reminder that Poland and Yugoslavia receive direct American aid as well because the DAR is stoutly opposed to all those arrangements, too.

Vandercook Says:

Aid Can't Buy Self-Government

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IF, AS IT'S SAID, all arts are long, the art of government is the longest of them all; the hardest, apparently, to learn. Yet, in the end, none is more worth the trouble of learning.

A two-day seminar, culminating in a banquet in honor of Harry S. Truman, the author of the Point Four program, has quietly, and without boastfulness, emphasized another fact about those new world neighbors of ours which should not be forgotten. That, in a great proportion of those new-born states, it has been practical American generosity that has enabled them to survive and to progress even as well as they have.

Vandercook

As was remarked by a number of the distinguished speakers at the Washington Conference on Intl. Economic and Social Development—and, as was pointed out by ex-Pres. Truman himself, by no means all of the "aid" which this country in the past 10 years has given to the underdeveloped nations has been just technical and/or military.

As tactfully as possible, we have also offered the newcomer nations what most, if not all, of them have need at least as much as they have needed bread and hydroelectric power. That is to say, instruction in the day-to-day administration of the business of government. That kind of help has been difficult to give. Humanly, it has been even harder to receive.

WE AMERICANS ARE conditioned, because of our own experience, to believe that money can solve almost every problem. We're fairly sure it can, if we are assured that that money is being spent on dams, irrigation projects, on steel mills, on what may broadly be called the technical equipment of modern life. We have been further assured by many persuasive but not always truthful voices that all that's ailed the former "colonial areas" is that they were governed by outsiders.

So, it' s been taken for granted that when those once colonial areas were governed by insiders, all would, overnight, be well. When it hasn't worked out quite like that, some of us have had a tendency to lose patience; even to wash our hands of the whole problem. If we were better informed, we would be fairer, and more patient.

In the vast, sun-stricken girdle of the globe lying within the tropics there was, for centuries, no visible concern on the part of the local ruling classes for ordinary men and women; such commonplaces to us as elementary hygiene, education, protection of life and property, or fair reward for labor, were totally unknown. It is, therefore, in just those basic duties of good government in which our help is often most needed.

Washington Reports:

Democratic and GOP Senators Back Minimum Wage Measure

MANY PERSONS NOT PROTECTED by the federal minimum wage law get less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is necessary for a single woman to survive in a U.S. urban area, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) declared.

Kennedy made the statement as he was interviewed, with Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

The bureau says it takes $51.50 a week "for a single woman to get by," said Kennedy. "That isn't providing anything but the bare necessities of life. Yet our minimum wage law provides only $40 a week for a 40-hour week, and there are millions of people in this country today who are not even covered by that very limited amount."

THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN members of the Senate were interviewed as hearings began in the Senate to increase the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, and to extend protection of the law to 7.5 million workers not now covered.

"Four and a half million of these are in the retail trades," Kennedy said. "This industry is extremely low paid. The remainder of the 7.5 million are in the service industries. A million who would be affected are in the construction industry."

Aiken said the overall effect of passage of the bill would "be to raise the purchasing power and thereby create a demand for both goods and services."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE has Adm. Lewis L. Strauss in its hot seat, belatedly aware that Democratic opposition to his confirmation as the President's Secretary of Commerce is intense if not implacable. Various newspapers, with their familiar bias in favor of Mr. Eisenhower, are complaining that Democrats are ignobly "playing politics" on the nomination and "smearing" Strauss by innuendo and unproved accusation.

It must be freely acknowledged that the Democratic majorities in Congress are having a rough time in laying hold of hard issues on which to challenge the President effectively. It may be conceded, also, that Eisenhower like any other Chief Executive is entitled to the indulgence of the Senate in choosing his personal official family, the Cabinet members.

As a matter of fact, Strauss seems certain of confirmation despite his difficulties in hearings.

The Senate hot seat, from which a candidate for confirmation must defend himself against skillful adversaries who control the ground rules, is so obviously uncomfortable that hearts may melt with humane sympathy for the victim.

The unfortunate truth is that Strauss was vulnerable as something of a symbol of the Administration's cunning and persistence in making encroachments upon New Deal principles and institutions.

A number of senators on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee feel that he was stubbornly uncooperative when, as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, he fought off their efforts to give public power groups as well as private utilities government aid in developing nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

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THEY HAVE NOT PROVED that Strauss was legally implicated in the Dixon-Yates deal, designed to undercut the Tennessee Valley Authority. But they know that the AEC under Strauss was used as a "broker" in a complicated scheme to impede TVA operations—a scheme Eisenhower was eventually compelled to repudiate in a mealy-mouthed ceremonial and which the government itself now charges was tinged with illegality.

Sen. Clinton D. Anderson (D-N. M.) obviously believes that Strauss repeatedly exhibited what is termed a lack of candor in AEC operations.

What it boils down to, plainly, is that a large part of the Senate simply does not trust Strauss. These senators have come to think of him as a relic of the Hoover Administration, which he is, who plays a leading role in White House determination to treat New Deal principles as creeping un-Americanism.

It is easy to label this kind of approach as "politics," just as newspapers charged that it was "politics" for Congress to try to override Eisenhower's veto of a bill to cancel Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's control over rural electrification loans. But Strauss was vulnerable.

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A SENSIBLE PERSON must recognize that political flank attacks on the President may bring Democrats less hay in next year's election than they hope.

Chester Bowles, a distinguished freshman Democrat in the House, correctly warned that foreign policy may have more to do with the presidential election results in 1960 than the daily news budget now suggests. In the absence of overwhelming domestic issues, our people seem to demand intelligent foreign relations qualifications of presidential candidates. At least they have for 20 years, including the time they elected Roosevelt to a third term.

A situation might arise in which the Democratic record on mutual security appropriations, for example, would become more important than the record on Strauss.

A MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE TO $1.25 an hour and extension of its protection to 7.5 million more workers was discussed by Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), left, and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Kill Minimum Pay Measure In California

Sacramento, Calif. — A Senate committee, by a 4 to 3 vote, pigeonholed a minimum wage bill supported by Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) but opposed by California's big corporate farmers.

California presently has a minimum wage law only for women and children, with rates varying according to the industry.

The bill, which had already passed the lower house, set a $1.25 state minimum wage in business and industry and a 90 cent floor for farm workers.

Two Democrats on the Labor Committee, including Chairman Robert I. Montgomery, joined with the two Republican members to refer the bill to an interim study committee, thus effective killing it for the session. Announcement of the action on the Senate floor was greeted with a chorus of boos from hundreds of farm workers in the gallery. They had traveled to Sacramento to support the minimum wage legislation.

"Our children are starving. Senators and assemblymen, if you have families, think of our children," read one hand-lettered, make-shift poster held by a farm worker.

Ike Gets Bill Boosting Rail Pensions, UC

A bill raising pensions and unemployment benefits for rail workers was on Pres. Eisenhower's desk as the AFL-CIO News went to press and rail union leaders said they expected it to be signed despite earlier Administration opposition.

House GOP leaders fought on the floor to decrease proposed benefits. The final version was adopted by the Senate by voice vote without opposition.

The bill raises retirement benefits 10 percent, hikes unemployment benefits an average of 20 percent and extends duration of jobless benefits from 26 weeks to a permanent 39 weeks for railroaders with 10 years of service and to 52 weeks for those with 15 or more years of service.

To meet the added cost, retirement taxes paid by employes and railroads go from 6.25 percent each on the first $350 earned in a month to 6.75 percent each on the first $400, effective the month after enactment. On Jan. 1, 1962, the rate goes up to 7.25 percent for each.

Jobless Aid 'Unreasonable' Delegate Told

Lansing, Mich.—Unemployment compensation is destructive of rugged individualism, in the opinion of State Sen. Charles R. Feenstra, Grand Rapids Republican.

Feenstra angrily rejected arguments for TUC legislation presented by unemployed workers from his district.

"You've got the same world by the tail that I have," he told a jobless constituent, "and if you don't know enough to pull hard enough, that's too bad."

Told by the jobless delegation that he had an obligation to them, Feenstra shot back: "Don't give me that stuff. You didn't put me in office."

He also told the delegation that their proposals on unemployment compensation were unreasonable.

"Twenty-six weeks is not enough for you," he shouted. "Thirty-nine weeks is not enough. Next year you will ask for 52 weeks, with no work at all."

SAMUEL GOMPERS CIRCLE, Mexico City, hears David Sternback (right), associate inter-American representative of the AFL-CIO, in lecture on "First Links of the American Labor Movement with the Workers of the Americas." Presiding is Judge Florencio R. Maya, head of the Circle, which is made up of Mexican citizens whose interest in solidarity of workers of the sister republics has been stimulated by scholarships in the U.S.

GOP Legislators Rebuff Michigan Unemployed

Lansing, Mich.—Hundreds of unemployed Michigan workers have buttonholed Republican legislators in a dramatic plea for action to bring the state under the federal program for extended unemployment benefits.

In sharp contrast to a similar mass lobbying attempt last year when Republican legislators locked out an AFL-CIO delegation, both houses opened their doors to more than 600 local union delegates.

But the outwardly friendly reception (Republicans still remember the wave of public indignation following last year's run-out) provided the only contrast. The 22 GOP senators who have bottled up TUC legislation agreed to listen but would not agree to act. All Democrats are supporting the program.

Although Republicans in the House joined the Democrats in approving a simple one-paragraph bill to put TUC into effect, Senate Republicans are not budging from their position that revisions in the state unemployment law must be coupled with TUC enabling legislation.

Chief target of the Republicans is the recent Michigan Supreme Court decision granting unemployment compensation to Michigan Ford workers laid off because of a strike in Ford's Canton, O., plant. The GOP wants to nullify further application of that ruling and write still further disqualifications into the law.

Meeting with Republicans at their desks and in Capitol corridors, unemployed workers pleaded in vain for separation of TUC and revision of the law. Almost 29,000 Michigan unemployed have been dropped from TUC rolls because of the legislative stalemate.

Admits Jobless Have 'Woes'

The GOP-ruled Senate Labor Committee devoted most of an afternoon to hearing unemployed workers and union officials. At the close of the session, Chairman John B. Smeekens told the overflow audience that listening to the many personal tales of hardship gave him a greater understanding of the woes of the unemployed.

Would he then urge immediate action on TUC and introduce his disqualifying amendments as a separate bill?

"No," said Smeekens. "The other parts of the bill are just as important as TUC. No bill will be reported out until we first get a meeting of minds that will assure immediate passage."

The Republican attitude typified by Smeekins was bitingly criticized at a morning rally in the Civic Center which preceded the lobbying effort. Gov. G. Mennen Williams accused the GOP of "always exacting a price for doing its duty. . . . and their price for TUC legislation is depriving workers of even more of their rights."

Emil Mazey, Auto Workers' secretary-treasurer, condemned the GOP senators as "lackeys of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler." August Scholle, president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO, declared "we don't need studies, we need action on unemployment compensation."

Both Mazey and Scholle blamed gerrymandered state senatorial districts for producing legislators insensitive to needs of the people. The 22 Republicans senators represent 48 percent of the state's population, Scholle pointed out, while 12 Democrats speak for 52 percent. Mazey urged that "rule by minority" can be ended by abolishing the Senate "which serves no useful purpose."

Rebuffed in their pleas for quick aid to unemployed Michiganders, the delegates were also turned down on request for adequate welfare standards, greater distribution of surplus food, creation of an automation study commission and immediate action on transfer of state funds to avoid payless paydays for state employes.

Auto Workers Win 53 of 61 Elections

Detroit—The Auto Workers won 53 out of 61 representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the first quarter of 1959.

The elections, conducted in virtually every UAW region across the nation, resulted in a membership gain of 7,400 workers, according to UAW Vice Pres. Richard E. Gosser. In the eight elections lost by the union, he added, a total of 649 workers was involved.

Reuther Pledges Solidarity:

600,000 Berliners Rally for Freedom

Special to the AFL-CIO News

West Berlin—The free people of West Berlin told the wide world on May Day: "We shall not be moved."

Their proud slogan in German, is "Berlin Bleibt Frei"—"Berlin Remains Free." They told it to their friends in the East and West —and they meant it especially for Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow.

Over 600,000 Berliners gathered in the Platz der Republik — the Square of the Republic. They came to hear their great trade union leader, Ernst Scharnowski, their valiant Mayor Willy Brandt and America's representative for this occasion, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

This was a special holiday of dedication to their own and the world's freedom. From 16 points throughout West Berlin, most of the adult population marched, rode or walked with their families to the huge meeting place. On the left, looking out from the speakers' platform, stands the ruin of the burnt Reichstag, now slowly healing, a grim reminder of Hitler's arson against democratic government.

In the huge area stood acres of people, their eyes glinting in the sun, their backs to the Communist dominated eastern sector of Berlin and the huge Brandenburg Gate, the cut-off point between freedom and communism.

The Berlin trade unions were the chief organizing factor of this vast congregation. But it was not just labor, but every part of Berlin's free community which joined to make May Day in this year of new crises every freeman's holiday.

When Reuther was introduced as "our friend from America's labor movement," the huge crowd greeted him with a friendly roar which must have been heard the other side of the Brandenburg Gate. He spoke in German, a fact which pleased the crowd.

Reuther declared that "Berlin is once again the testing ground for freedom. It is not your freedom alone that is being challenged by Soviet tyranny. It is our freedom as well as your freedom."

The people of America and of the free world "stand firmly with you in defense of our common freedom," he said, adding:

"We shall stand with you in Berlin no matter how strong and cold the Soviet winds blow."

For those gathered there, the Berlin newspapers pointed out, he became a symbol of America as a whole, the visible assurance that all the American people—even political opponents of the Eisenhower Administration—were at one with Berlin in this struggle to remain free.

Perhaps the most memorable words spoken came from Scharnowski.

"We must protect our organizations day and night," he said. "Our meeting here is proof that our trade unions remain strong, our confidence is iron and Communist infiltration can nibble only at the edges. As to Khrushchev, he may try to make it even hotter for us. But we Berliners are like eggs—the more they boil us, the harder we get."

Present Ties to Reds Denied by 9 in UPWA

Chicago—Nine present and former officers and employes of the Packinghouse Workers testified under oath here that they are not now members of the Communist Party, but invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about former Communist ties.

The testimony came as a House Un-American Activities subcommittee headed by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.) conducted three days of hearings into charges that the Communists sought to seize control of the union.

Moulder opened the hearings by reading into the record a letter from Ralph Helstein, president of the 100,000-member UPWA, detailing the union's historic opposition to communism and its adherence to AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes barring Communists from elective or appointive posts.

To implement this policy, Helstein's letter said, the UPWA executive board has set up a committee to investigate possible violations of the codes, supplemented by "a Public Review Commission of disinterested, prominent citizens, to assure that our procedures are effective to maintain integrity and democracy."

Fears Misleading Impression

Helstein said that the subcommittee hearings, coming on the eve of new contract negotiations with the nation's major packing companies—in which the union will be seeking solution to such pressing problems as plant shutdowns, mass layoffs, technological unemployment, and inadequate pensions and severance pay — could "create a misleading public impression of our union."

The nine who appeared before the subcommittee denied present Communist ties, but declined to say if they had ever been party members and whether they had "technically resigned" in order to be able to answer questions about present membership. They were:

Les Orear, director of publications, who first joined the union staff as an organizer in 1938, and who testified "I have great antipathy" to the Communist party and its program.

Leon Beverly, UPWA staff representative since last January, who for eight years prior to that was president of Local 347.

Sam Parks, Jr., former secretary-treasurer of Dist. 1, former president of Dist. 1 Anti-Discrimination Committee, who left the union in 1957 and now operates a gas station.

Jack Souther, a union staff member since 1952 and now building manager of Dist. 1 headquarters and community hall.

Mrs. Gloria Wailes, for three years a secretary at UPWA headquarters and formerly a secretary in Local 345.

Joseph Zabritsky, once president of Local 25, who has been out of the industry for many years and who testified he had truthfully signed a Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavit in 1948.

Charles Hayes, director of Dist. 1 and vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, who testified he is "certainly" now against the Communist party.

Mrs. Rachel Ellis, secretary of Dist. 1 office.

Leo Turner, field representative for Dist. 1.

Schnitzler Hits Administration:

Organizing Held Key To Shoe Union Goals

St. Louis—The unorganized half of the work force in the shoe industry cast a long shadow here at the 11th biennial convention of the United Shoe Workers in the city where it held its first national gathering in 1937.

In his report to the convention, Pres. George Fecteau billed organization ahead of such key questions as foreign imports and automation as "the most pressing problem" facing the USW today.

The 60,000-member union, he said, is only holding its own in membership, with losses from plant migration and shutdowns offsetting organization gains.

Unorganized a Threat

And still on the outside are the 50 percent—perhaps 110,000 workers — who remain unorganized. Their presence—or absence—was viewed here as a threat to hard-won contract gains in unionized plants.

With this in mind, Fecteau said he planned to meet with USW organizers immediately following the convention to map out a "stepped-up" organizing program.

One slowing factor, he says, is the unfavorable publicity generated against the entire labor movement by the McClellan committee expose of a few crooks.

"The committee deserves a great deal of credit for exposing racketeering," he says. "But the general effect has been to hurt the labor movement by retarding its organizational progress and bringing about anti-labor legislation."

The unorganized aren't the only spectre at this convention.

For one thing, Shoe Workers are keeping a wary eye on mounting imports. The Fecteau report showed a jump from 20 million pairs in 1957 to 46 million last year — and exports are going down.

USW officials see this as a double trouble for their union. It means less work in this country and a tightening of labor costs by some manufacturers to stay in competition.

Another troublesome set of statistics is a 37.3 percent jump in shoe production from 1939 to 1958 (expected to crest at a record 600 million pairs this year) while employment dwindled 8 percent.

A third figure of the 20-year-period suggests the reason—a 46 percent rise in shoe output per man hour. This, Fecteau points out, can be attributed to automation and labor-saving devices.

As the convention turned the half-way mark, a stack of resolutions posing some answers to these and other questions still lay ahead.

Merger talks with the Boot and Shoe Workers, Fecteau reported, have made little headway since the 1957 convention urged combination of the industry's two big unions, but "we still believe a merger is highly desirable and possible."

A principal problem still to be resolved, Fecteau said, is a difference in views regarding the manner of selecting top officials and staff members.

In a key convention speech, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said Administration tight-money policies have stifled economic growth and could lead to another major depression.

"These symptoms of distress cannot be waved away by the magic wand of soaring stock prices," he said. "To experienced observers, the rosy picture in Wall Street is merely a feverish flush that gives added indication of an unhealthy economy."

The real gauge, he said, is unemployment—something that "political ballyhoo" cannot hide. He noted that industry had regained its 1957-58 recession losses, but only two out of every five "disemployed workers" have been called back to their jobs.

Unless production is expanded, he said, 60 percent of the jobs lost will be lost permanently.

Outlining AFL-CIO proposals for economic and welfare legislation, Schnitzler remarked:

"We want the government to spend, but not to the point where there would be any danger of bankruptcy. Actually, we want the government, private industry and the people of this country to invest in America's future."

Richard T. Leonard, assistant to Industrial Union Dept. Pres. Walter P. Reuther, underscored this theme with a charge that vital economic legislation has been "sacrificed on the altar of budget-balancing."

"For almost 4.5 million jobless Americans," he said, "a balanced budget has no meaning."

Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO director of Social Security, said rural-dominated state legislatures have kept unemployment compensation programs lagging behind progress in other welfare fields.

Mrs. Mary Callahan Elected to IUE Board

IUE Board Gets Woman As Member

Mrs. Mary Callahan, who thinks women should be seen and heard at union meetings, has taken her place as a new member of the executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The board seat went with her election as chairman of the IUE's Radio, Television & Parts Conference Board.

Mrs. Callahan, who went to work at the Intl. Resistance Corp. plant in Philadelphia for 32 cents an hour in 1935 and helped organize the plant the following year, has a family which shares her dedication to the labor movement.

Her husband, whom she met at a strike benefits dance in 1938, is on the executive board of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 492 and a son is a member of the Steelworkers.

Mrs. Callahan has been secretary-treasurer of IUE Local 105 at the IRC plant since 1946, and served as secretary of the conference board for eight years prior to her election as chairman. She is also chairman of women's activities for the Committee on Political Education.

Mitchell Receives Honor from College

Convent Station, N. J.—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has been presented the Vincentian Award of the College of St. Elizabeth "for noteworthy accomplishments in the field of social justice."

Sister Hildegarde Marie, president of the college, noted that Mitchell formerly studied under the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth.

Idle to Stay High As Output Soars

The Administration's assumption of a 6 percent increase in real national output for 1959 on the upswing from the 1958 recession will still leave unemployment at a dangerously high level, an AFL-CIO publication warns.

Economic Trends and Outlook, issued by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, presents a detailed analysis of the dangers facing the nation from Administration policies and calls for decisive government measures to create jobs.

The Administration's assumption and predictions of a total output of goods and services at a yearly rate of $480 to $485 billion in the last three months of 1959 would represent an increase in the real volume of national production of 6 percent, Economic Trends declares.

But with a 4 percent increase in productivity over the final months of 1958 and a pickup in working hours, this would mean less than a 2 percent increase in jobs, or from 3 to 3.6 million unemployed—5 to 5.5 percent of the labor force.

"It would further mean that the number of jobless would rise to 4 million or more in January and February 1960," Trends warns, and adds:

"Since most observers expect some slowing down in the rate of economic advance in the second half of 1959 and in 1960, there is a real danger that unemployment may remain high in the period ahead."

Causes of Unemployment

The major causes of large-scale unemployment, says the publication, are the lack of balance between the economy's increasing ability to produce and its ability to sell goods that can be produced and the changing location of some industries and declines in others that leave pockets of unemployment. Automation and technological change have aggravated these problems.

The solution, says Trends, is to improve the jobless benefits system, halt the tight-money policy, aid school and housing construction, increase the minimum wage and extend its coverage, help depressed areas and reduce the workweek through collective bargaining and legislation.

Present Administration policies would set a level of "non-recession joblessness" almost 2 million greater than in 1951-53 and a million greater than in 1955-57.

"At this rate another recession in the 1960s could shoot unemployment up to 6 million or more," the publication warns.

"Consistent Failure"

It accuses the Administration of "consisten failure" to meet its obligations under the Employment Act of 1946. Under that act full employment is generally accepted to mean an "average unemployment level of 3 percent or less of the labor force during the course of a year." These unemployed would normally represent temporary, short-duration joblessness, seasonal layoffs, people who are changing jobs and families moving from one part of the country to another.

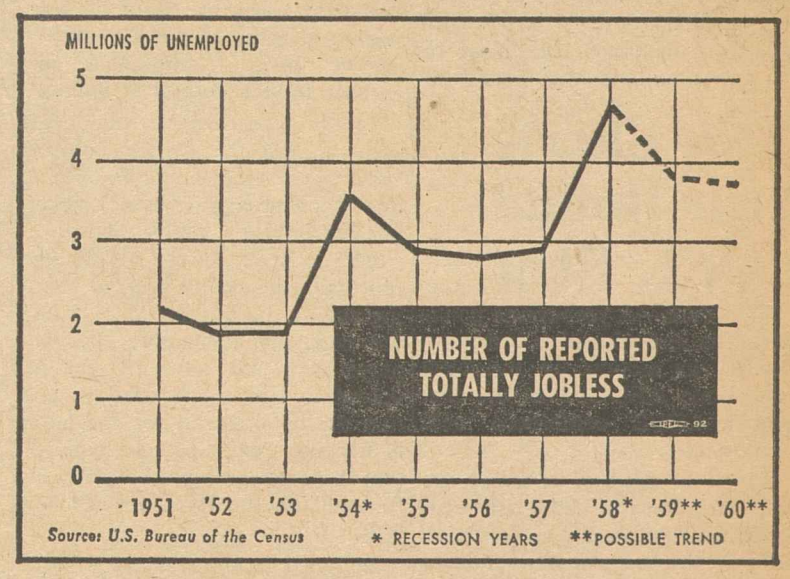
In contrast, says Trends, the Administration promises that the number of jobless at the end of 1959 will represent 5 to 5.5 percent of the labor force, a "defeatist acceptance of high unemployment levels as inevitable."

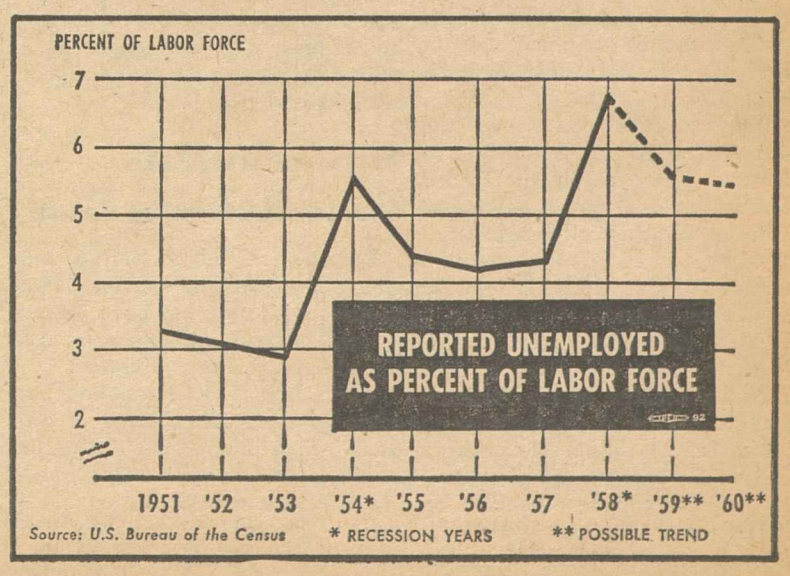
Books on Labor Given 11 Libraries

Kalispell, Mont.—Painters Local 975, which covers a five-county area in northwestern Montana, has presented books and pamphlets on labor to public and school libraries in 11 communities. The gifts were part of the observance of National Library Week.

Sec. Perry S. Melton said the union's public service project was carried out "in the interest of better understanding of labor unions and collective bargaining."

Each library received copies of the Brief History of the American Labor Movement, published by the Labor Dept.; the book "Are Unions Necessary?" by Irving Auerbach; and AFL-CIO publications on ethical practices and so-called "right-to-work" laws.





Business Press Forecasts Profits Will Hit New Record Highs in 1959

(*Continued from Page* 1)

creased productivity resulting from automation and technological advances, profits are expected to soar even higher in the second three months of the year.

Here's the profit picture as reported by the business press:

WALL STREET JOURNAL—"Corporate profits in the first quarter this year leaped to a level 53.9 percent higher than in the recession-hit period a year earlier. And an equally sizable—and perhaps even larger—gain appears likely for the current quarter.

"Furthermore, this trend now points to a new record high in corporate profits for the whole year 1959 . . ."

The Journal says estimates place first quarter profits at an annual rate of $50 billion.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT—"Profits of American corporations in 1959 are headed for a record. This trend is clearly signaled by the level of profits for the year's first three months.

"Reported profits of 637 large companies for the first quarter of 1959 are about equal to the profits for the same period of 1957 and are 47 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1958—the recession low point. . . . Profit totals for the year, as a result, will set new highs."

BUSINESS WEEK—"As predicted, U.S. corporations rolled up profits at a prodigious rate in the first quarter of 1959. . . . Profits in the second quarter are expected to exceed the record first quarter showing by a considerable margin. . . . From every indication 1959 will break all previous records for corporate profits, both before and after taxes."

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK LETTER—Corporate earnings in the first three months of the year are running 46 percent ahead of the first quarter of recession 1958, and at about the same level as in the first quarter of 1957.

The Wall Street Journal scorecard on first quarter profits shows 441 firms totaling $2 billion as against $1.3 billion for the same period in 1958.

Of 25 major categories only two showed a drop in profits from the first three months of 1958—aircraft and food products. Railroads led the comeback with a 428 percent increase over a year ago; automobiles chalked up a 240 percent increase.

There were three other categories with increases of more than 100 percent—rubber, 122 percent; steel, 137 percent; textiles, 128 percent.

State 'Reform' Measures Hit at Labor

CARGO OF NEWSPRINT made by strike-bound Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. was stranded at New Orleans when members of the Woodworkers, whose Newfoundland brothers walked out at the start of the year for wages better than $1.05 an hour, picketed the dock. Here the IWA pickets are shown with some members of the Seafarers who joined them in the protest.

Anti-Union Proposals Flood Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

and management, regulates trusteeships by national or international unions and requires that union officers be elected at least every four years. The Senate rebuffed efforts by employer groups to "toughen" the bill.

The labor representation bill includes establishment, for the first time, of machinery to determine union representation in intrastate commerce and repeals injunctive provisions of the state's present jurisdictional disputes act. It sets up compulsory arbitration procedures where the unions involved do not agree to adjudication machinery within the labor movement.

The representation bill passed the assembly 44 to 34, after defeat of amendments aimed at transforming it into a little Taft-Hartley Act. Closest vote came on an amendment backed by powerful farm employers to deny agricultural workers the right to union representation. The amendment, which carried in a preliminary vote, was finally defeated 41 to 38. Defeated by larger margins were amendments allowing strikebreakers — but not strikers to vote in representation elections and authorizing damage suits for so-called "mass-picketing."

GEORGIA—A law signed by Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver (D) and permitting "unincorporated organizations or associations" to sue and be sued in state courts provides a new weapon for union-busting employers.

A particularly dangerous section, in the view of State AFL-CIO officials, is a provision which could lead to claims against the individual property of union members, or at least active union members. The law says individual members are not liable for damages "unless such member has personally participated in the transaction" which led to the lawsuit. This, labor attorneys say, could be construed to make personally liable members who attended a meeting at which a course of action was voted or persons on a picket line in which alleged "violence" took place.

MONTANA—A new law, signed by Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R), prohibits unions or union members from "interfering" with the right of an owner, partner, his wife and minor children to do "any work" in a retail or amusement establishment.

NEW MEXICO — Labor has been saddled with a pair of restrictive laws signed by Gov. John Burroughs (D). Unions can be sued for both "actual damages" and "punitive or exemplary damages" by anyone claiming to have suffered in his "employment, business or property" as a result of "mass picketing." One section in effect repeals New Mexico's anti-injunction act.

A provision prohibiting a union from picketing to "induce" an employer to recognize a union unless the majority of employes favor such representation was modified to permit picketing when the union's majority was lost through the discharge of union members.

The legislature also passed a "sue and be sued" bill, but struck out a section which would have made individual members liable for fines or damages imposed on a union.

A third bill requiring registration of unions and a filing fee every time a local union changed its by-laws or constitution passed the Senate but died with adjournment of the legislature.

NEW YORK — The legislature enacted Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's (R) proposal for a regulatory law requiring financial reporting from unions, employers, employer associations and middlemen. The law prohibits financial transactions involving "conflict of interest" for union officers and penalizes both the offer and acceptance of bribes.

Investment in an employer's business is permitted unions if it is for the benefit of the employes, such as helping a company stay in business. Union representatives cannot accept in any year gifts which have a cumulative value of more than $100. If financial reporting legislation enacted by the federal government contains much the same information as required in state law, duplicates of the federal report will be accepted by the state.

NORTH DAKOTA — Persons ever convicted of a "felony or of any crime involving moral turpitude" are prohibited from serving as union officers. Unions are prohibited from acting as collective bargaining representative if the restriction is violated. There is no similar restriction for persons representing management. The bill was signed by Gov. John E. Davis (R).

OHIO—Despite a rewriting designed to eliminate loose wording of Gov. Michael V. DiSalle's (D) original "reform" bill, the legislation pending before a "blue ribbon" House committee would, says AFL-CIO Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, place "shackles on the honest trade union movement."

Unlike the New York state law, the Ohio bill places heavy criminal penalties and restrictions on unions, officers and employes without parallel restrictions on employers, employer associations and labor relations consultants. It punishes takers of bribes, but not those who offer bribes.

TEXAS—With the legislature only a few days from adjournment, a three-pronged anti-labor bill seems dead for the session. The bill would have severely limited "political spending" by unions, encouraged harassment suits, and required expensive CPA audits of local union finances.

In a number of other states, anti-labor legislation died with adjournment of legislatures.

A prime example is Indiana, where a mild regulatory bill passed the Democratic-controlled House but was transformed by amendments in the GOP-dominated Senate into a union-buster. When the House refused the Senate bill, the Senate retaliated by bottling up repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law.

NAM in Propaganda Drive for 'Labor' Bills

(*Continued from Page* 1)

National Research Bureau, Inc., of 415 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Founded in 1933, the bureau identifies itself as a research organization which offers, among other services, to discover and correct weaknesses in employe relations. It supplies pamphlets to its clients for distribution to employes, with most of the material subtly emphasizing the management point of view.

National Research Bureau has turned out no obvious anti-labor pamphlets prior to its distribution of the "labor legislation kit." Management might describe some pamphlets as a soft sell on such things as credit, government, income tax advice, and the like.

One of the current publications, a pamphlet called "Facts," contends that only 3 percent of industry's sales dollar winds up as profits, and suggests that if management earned more profits this would create more jobs.

The NAM is plugging the labor legislation kit as the type of material needed to create "a powerful grass-roots demand" for pasage of the anti-labor bill introduced by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N.C.). It also backs the stringent so-called "bill of rights" offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and later modified by the Senate.

Letters Due

Part of the propaganda to be poured out on employes is contained in a series of innocent-sounding questions designed to lure workers into believing that their unions would somehow be strengthened by union-busting legislation.

This legislation, the NAM-National Research Bureau material suggests, would afford workers a brand new set of "rights," when in reality it would severely restrict and harass the operation of unions.

The NAM's so-called "right to speak freely," according to union sources, would make it impossible to conduct the orderly business of a union meeting; its "right to invoke the protection of the law" would open the doors to harassing legal assaults by disgruntled union members or management spies; its "right of any union member to run for office" would invite Communists or crooks to seek control of unions.

In the same fashion, the NAM seeks to sell the workers on the "protection" that would be offered by outlawing organizational picketing and boycotts, unions claim.

The canned letter, which employers undoubtedly will be sending out by the thousands, says that the company contacting the employe does not normally get involved in pending legislation, and that the only reason for the letter is because "we sincerely believe" that the worker should be "fully informed" on the Barden-McClellan bills.

Included in the kits are printed postal cards which the workers are invited to send to their congressmen calling for passage of the anti-labor bill backed by the NAM.

N. Y. Charts Year-Round COPE Plan

New York—A year-round political action and education campaign was set in motion by the New York State AFL-CIO at the first general COPE conference held since merger.

Keyed to need of stressing the close relationship between economic and political questions and the necessity for political action to protect the workers' interests, the session explored new methods of providing essential information on registration.

The executive council of the State AFL-CIO is considering a proposal, approved by the COPE meeting, to set up an all-unions voter registration electronic card index system to provide essential information and expand the COPE registration drive.

Louis Hollander, state COPE chairman, said the program was necessary because of the "failure" of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to follow through on liberal campaign pledges. He charged the governor's tax program will bear heaviest on those least able to pay while continuing loopholes benefitting special business interests.

Massachusetts Bans Housing Bias

Boston — A labor-backed bill aimed at eliminating discrimination in private housing has been passed by the Massachusetts legislature and signed by Gov. Foster Furcolo.

The bill bars discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin in apartments of three or more dwelling units and in housing developments of 10 or more units. The state previously had banned discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

Goldberg Hits Ohio Labor 'Reform' Bill

Columbus, O.—Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO, told a legislative committee here that a so-called labor "reform" bill pushed by Gov. Michael V. Di Salle (D) is both wrong in principle and filled with specific instances of inequity.

Appearing at the invitation of the Ohio State AFL-CIO as first witness for labor, Goldberg warned the House committee that enactment of "reform" bills by all of the 50 states would impose conflicting and burdensome requirements on unions.

Observing that the Ohio bill has been revised somewhat, he charged that it still contained obvious instances of gross discrimination and extreme penalties against unions and union members.

These include, he said:

- A provision making a fight on a picket line punishable by penalties far harsher than those for disorder or fighting under other circumstances.
- A provision that makes union members or officials subject to penalties for violence "in connection with a strike" that does not apply to management representatives.
- A provision making embezzlement of union funds subject to penalties more severe than those for embezzling from a church or any other institution.
- An "unpardonable" provision making union officials subject to penalties for accepting employer "payoffs" but leaving untouched the employers or employer agents who offer such "bait."

Meany Hails Lucey On Anniversary

Congratulations on the silver anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate have been sent Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Tex., by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"Organized labor salutes you and gives you heartfelt thanks for the quarter-century of courageous leadership and unremitting service in the cause of social and economic justice," Meany wired the Archbishop. "We look to you for vision and guidance in our aspiration for better and juster way of life and work for all."

Connecticut House Kills R-T-W Move

Hartford, Conn. — The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly rejected a back-door attempt to saddle Connecticut with a so-called "right-to-work" law.

By a 196 to 46 vote the House defeated a "work" proposal introduced by Republican Thomas Quinlan as an amendment to a bill banning discrimination in employment because of age. A majority of both Republicans and Democrats voted against it.

The House then approved the Senate-passed anti-discrimination bill by voice vote. The state already has a fair employment law banning discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

McClellan Hearings Set On Carolina Anti-Union Violence

The McClellan special Senate committee has voted public hearings on two cases in which representatives of AFL-CIO unions were viciously beaten while conducting union business in North Carolina.

The vote came following a statement by Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that the committee probably would wind up its three-year-old hearings by adjournment of Congress late this summer.

McClellan indicated his long probe would be ended regardless of whether Congress finally passes a labor bill.

"If we don't get a good law on the basis of the record we have compiled now," he said, "Congress wouldn't legislate if we doubled the record."

Victims of the beatings were Boyd E. Payton, vice president and regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America, who was attacked Feb. 24 in Henderson; and Robert D. Beame, a Hosiery Workers organizer, who was beaten Feb. 11 in Franklin under strikingly similar circumstances.

Further Charges

There was no indication as to whether the committee would also go into TWUA charges made last month that the North Carolina cases were part of a "conspiracy to destroy old, established unions in the South."

Two years ago, the Senate committee was asked to investigate the anti-union climate in the South. At that time, TWUA Washington Rep. John Edelman detailed cases tending to show "corrupt or improper activities" used by textile employers in concert with police and public officials "to prevent workers from exercising their rights to join unions of their choosing."

Edelman's letter included the following charges:

● On Mar. 14, 1956, four TWUA organizers were beaten by a mob at Limestone Manufacturing Co., a division of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Gaffney, S. C. When they complained to the sheriff they were threatened with arrest.

● Two weeks later, five employes of Limestone's Rock Hill, S. C., plant attempted to distribute leaflets in Gaffney, and were attacked by company supervisors with firehoses and a mob from the plant with baseball bats and revolvers.

(In May 1957 the National Labor Relations Board upheld the findings of a trial examiner that management "aided and encouraged" these assaults on unionists.)

● In Alexander City, Ala., Edelman charged, the police chief tried to drive an organizer out of town with threats of violence, then instigated his beating by two men on the mill payroll, climaxing the case by arresting the organizer for "breach of the peace."

● At Tallapoosa, Ga., while a police officer allegedly looked on, two cotton plant employes "mercilessly stomped" a union member distributing TWUA leaflets at the gate. The U.S. Dept. of Justice indicted the culprits, but a local jury, which the TWUA official said was "dominated by mill officials," threw the case out of court.

Grand Jury Freed Goons

McClellan committee hearings into the assault on Beame take on added significance since a Macon County grand jury in Franklin refused to indict the five men allegedly involved, despite the fact that one of them signed a confession for investigators of the North Carolina Bureau of Investigation.

Beame, who had been summoned to testify before the grand jury, said later the jurors were singularly uninterested in medical reports and records on the head injuries he sustained when the thugs invaded his motel room, beat him, stole authorization cards and forced him over the state line.

Instead, he said, the grand jury concentrated on his union organizing activities at the Franklin Hosiery Mills, a subsidiary of Burlington Industries, just prior to the assault. One grand juror, he said, complained that if the Hosiery Workers were successful in the Franklin organizing drive, Burlington would close down the mill.

In the background of the attack on Payton is a six-month-old strike of 1,100 TWUA members at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, where management repudiated terms of a settlement worked out by Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D).

The TWUA's executive council, winding up a five-day meeting in New York, urged Congress to make a thorough study of what the union called "a classic example of how the Taft-Hartley Act is tailor-made to serve the interests of anti-union employers."

Relief Fund Started

It also called on the entire labor movement to contribute to a newly-set up National Henderson Strike Fund and started it with a $100,000 contribution.

Meanwhile, the Senate committee opened hearings into alleged corruption in the distribution of New York's major metropolitan newspapers.

Nine distributors refused to say if they had made payoffs totaling more than $425,000 to officials of the unaffiliated Newspaper and Mail Deliverers in an alleged attempt to get favored contract treatment. They also took the Fifth Amendment on whether publishers knew about what McClellan called their "little dark, deep secret."

Four out of five union officials, including outgoing Pres. Joseph Simons, also declined to testify concerning the alleged payoffs. The fifth union witness, Pres.-elect Joseph Baer, flatly denied receiving any illicit payments.

EX.-PRES. TRUMAN, who celebrated his 75th birthday during his recent New York-Washington journey, chats with Machinists' Pres. Al Hayes at a conference honoring the Truman Point Four Program. The former President said America should declare "a war on poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease and despair, a war waged at home and abroad."

Strong Free World Need of U. S.—Truman

America needs a strong free world more than it needs a balanced budget, declared former Pres. Harry Truman.

Truman, honored in Washington by labor and other groups on the 10th anniversary of his "bold new program" of Point Four aid to less developed nations, said the times demand even bolder action. He spoke before the Sixth National Conference on Intl. Economic and Social Development.

He proposed that "we as a nation declare a war of our own—a war on poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease and despair, a war waged at home and abroad, a war waged with the fullest resources of the nation."

Without mentioning either former Sec. of State Dulles or Pres. Eisenhower by name, Truman ripped their policies. The policy of signing up newly-independent nations into military pacts and emphasizing arms aid has lost the economic initiative to the Soviet Union, he said. Eisenhower's request for $700 million for one year for the Development Loan Fund is too short in time and amount, he added.

Truman maintained aid should be on a longer-term basis, as was the four-year Marshall Plan, and the amount should be doubled.

Giving priority to a balanced budget at this time may be heading the United States toward the epitaph of being the "richest man in the graveyard," Truman said.

Pageant Given

Nearly 1,000 people at the conference banquet saw a labor-produced pageant pay tribute to the motivating idea of his Point Four program—helping people to help themselves.

A souvenir transcription was presented to Truman. AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman Bookbinder wrote and produced the pageant; Rubber Workers' Education Dir. Joe Glazer provided the musical accompaniment and labor-sponsored ABC Commentator John Vandercook narrated the script.

The 250 delegates also heard labor and top officials of the United Nations, State Department, Development Loan Fund and Intl. Cooperation Administration urge long-term planning in foreign aid.

Pres. Arnold Zander, of the State, County & Municipal Employes discussed his recent tour through 14 African nations. He said trade unions are the largest grass roots organizations in Africa and are backed by free world labor as the best means of speeding economic growth and building democratic institutions.

Rudolph Faupl, Machinists' Grand Lodge representative and U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, emphasized labor's stake in foreign aid. He said a 5 or 10 percent boost in India's standard of living would create enough trade demand to wipe out America's unemployment.

Faupl called attention to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's recent proposal of a free world prosperity conference which would aim to stabilize raw material prices, reduce trade bars, raise living standards and set up an international consumers' credit fund.

In a separate Conference on India and the U.S., sponsored by the year old Committee for Intl. Economic Growth, Harry Pollack of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs reported how U.S. labor works through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, backs foreign aid for India and promotes exchange visits of Indian trade unionists. Meany is an original sponsor of the CIEG.

Broader Mutual Security Program, More Funds Urged by AFL-CIO

Extension of the Mutual Security Program with enough funds to help the advance of underdeveloped nations "and thereby strengthen the cause of freedom and democracy" was urged on the House Foreign Affairs Committee by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Labor backs expansion of the program despite the "increasingly virulent and unreasoned attacks" on the foreign aid effort, Biemiller said, and in the knowledge that members of Congress "have been subjected to the strongest possible pressure drastically to reduce or completely to eliminate the program."

"For those who are deeply devoted to essential domestic programs," he added, "there is also the temptation to strike back against the Administration, which has sought to scuttle these programs, by refusing its request for funds for foreign aid.

"We are fully confident that the Congress will resist such temptation."

Request 'Insufficient'

Biemiller called Pres. Eisenhower's request for a total of $3.9 billion "insufficient" to carry on a fully effective program in the coming fiscal year. The lack of funds, he asserted, will particularly "hamper" economic aid programs financed through the Special Assistance Program and the Development Loan Fund.

Eisenhower asked $700 million for the Development Loan Fund. The AFL-CIO, Biemiller told the committee, strongly recommends a boost to at least $1 billion with no cut-off date for commitment of the funds. In the Senate, Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee expressed hope for an increase.

The AFL-CIO spokesman testified as House and Senate got into a tussle over Eisenhower's request for an additional $225 million in Development Fund Loan authorizations for the current fiscal year. The House cut the amount to $100 million but the Senate approved $200 million. The bill is now in conference.

As both House and Senate committees held hearings on the new appropriation, Eisenhower told a press conference that Congress had limited the program in the past by cutting budget requests and he rejected the charges that military aid has been overemphasized.

Truman Testifies

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman told the House committee the foreign aid program should be "carried through to a photo-finish for the welfare of the world." He described it as of "absolute, vital importance" in the fight against communism, and warned that members of Congress who want to cut it are "playing with dynamite."

It is up to Congress to make sure that waste and inefficiency in the program don't happen, he said in reply to a question by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.) as to how public criticism against such things could be answered.

"If the Soviet Union had confined its economic assistance to the satellite countries, as it did prior to 1955, it would still be in the best interests of the U.S. and the free world for our nation to extend effective economic aid to the underdeveloped countries," he declared.

"Certainly it would be the height of folly for us to leave a vacuum in the foreign aid field for the Soviet Union to fill and thereby permit the USSR to develop strong economic and political bonds with free, underdeveloped countries. In the interest of our own national welfare and the welfare of the entire free world, we can ignore the challenge of the Soviet economic offensive only at our own peril."

Biemiller also urged the committee not to overlook the domestic benefits that grow out of the Mutual Security Program. From 70 to 80 cents of every $1 involved in it, he pointed out, is spent in the U.S.

"More than 500,000 American workers owe their jobs in the U.S. directly to the Mutual Security Program," he said. "Thus, mutual security plays a very important role in stimulating production and providing jobs in the U.S."

Israel's Story Told In New Pamphlet

Israel is a "country of spectacular growth" that has done a "first-rate job" of handling refugees and with a labor movement in the "best traditions" of the free world.

These are some of the conclusions contained in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "Ten Years of Progress—A Report on Israel," by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison and Jacob S. Potofsky.

It covers their dedication of the William Green Cultural Center at Haifa built through joint contributions by Histadrut and the William Green Memorial Fund.

The publication is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C., 15 cents a copy. $1 for 10 copies and $9 for 100.

Meany Demands Improved Wage Law

Asks Senate to End Intolerable Condition

(Continued from Page 1)

James Roosevelt (D.-Calif.) have not yet been scheduled.

In answering questions from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Meany challenged the theory that a minimum wage should turn on productivity.

Department store - owner Goldwater thought a higher minimum would undermine incentive and lead to where "a poor salesman is going to be paid just as much as a good salesman." Meany retorted:

"If a business, for any reason at all, must base its existence on paying a subminimum wage, it has no business to exist."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said retail employes should not be expected to subsidize the retail industry through subminimum wages.

He declared, and Meany agreed emphatically, that productivity and ability-to-pay never should be criteria "in fixing a (minimum) wage of health and decency."

A Threat and Disgrace

Meany declared the "depressed class" growing in America represents "an economic threat, a moral disgrace and a diplomatic catastrophe."

He pointed out that the current average industrial wage of $2.21 an hour is about 80 cents an hour higher than in 1949 when the 75-cent federal minimum was enacted. This 80-cent rise thus triples the 25-cent hike in the federal minimum.

The runaway plant and the sweatshop locate in the rural South or in depresssed areas and undermine the standards of unionized workers in the lower-wage industries, the AFL-CIO president noted.

While union members may be protected from inflation by cost-of-living clauses and benefit from higher productivity through "improvement factor" clauses, he warned the unprotected lower-paid worker has fallen further behind. These workers on the lower rung lag in fringe benefits as well as direct earnings, Meany added.

In anticipation of opposition by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell to a hike in the minimum wage, Meany observed that Mitchell recently expressed the view the minimum should be left alone because large groups of workers presently earned in the area of $1 an hour.

"It seems to me that exactly the opposite (of Mitchell's reasoning) is true," Meany said. "I say to you that if many workers are at or near the $1 an hour level, it is high time we raised the level."

In urging extension of wage-hour coverage, Meany observed, the law today covers proportionately fewer people than when it was enacted 21 years ago. This "deplorable" situation came about, he went on, because the "extortionate" price of raising the minimum to 75 cents in 1949 was the narrowing of wage-hour coverage and because the workforce has been expanding in unprotected areas like the service trades.

Big Ones Get Away

The extension of wage-hour coverage provided by the Kennedy-Morse bill would apply primarily to the giant department stores, multi-million dollar hotels and nationwide chains, Meany emphasized.

"These big fellows," Meany said, always have used legitimate small business as a shield to escape wage hour standards. The bill would cover retail firms in interstate commerce having gross annual sales of $500,000 or more, Meany noted.

The AFL-CIO president also recalled a Labor Dept. survey which showed the big chains generally paid less than small stores. Of this undercutting effect, Meany said:

"But the retail store lobbyists —the spokesmen for these big firms—hide behind their own victims. . . . The crocodile tears of these interests whose economic bulldozer has driven thousands of small businesses into bankruptcy, certainly do not impress us and, we expect, won't impress you."

The fear of inflation raised by big business and the Administration is, Meany, said, "economic nonsense." The history of previous wage hikes refutes this fear and, even if the entire increase were passed on in prices, the effect would be an increase of less than a penny in the consumer's dollar, he said.

To the argument that retail trade and similar minimum wages are best left to state action, Meany pointed out the Texas legislature this month "buried in committee" a bill which would have set a 50-cents an hour state minimum.

Citizens' Group Aids Drive for $1.25 Minimum

Nearly 200 prominent Americans, including public officials, educators and clergymen, have joined the recently-formed Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The committee, headed by the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral, is mobilizing public support for the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the federal minimum wage to $1.25 and extend coverage to an additional 7.6 million workers. It is also actively backing companion bills to give wage-hour protection to agricultural workers.

Among the first to join the committee, Dean Sayre said, were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Gov. David Lawrence (D) of Pennsylvania; Dr. Benjamin Spock; Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; columnist Drew Pearson; cartoonist Bill Mauldin; historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard University.

Also, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, San Antonio, Tex.; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, New York; Bernard I. Schub, manager Connecticut Dress Manufacturing Association; Rev. Cameron P. Hall, National Council of Churches, and Prof. Walter Gellhorn, Columbia University.

Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas and Prof. Edwin Witte are vice chairmen. Elizabeth S. Magee is secretary and Vera M. Waltman is executive director.

Labor 'Reform' Bill Dies in Texas

Austin, Tex.—A bill which would harass legitimate unions and restrict their political activities under the guise of "reform" appeared to be dead in this session of the Texas Legislature as it failed to get the votes needed to bring it to the floor of the Senate.

Because there were only three weeks remaining in the legislative session, Sen. George Parkhouse of Dallas needed a two-thirds majority to bring up his so-called "reform" bill for consideration. The 18 to 13 vote in its favor fell short of the required majority.

Eloquent Witness

AFL-CIO Sees Perils In Supreme Court Curbs

Proposed legislation designed to curb the powers of the Supreme Court seems to have been motivated solely by a desire "to rebuke the Supreme Court for its decisions on segregation and civil liberties," the AFL-CIO has declared.

Testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris forecast that passage of legislation proposed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) would result in protracted legal suits involving issues previously settled in the courts.

Another 'Shotgun'

Harris said the bill, similar to the one introduced last year by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), constitutes the "shotgun" approach, adding that if the Supreme Court in any particular decision misinterprets the intent of Congress, "the proper course is . . . to amend the statute involved, rather than to seek to deal with the matter through a general bill."

The AFL-CIO spokesman noted that the American Bar Association, previously a supporter of Smith's court-curbing bill which last year passed the House but was returned to committee in the Senate, has since taken the same position as organized labor.

At the same time, Harris told the subcommittee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) that organized labor opposes Eastland's bill to broaden the government's security program to include employes in non-sensitive posts.

Urges Limits

Security needs, he testified, can be met adequately by limiting the program "to those jobs involving access to classified information or having a substantial policy-making function."

In the past, he said, the operation of such a broad security program as Eastland favors "involved the harrassment of, and financial and emotional damage to, many thousands of government employes." Labor, he said, sees "no reason to repeat these mistakes of the past."

Harris also registered opposition to Eastland's proposal to implement such a broad-ranging security program with a procedure that would allow suspension without pay in advance of charges and which would take from veterans their right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

Ohio Labor Centers In 3-County Merger

Portsmouth, O.—The former AFL and CIO central bodies here have merged to form the Shawnee District AFL-CIO Council, including Scioto, Pike and Adams counties.

William R. Staiger, who had headed the former Portsmouth CIO Council, was elected president. C. E. Vanderpool, recording secretary of the former AFL central body, was named secretary-treasurer of the new council.

ILG Labels In 139 Million Garments

New York—More than 139 million union labels have been distributed to locals and joint boards of the Ladies' Garment Workers since the ILGWU launched its label campaign early this year.

The total includes more than 99 million cloth labels, to be sewn into women's dresses, sweaters, skirts, sportswear and bathing suits, and 40 million paper labels. The paper labels go into cotton dresses and children's wear.

Dir. Julius Hochman of the ILGWU Union Label Dept. said consumer demand for the ILGWU label "has become surprisingly strong in the short period since it was introduced." He said several firms have signed union contracts because customers were asking for the union label.

The labels are distributed to affiliates from ILGWU headquarters and are given to manufacturers under a strict system of controls maintained by the union.

Hochman said ILGWU labels are now in use in almost every section of the country. All contract renewals and new agreements include union label clauses, he added.

IAM DEFEATS TEAMSTERS

Dallas, Tex. — The Machinists won a National Labor Relations Board representation election here at the Brown Trailer Div. of the Clark Equipment Co. by a vote of 13 to 8 over the Teamsters.

62-6-2

Surplus Food to Feed Jobless Urged by Perlis

New York—The nation's jobless need food while $9 billion worth of surplus foods remain locked away in government warehouses, with an additional $1 billion being spent annually for storage fees.

This charge was leveled at the Administration's surplus foods program by Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director, at the first Community Service Institute staged here by the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

An estimated 1,000 union members, social welfare officials and municipal leaders attended the day-long affair at Hotel Astor.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), in a speech lauding labor's participation in community affairs, called the AFL-CIO-CSA program "a reflection of labor's firm belief in the process of integration as opposed to a policy of isolation." The mayor added:

"The active participation of trade union members in the affairs of their communities is the tangible expression of labor's consistent refusal to become a separatist movement.

"Here we find that the experiences and skills which the trade union has gained in organizing the unorganized for wages, hours and working conditions can be applied, with intelligence and responsibility, in helping to organize the total community for health, welfare and living conditions."

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the million-member central labor body, pledged a continuing drive to expand and improve the quality and scope of community services in the nation's largest city.

Liberalize Eligibility

Perlis cited AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's speech at the recent Unemployment Conference in Washington, which called for distribution of "more and a greater variety of surplus foods and the liberalizing of eligibility requirements to cover all needy people."

Noting that the nation currently has 4.4 million unemployed, the GSA director declared: "These people will not be satisfied with legislative and political moves when they need food, clothing, shelter and medical care today. They will not be content only with petitions, resolutions and meetings."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. IV — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, May 16, 1959 — No. 20

ILGWU Hears Dubinsky Blister Ike, Justice Dept.

N. Y. Labor Aids Strike In Hospitals

New York—This city's million-member labor movement has pledged full financial and picket line support to the week-long strike of 3,000 low-paid hospital workers for union recognition.

Labor's message of solidarity was carried to the picket lines of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

He told workers at each of the six struck non-profit, private hospitals they had taken the only path open to them in the face of the flat refusal of hospital trustees to meet with union representatives or even to participate in a fact-finding committee proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Inside the struck institutions society matrons and businessmen, who had responded to a call for voluntary strikebreakers, struggled with mops and bedpans, washed dishes and made beds. One New York dowager responded to the call for volunteer help by sending her butler to run a hospital elevator.

Court Clash

Meanwhile, attorneys for the hospital and the union clashed at State Supreme Court hearings over whether restraining orders prohibiting the walkout had been properly served on the appropriate union officials.

Shrugging off threats of contempt of court action, one Local 1199 picket told a reporter:

"My take-home pay is $34.30 a week. I have a wife and a year-old son to support. We live in one room and that costs $15 a week. I'd rather go to jail than keep this up."

Following an emergency session of the city AFL-CIO at City Hall, where the city's labor

(Continued on Page 4)

Mitchell Hits McClellan's 'Bill of Rights'

Miami Beach, Fla.—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell says he is opposed to the McClellan so-called "bill of rights" attached to the Kennedy-Ervin labor-management reform bill on the Senate floor.

The secretary, here for an address to the Ladies' Garment Workers convention, told a press conference he did not understand what the McClellan amendment was intended to mean, that he felt it was "not necessary," and that he "would rather see the bill without it."

Mitchell, reminded that in testimony before a House committee he had opposed bills by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) comparable to the McClellan amendment, was asked if Pres. Eisen-

(Continued on Page 10)

Rail Clerks To Revamp Basic Law

Milwaukee—The twin shadows of automation and unemployment lurked over the auditorium here as 1,200 delegates met for the 21st convention of the Railway Clerks.

The meeting handled a record number of resolutions and of changes in the grand lodge constitution ranging from increases in dues to compulsory retirement for railway employes.

A proposal was before the convention to increase dues an average of $1 per month and to hike the per capita paid to the grand lodge by 50 cents per month.

The increase stems from an approximately 13 percent drop in membership since the last convention in 1955 due to the introduction of new methods and technological improvements and to the increased expenses of operating the union.

Under convention rules, any change in the constitution requires three readings to become final. The change in the dues structure was expected to be passed without opposition.

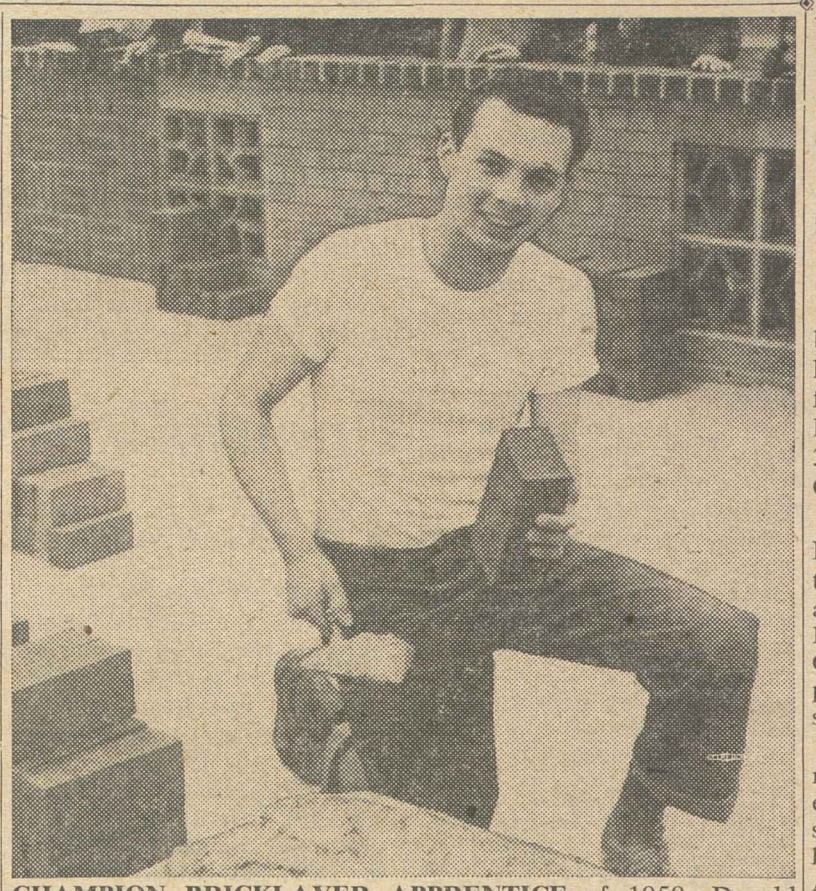
Other proposed changes included the election of general chairmen of system boards as delegates to the quadrennial conventions.

Under the present procedure, they are automatically delegates by the nature of their office. Also under discussion was a proposed expansion of the board of trustees to give representation to the airline membership in the union.

In his report to the convention, Pres. George M. Harrison pointed to the many gains made since the convention four years ago, but also pointed to the problems facing the railway industry in the future.

He said that members of the union had gained increases totaling 51.5 cents an hour, or $4.12 for an eight-hour day. In addition, members also gained full-

(Continued on Page 10)



CHAMPION BRICKLAYER APPRENTICE of 1959, Donald Zimmer, 19, of Buffalo, N. Y., is shown during contest staged by the Bricklayers at the Union Industries Show in San Francisco sponsored by AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Idle Cut by 735,000:

Unemployed Dip to 5.3% of Work Force

The government reported a marked improvement in the unemployment situation for April with a 735,000 drop in joblessness exceeding the normal seasonal gain for the month.

Unemployment dropped from 4.4 million in March to 3.6 million in April and from 5.8 percent of the labor force to 5.3 percent. In April 1958 unemployment was 5.1 million and the percentage was 7.5.

In contrast, in April 1957, before the onset of the recession, joblessness at 2.7 million was 4 percent of the labor force.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation "was pleased with the continued improvement in the employment picture. "The drop in unemployment is a healthy sign," he said. "We hope the improvement is solidly based and does not grow out of the present rush to build steel inventories in anticipation of a possible strike.

"Even if it is solidly based, America cannot lose sight of the fact that 5.3 percent of the work force is unemployed and that 3,627,000 Americans still do not have jobs.

"We cannot afford to relax our efforts to achieve full employment and full production and that will not take place until there is some long overdue government action."

The Labor and Commerce departments' report ascribed the pickup in employment to 65 million and the drop in joblessness to activity in construction and "brisk hiring" in hard goods manufacturing.

Steel Jobs Up

The steel inventory build-up factor was indicated in the 3.3 percent unemployment in steel and basic metals for April contrasted with 12.9 percent joblessness for the same month a year ago and 2.7 percent in booming April 1957.

The 735,000 drop in unemployment included an estimated 450,000 married men with families, according to government officials,

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Plans $5 Million Strike Fund

By Willard Shelton

Miami Beach, Fla.—A double-barreled attack on the Eisenhower Administration and a call for renewed political activity by labor marked the opening of the 30th convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers here.

In a blazing speech, Pres. David Dubinsky accused the Justice Dept. of a "purely political" anti-trust law indictment against ILGWU Local 25 and Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler on charges of participation in a price-fixing "conspiracy" in the blouse industry.

Assailing the Administration for refusal to support measures in the economic and social fields, Dubinsky charged that the White House had "used its veto against the American people" and called on ILGWU members and citizens generally to go to the polls in 1960 to "veto the veto" and "clear the way for positive government."

Mitchell Defends Record

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who was warmly received, paid high tribute to the ILGWU as "one of the cleanest and most progressive unions in the world" and defended the Administration's record in enforcing both the anti-trust laws and the anti-racketeering statutes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, greeted by Dubinsky as having helped save the "good name,

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Union Triumphs in 'Battle of Beach'

Cincinnati, O.—The four-year "Battle of the Beach" has ended in victory for the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in their drive to unionize beach-front hotels and motels, in Miami Beach, Fla., Pres. Ed. S. Miller announced at international headquarters here.

Final capitulation came from the Hotel Saxony, where the first union picket line began to march on Apr. 13, 1955, by Local 255. Contracts also were signed 10 days earlier by a group headed by Morris Lansburgh which owns six beach-front hotels.

Miller said the union spent "more than $2 million" in its organization drive, which saw Local 255 grow to 6,000 year-around members and sign contracts with 46 Dade County hotels and motels having more than 10,000 rooms. Holdout hotels began to line up following the Supreme Court's dissolution in January of 22 injunctions barring picketing, he added.

Minimum Wage Drive Builds Up as Unions Testify at Senate Hearings

By Bob Cooney

Labor's drive for a modern wage-hour law picked up steam as a series of individual unions testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee in support of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

The union goals: $1.25 minimum wage; extension of coverage to 7.5 million more workers, chiefly in the retail and service trades and an end to longstanding exemptions.

Church leaders and a Citizens Committee, along with a handful of employers, joined labor in backing the measure.

Organized business and industry generally lined up in opposition. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce argued that extension of coverage to 4.2 million retail and service workers would force either layoffs or price increases —or both—since business, they claimed, could not absorb the wage hike.

A chamber spokesman expressed this philosophy in challenging the existence of a minimum wage law. Said H. B. DeVinny, a chemical industry executive:

"The individual efforts of millions of ambitious and industrious people to escape poverty are a far

(*Continued on Page* 9)

Rayburn Cracks Whip:

Housing Bill Cleared For Vote in House

By Gene Zack

The powerful House Rules Committee broke a month-old stalemate as it voted 8-4 to clear a $2.1 billion omnibus housing bill for floor action.

The AFL-CIO-supported measure—the House Banking & Currency Committee's improved version of housing legislation which swept through the Senate by a 60-28 vote in February—will go to the House floor for debate May 19, with a vote set for the following day.

Rules Committee action came in the wake of a virtual ultimatum from Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) either to bring out a bill "in a reasonable time" or be bypassed, and 24 hours after Pres. Eisenhower, in an extraordinary message to Congress, chided lawmakers for failure to act on "critical" housing legislation.

Bill Bigger Than Ike's

Rayburn had warned he would invoke one of three rarely-used parliamentary procedures, if necessary, in order to insure action on the bill carrying a price tag $500,000 higher than Eisenhower's recommendations. The bill also would authorize 140,000 new public housing units over the next four years, while the White House has called for an end to the low-cost housing program.

House action on the bill could thus provide the first meaningful showdown this year between the conflicting philosophies of the heavily-Democratic 86th Congress and the Republican Administration.

In his special message to Congress, Eisenhower recalled that last January the White House asked for a $6 billion expansion in the Federal Housing Administration's authority to insure home mortgages.

Situation 'More Precarious'

The FHA, the President said, is now operating on a temporary basis until the start of the new fiscal year July 1, and "the situation grows more precarious every day."

Eisenhower made it plain he did not endorse the liberal measure subsequently reported out by the Rules Committee, but merely was asking for what he called "sound congressional action."

At the same time, the President called for action on highway and farm programs, plus enactment of one of his pet pieces of legislation—a 1.5-cent-a-gallon boost in the gasoline tax—on which the Administration depended, to a large extent, in achieving its precariously-balanced $77 billion budget for fiscal 1961.

Long regarded as the graveyard of liberal legislation in the House, the Rules Committee deadlocked four weeks ago on the bill when two conservative Southern Democrats—Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.)—joined with the committee's four Republicans to oppose the measure.

Smith, Colmer Switch

In the latest vote, the committee was divided strictly along party lines, with Smith and Colmer reversing their earlier stand.

Behind Rayburn's "get-tough" policy is a long-standing grievance on the part of liberal congressmen against the blockading tactics of the Rules Committee.

Originally set up as a "traffic policeman" to speed the orderly flow of legislation from committees to the floor, the Rules Committee, under Smith's chairmanship, has been used by southern conservatives in recent years to blockade key measures.

Last January, liberal Democrats sought to curb the committee's powers, but called off their fight when Rayburn pledged that the committee would not be used as a barrier to liberal legislation, instead would give reasonably prompt clearance to measures approved by legislative committees.

World Population Outstrips Housing

United Nations, N. Y.—Despite national and international efforts there has been little or no progress in keeping the supply of housing—especially low-cost housing—on a level with the population growth, delegates to the meeting of the United Nations Social Commission were told in a report.

A resolution offered by Indonesia and another introduced jointly by Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador called for international action to meet the need for low-cost living facilities and urged an international "Housing Week" to focus attention on the problem.

Lucy Mason, CIO Publicist, Dies at 77

Atlanta, Ga.—Lucy Randolph Mason, the soft-spoken, white-haired "Miss Lucy" who served 17 turbulent years as public relations officer in the southeastern states for the former CIO, died here at the age of 77.

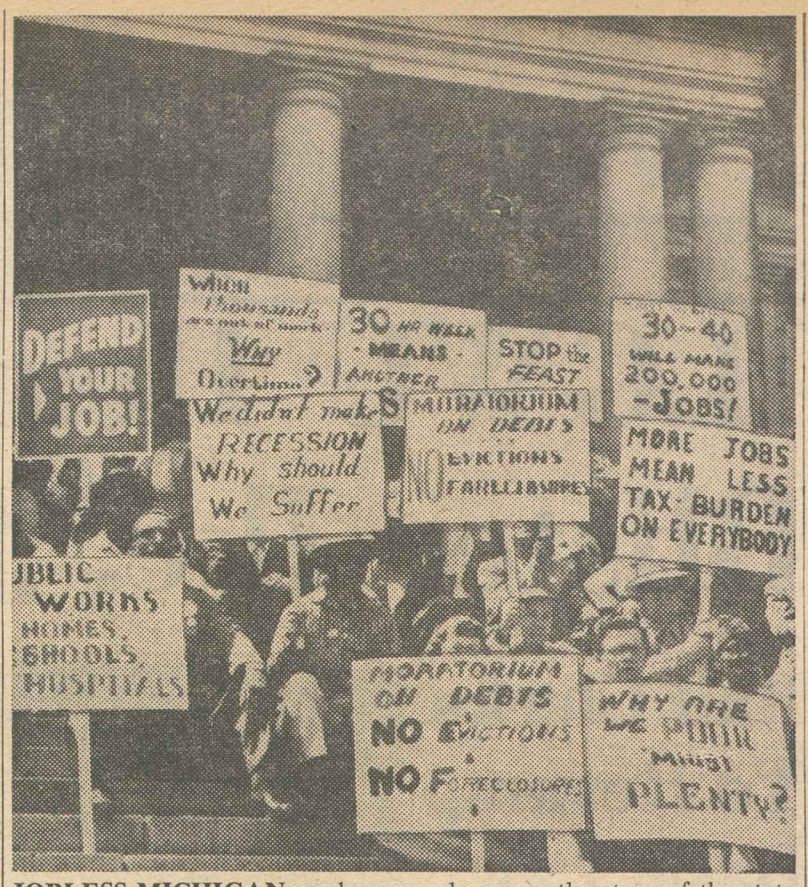
A bitter-end fighter for civil rights who remained untouched by the rancor or hatred that often grow out of struggle, Miss Lucy was the one CIO staff member who in the days of Operation Dixie could persuade a southern sheriff to change his mind about running union organizers out of town.

She inherited her devotion to civil rights from a long line of ancestors who contributed much to the United States and their native Virginia. They included George Mason, who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights which became the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution. Chief Justice John Marshall was a great-great-uncle of her mother's.

She was born in an Episcopal rectory in Fairfax County, Va., while her father, Rev. Landon Randolph Mason, was rector of a church in West Virginia. She recalled him as carrying sacks of coal on his back to poor families.

Reared in Richmond, she taught a Sunday School class for working girls at 18, became a stenographer. Soon she developed an interest in improving the conditions of workers and took a post as the first industrial secretary of the YWCA. She helped organize the League of Women Voters and in 1932 became general secretary of the National Consumers League.

She was appointed the CIO's "roving ambassador" in the South in 1937 as the result of contacts with CIO leaders. Her experiences during the next 15 years were summed up in her autobiography, "To Win These Rights," published in 1952.



JOBLESS MICHIGAN workers are shown on the steps of the state capitol after appealing to Republican legislators to unblock bills extending unemployment benefits and in support of measures to provide jobs and food for the unemployed.

Unemployment Declines To 5.3% of Labor Force

(*Continued from Page* 1)

and a drop of 150,000 to 1.4 million in the number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer.

In terms of percentage of the unemployed, those out of work for 15 weeks or more constituted 38.5 percent of the jobless for April, compared to 36.8 percent a year ago and 26.2 percent in 1957. In actual numbers, those out of work for 15 weeks or more were double the number in April 1957.

Reflecting the pickup in manufacturing, employment rose 30,000 to 16 million in April instead of the usual seasonal decline for this time of year.

Hours, Earnings Increase

Both the factory workweek and earnings increased over the month. The workweek in manufacturing was 40.3 hours in April, two hours longer than a year ago and up one-tenth of an hour from March. More than half the increase since April 1958 was due to an increase in overtime.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing rose 63 cents over the month to $89.87 a week, an all-time high.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell declared that while the job report "is very good news for our country . . . it cannot lead us to ignore the fact that there remain valleys of trouble in our prosperity where people live who cannot find jobs."

'Greetings' Mean $27,600 in Wages

Cleveland, O.—"Greetings" in the form of back pay went to 175 employes when the American Greeting Card Co. bailed out their employer with a cashier's check for $27,600.

The back pay came through after the Labor Dept. charged the Jones Finishing Co., which processes greeting cards under contract with AGC, with underpaying its workers since May 1957. Jones has plants at Cleveland, O., and Olive Hill, Ky.

The Labor Dept. had won temporary court orders which blocked $800,000 worth of greeting cards from moving in interstate commerce. The Federal Wage-Hour Act bans the interstate movement of any goods produced by workers paid less than the federal standards.

AGC expresssed surprise at the charges, the Labor Dept. said, and guaranteed to pay any back wages found due by Jones.

O'Sullivan Heel Strikers Start 4th Year of Walkout

Winchester, Va.—Undaunted by a combination of an anti-labor employer and union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, Rubber Workers Local 511 has begun the fourth year of its strike against O'Sullivan Rubber Co., which advertises under the slogan "America's No. 1 Heel."

Certified as bargaining agent by the National Labor Relations Board, the union was rebuffed by the company in efforts to negotiate a reasonable first contract. When the employer refused proposals on a local fact-finding commission or state or federal mediation, the union members voted 355 to 2 to strike.

After the walkout began May 13, 1956, the company recruited strikebreakers, resumed limited operations, and then petitioned the NLRB for a decertification election. With strikers barred from voting under the Taft-Hartley Act, strikebreakers voted the union out of the plant.

Subsequently, the NLRB ordered the union to end its picketing and a nationwide boycott of O'Sullivan products. The union, charging its constitutional right of free speech would be abridged, has appealed to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court in Richmond, Va.

Meanwhile picketing of the plant continues, and the boycott of "America's No. 1 Heel" goes on.

House Sends TVA Bill To Senate

Speedy Senate approval of a bill authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to finance new power facilities by issuing revenue bonds seems certain on the heels of overwhelming House approval of the measure.

The TVA self-financing bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, passed the House on a roll-call vote of 245 to 170, after Democratic supporters beat back several Administration efforts to sharply limit the measure's scope.

House Republicans, unsuccessful in efforts to give either the Budget Bureau or the Treasury Dept. control over TVA's expansion program, warned that the bill faced the prospects of a presidential veto.

Just before passage, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all House members, urged approval of the bill at the present session of Congress in order that TVA's power operations would not be "needlessly curtailed to the detriment of its wholesale consumers and the defense agencies of the U.S."

Senate backers of the bill forecast early action in the upper body, pointing out that in 1957 a similar measure passed the Senate by a 61-20 vote, only to be bottled up in the powerful House Rules Committee.

The bill would allow TVA to issue up to $750 million worth of revenue bonds in the private money market for construction of generating plants needed to meet a demand which is increasing at the rate of 10 to 12 percent a year. Under the measure, Congress has the power to disapprove specific TVA bond-financing proposals.

Executive Council To Meet May 18

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will meet in Washington May 18 to analyze the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform measure and evaluate congressional action on the federation's program to restore full employment.

The spring meeting of the council will get a detailed report from AFL-CIO attorneys on the controversial measure passed by the Senate in late April and is expected to set out the federation's position on it.

The council will receive a report also on the unemployment conference held on Apr. 8, and on developments in Congress on the legislative program adopted by the council at its midwinter meeting and by the jobless conference.

N. J. Labor Press Group Organized

New Brunswick, N. J.—Editors of local union publications in New Jersey have voted to form a State Labor Press Association.

Joel R. Jacobson, editor of the New Jersey CIO News, and Lewis M. Herrmann, editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald, state AFL newspaper, were named co-chairmen of an interim committee set up by 80 labor editors attending a Rutgers University workshop here.

Others named to the committee are Charles Biagi, Art Christopher, Stephen Martenuk, Carl Weininger, Andrew Boytos and Joseph Perricone.

New York Labor Honors Costa Rican

New York—Former Pres. Jose Figueres of Costa Rica was the guest of officers of the New York City AFL-CIO at a luncheon also attended by leaders in the labor management field and others interested in inter-American affairs.

Four to a Side:

Steelworker, Industry Teams Get Down to Hard Bargaining

By Gervase N. Love

New York—The Steelworkers and the basic steel industry settled down to hard core bargaining with four-man teams concentrating on working out a new contract before the present agreement expires at midnight on June 30.

The union, seeking to assure higher purchasing power and continued jobs for its 500,000 members in the industry—and to spread employment to an estimated 50,000 now laid off—is asking higher wages, shorter hours, greater job security, better insurance and pension protection, higher supplementary unemployment benefits and other contract improvements.

The only proposal the employers have announced making thus far is for a one-year extension of the present contract as a weapon against "inflation."

The negotiators took a one-day recess in the middle of the week to digest presentations already made and prepare others, as well as to keep commitments made before the bargaining sessions were scheduled before their normal time.

They are meeting in the same four-room suite on the 12th floor of the Roosevelt Hotel where they bargained for weeks before the five-week strike in 1956.

The union is represented by Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

Acting for the employers are R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of the U.S. Steel Corp., the industry's top spokesman; R. Heath Larry, U.S. Steel administrative vice president; John Morse, counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Co., and H. C. Lumb, the Republic Steel Corp.'s general counsel.

Before the four-man sessions began, McDonald said the union would propose as the first item for discussion steps that might be taken toward employment security.

In closing the first week of bargaining, during which union and management were represented by their full teams, he reiterated that the USWA wants "a fair contract with improvements earned and justified by the employes' productivity and in the industry's profits." New automated machinery and other technical improvements, plus the increasing skill of workers, have enabled the industry to maintain production with far fewer employes.

Cooper at the same time said sessions to date had "developed better understanding of each other's views," but conceded there were "substantial differences." He complained that the average U.S. Steel stockholder has a lower total income than the average steel worker.

Rejects Inquiry

Gen. Counsel Jerome D. Fenton of the National Labor Relations Board earlier had rejected the union's request for an investigation of an alleged conspiracy by steel companies to violate the Taft-Hartley Act. The union had based the request on reports the companies plan to shut down the whole industry if the USWA strikes one firm. The NLRB cannot act, Fenton maintained, until an actual charge is filed.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, meantime, corrected the mistake it made when it issued erroneous statistics purporting to show that productivity in basic steel dropped 6.2 percent from 1956 to 1958. The actual reduction, the BLS said, was only 2.9 percent, as the union had pointed out. The cut reflects the usual decline in efficiency when the operating rate is lowered.

The BLS said the mistake was caused by the use of a wrong figure for production of stainless steel ingots in 1958, and expressed regret for the inconvenience its error caused.

Court Picketing Ban Held Unfair Practice

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled that a Florida employer committed an unfair labor practice when he sought and got a state court injunction against peaceful picketing.

Examiner George A. Downing said the injunction won by Clyde Taylor of Tallahassee against Sheet Metal Workers Local 57 "fitted inextricably into the pattern of the employer's conduct" to stop all joint action by his workers.

He asked the five-member board to order Taylor to request the Circuit Court of Leon County to set aside its anti-picketing order. Taylor can appeal Downing's ruling.

In another case, the Appellate Div. of the New York Supreme Court reversed a temporary injunction against peaceful picketing granted by the State Supreme Court. Involved were Blueprint, Photostat & Photo Employes' Federal Local 24910 and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The appeals tribunal unanimously ruled that "where . . . there is an arguable question of jurisdiction, determination in the first instance must be left to the National Labor Relations Board and the state courts are not primary tribunals to adjudicate such issue. . . ."

The "pattern" described by Downing in the Tallahassee case began a year ago when Taylor reneged on assuming ownership of a sheet metal shop "solely" because of the union.

Over a period of time, Downing said, Taylor tried to fire workers who struck against him; he fired another who processed grievances; he tried to make workers choose between the job and the union; he resorted to court action to stop peaceful picketing and he threatened a libel suit to force employes to withdraw their unfair labor practice charges.

An NLRB spokesman said Downing's recommendation to have the state court action set aside was the first such opinion since 1950. At that time, the NLRB ruled that a state court injunction against union meetings violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

UAW, IAM To Meet on Aircraft Plans

The two major unions in the aircraft and missile industry—the Machinists and the Auto Workers—have announced plans for a conference this summer to draft a joint collective bargaining program.

An estimated 445 delegates from the two unions, representing 600,000 aircraft workers, will meet at Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 5-8 to decide on "all matters" relating to contract demands and negotiations procedures. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes will serve as co-chairmen of the Joint IAM-UAW Aircraft, Missile & Related Electronics Conference.

The unions declared in a joint statement that the conference would mark "the culmination of six years of coordinated collective bargaining effort."

The inter-union cooperation took concrete form as representatives of UAW and IAM locals at United Aircraft plants formed a joint conference "to bring to bear on United Aircraft Corp. and its Pratt & Whitney, Sikorsky and Hamilton Standard divisions the maximum effective bargaining pressure."

John K. Main, IAM Dist. 91 business representative, and UAW Assistant Regional Dir. Mitchell Sviridoff, co-chairmen of the United Aircraft Corp. conference, announced:

"We have pledged to one another full cooperation and support in whatever problems arise."

Labor Concern For Disabled Cited

Labor has a "vital interest" in programs to open up job opportunities for handicapped workers, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Freeman, a vice-chairman of the committee, presided at the opening session of the two-day conference.

He declared organized labor supports the program of the President's Committee both in the interests of handicapped union members "and as part of labor's interests in community welfare."

Local unions and state labor organizations, Freeman declared, are backing programs to aid placement of handicapped workers in their states and communities.

Among the participants in panel discussions during the conference were Ass't. Dir. Clinton Fair of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept. and Robert G. Rodden, on the staff of the Machinists.

How Avaricious Can You Get?

Chicago—Profits of steel companies, even though they are skyrocketing past most previous records, still aren't enough, according to Vice Pres. William G. Caples of the Inland Steel Co., a member of the coordinating committee for the 12 producers now bargaining on a new contract with the Steelworkers.

The industry's net earnings present "not a startling or, in our opinion, a satisfactory record," he maintained, despite "extravagant adjectives" applied to them.

Anthony J. DeAndrade
New President of Pressmen

DeAndrade New Leader Of Pressmen

Pressmen's Home, Tenn. — Anthony J. DeAndrade of Boston has been named president of the Pressmen to fill the vacancy left by the death on May 2 of Thomas E. Dunwody.

DeAndrade was elected by the IPPAU board of directors to serve pending a referendum of the membership. A union member since 1917, he has been a vice president since 1946. Prior to that he was an international representative of the 112,000-member union.

The new IPPAU president lectures regularly on labor subjects at Boston University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a former vice president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

During World War II, DeAndrade served on National War Labor Board panels and as a member of the New England Regional War Labor Board.

Label Show Ends, Called 'Best Ever'

San Francisco—Organized labor and its employers have closed out the most successful Union-Industries Show ever staged in the 50-year history of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Nearly 365,000 persons jammed into Brooks Hall in San Francisco Civic Center during the six-day exhibition to see examples of goods and services produced by trade unionists in shops displaying the union label, the shop card and the service button.

San Francisco city officials said the turnout set a new record for the modern exhibition hall, where some 350 gaily-decorated booths were set up to display more than $20 million worth of exhibits stressing labor-management cooperation.

By far the happiest of the show's 364,400 visitors was Mrs. Lina Romano, a housewife, who won the top prize—an all-electric kitchen awarded by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Along with the kitchen, the IBEW presented Mrs. Romano with $2,000 to cover the cost of installation.

In all, more than $60,000 worth of prizes, including a fiberglass boat, stereo-hi-fi receivers, color television sets, gas and electric ranges, transistor radios and the like—all of them made by union labor—were awarded to show visitors.

Union Label Dept. Pres John J. Mara and the show's director, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, said credit for the record turnout rested, in great measure, "on the fine spirit of the labor press in California."

Scab 'Road Group' Hits Typo Strikes

New York—Existence of a touring "road company" of professional strikebreakers in the newspaper industry has been revealed here at a hearing before a special state investigating committee.

At earlier hearings, testimony was heard as to the recruitment of strikebreakers for the eight-newspaper Macy chain in Westchester County, N. Y. where the Typographical Union has been conducting a strike for more than a year and a half.

The most recent hearing heard witnesses tell of a cadre of about a dozen printers, under the command of Bloor Schleppey, a midwest lawyer, who flew around the country to take the jobs of striking union printers.

Scabbed in Many Cities

Among the towns the Schleppey road company moved into in order to break legitimate union strikes were Zanesville, O.; Bristol, Levittown and Pottsville, Pa.; Ypsilanti, Mich.; Lockport and Glen Cove, N. Y.; Waukegan, Ill., and Grand Junction, Colo.—and eventually Westchester County.

The state probers whose existence had been in jeopardy following earlier disclosures of the extent of organized strikebreaking in the newspaper industry, were told by Elisha Hanson, Macy chain lawyer, that it had no jurisdiction. Hanson, who is also counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, argued that former Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin had been without statutory right in appointing the three-man investigating committee on his last day in office.

Lubin's successor, Dr. Martin P. Catherwood, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's appointee, last month ordered the committee to end its inquiry. Following widespread protests by organized labor led by the State AFL-CIO, Catherwood reversed himself.

The major witness was Gerald Gish, now a printer on the Cleveland Plain Dealer. For some of the strikebreakers, Gish testified, their work became a well-paid career, as high in Gish's case as $627 a week. In one town, a scab might remain three months and then word would come through that over in another town the money was better.

The company manager was Shirley Klein, whose name has figured in earlier hearings as an assistant to Schleppey.

'Partiality' Charge A Dud at Hearing

New York—During the hearing into organized strikebreaking in the newspaper industry, Elisha Hanson, lawyer for the Macy newspaper chain in Westchester County, called upon the investigating committee chairman, Brother Cornelius Justin, F.S.C., professor of labor relations at Manhattan College, to disqualify himself.

Reason? Brother Justin had participated in a mass meeting of Westchester labor unions in support of the ITU strikers. Hanson submitted as "evidence" two pages from the ITU Journal which he said proved the participation and, therefore, partiality.

William R. Isaacson, committee member, examined the pages and replied that the sole reference to the Christian Brother in the ITU Journal article was the phrase in a photo caption identifying "Brother Justin of Manhattan College, who delivered the invocation."

NEW YORK HOSPITAL WORKERS turn out to back up demands for union recognition and decent working conditions, key issues in the strike of more than 3,000 employes of six voluntary hospitals. "We Can't Live on $32 a Week" read signs carried at the rally—and on the picket line.

Hospital Walkout Backed by Labor

(*Continued from Page* 1)

leaders had met with Wagner, Van Arsdale told reporters:

"We're adopting this as our strike. The union has our full support."

He charged that refusal to recognize the union would be "a slap at an exploited minority." About 80 percent of the hospital workers are Negro or Puerto Rican.

Picket line support and financial contributions for the strikers at Lenox Hill, Mount Sinai, Bronx, Beth Israel, Beth David and Brooklyn Jewish hospitals came from the Transport Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3 and a number of other unions. The Clothing Workers announced their laundry drivers' local would not cross the hospital picket lines.

Nurses Balk at Scabbing

The American Nurses Association has asked nurses at the struck hospitals not to perform the housekeeping duties of the strikers.

The struck institutions received "offers" of manpower from other hospitals where organizing campaigns by Local 1199 and other unions are in progress.

State, County & Municipal Employes Local 302, which has a substantial membership at a number of New York hospitals, denounced attempts "to force our members into acting as scabs" in the Local 1199 strike.

SCME Reg. Dir. Jerry Wurf charged the hospitals with conspiring to use the strike as "a union-busting device to eliminate all hospital employe unions."

Local 1199 declared management's union-busting efforts reached "a new low" at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, where 10 striking workers were told they would be evicted from a hospital-owned dormitory.

High Schools Asked to Scab

The principal of Stuyvesant High School had asked students to "volunteer" to run elevators at nearby Beth Israel Hospital after school. The president of the hospital is Charles H. Silver, who is also president of New York's Board of Education.

Throughout the controversy, hospital administrators have not challenged the fact that wages are substandard. But they assert the hospitals are dependent on contributions and fund drives to meet deficits and can't afford to pay higher wages. To this, a Local 1199 spokesman, Moe Foner, replied:

"The truth is that the workers are the biggest philanthropists in the hospitals. They are striking to put an end to a system in which they are, in effect, subsidizing the hospitals through sweatshop wages that breed slums and disease."

He pointed out that some full-time hospital workers received such inadequate pay that they were dependent on city relief checks to supplement their salaries.

Throughout the strike, Local 1199 has made it clear that its members were available for any emergency duty to maintain essential medical services. In at least one case a picket was called off the line to make repairs in an operating room.

Background of Dispute

Background to the dispute is the solid front put up by the city's voluntary hospitals against union organization after two hospitals had recognized and signed contracts with Local 1199. The two—Maimonides and Montefiore—report they are "well satisfied" with their relations with the union.

As majorities were obtained in hospital after hospital, Local 1199 made repeated offers to demonstrate support through representation elections. In each case, hospital managements refused the offer.

By overwhelming margins, union members at the six hospitals authorized a strike for recognition and the union originally set an Apr. 22 strike deadline. The strike was delayed at Wagner's request to give hospital trustees an opportunity to consider a proposal to set up a fact-finding committee to make recommendations on union recognition, wages and working conditions.

The hospitals turned down this proposal, rejected union recognition under any circumstances and announced a unilateral decision to raise the minimum wage to $1 an hour on July 1 and "consider" at a later date improvements in vacations, holidays and fringe benefits.

Mediation sessions held at City Hall failed to bring any modification of the hospitals' adamant stand against dealing with a union and the workers walked out May 8.

Max Zaritsky, Ex-Head of Hatters, Dies

Boston—Max Zaritsky, president of the Hatters from 1936 until his retirement in 1950, died in Massachusetts General Hospital here at the age of 74.

A life-long advocate of industrial unionism and widely respected for his economic and political skill, he previously had been president of the old Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers from 1919 until it was merged with the Hatters in 1934.

He was a member of the original Committee for Industrial Organization, but refused to follow other unions out of the former AFL. He devoted much of his energy in the following years to restoring labor unity.

During his tenure as president of the Hatters, the union helped stabilize the industry for both workers and manufacturers. Previously it had been characterized by the sweatshop, cut-throat competition and protection rackets operated by gangsters.

In 1936 he helped found the American Labor Party, and in 1944 aided in establishing the Liberal party. He was in great demand as a college and university lecturer on problems of the labor movement.

Succeeding him as president of the Hatters was Alex Rose, who also was one of the founders of the ALP and is a leader in the Liberal party.

The son of a rabbi, he was born in Poland and came to this country in 1906 at the age of 21. He worked in a Boston hat and cap factory until 1921, when he became assistant general secretary of the union.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Sophie Zaritsky; three brothers and a sister.

Hillman Awards Total $25,500

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has announced the award of scholarships, lectureships and grants-in-aid totaling $25,500 for the current year.

Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who heads the foundation set up in memory of the late leader of the ACWA, said the awards went to 16 institutions in this country, Puerto Rico and Israel.

The Foundation also issues reprints of outstanding speeches and writings which appear during the year. Seven hundred high school and college teachers have received by request some 60,000 copies of the most recent reprint, Prof. Henry Steele Commager's "Where Government May Not Trespass."

900 Bakery Workers Vote Switch to ABC

Portland, Oreg.—With only a single dissenting vote, Local 364 of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers has voted to affiliate with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The Portland local, with more than 900 members, was one of the largest remaining in the BCW, which has seen its membership dwindle steadily since its expulsion from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

Action of the Portland local, ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway declared, points up the sharp contrast in the outlook of the two organizations.

ABC, he said, is expanding its services and facilities both in the field and at international headquarters. The union's executive board recently approved establishment of a new research and education department and voted to expand the field organizing staff. John Nicola, education director for ABC's Pennsylvania State Board, has been named director of the new headquarters department.

While the ABC board was mapping expansion plans, Conway said, the BCW was sending out dismissal notices to international representatives and laying off other employes. He said six BCW field representatives have been dropped in an economy move.

In another expansion move, the ABC Union-Industry Welfare and Pension Funds has added six trustees to give representation to additional groups of workers and companies covered by the agreements. ABC Vice Presidents Archie E. Goodman, Russell B. Prince and Stanley Sincavage were named trustees along with three new employer representatives, J. A. Jonsson, General Baking Co.; D. H. O'Connell, American Bakeries, and James F. Egan, Ward Baking Co.

More than 10,000 health and welfare claims have been paid to ABC members during the first year of the plan's operation, the executive board was told.

Limited Embargo Asked on Woolens

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has urged the government to place an embargo on woolen and worsted imports from the Prato district of Italy because of the "substandard conditions" under which the goods are produced.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka wrote Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), chairman of a subcommittee studying problems of the American textile industry, that substandard conditions of the Prato homeworkers are unfair to Italian millworkers and "will further depress conditions within the United States."

1959 POSTER GIRL for National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Penny Surotchak, meets with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his office at the federation's headquarters to discuss Hope Chest campaign seeking funds for patient aid, research and clinics. Meany endorsed the drive as a means of fighting a disease that "has an effect on the economy of our nation as well as on the individual victims."

Packing Union Plans Study of Red Hearings

Chicago—Four additional officials of the Packinghouse Workers testified May 7 they are not members of the Communist party during the third and final day of House Un-American Activities Committee hearings here, but invoked the fifth amendment about former party ties.

On the final day, Joseph Poskonka was introduced by the committee staff as a secret FBI agent acting as a member of the Communist conspiracy until the moment he took the witness stand. Under questioning, Poskonka said he had been "disassociated" from the Communist party since 1948 and had since been working in the "Communist operation."

The witnesses who denied Communist membership and said they are "against" the Communist party were Pres. John Lewis of UPWA Local 25; Charles Proctor, a local union official; Intl. Rep. Donald H. Smith, and Jesse Prosten, a UPWA official working on settlement of grievances.

When the hearings ended, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein issued a statement that they had brought no indication of present Communist activity within the union's official family. He said the union will study the transcript and the reason for use of the Fifth Amendment by the various witnesses in answering questions.

Rubber Union Gets Contract At Seiberling

Akron, O.—A strike by 33,000 Rubber Workers against B. F. Goodrich & Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plants continued through a fourth week as negotiators renewed attempts to reach an agreement on pensions and fringe benefits.

Meanwhile a smaller firm—Seiberling Rubber Co.—signed a new union contract providing substantial gains in pensions, insurance, working conditions and supplemental unemployment benefits for 1,500 workers in Barberton and Carey, O. Agreement was reached without a strike.

A strike settlement, boosting benefits for 26,000 workers, was reached early this month with U.S. Rubber Co. The other Big Four firm, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., signed a contract without a strike.

Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 8:

Public Works Curbed by Administration

States, Cities Lag On Vital Projects

To some, "public works" is a nasty phrase. Ever since the federal government established public works programs as a weapon in the fight against unemployment and economic depression, conservative editorialists have cried "graft and boondoggle."

But public works are essential to our national well-being. Hospitals, fire stations, dams and bridges, highways, police stations, schools, sewage plants and water works—all are public works which we cannot do without.

In recent years, despite a moderate growth in federal grants, the states and local communities have fallen behind their needs in public works construction. A critical shortage of hospital beds persists, despite the federal Hill-Burton program which matches local public or private funds dollar-for-dollar to build new hospitals.

The burgeoning U.S. population has created greatly increased demand for sewage disposal facilities, despite a modest federal grant program to aid construction of new plants.

Throughout the whole gamut of public works needs, from airports and dams to public housing and schools, a shortage exists.

It is particularly appropriate at this time that the federal government provide greater aid to the states and localities for public works construction. For more than a year, the nation has been faced with abnormally high unemployment. Public works projects would take up much of the slack in employment, yet no broad new programs have been planned.

Presently, several bills are pending before the Congress which would establish such programs.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

During 1958, at the height of the recession, Democratic leaders in both houses of Congress sponsored a so-called "Community Facilities" bill to step up federal grants to local communities for public works construction. The bill passed the Senate in April 1958 despite the strong opposition of the Eisenhower Administration by a vote of 60 to 26. Forty Democrats and 20 Republicans voted for it; four Democrats and 22 Republicans opposed it.

As the bill passed the Senate, it provided for an increase in the existing loan fund for local public works from $100 million to $1 billion. The bill defined "public works" as including, among other things, street repairs, parking lots, recreational facilities, police and fire protection facilities, public schools, non-profit hospitals, civil defense facilities and public buildings generally.

The bill did not fare so well in the House. Although the House Banking & Currency Committee reported it favorably, and even increased the funds to be made available from $1 billion to $2 billion, it soon became apparent that Administration pressure against the bill had been stepped up.

This pressure was so great that Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.) announced in advance that he would offer amendments to cut the funds to $500 million and make other changes based on Republican opposition.

Spence's concessions were not enough.

In the House, the first vote on major measures generally takes place on the "rule," a resolution allotting time for debate. In the case of the Community Facilities bill, the House refused even to debate the measure by voting against the rule by a vote of 187 to 173. On the roll call, 151 Democrats and 22 Republicans voted for the rule; 36 Democrats and 151 Republicans opposed it.

During hearings before the Senate Banking & Currency Committee on this measure, these groups (in addition to the Republican Administration) appeared in opposition to the bill:

- Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- Investment Bankers Association of America.

Supporting the bill generally were:

- AFL-CIO.
- American Hospital Association.
- National Association of County Officials.
- National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

Despite last year's defeat, a new bill has been introduced into the present Congress by Spence. Hearings by Spence's committee on the measure, H.R. 5944, have been concluded, but no further action has been taken.

Broader Bill Urged

The AFL-CIO testified in support of H.R. 5944, but requested several changes.

First, as presently written, the bill is limited to water, sewage and certain public health facilities. The bill, said the AFL-CIO, should be broadened to include the types of facilities authorized by the 1958 bill.

Second, language was asked to permit acceleration of the program during a recession, to make it a more potent anti-recession weapon.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

A second major public works measure being considered by the 86th Congress, again with the Administration's vigorous opposition, is S. 1, a multi-million dollar federal aid for airport construction measure sponsored by Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D-Okla.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.).

This measure has already passed both houses, but the versions differ.

The Senate version, passed Feb. 6, authorized $465 million over a four-year period for aid to local communities. The grants would be matched, dollar for dollar, by the communities requesting aid.

Despite Administration support for a more modest program, the Senate vote on passage was a lopsided 63 to 22.

The House version passed on Mar. 19 by a vote of 272 to 134.

This bill authorized matching grants of $297 million over the next four years. Despite the support for this legislation evidenced by the vote in both houses, the conference committees have not yet compromised the differences between the two bills.

In large part, this delay is due to fear that the President may veto the measure. This threat of veto hangs over many pieces of liberal legislation now before the Congress, in part because the Congress has never yet overridden an Eisenhower veto.

Democrats 'Uneasy'

This places the Democratic leadership in an uneasy position. It must decide whether to invite a veto by passing legislation measuring up to the nation's needs, or to cut down on the provisions of various bills in the hope that the President will accept them.

If they decide to invite a veto, they will probably want to be sure that they have at least a chance of overriding.

Last year, a comparable airport construction measure was sent by Congress to the President, who pocket-vetoed it. In his veto message, the President said:

"I am convinced that the time has come for the federal government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the airport grant program."

SEWAGE TREATMENT

Three years ago Congress approved, and the President signed, a law authorizing $500 million in matching funds to help communities build sewage disposal plants, with no more than $50 million to be spent in any one year.

The purpose of the bill was to attack a growing problem: the nation's water is becoming polluted faster than we can purify it. The only solution is keeping water so clean that it can be used over and over during its flow from the mountains to the sea.

This means building more sewage treatment plants to cut the volume of raw sewage dumped into our rivers and streams.

Cut in Program Pushed

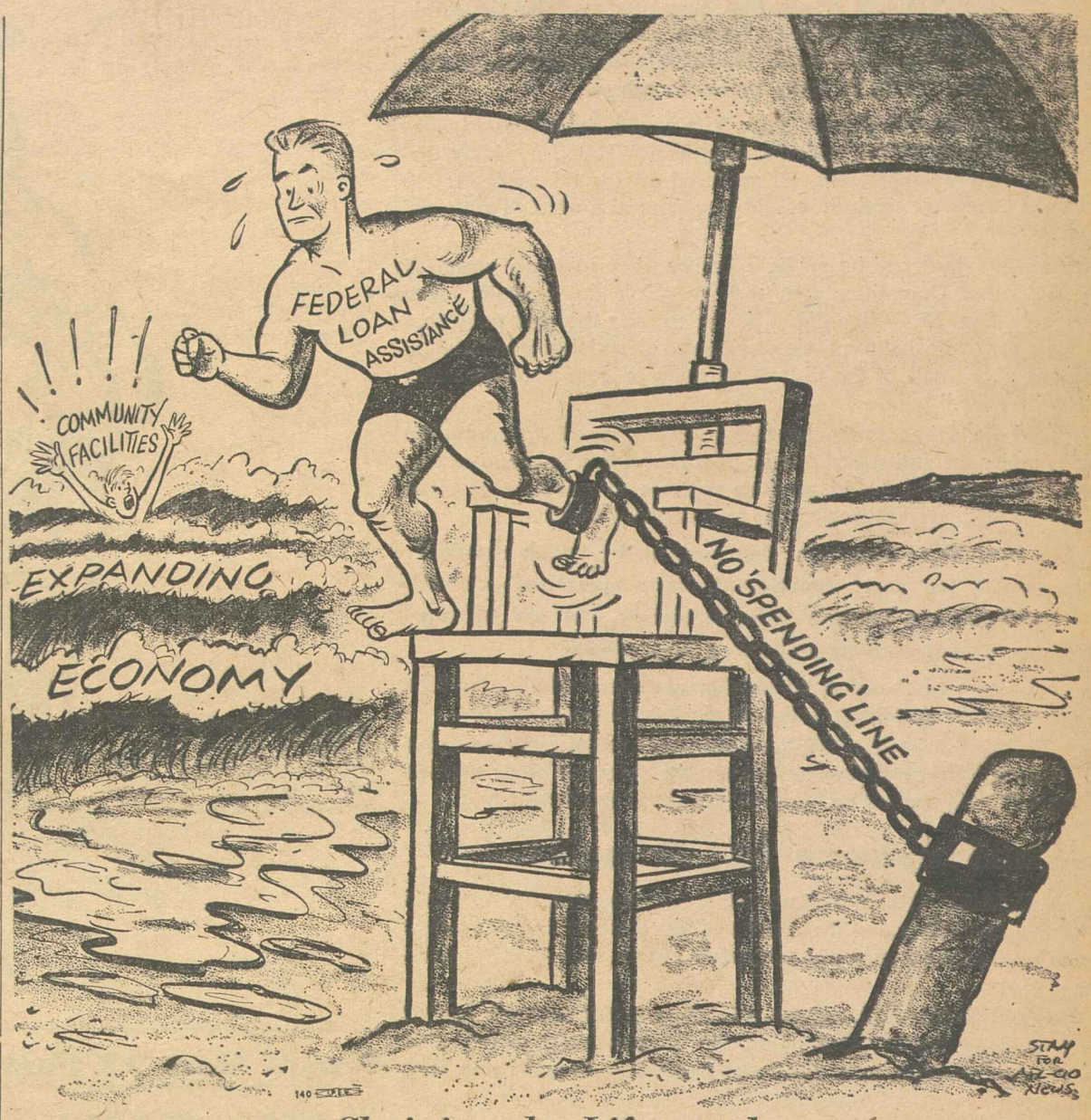
Two years ago, however, the President began a campaign to cut out the federal grant program. He convened a Joint Federal-State Action Committee, composed of governors and federal officials, to study federal-state responsibilities and recommend adjustments in them. One conclusion of the committee was to turn over responsibility for the sewage treatment plant grant program to the states.

Twice—in 1958 and again this year—the President has asked the Congress to carry out the committee recommendation. Last year, the President's request was ignored. This year, the House has already voted funds to continue the program.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Many other bills before Congress include authorizations for public works. Among them are the Housing Act of 1959, which has passed the Senate (see Fact Sheet No. 1), the Area Redevelopment (depressed areas) bill, which has also passed the Senate (see Fact Sheet No. 2), and the Federal Aid-to-Education bill, which has been approved by a House subcommittee (see Fact Sheet No. 4).

The AFL-CIO also supports adequate funds for the already-authorized multi-million dollar interstate highway program, a greater outlay for rivers and harbors improvement, larger resource development and conservation undertakings including a greater river-valley development effort, improving public parks and other recreational areas, and the accelerated construction of government buildings.



Chaining the Lifeguard

Job Too 'Enormous' For Communities

In spelling out AFL-CIO support for a broad community facilities program, Legistive Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Banking subcommittee:

"To some the proposed legislation may appear too controversial a program at the present time. Those who are solely concerned with the detailed figures of the federal budget will be skeptical of any additional federal program in this field. To these people we want to say: Consider the need for improved public facilities. . . . Consider the effort which local and state governments are now putting forth to meet this need. . . .

"We firmly believe the job is becoming so enormous that it has grown beyond the capabilities of state and local governments."

Reprints Available Of Fact Sheet Series

This is the eighth of a series of Fact Sheets on Congress published by the AFL-CIO News providing background information on basic issues coming before the 86th Congress.

The series is being published by the News with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Previous fact sheets have dealt with housing, depressed areas, labor reform legislation, education, unemployment compensation, minimum wage and health care for aged.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 8 on community facilities and the previous fact sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Major Provisions Of Spence Bill

The Spence community facilities bill (H. R. 5944), introduced Mar. 23, 1959, provides:

- **A loan fund, available to municipalities or other subdivisions of states, of $1 billion.**
- **Loans for the storage, treatment, purification or distribution of water; sewage treatment and sewer facilities; and public hospitals and nursing homes.**
- **Low interest rates to facilitate participation by localities.**

The 'Payoff' Press

IT'S A LOT EASIER to mount an editorial crusade against crooks and racketeers or to pen righteous editorials about "labor racketeers" than to call the police.

That's the dominant lesson that emerges from the shameful testimony given the McClellan Committee on payoffs by several New York newspapers to easily identifiable hoodlums disguising their extortion racket in trade union trappings.

The highly respected New York Times, the sometimes raucous New York Daily Mirror and the American Weekly, a widely distributed Sunday supplement, all admitted paying off racketeers to insure delivery of sections of their papers during a Teamsters' strike.

Somewhat chastened by public exposure, they solemnly promised the McClellan Committee that they wouldn't do it again. And amazingly, Sen. McClellan didn't bother to raise the vital point that a newspaper dedicated to public service and clean labor-management relations didn't call in the district attorney or courageously refuse to pay "tribute."

Instead the Arkansas senator called for placing all transportation unions under the anti-trust laws, an ill-conceived, drastic and wholly unrealistic step that would penalize millions of members of clean unions without ever getting to the root of the problem.

The New York newspaper case exposes the double standard that governs too many American business operations—clamor for restrictive and punitive labor legislation, but pay off any hoodlum that comes along posing as a labor official.

Corruption and extortion in labor-management relations will be eliminated when employers refuse to do business with crooks.

Tied in with the AFL-CIO's campaign against the racketeers, this will wipe out the practices that are sowing the seeds of destruction of decency and honesty in labor-management relations.

Anniversary in Winchester

A VALIANT STRUGGLE to secure a living wage, decent working conditions and the dignity of being something more than a number on a time card has entered its fourth year in Winchester, Va.

A determined band of workers is waging a critical struggle against the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. and the union-busting pattern that has emerged in Winchester to thwart workers from exercising their basic rights.

The "Fourth Battle" of Winchester started May 13, 1956, when 422 workers were forced out on strike by the company, which refused all compromises and proposals for a first contract with Rubber Workers Local 511. The workers felt the full weight of the Taft-Hartley Act, which prevented them from voting in a decertification election while the strikebreakers who had taken their jobs participated in the balloting.

The strike continues and the issue that grew out of it—whether the union can continue to picket the plant and boycott the company's products—is before the courts.

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled the picketing and boycotting illegal, a decision that cannot be allowed to stand if the sacrifice of the O'Sullivan strikers is not to be in vain and if the freedoms granted by the Bill of Rights are not to be curtailed.

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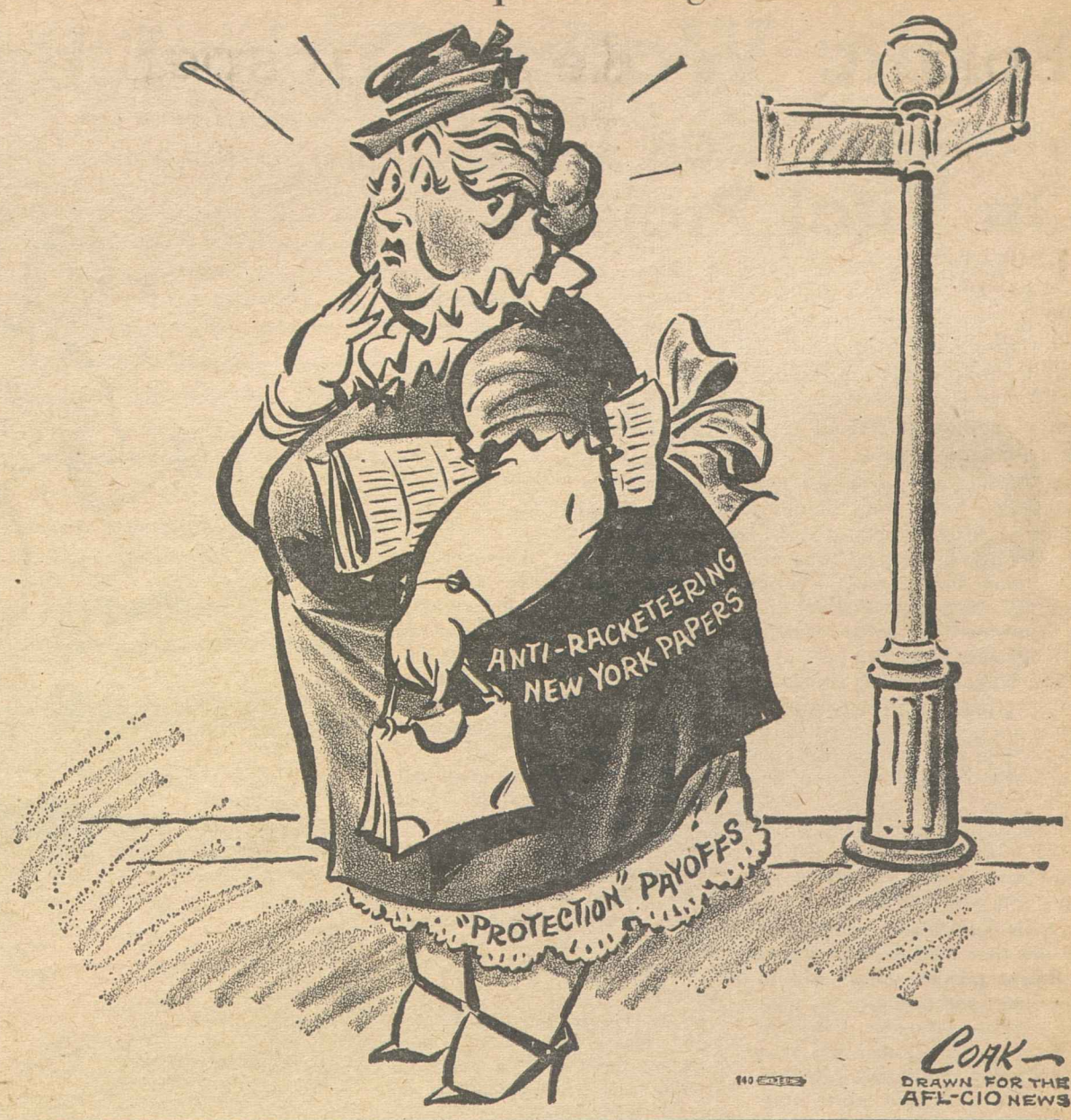

Praise from TV Personnel, Writers:

AFL-CIO's 'Americans at Work' Series Hailed By Broadcasters

"AMERICANS AT WORK," the AFL-CIO's television film series, currently running on more than 85 TV stations, has drawn an enthusiastic response from television stations and critics.

Here are some excerpts from letters and TV columns on the AFL-CIO's public service television series:

James Schiavone, station manager at WWJ-TV, Detroit, Mich., writes: "WWJ-TV has just completed the 10th telecast in your 'Americans At Work' series, and the station wishes to take this opportunity to acknowledge the fine quality thus far evident in the programs presented to date.

"Comments from our own staff, and those from viewers in our area, indicate that the programs have good acceptance. They are regarded as informational and varied, providing a new insight for many people into the function of workers and machines in fields often unknown to the average viewer, and as generally effective in delineating in lay terms a most interesting and understandable story of vital areas of the American economy.

"The general handling of the production and the technical quality of the film, in the opinion of specialists on our staff, are comparable to other film presentations of high standard. It is a pleasure to commend the fine work you and your staff have demonstrated."

DON TUCKWOOD, PROGRAM DIRECTOR at KTVK, affiliated with the ABC, Phoenix, Ariz., writes: "We have screened the 'Press Film' and are very impressed by its quality and production. Originally, we planned to schedule the series on Sundays at 1:45 to 2:00 p. m. However, if all the programs are as well presented as this one, we would like to re-schedule it when a better time classification becomes available."

Hamilton Shea of WSVA, Harrisonburg, Va., writes: "We have found 'Americans At Work' very interesting material. I think our audience can look forward to some interesting descriptions of the many and varied occupations which make up the industrial complex of this nation of ours."

KENNETH C. BECHTEL, program director at KCMT, Alexandria, Minn., says "Americans At Work is an interesting and informative addition to our program schedule."

Arthur Gerbel, public relations manager for KOMO, Seattle, Wash., writes: "We have seen real evidence of the promotional backing being given Americans At Work by the King County Labor Council of Seattle. We hope to add audiences for this program which we consider a most interesting and informative one."

Conrad Rainhard of television Stations WTVR, WMBG, WCOD, affiliated with ABC in Virginia, writes: "I find 'Americans At Work' to be extremely informative, educational and interesting. I certainly classed it as a top-notch, first quality, public service film."

LAWRENCE LAURENT, writing in the Washington Post and Times Herald, said, "The men and women who put out the daily editions of The Washington Post are the heroes and heroines of the first episode of 'Americans At Work.'

"The program is produced by the AFL-CIO and the film work was done by Norwood Studios in Washington.

"For the newspaper story, film cameras follow the coverage of a big fire. It begins with a telephone call to Assistant City Editor S. L. Fishbein and follows reporter Wendell Bradley and photographer Charles Del Vecchio to the scene of the fire. Nearly all editorial and mechanical processes that take history of the day to the printed page and finally to the home of the subscriber are explained."

BERNIE HARRISON, writing in the Washington Evening Star, said: "Stations around the country are evincing lively interest in the AFL-CIO's new 15-minute filmed series, Americans at Work, a public service feature that will give labor a TV entry comparable to the National Association of Manufacturers' long-run Industry on Parade.

"I caught two of them (Paperworkers, Auto Workers) at a preview last week and enjoyed both. The camera work (by Phil Martin's hustling, booming Norwood Studios here) is a solid pro job and the script wisely avoids any 'message.'

"A canned sound track is par for the public service feature course, but if a labor show doesn't use 'live' music, what program will? A low bow, therefore, to the excellent musical accompaniment and Director Ray Haney (the ex-WRC cowboy). It does make a difference."

Vandercook Says:

Bold Action Key to Prosperity

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

FOR CENTURIES, men of good will—and of good sense—have been asking why is it, why must it be, that nations in time of war can achieve full employment and the maximum efficiency of effort, yet, in peacetime seem unable to channel the same energies into the creation and distribution of goods for the improvement of the lot of average men?

Vandercook

There are some answers, of course. Fear is a stronger goad than either pity or common sense. When your country and your life are threatened, there is nothing to debate. There is no question of choice. You act—and you react. In any great cooperative undertaking—like battle and the preparations for battle—human energies shift automatically into a higher gear.

For the millions who put on uniforms, wages are low and go more or less unquestioned. But it's still a naggingly good question. It has become a particularly searching question since the Communist states have made the assertion—one which they have, by the way, spectacularly failed to prove—that they know the knack of remaining as fully productive and of keeping their people as fully employed in an era of peace as in war.

Economists of imagination have already worked out a broad strategy for the bloodless war which all of us know quite well we should be waging against the enemies within.

WHAT REMAINS as the responsibility of Congress and of the Administration is to work out the tactics of that battle. We know that in this extraordinarily well-endowed land of ours, we have the essential raw materials. We know that when more than 5 percent of the regular labor force is idle, we have ample manpower to carry to completion enormous constructive undertakings. From the point of view of what we loosely call the "national economy" we also know that high productivity is a far safer shield against inflation than are shortages.

It is elementary that since the chief source of income of the U.S. Treasury is the earnings of its citizens, people who are working pay more in taxes—of all kinds—than do people who are receiving government unemployment compensation checks. When one remembers those simple truths, it would appear that what's chiefly lacking is boldness; exactly the same kind of boldness that—if absent—also loses wartime battles.

Morgan Says:

Israel Sets Foreign Aid Pace

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ISRAEL, of all countries, could probably teach us a thing or two about foreign aid. It's a pity that somebody hasn't thought of inviting the retiring Israeli ambassador to Washington, Abba Eban, to testify during the current congressional hearings on our mutual security legislation, and give some pointers on Israel's almost completely unknown but highly significant program.

Morgan

It is not surprising if you think of Israel as a recipient rather than a dispenser of aid. She does receive not insignificant amounts of U.S. governmental assistance as well as private funds, mostly from America's Jewish community, and she participates also in various United Nations programs.

But in addition to these enterprises and partly due to the resources, financial and otherwise, which they contribute, Israel has managed to branch out on her own, particularly in the last couple of years, to provide assistance to some 20 countries in Asia and Africa.

In Africa, her most meaningful ties are with the two-year-old state of Ghana where she is involved in training a Ghanaian merchant marine, operating a steamship line, and trading such things as cement, building materials, glass, processed foods and medicines for cocoa, coffee, hides, bauxite, manganese and rough diamonds. In addition, Israel has sent to Ghana city planners, veterinarians, trade unionists, bankers, and experts in resettlement, farm and consumer cooperatives. Ghanaian students are studying on scholarships in Israel and two Israeli professors are teaching civil engineering at Kumasi College of Technology.

Both Liberia and Ethiopia, on opposite sides of the African continent, are developing trade and cultural relations with Israel and receiving technical assistance. Liberia is using the latter for roads and public works. Israel is interested in a rubber plantation in Nigeria, has made a trade agreement with Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

WHY ARE YOUNG COUNTRIES interested in Israeli aid? There are certain common denominators; Israel too is a new nation. Her people, who have grubbed an oasis out of a desert, are used to hardships and adjust rather easily on a working level in foreign lands, without holding themselves aloof and isolated.

And what does Israel get out of this beyond possibly good will and a favorable trade balance? Something, in fact, of much higher value; these contacts are helping her break out of the so-called "Arab circle" which Nasser has been trying to close around her.

Washington Reports:

Atomic Fallout Not Dangerous At Present, Congressmen Say

PRELIMINARY REPORTS of scientists testifying before a special subcommittee on radiation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy indicate that fallout from nuclear explosions is not dangerous at present.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of the committee, and Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), ranking Republican member, reported on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 260 radio stations, that radiation now coming to the surface of the earth as the result of nuclear explosions is about one-sixth of the "permissible dose," as reckoned by the scientists.

Holifield said that a person normally is exposed to seven roentgens of radiation in a 70-year lifetime, and that bomb test radiation has built up this factor only by seven-tenths of a roentgen.

Both congressmen pointed out that the radiation effects so far measured are from 14 years of testing by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and that the report now issued is only preliminary.

"Some scientists say there may be a danger which we cannot prove today, but may discover later," Holifield added.

"The temperate zone, which includes the United States, is the area of maximum fallout. About 80 percent occurs in the temperate zone, but the pattern is not uniform."

"If tests remain discontinued, as at the present time," declared Van Zandt, "all the radiation will have been distributed over the earth, and little or no damage will have been done to man. However, if we resume tests, or if we are involved in an all-out nuclear war, the situation will naturally be different."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS who drove through the House Judiciary Committee the so-called "states' rights" bill sponsored by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) may imagine that they acted as conservatives but in fact the bill is a shockingly radical one.

Its central theme, that the Supreme Court shall not have power without express permission of Congress to hold that a national law "preempts" the field from the 50 states, would violently upset the continuing development of our government institutions.

It may be comfortingly surmised that Congress will not be foolish enough actually to pass the Smith bill, or at least that no President of the United States will be foolish enough to sign the thing if it reaches his desk, but there are matters of style and tone to be considered.

The bill was whooped through the House last year by a smashing majority and it was killed on the Senate floor by a bare 41-to-40 vote.

Its sponsor, the powerful Chairman Smith of the House Rules Committee, made the point in floor debate last year that the bill was not intended to overturn the high court's school desegregation decisions and would not have that effect. This is true. But it would undermine and mischievously weaken the Supreme Court's clarity of function in the delicate evolutionary processes of applying the doctrine of the supremacy of federal law.

It would seek to reverse the whole traditional line of high court decisions across more than a century and a half by which the principle has been applied that when Congress has adopted a comprehensive law for a clear national purpose, this law sets the guidelines of conduct for the entire country.

It would attempt to say that 50 state legislatures, regardless of the federal statute, are entirely free to adopt their own regulatory measures and to set different guidelines of conduct within each state's borders.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE SUPREME COURT has also said that since Congress passed a so-called Internal Security Act, describing certain conduct as "subversion" and setting certain penalties for violation, individual states cannot attempt to punish "subversion" by different definitions and through applying different penalties.

The Smith bill is intended to destroy this line of decisions. It provides that the court shall not have power to decide that Congress by a law had "an intent to occupy the field to the exclusion of all state laws" unless Congress wrote into the statute an "express provision to that effect."

This mischievous bill has been described by some lawyers as a proposal to abolish the Constitution and restore the Articles of Confederation, under which the 13 original colonies almost split apart.

It is termed by the Justice Dept. the "most hazardous" of all court-curbing bills offered by members of Congess angry at the federal judiciary for the desegregation decisions and others.

Its sponsors have an escape clause that in effect concedes they do not know if the bill is not totally a violation of the Constitution by the terms of its language. The courts shall not apply a preemption doctrine, it reads, unless between a federal law and a state law "there is a direct and positive conflict" that makes it impossible for "the two to be reconciled or consistently stand together."

The escape clause is not an element of moderation and virtue. It is a confession that the purpose of the measure is to hamstring the Supreme Court and by indirection to alter fundamentally the doctrine of federal supremacy. Its design is to exalt the power of the states and emasculate the function of the national government.

MINNESOTA AND OTHER AREAS of the Middle West are the major "hot spots" of radioactivity from nuclear tests, Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) points out on a radioactivity map of the United States. Van Zandt (left) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) reported on fallout in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

How to Buy:

Firms, States Hamper Group Auto Policies

By Sidney Margolius

IN THE PAST YEAR, 28 states have increased auto-insurance rates, typically 15 percent, in some cases for the ninth time in the last 12 years. Increases are under consideration in other states.

In general, the cost of insuring a car has jumped 72 percent in the past 10 years compared to a 31 percent increase in the price of cars themselves, and an average rise for all goods and services of 24 percent.

In many metropolitan areas, owners now pay $100-$200 a year for insurance, and families with young drivers, as much as $400 in the largest cities.

Yet even with these steep rates, it has become difficult for car owners in some large cities to get auto insurance at all. Insurors have clamped down in New York, for example, to the extent that often drivers who have had a minor accident even if not their fault, or even a traffic violation, must go into the "assigned-risk" pool. In that event, they often pay 35 percent more than even the high standard rates. In effect, the insurance companies are on strike.

IN MANY CASES, car owners are being pressured into buying other types, such as household fire insurance, to get auto insurance.

In general, insurance companies blame the present chaos in metropolitan areas on the increase in accidents, high jury awards, high repair costs, increased hospitalization costs and steep attorney and doctor fees.

For example, it costs $100 and up to replace a shattered windshield in a modern car. One authority points out that it cost only $10 to repace a smashed fender on a 1949 car. But a fender replacement on a modern car requires a whole new quarter panel for about $160.

Some of these arguments are true, but not the claim that increased accidents are a major cause. There were 10 million accidents in 1957 compared to 8 million in '39. But the number of cars has more than doubled—from 30 million in '39 to 66 million in '57. Thus there now actually are fewer accidents per car.

TWO REASONS for the climbing rates and the difficulty many motorists have in getting insurance at all are not publicized by the companies. One is the big cut of the insurance dollar they demand for selling and administration expenses and profit. They want 40-50 cents of every premium dollar for themselves, and expect to pay out in claims only 50-60 cents.

Also, while the insurance companies complain about high repair costs, they themselves have contributed by condoning exaggerated claims.

THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY and some state insurance departments are hampering efforts to introduce economy methods which would keep down insurance costs. One of the most promising is group auto insurance, in which labor unions are pioneering.

Group purchases of life and hospitalization insurance have cut costs enormously. Some Blue Cross plans operate on less than 10 cents of the premium dollar compared to the 40-50 cents the auto insurors demand.

But efforts to secure group auto insurance by unions at Sperry Rand on Long Island in New York State have been hindered so far by a rule of the State Insurance Dept. that insurors can't give a reduction except when vehicles have common ownership, as in the case of fleets. Nor are insurance companies enthusiastic about writing group insurance in this particular area until individual rates are increased.

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Doc with Eye to Fees Sees Forand Bill Sure

The Forand bill, "or something like it," is bound to be voted into law sooner or later and doctors who try to stave it off by lowering fees for elderly patients are only cutting into their future incomes, according to Dr. Harold J. Peggs.

Peggs, a Creston, Ia., radiologist, is secretary of the judicial council and a member of the executive council of the Iowa Medical Society.

Writing in the magazine Medical Economics, he noted that the American Medical Society is asking members to "'help beat the Forand bill'" by offering special Blue Shield contracts to low-income older people. In Iowa, he went on, "we're offering the aged a Blue Shield service contract with fees so low that some of us won't even have our costs covered."

Blue Shield can beat down the physicians, he declared, but it can't force hospitals to cut their prices. Lowering fees will accomplish nothing, he asserted, because only a small proportion of the aged will be covered.

"But more important," he wrote, "we'll identify ourselves with these ridiculously low rates. When the blow falls and the Forand bill goes into effect, the government will have a ready-made fee schedule to its taste, not ours.

"Can't you just see the planners pointing their fingers at us in a year or two? They'll say: 'Look here, these are fees you set up for your own Blue Shield contracts. Take 'em and like 'em'."

On His Way Home:

Growing American Interest In Africa Impresses Mboya

TOM MBOYA, KENYA LABOR leader and tireless advocate of immediate African independence, is on his way home "very much impressed" by growing American interest in Africa.

The 28-year-old labor and political leader, in an interview with the AFL-CIO News, compared his recent nationwide tour with his 1956 visit.

Mboya said he found an increase in information and growing recognition of the significance of changes taking place in Africa on the part not only of leaders and the better-informed, but among the American people generally.

His tour, sponsored by the American Committee on Africa, provided him with an abundance of evidence. At a Detroit rally sponsored by the Auto Workers, 1,000 people packed Rackham Auditorium to hear Mboya and another 1,000 were turned away. At the labor-backed Youth March for Integrated Schools rally in Washington, a crowd of 26,000 gave Mboya a standing ovation. He met with Steelworkers in Pittsburgh and Rubber Workers in Akron.

"I FOUND A LOT of trade union groups aware of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and asking not so much about our affiliation, but about what the ICFTU is doing in Africa and how effective it is," Mboya said.

He found other questions also were more mature this time. He often was asked about the effect that racial discrimination in America has had on African attitudes toward the U.S. This did not happen on his 1956 visit.

Mboya said there were questions about which course Africa would take in the struggle between East and West. During his 1956 visit, he said, "everybody assumed these (African) people were so far behind." People here did not think then of Africa deciding her own destiny, he added.

HE SEES AMERICA'S ROLE as a world leader seriously compromised by racial discrimination. The civil rights problem here is relied on to justify policies of racial inequality in South Africa and in French and British colonies, he said.

"But more important," he continued, "it robs the United States of moral standing in the eyes of the world and consequently reduces the United States' prestige and moral capacity to champion democracy and human rights."

Mboya's answer to those who wonder if less-advanced peoples are ready to govern themselves is a short one. He puts it this way: "All areas in the world should be free now."

The contention that an area with high illiteracy, lack of governmental experience and economically underdeveloped is not ready for self-government, Mboya said, assumes that independence should turn on standards set by other people. He added:

"In fact, the motive power behind our struggle for independence is our recognition that these things are not possible under colonialism.

"Experience everywhere has shown that it's only when people have attained independence that programs such as more education, more hospitals, better roads and better houses can be implemented by a government that is concerned with the welfare of the people."

Bowles Hits Unfair Sloganizing:

Economic Growth, Not Inflation Major Problem Facing Nation

Chester Bowles, who helped hold the line against inflation during World War II as OPA chief, has served as governor of Connecticut and ambassador to India and is currently a member of the House of Representatives. The following is excerpted from a speech on the House floor on the question of inflation.

COMPETENT STUDIES have shown that the greatest price rises in our recent experience have come in sectors of the economy where concentration of economic power, rather than competition, is the rule.

In the more competitive industries such as food, leather, lumber, textiles, and farm products, prices either rose only slightly or actually declined between 1953 and 1957.

The more concentrated industries, those with considerable discretion over prices, have accounted for nearly 85 percent of the increases in the wholesale price level during this period.

Yet the frequency with which we hear such phrases as wage-price inflation typifies the way labor unions and guilt have been linked in the public mind.

I suggest that this is a particularly dangerous and unfair kind of sloganizing.

SINCE 1945 THE RISE in labor output per man-hour has remained roughly comparable to wage increases in most industries. Even in those industries where it has lagged somewhat, the gap has been much too small to justify the bitterly unfair attacks that have been launched against the American labor movement as a whole. Much less can it justify the management-determined price increases in a basic industry like steel.

Our economy needs incentives to lift it out of our paralyzing, self-induced fears. It needs incentives to encourage growth and to make competition palatable, just as consumers need the encouragement of fair prices and better values.

At the very time when we should be devoting our every effort to finding ways to promote the growth we must have, we are slipping into petty recrimination over who is to blame for an inflation which, after all, does not constitute our major problem.

ON TOP OF THAT, we are being blocked, as on previous occasions in our economic history, by a massive negativism which finds it much easier to stand still than to search for feasible ways of moving ahead.

The need for a fresh affirmative approach becomes all the more urgent when we realize that while we are debating the problem of maintaining a 2 percent annual growth rate, the Soviet Union is expanding its economy at an annual rate of nearly 7 percent.

While we are arguing about the inadequacy of our school system, the Soviets are turning out twice as many engineers and scientists. While we are considering cuts in our economic aid to the critical uncommitted nations of the world, the Soviets are substantially expanding their loans and grants to these same countries. While we are hesitating over a step-up in our missile production, Russia is bending 22 percent of her total economy to military defense.

Unions Document Minimum Wage Case

Urge Higher Floor, Wider Coverage

(*Continued from Page* 1)

more potent and effective force for lifting the scale of living and improving the well-being of individuals than the mere passage of a law. The effort of each to get ahead enriches all of us."

The unions testified in support of the entire bill, although they spoke primarily to problems peculiar to their industries. Some indicated the greatest need is for a higher minimum; others emphasized lack of a wage floor and overtime ceiling for their own members. Still others are now exempted by what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the "extortionate" price of the 1949 hike in the minimum from 40 to 75 cents an hour.

This is how they testified:

Retail Clerks — Pres. James A. Suffridge said the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would cover retail firms with annual gross sales of $500,000 or over. Thus it would apply only to the 3.6 percent of retail firms which account for 43 percent of sales and 43 percent of employes. They did an $86 billion business last year with 2,785,000 workers.

Some 300,000 are already covered by the law, Suffridge said. Of the 2.5 million who would be newly covered, some 700,000 earn less than the present $1 minimum. Most of the underpaid are women, he noted in quoting a young mother as saying the gap between 85 cents and $1 is "the difference between starving and existing."

Retail, Wholesale & Department Store—Pres. Max Greenberg asked if anyone seriously believed it would be "an undue hardship" for firms like Woolworth, J. J. Newberry, J. C. Penny, Montgomery Ward, Safeway, Lerner Stores, Walgreen, Macy's or Sears, Roebuck to meet federal wage-hour standards.

He pointed out that union efforts to write decent standards into contracts are "severely handicapped" by the fact that retail workers generally have no minimum wage floor or ceiling on hours.

Sweatshop Wages

Clothing Workers—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the problem must be faced that the increased cost will be greatest in those "sweatshops" industries where a higher minimum is most needed. A $1.25 minimum in the cotton garment industry, he pointed out, would both help unorganized workers and back up fairminded employers faced with "pernicious" competition from "chiselers."

The "negligible" cost impact in men's clothing, Potofsky said, would amount to 14 cents on the average suit; 6 cents on a typical dress shirt and 1.7 percent on work clothing.

Ladies' Garment Workers—Research Dir. Lazare Teper said the $1.25 minimum is a conservative request. It would, he said, aid the unorganized, help eliminate unfair competition, raise productivity and reduce the drag on the more advanced sectors of the economy.

Teper also urged that whatever increase Congress decides on for the mainland be applied to the minimums set by industry wage orders in Puerto Rico. The oversupply of labor in Puerto Rico results in a condition where the minimum wage of 15 cents an hour for fabric gloves set in 1941 had risen to just 25 cents by 1958, he noted.

Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes — Executive Vice Pres. John M. Elliott declared exemptions in the wage-hour law for local transit workers and the over-the-road transit industry is "unjust discrimination which should be ended at once."

He charged the transit industry with "evasion and broken promises" on the 40-hour week issue. Before the war, the industry claimed poverty; during the war, the excuse was manpower shortage and today the industry resists on an individual company basis, Elliott said in urging wage-hour coverage. He listed some 100 cities whose transit systems now run on a 40-hour workweek.

Transport Workers—John Meyers, recording secretary of Local 225, testified for Pres. Michael J. Quill. He said the continued exclusion of transport workers from the national standard of a 40-hour workweek is "inexcusable."

Woodworkers—Pres. A. F. Hartung called for the repeal of the present provision which exempts logging operations with 12 or fewer employes from protection. This exemption has promoted the practice of subcontracting by employers as a means of escaping the wage-hour law, he pointed out. Ending the exemption would bring 100,000 sawmill workers and another 20,000 employes in logging operations within protection of the law, he said.

A MINIMUM WAGE for retail workers is urged by (left to right) Mrs. Martha Gregory of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Local 357, Anderson, Ind.; Mary Lovejoy of Local 615, Bessemer, Ala., and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. Representatives of several other unions also testified.

"IT SHOULD BE ENOUGH to ask you gentlemen, as individuals, to imagine what it must be like to live on an income of $1 an hour, $40 a week, or less," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a Senate Labor subcommittee. This, he said, is "grinding, miserable destitution. Meany was lead-off witness at the hearings.

Retail Wage Victims Tell About Low Pay

If and when Mary Lovejoy puts in a 40-hour week at the S. H. Kress variety store in Bessemer, Ala., she will take home $29. And this is after her union organized the store and struck to win her a 33 percent raise.

If and when Martha Gregory puts in 40 hours at Hills Department Store in Anderson, Ind., she will gross $36.

Miss Lovejoy and Mrs. Gregory, both members of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee in favor of extending the wage-hour law to retail workers.

Churchmen Hold Morality Demands $1.25 Minimum

"Human needs" and "simple humanity" require a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and the widest possible extension of coverage, two churchmen told Congress.

But a parade of businessmen told a Senate Labor subcommittee that a higher and wider minimum would raise prices, cause inflation, hurt small businessmen, lay-off low-paid workers and interfere with the incentive of people to escape poverty.

However these objections had already been answered by Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the Washington Cathedral and chairman of the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, and Very Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, director, Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Dean Sayre said the business community opposed as "potential disasters" such social advances as the original wage-hour law, the social security system and unemployment compensation. Yet the economy is far healthier today, he added.

The ethical demand for a living wage outweighs the objections raised, Msgr. Higgins said. Employers forced by competition to pay low wages have a moral obligation to seek ways to end the exploitation and one way is a minimum wage floor.

Booklet Gives 'How' Of Co-Op Housing

New York—Thousands of families in the New York City area are paying rent 20 to 45 percent below comparable private housing because they pooled their savings to help themselves.

Other families caught in the middle—earning too little to carry the burden of high-priced private housing and too much to qualify for public housing—may find a few answers in the new booklet on cooperative housing available from the United Housing Foundation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

House Group Approves Supreme Court Curb

The House Judiciary Committee, by a 17-15 vote, has approved a "states' rights" measure aimed at curbing the powers of the Supreme Court.

Despite vigorous Administration opposition, nine of the committee's 11 Republicans joined eight Democrats—seven from the South and one from a border state—to form the narrow majority.

The AFL-CIO has consistently fought such legislation, sponsored unsuccessfully during the past several years by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.). Organized labor has warned the bill could invalidate most of the existing federal laws in the labor, civil rights and welfare fields.

The bill, which would apply to existing as well as future legislation, would prevent federal law from taking precedent over state statutes in any field unless Congress specifically declared its intent to preempt the field.

It now goes to Smith's House Rules Committee, where quick approval is expected. The identical bill passed the House on a rollcall vote of 241 to 55 last year, but was killed in the Senate, 41 to 40.

The Justice Dept. recently attacked the measure as "the most hazardous" bill before Congress, warning it could "lead to relitigation of all the countless cases that have been decided in this field."

Behind the "states' rights" effort to hobble the high court was the court's ruling, three years ago, nullyfing state anti-sedition laws on the grounds that the Smith Act of 1940 had preempted the sedition field. The court held at that time that existence of both federal and state sedition laws would constitute double jeopardy.

The AFL-CIO has called the bill a "shotgun" approach to legislation.

Mitchell Promotes 2 Career Officials

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has announced the promotion of two long-service career officials.

Mitchell named Mrs. Aryness Joy Wickens his economic adviser. To succeed her as a deputy assistant secretary of labor, Mitchell appointed Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, chief of the manpower and employment division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Anti-Negro Bias on Jobs Held 'Suicide'

Job discrimination against Negroes is "national suicide," AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. A. Phillip Randolph told a church leaders' conference in Washington.

Randolph, who heads the Sleeping Car Porters, spoke before 400 clergymen and lay leaders at a conference called by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the committee, urged the leaders to "mobilize the moral support of the American people" in the fight against racial discrimination in employment.

The committee, created by the late Pres. Roosevelt and reactivated in 1953 by Pres. Eisenhower, seeks by persuasion to eliminate all forms of discrimination in work carried out under government contracts.

Randolph said a basic reason for the economic plight of the Negro is the discrimination practiced by some unions—barring them from membership either constitutionally or by unwritten understanding. Other obstacles are segregated locals and discriminatory apprenticeship programs, he said.

Business and government are also to blame, Randolph declared, where the employer winks at the non-discrimination clause and where the government fails to act to enforce the clause and even cancel the contract. A trade union would accept jobs over discrimination, he said.

Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., said discrimination is more a moral than a political issue. He urged the church leaders to lead in breaking "the deadening silence which engulfs the well-meaning white people of the South."

PLASTERERS' CONVENTION badge is pinned on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he arrived to address the 360 delegates meeting in Washington. Pres. Edward J. Leonard does the honors.

Leonard at Convention:

Plasterers Urged to Boost Organizing, Political Action

By Dave Perlman

Plans for stepped-up organizing activities in both the economic and political fields were laid before delegates to the Plasterers' convention as the 95-year-old union opened a five-day session in Washington.

Pres. Edward J. Leonard challenged the 360 delegates to organize non-union workers in the residential housing field.

"Let's stop running our unions like private clubs—let's organize the unorganized," he declared.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that labor's success in defeating so-called "right-to-work" laws and helping to elect more liberals to Congress last year was based on working "seven days a week, 52 weeks a year" in the political field.

Delegates broke into applause as Meany went on to say:

"If, as it seems, we have not changed the complexion of Congress enough . . . we will then, of course, have to go further in the political field. . . . While we did better in 1958, I haven't the slightest doubt that we will do even better in 1960."

Citing labor's record in building the highest standard of living in the world and union participation in "every community activity," Meany charged that anti-labor forces are capitalizing on "the great publicity value that they find in the expose of the sins of a few people in the labor movement . . . to render our unions helpless and eventually to destroy them."

"We want the trade union movement to serve the workers," he declared. "We have taken our own disciplinary action and we have stated quite frankly that we will cooperate with public authorities in this field.

"But we have also stated quite frankly that while we would cooperate in the legislative field to try to eliminate this type of evil, we would under no circumstances accept punitive legislation that intends to punish the trade union movement as a whole for the sins of a few. And that is still our position."

Emphasis on the union's plans for expanding organizing activity came when Leonard introduced John W. Livingston, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, for his first appearance before the convention of a building trades union.

Livingston said the labor movement faces the challenge of 26 million organized workers, including 14 million white collar workers throughout the nation and 6 million blue collar workers in the South. Local central bodies, he declared, are in a position to carry on organizing programs and to provide key assistance to field representatives of international unions and of the AFL-CIO.

Leonard warned the delegates that the presence of unorganized workers in any field threatens the security of union members and union-won working conditions.

"Our charter says: 'Organize the unorganized in the branches where we may be.' You have got to get the men in, make them trade unionists," Leonard declared.

Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. emphasized the stake of building trades unions in eliminating restrictive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. He said the department's recent legislative conference was a success because members of Congress were contacted by delegates from their own states and districts.

Rail Clerks' Convention Tackles Job Problems

(*Continued from Page* 1)

paid hospital and medical care of themselves and their families.

Automation Threat

However, the convention was faced with the need for expanded activities of the grand lodge, particularly in the organizational field, the growing threat of automation on the nation's railways and the wholesale abandonment of passenger service.

Many of the resolutions among almost 1,000 submitted (more than double the number at any previous convention) asked for a shorter workweek to ease unemployment, while others asked higher wages to meet the threat of constantly rising living costs.

There was good news on two fronts. Harrison reported that the Senate and House had both passed improvements in railroad retirement and unemployment benefits, and also that he was certain the Railway Express Agency would continue in business.

The convention directed Harrison to communicate with Pres. Eisenhower, who has the bill, to ask that it be signed into law.

30,000 Jobs Threatened

The Railway Express situation, which threatens the jobs of 30,000 BRC members, was touched off recently by an announcement by the New York Central Railroad that it was going to withdraw from the rail combine which owns the express agency.

Harrison announced that he had been in constant contact during the convention with the new president of the express agency and with other sources, and felt he could report that other railroads would carry on even if NYC, one of the largest stockholders, did withdraw. If not, he stated, private interests were ready to step in and take over.

The early days of the convention were devoted to an extensive overhauling of the constitution. Most of the changes were designed to meet the threats posed by pending anti-labor legislation.

Among the speakers, Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D) of Wisconsin told delegates that the Wagner Act was the greatest thing which ever happened to the economy of this country because it put purchasing power in the hands of working men and women.

Harrison Wins Praise

Milwaukee's Mayor Frank P. Ziedler, a former civil engineer on the railroads, praised Harrison as "truly one of the most significant labor leaders and labor executives to be found in the entire United States."

George H. Haberman, president of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, warned that big business is trying to destroy labor, but that if labor is denied its rights, "it will rise in rebellion and take action on another course."

Leon H. Keyserling, noted economist and former adviser to Pres. Truman, said that a slump looms in the U.S. unless buying power is raised to ward off a recession. Delegates heard Ephraim Evron, American representative of Histadrut, Israel's labor body, thank U.S. and Canadian labor for their support of his country.

CADORIT Names Dyce as Secretary

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad—Osmond Dyce, Caribbean representative of the Plantation Workers Intl. Federation, has been named acting executive secretary of the Caribbean Area Div. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers. He succeeds Ken Sterling, who resigned to return to his home in Jamaica.

United Shoe Workers Set Up Strike Fund

St. Louis—The United Shoe Workers in a major convention decision voted to set up for the first time in the union's 22-year history a national strike fund to back up local treasuries.

The fund will be built out of earmarked per capita payments. USW did not announce the amount of the per capita or when it will go into effect.

Approval of the fund was regarded as a victory for internal harmony as well as for the bargaining strength of the 60,000-member union as it concluded its 11th biennial convention.

The problem of unionizing the 100,000-plus unorganized workers in the industry was one that touched the convention repeatedly. While no formal program came out of the meeting, Pres. George Fecteau pledged immediate steps to spur organization activities and delegates called in general terms for an all-out drive.

One possible key, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston said in a speech, would be a "decent, just and honorable" merger with the Boot & Shoe Workers. There would be "nothing better," he told applauding delegates.

The union noted some important gains in the past two years. It termed its first national conference on wages and organization last year a success—measurable in improved contract standards—and decided to hold another next year.

And Fecteau reported that pension plans — nearly non-existent four years ago—now cover about 88 percent of USW members.

On legislative matters, USW passed a resolution calling for measures "restricting and limiting" imports of foreign-made shoes resulting in unemployment.

It assailed efforts to tack "dangerous anti-labor and anti-union riders" onto the Kennedy-Ervin bill, "masquerading under the guise of amendments."

It urged a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, a 35-hour workweek, a social security retirement age of 60, a national FEPC law, area development legislation, federal unemployment insurance standards and health protection for social security recipients.

It endorsed the AFL-CIO Executive Council's recommendations for steps to secure a full employment economy and to press the nation's fight against poverty.

Hosiery Union Asks Senators To Probe Employer Wage Gyps

New York—A stern demand that the McClellan Committee investigate the "grand larceny that bilks American workers of $20 million a year" has been voiced by Pres. Andrew Janaskie of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The demand was made here during the 45th convention of the AFHW, attended by 70 delegates from 20 states. It followed the disclosure made during an address by Walter C. Wallace, executive assistant to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, of the extent of monies kept from employes by employers who violate the Fair Labor Standards Act by paying less that the minimum wage and cheating on overtime.

In a letter to Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Janaskie reminded the senator that his committee was formed to investigate improper practices by management as well as labor.

"Stealing wages earned by American workers is as improper a practice on the part of management as I can imagine," he wrote.

He asked that the committee investigate these employer practices with a view towards legislation aimed at improving enforcement of the law and punishing violators.

Hosiery workers were urged by their president to carry out the tasks of organizing and bargaining with a view towards stemming a downward economic trend in their industry.

"We must keep before us the knowledge that we are in for a long pull and we make certain that we survive that pull," Janaskie said. "When conditions become more favorable we must be in a position from which we can take decisive action to expand and rebuild."

He urged hosiery workers to be wary of "cheeseparing, know-nothing slogan-chanters who make a fetish of balanced budgets and laissez-faire," charging that they are not equipped to lead in a world whose progress makes the rule books of yesterday obsolete.

Reelected at the close of the four-day convention to another two-year term of office were Janaskie; Major Banachowicz, secretary-treasurer; Adolph Benet, first vice president; and Ted Benton, second vice president. A 13-member executive board and three trustees were elected for the same period.

The convention unanimously adopted 29 resolutions covering a wide range of issues, including collective bargaining procedures, political action, minimum wage, aid for the Kohler strikers, anti-discrimination measures, increased aid to education, improved public housing especially for middle income groups, union label services promotion, and other matters.

Mitchell Hits McClellan's 'Bill of Rights'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

hower's apparent "praise" of the McClellan proposal would "weaken your own influence in the field with House Republicans."

The reference was to an Eisenhower news conference statement indicating endorsement of a stringent and sweeping original McClellan amendment and suggesting that its revision, with Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) voting for the change in his own language, was unwelcome to the White House.

Mitchell declined to acknowledge that Eisenhower intended any such comment.

"I don't think the President was praising the original 'bill of rights,'" he said.

He said he could not understand the purpose of the amendment as it passed the Senate and pointed out that nothing comparable was contained in the Administration's labor-management reform bill.

The secretary said he was "more optimistic than at this stage last year" for eventual enactment of a reform measure.

"There is more evidence of interest in the House (Labor) Committee, for one thing," he said.

Expanded Activities Slated:

Utility Workers Vote To Hike Per Capita

Miami Beach, Fla.—An increase in per capita dues to finance a new defense fund and to support a major expansion of research, organizing and legislative activities was voted by the Utility Workers at their 10th convention here.

The 510 delegates and alternates representing 235 locals also called for a stepped-up legislative program in Congress and progress toward a 32-hour workweek to combat chronic joblessness resulting from automation and the lingering effects of economic recession.

The union, whose 80,000 members work in the electric, gas, water, and steam production and distribution industry, urged swift federal action to establish a federal safety code, "mandatory on all states," guaranteeing workers in the field of nuclear power adequate protection against radiation hazards.

Warning Sounded

Warning that power-plant employes in areas relatively remote from nuclear operations have suffered severe contamination, Pres. Joseph Fisher recommended, and the convention voted, full support of the AFL-CIO program for a national atomic workmen's compensation system "without a statute of limitations" on compensation claims where injury is discovered long after nuclear contact.

The convention in its three-day session also:

- Heard Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler, who initiated the union's developing research program, report that the financial position is sound but that the new defense fund, started with $50,000 transferred from existing assets, is essential for future needs.
- Called for a persistent campaign to repeal so-called anti-strike laws that allow "seizure" of utilities by the state and hamper collective bargaining.
- Endorsed the objectives of labor-management reform legislation in Congress, with improvements in specific bills recommended by the AFL-CIO.
- Endorsed intensified organizational activities to expand collective bargaining in the utility industry and determined action to defend the union's jurisdiction.
- Tightened the union's constitution, already in line with AFL-CIO ethical practices codes, to provide specifically that no one shall be eligible for national or local office "who has been convicted of any crime offensive to trade union morality or is commonly known to be a crook or racketeer preying on the labor movement."

A succession of convention speakers rapped both the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic majorities in Congress for a legislative stalemate in the economic and social fields.

Congress during this session "has been a great disappointment," said Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazy of the Auto Workers in calling for adoption of a series of bills that he labeled "right-to-eat" laws.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged there is the "worst drive in 25 years" to deprive workers of collective bargaining and a fair share of income.

"From the Executive Dept. of the government to the low levels of corporation management," he said, a "conspiracy" exists through a "demon of publicity" to frighten the public about "inflation."

McCarthy Speaks

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) branded the Eisenhower Administration as operating "on a philosophy essentially no different from that espoused by Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover."

The delegates in a vigorous debate first turned down but then approved by more than the necessary two-thirds majority an increase from 75 cents to $1 per capita dues to the national union. Of this, 10 cents would go to the defense fund.

The convention also approved a constitutional amendment authorizing locals to increase maximum dues from $3 to $4.50 per member.

Two new members were elected to fill vacancies on the executive board after a contest for one place. Other officers were elected 18 months ago for three-year terms.

IMMEDIATE AID FOR JOBLESS held top priority at the first joint AFL-CIO Community Services Institute of the New York City Central Labor Council. Principals from left to right were Morris Iushewitz, Council secretary; Peter Crescenti, Hotel Trades Council; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., council president; Mayor Robert F. Wagner; John Burnell, council CSC associate chairman; Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Services; and Hugh Hallinan, vice president, Auto Workers Local 770.

ILG Plans $5 Million Strike Fund, Dubinsky Flays Ike, Justice Dept.

(*Continued from Page* 1)

prestige and dignity of the labor movement" when corruptionists were under exposure, pledged that labor would continue to "pursue its objectives, on the economic platform, in the shops, in strikes if necessary and in the political field."

Businessmen, Meany commented, are talking now about "getting into politics, as if that were something new" for them.

"All I say is welcome, come in, the water's fine," he said. "The more they get in with their financial resources, the greater interest they will stir and maybe we'll get more of our own members to do their duty as citizens.

"When we get down to that contest, we'll do all right. There's a little more of us than there is of them."

Ahead of the convention, with its 966 delegates representing 443 locals and 34 joint boards and district bodies, are proposals for major new steps by the 60-year-old ILGWU and its 442,901 members.

Strike Fund Proposed

On the recommendation of the executive board, delegates will vote on proposals to create a $5 million strike fund, to set up a schedule of strike benefits, to itensify promotion of the union label and to raise the dues of members to finance these aggressive activities.

Also on schedule for the final day of the 10-day convention is the election of officers and the full general executive board. ILGWU conventions are held every three years.

The growing acceptance of the union label campaign and severance-pay clauses in ILGWU contracts, Dubinsky said, are tailored especially to the needs of the workers and the nature of the ladies' garment industry.

Severance pay will protect workers "victimized" for the faults of employers who go out of business and leave them high and dry, the ILGWU president said. The union label will speak directly to woman consumers, carrying a message from "the working woman in our ranks to her sisters throughout America."

Dubinsky Charges Bad Faith

Dubinsky's attack on the anti-trust law indictment was detailed and vigorous. It drew from Mitchell a firm denial of bad faith.

The indictment is "part of a design" by the Administration, Dubinsky charged. Having lost the election, Republicans "had to blame somebody so they decided to blame the unions."

"The indictment is nothing more or less than an attempt" by the GOP, he charged again, to cover up the fact that union officials most criticized for questionable activities "are the very ones with whom the Republican party has maintained the closest relations."

The ILGWU has just finished winning anti-trust law attacks from the Federal Trade Commission, he pointed out, but still Local 25 was suddenly hit with a criminal indictment charging a "conspiracy" to give workers "some protection against chiseling employers, against runaway shops."

Mitchell said the Administration had sharply increased prosecutions of both the anti-trust laws and the anti-racketeering statutes.

Welcomed by Dubinsky as the ablest head of his department in history, Mitchell quoted with obvious relish from a statement by the General Motors Corp. accusing the Justice Dept. of "a politically inspired fishing expedition" in launching a grand jury inquiry into company practices.

"Those words," said the secretary ironically, "seem familiar."

Next day Meany said he "read in the papers" that GM was claiming a "political" investigation and remarked: "That may be. I don't know. I happen to think that the action taken against the ILG's local union is political, despite the Secretary of Labor."

With all the work the Justice Dept. has to do, Meany said, "why is it that the anti-trust laws become peculiarly applicable to the garment workers' union? Isn't it odd they couldn't have found something from the hearings of the McClellan committee involving those racketeer fellows and their racketeer employers that might have interested the Dept. of Justice?"

Red WFTU Bid Rejected By Reuther

Detroit — Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther while in Dusseldorf, West Germany, spurned an invitation to meet in East Germany with leaders of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, the UAW revealed here.

Reuther branded the WFTU proposal as "a transparent propaganda maneuver to minimize the impact of the tremendous May 1st Freedom Rally in West Berlin," where he addressed some 600,000 people.

The UAW leader rapped the WFTU as "a tool and colonial agent for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union." He said the WFTU betrayed the interests of workers and human freedom in failing to protest Soviet brutality during the Poznan and Budapest uprisings.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, formed in 1948 after the WFTU fell into Communist hands, in contrast has provided solidarity and friendship to the victims of Soviet tyranny, Reuther added.

Chemical, Oil Unions Postpone Merger Plan

The Intl. Chemical Workers Union and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have abandoned, for the present, plans to merge into a single union covering all workers in the chemical field.

The decision to suspend merger talks was announced in a joint statement from the ICWU-OCAW Merger Committee, after a two-day meeting in Chicago.

Declaring that "it will not be possible to consummate a merger this year," as had been anticipated when both unions scheduled their 1959 conventions for the week of Oct. 5 in Cleveland, the joint committee called for a further study of the situation.

"Both unions," said the statement, "are convinced of the need for and desirability of continuing close cooperation and ultimate merger. Indeed, we hope that our talks will be viewed in retrospect as a positive contribution toward hastening the day when all workers in our respective jurisdictions will be joined in membership in one dynamic, militant union. It is in this spirit that we pledge ourselves to cooperate as follows:

"1. The ICWU and OCAW should continue in joint educational endeavors on the order of the joint regional schools planned for this summer.

"2. The ICWU and OCAW should accelerate the activities of their inter-union company-wide councils and should improve the exchange of collective bargaining data through coordination of research facilities.

"3. The ICWU and OCAW should continue in their endeavors to eliminate organizational competition."

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight and ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell headed the 20-man merger teams from their respective unions.

Colonialism of Reds Assailed By Schnitzler

Copenhagen—Europe and the Americas, no less than Africa and Asia, are threatened by the "new colonialism" of the Communists, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the Danish Trade Union Congress at its meeting here.

"Our country and our labor movement, like yours, seek to strengthen cooperation through the United Nations and all other agencies for the promotion and preservation of peace," he said. "In this spirit our country, like yours, has abandoned neutralism in world affairs. Like yours, our country and our labor movement are participating much more actively in international affairs.

"We of the AFL-CIO are proud to be associated with the Danish Trade Union Congress in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The AFL-CIO has spared no effort and will continue to do everything in its power to help, along with you, to build the ICFTU into a powerful force for human well-being, social justice, freedom and peace."

He drew many parallels between the devotion of Americans and Danes to democratic ideals, social benefits and progress.

While in Europe, Schnitzler also attended a meeting of the ICFTU Finance Committee in Brussels.

Spodick Elected to Top Office:

Jewelry Workers' Convention Launches Cleanup Campaign

The Jewelry Workers, under fire from the AFL-CIO Executive Council, have launched a major cleanup campaign with the election of new top officers, adoption of a new international constitution, and a pledge of strict adherence to the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices.

Holding their 15th triennial convention in Washington's Park-Sheraton Hotel, 91 delegates representing 14,000 members heard a detailed auditor's report covering financial irregularities and alleged corruption that led to the resignations last December of Pres. Joseph Morris and Sec.-Treas. Hyman J. Powell.

The delegates then unanimously chose Harry Spodick to fill the combined offices of president and secretary-treasurer, as part of a harmony move to bring unity to the scandal-scarred IJU. To achieve this unity, William Lennon withdrew from the race for president, and both Andrew Leredu and James Manzo stepped out of the secretary-treasurer's contest.

The union has been under trusteeship ordered by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany six months ago when Morris and Powell resigned. At that time, acting at the request of the Jewelry Workers executive board, Meany named Charles Hasenmeyer, assistant regional director of AFL-CIO Reg. II, as trustee to administer the affairs of the international, vested with authority of the president and secretary-treasurer of the union. In that capacity, Hasenmeyer supervised the four-day Washington convention.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its midwinter session in San Juan, P.R., affirmed the consent trusteeship arrangement and approved an Ethical Practices Committee report that the union was not only under the influence of corrupt elements but "had become thoroughly demoralized" and was on the "verge of moral and financial bankruptcy."

Meany Praised

One of the convention's first actions was the unanimous adoption of a resolution expressing the IJU's "deep gratitude" to Meany for "coming to its aid in the hour of its greatest need." Noting that the union was "dishonored" by the disclosures of corruption, the resolution praised Meany's "dynamic leadership" in support of the union.

"This convention," the resolution added, "shall vindicate the decision of Pres. Meany to preserve our union by recording our determination to build a stronger union based on the underlying principles of the AFL-CIO and its Codes of Ethical Practices so we can once again be restored to a place of honor in the councils of the American trade union movement."

James Given 3 Years On Income Tax Charge

Chicago—Eugene C. James, former secretary-treasurer of the expelled Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers, was sentenced to three years in federal prison May 11 by U.S. District Judge Joseph Sam Perry.

Perry found James guilty of evading $559,784 in income taxes for the years 1951 through 1954. In his defense, James had contended the money was not taxable because he had embezzled it from the union's welfare fund and it never was his.

The court held that it was taxable income even if James did embezzle it. He released James under $15,000 bond pending an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals by James' attorneys, Joseph E. Green and Richard E. Gorman.

James is under indictment in Essex County, N. J., on embezzlement charges. He is fighting extradition. The Illinois Supreme Court has upheld an extradition order issued by the Circuit Court of Dupage County, Ill., where he lives, but a petition for rehearing is pending.

In a plea for leniency, Green told the court the case had been tried at minimum expense to the government because James based his defense on the one legal point of taxability of embezzled funds.

He mentioned James' ill health, which involves heart trouble and a bleeding ulcer, and concluded: "We ask that the ends of justice be tempered with extreme mercy."

William A. Barnett, assistant U.S. attorney, told the court James had no legitimate claim to mercy.

"He has been associated with organized labor since 1941, and as a result of this association was able to commit this fraud," said Barnett. "He has offered no explanation to the court regarding to whom he gave some money.

"He sits here silent today. The real crime is that he took this money from the pockets of thousands of working men."

A civil suit against James and Louis B. Saperstein, of Newark, for $900,000 allegedly embezzled from the welfare fund was settled out of court for $262,137, of which James and Saperstein paid $27,137.

The rest of the settlement was paid by an insurance company and a Chicago bank which had cashed union checks signed by James and not countersigned by other officers. James filed a statement at the time of the settlement that he could not afford to repay more.

He currently is secretary-treasurer of the union's Chicago local 46. The international was expelled from the AFL-CIO for corruption in December 1957.

Committee Kills Jobless Standards

The AFL-CIO has pledged an all-out fight to overturn on the House floor a narrow Ways & Means Committee vote rejecting federal standards on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank called the 13-12 vote a "blow to the efforts of many citizens . . . to establish increased benefits for the unemployed."

Declaring that federal standards for states to follow in administering jobless pay programs would provide an "effective defense against future recessions," the AFL-CIO spokesmen promised that "the fight is not over."

"The battle," they said, "will be joined on the floor of the House later this session. We believe we will win."

Labor Urges Extension of Vets Benefits

The AFL-CIO has endorsed legislation extending veterans' benefits to those who serve in the armed forces during the peacetime "cold war" period.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told a Senate Labor & Public Welfare subcommittee that educational and training benefits, job placement assistance, housing loans and other provisions of the Korean GI Bill of Rights should be made available to present-day veterans "as a matter of equity."

Riley endorsed legislation sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), subcommittee chairman, to provide benefits to veterans who serve or have served between Jan. 31, 1955, the cutoff date for eligibility under the Korean GI Bill, and July 1, 1963.

He pointed out that the peacetime veterans include men who stood guard in strife-torn Lebanon and conveyed ammunition supplies to Quemoy.

Those who are called to service should be rewarded "with more than platitudes," Riley said.

'Murder Plot' Charge Against Unionist Fizzles

A lie detector test has cleared a top Boilermakers' official of charges made before the McClellan special Senate committee that he had sought to raise a fund to have a union member murdered.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said the test, made at the Office of Naval Intelligence, showed that Boilermakers Vice Pres. Joseph P. McCollum was "telling the truth" in denying the accusation leveled at him.

Leland Head, business manager of Boilermakers Local 74, Houston, Tex., had charged McCollum solicited funds to hire a killer "from either Oklahoma or Mexico" to murder Clarence Wilkins, a member of Galveston Local 132. Kennedy said results of a lie detector test taken by Head were "inconclusive."

In his testimony before the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), McCollum insisted the fund was raised by some Texas locals to hire a special prosecutor after Wilkins killed James R. Huff, an official of the Galveston local. Wilkins was subsequently freed of a murder charge on the ground of self-defense.

After the lie detector test, Kennedy said "there is no question" about the fact that McCollum had told the truth.

The charge by Head arose as the committee looked into circumstances surrounding the Boilermakers' imposition of trusteeships on locals in Houston, Galveston and Corpus Christi. McCollum was appointed trustee of the locals involved.

National Guard Protects Henderson Strike Scabs

Henderson, N. C.—Brandishing rifles with fixed bayonets, National Guardsmen are shielding strikebreakers reporting for work at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, scene of a six-month-old strike by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D) ordered the National Guard into this strife-torn community after a mysterious night dynamite blast wrecked an unoccupied building sometimes used as a day nursery for the children of women strikebreakers.

The guard was mobilized 72 hours after the governor, under pressure because of mounting highway fatalities throughout the state, withdrew a detachment of 150 highway patrolmen who had been on duty here since February.

The 1,100 members of TWUA Locals 578 and 584 have been on strike since Nov. 17, 1958, after their requests for renewal of the old contract without change were met by management insistance on an end to long-standing arbitration and inclusion of a no-strike clause.

Since the company resumed operations with imported strikebreakers three months ago, dynamite explosions and gunfire have periodically ripped this town. Despite $20,000 in rewards offered by the company, the TWUA and others, no strikers have been arrested. Two strikebreakers have been taken into custody as the result of shootings.

In ordering out the National Guard, Hodges made it plain he was not declaring martial law. Such a move would make it possible to close down the mills. Earlier, the governor had warned the mill that its resumption of second and third-shift operations could "actually result in bloodshed."

Union Anti-Trust Law Urged by McClellan

The chairman of the McClellan special Senate committee has called for legislation placing all transportation unions under anti-trust laws, as an aftermath to hearings tending to show that leading New York publishers or their agents made payoffs totaling more than $750,000 to alleged labor racketeers.

Winding up a week-long probe into alleged corruption in the distribution of major metropolitan New York dailies, Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said the hearings revealed "the alarming degree to which racketeers have entrenched themselves in the economic structure of the nation's largest city."

The hearings developed this testimony:

- An official of the Hearst-owned American Weekly, a Sunday supplement carried in hundreds of papers across the country, admitted paying $24,000 over the past six years as the price of "labor peace."
- Spokesman for the New York Times and New York Daily Mirror acknowledged that in 1946 and 1948 they paid out a total of more than $80,000 to insure delivery of Sunday supplements threatened by Teamsters' strikes against a private printing concern.
- Officers of the Neo-Gravure Printing Co., Weehawken, N. J., to which the payoffs were made, said the money was turned over to convicted labor extortionist Harold Gross, now president of Teamsters Local 320 in Miami, and Cornelius Noonan, president of Local 1730 of the expelled Intl. Longshoremen's Association.
- In addition, Neo-Gravure spokesmen testified, Gross is still on the company's payroll as a "foreman," although he has been in Florida for 18 months. In the past 12 years, the company official said, Gross and his relatives have received nearly $260,000 in "salary and bonuses" to prevent labor disputes.
- Nine New York newspaper deliverers pleaded possible self-incrimination in refusing to testify about $425,000 in alleged payoffs to officials of the unaffiliated Newspaper and Mail Deliverers to get favored contract treatment.
- Gross, Noonan and 17 out of 19 officials of the Deliverers also took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about possible illicit payoffs. Pres.-elect Joseph Baer and Executive Board Member John J. McQuade of the Deliverers vigorously denied knowing of any payoffs.

McClellan declared it was "appalling" that "racketeers can successfully exact tribute from newspapers."

He said he had instructed the committee staff to "prepare legislative recommendations" in the field of applying anti-trust legislation to transportation unions, declaring that the recommendations would be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

McClellan said the move was necessitated by the fact that the three unions in question are outside the AFL-CIO, and that the federation has "no control" over the principals allegedly involved in the shakedown of newspapers and distributors.

69-91-9

Megel Hits Fingerprinting In Miami

Schenectady, N. Y.—Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers has scored the fingerprinting of Miami, Fla., public school teachers as "another symptom of our slow drift into a police state."

The Dade County (Miami) school board recently had all its 7,000 teachers fingerprinted at meetings ostensibly called for orientation purposes, the Teachers' said. The union's executive council unanimously voted to oppose such fingerprinting whenever it occurs.

The way to obtain better teachers is to set high professional standards and pay professional salaries, Megel said. Dade County does neither of these when it degrades teachers by fingerprinting them like common criminals, he added.

Council Assails Labor Bill, Pledges Fight for Changes

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Big Steel's 'Inflation' Charge Hit

New York—Crucial contract negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry were renewed with a direct clash on inflation, as the AFL-CIO Executive Council accused the industry of using "the false face of inflation" to deny workers a "fair share" of "swollen" profits.

Meeting in Washington, the council threw the strength of the united labor movement squarely behind the USWA. It also charged that a top economic advisor to Pres. Eisenhower had made public statements "prejudicial" to the union's position at the bargaining table.

As talks entered their third week here, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald asserted the industry was using the "fictitious monster" of inflation to camouflage the fact that steel prices and profits have risen far more sharply than wages.

R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of U.S. Steel and chief industry negotiator, angrily denied the charge of a "phony" issue.

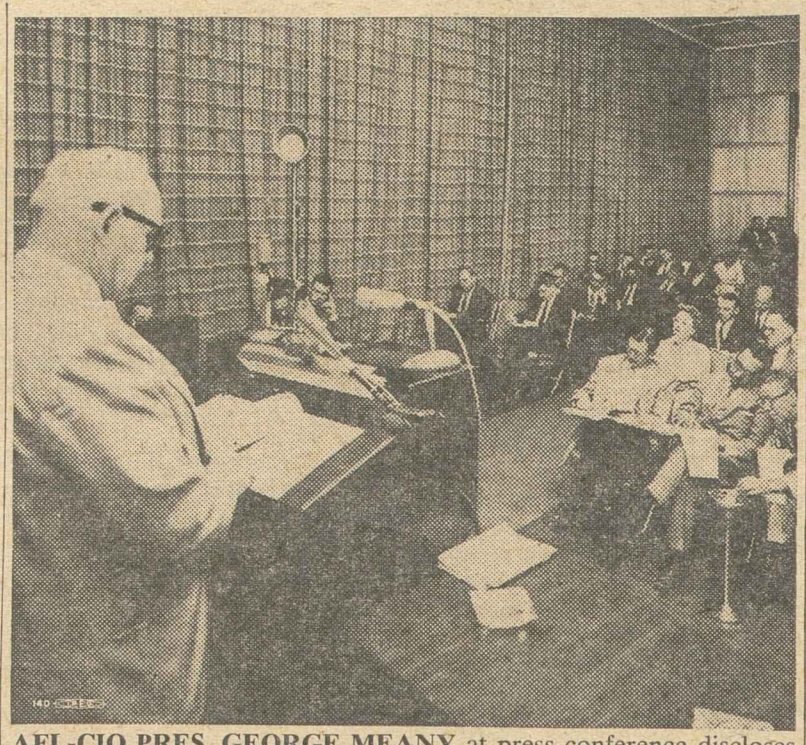
The Steelworkers are asking for a broad range of contract improvements for 500,000 workers — including wage increases, cost of living adjustments, shorter hours or extended periodic vacations, and improvements in premium pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, insurance and pensions, holidays and vacations.

Pay Freeze 'Sheer Effrontery'

The industry has countered with a demand that the USWA agree to a one-year extension of the present contract without change.

The Executive Council called

(Continued on Page 4)



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY at press conference discloses labor's strong opposition to Senate-passed "reform" bill burdened with amendments "adopted in haste and anger."

Labor Pushes Drive For Proper Reforms

By Willard Shelton

The AFL-CIO will carry to the House of Representatives a renewed fight for "proper and necessary" legislation to aid the attack on labor-management corruption.

Sharply declaring that it "will not support" the labor-management bill passed recently by the Senate, the Executive Council in its regular spring meeting instructed Pres. George Meany to testify again before the House Labor Committee to spell out labor's strenuous objections to the Senate measure.

Meany, who has already appeared twice before the House this year, told a news conference that he would present a "point-by-point analysis of the weaknesses and dangers" of the Kennedy-Ervin bill as it was amended in "haste or anger" on the floor.

In the formal statement the federation president read to reporters, the council declared that "we will not allow these unfortunate developments to halt our fight against corruption and racketeering."

"We believe this battle still can be won, and we are not persuaded that our fight is futile," it went on.

"Therefore, we intend to wage a vigorous battle in the House of Representatives to secure proper and necessary legislation which would aid the labor movement in its fight against corruption."

Meany's third-round appearance before the House committee is scheduled for June 3.

Asked Constructive Bill

In his earlier testimony he presented a formal statement expressing the AFL-CIO's desire for "constructive, maturely considered legislation against corruption" and stating that labor would "continue to resist proposals which, under the guise of dealing with improper activities, seek instead to undermine effective collective bargaining by destroying or weakening honest, decent trade unions."

In both this statement and in additional testimony under questioning by committee members, the AFL-CIO president sharply criticized Administration proposals embodied in a bill sponsored by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.) and bills

(Continued on Page 3)

Renews Appeal for Social Legislation

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO has launched a new, vigorous battle for legislation to help stamp out corruption and racketeering but asserted its strong opposition to the Senate-passed labor "reform" bill.

The federation's 29-man Executive Council said "we will not support" this measure which would "unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists," and "negate the democratic processes of the free trade union movement." **(See Text of Statement, Page 3.)**

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a statement was being prepared for immediate release to highlight portions of the Senate bill which the AFL-CIO opposes.

The council's decision on labor legislation topped a four-day meeting at which it renewed demands for congressional action to restore full prosperity by passing critically-needed housing, minimum wage, unemployment compensation and other AFL-CIO-supported legislation.

Backs Three Unions

The council also voiced its full support of the Steelworkers' struggle to secure gains in a new contract with the steel industry, backed strikes involving the Textile Workers in North Carolina and the Woodworkers in Newfoundland and considered a number of internal problems concerning jurisdiction and other disputes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a packed press conference that the council believes that there should be legislation but not a bill that will destroy the democratic character of the trade union movement.

Queried on his reaction to Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa's reported threat to call a nationwide strike to oppose the Senate-passed bill—a threat Hoffa hurriedly disavowed when it was published nationally—Meany said:

"When legislation is enacted that we don't like, we seek to change it through the system, not through revolution."

Meany is scheduled to appear before the House Labor Committee June 3 with a point-by-point analysis of the Senate bill stressing its weaknesses and dangers to trade unions. **(See story this page.)**

The bill as passed by the Senate contains reporting and disclosure provisions affecting unions, middlemen and employers, a so-called "bill of rights" governing union procedures and other provisions covering picketing, boycotts and Taft-Hartley revisions. It provides heavy criminal penalties for violations.

Could Hamper Legitimate Unions

The council declared that what started out as a reporting and disclosure measure became through a series of amendments on the Senate floor—"devised in malice or ignorance"—a bill "which in its present form could hamper legitimate trade unions engaged in legitimate pursuits and would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists.

"In the name of democracy these amendments could negate the very democratic processes of the free trade union movement.

"Amendments adopted in haste or anger on the floor transformed the bill into a measure which no trade union official could conceivably support and which the Executive Council emphatically now states that we will not support."

The council statement stressed that the federation will continue its fight against corruption and racketeering and will wage a "vigor-

(Continued on page 2)

Mitchell Sticks to '57 Minimum Wage Plan

By Bob Cooney

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has unveiled the long-awaited Eisenhower Administration proposals for improving the federal wage-hour law, and the only change from the Administration's 1957 proposals was in the date.

Mitchell, testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee, asked extension of the minimum wage—but not overtime pay—for 2.5 million more workers. Of these, he said, 560,000 would get wage increases since they now earn less than the present $1 minimum.

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a statement charging the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Retail Federation and the National Association of Manufacturers with "total disregard for logic, humanity or the national welfare" in opposing wage-hour improvements.

The council called for approval of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill that would raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and expand coverage to 7.6 million unprotected workers.

Mitchell devoted most of his prepared statement to opposing a higher minimum and criticizing the

(Continued on Page 8)

House Asked to Upset Jobless Benefits Vote

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, renewing labor's plea for a floor under the amount and duration of unemployment compensation paid by the states, has urged the House to overturn a narrow Ways & Means Committee vote rejecting federal standards.

In a strongly-worded statement, the council assailed the nation's jobless aid system as "woefully weak and economically outdated," and warned there could never be "substantive improvement" without establishment of federal benefit standards which the states would be required to follow.

The committee, headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), voted 13-12 against federal action after completing the first full-scale congressional hearings since 1952 on basic reforms in the 20-year-old federal-state unemployment compensation system.

It went on to reject, by a two-vote margin, inclusion of a statement expressing the "sense of Congress" that the states should voluntarily set uniform benefit levels.

Report Due

The committee is expected to report out a bill keyed to extension of coverage to an estimated 2 million additional workers not currently eligible for jobless compensation. Conceivably, any bill sent to the House floor would be open to amendment, making possible ad-

(Continued on page 2)

Council Asks Surplus Food Program Shift

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, condemning the current surplus food distribution program as "entirely inadequate," has called for transferring the system's operation from the Dept. of Agriculture to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The council said that HEW is the federal agency responsible for developing and administering "sound public welfare activities," and that it could assure operation of the food program as "an effective, temporary supplement to our basic social insurance and public assistance programs."

At the same time, it warned against using food distribution as "a substitute for these programs or for further improvements in them."

The surplus food resolution, noting that an improved and expanded program is "long overdue," recommended that in addition to distributing agricultural surpluses HEW be authorized to "purchase and distribute additional foods essential to a more balanced diet." It also called for limited financial assistance to those state or local governments unable to support local distribution.

"This is an emergency program designed to cope with the immediate problem," the council said. "But it should never be forgotten that malnutrition and hunger among our people result primarily from inadequate purchasing power."

Strike Wins 26 Cents in Puerto Rico

San Juan, P. R.—The Packinghouse Workers climaxed a 45-day strike against a subsidiary of Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co. here by winning a three-year contract providing pay hikes totaling 26 cents an hour.

The settlement with Puerto Rico Telephone Co. provided the largest wage increases registered to date as the result of collective bargaining on the island.

The 1,100 telephone workers, who left an independent union and voted to affiliate with UPWA last November, won initial wage increases of 13 cents an hour; an additional 3 cents for the second year of the contract; and a 10-cent hike for the third year. Pre-strike wage rates averaged $1.06 an hour.

The contract also provides an additional $118,400 to be distributed equally to the strikers in lieu of retroactivity, job classification adjustments averaging 4.5 cents an hour; and a seniority system.

Membership Total Rises by 380,000

AFL-CIO membership has increased about 380,000 since the Executive Council last met in February due to increased employment and "some progress" in organizing campaigns.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters also that the federation is undertaking a campaign to organize workers on the mechanized corporation farms on the West Coast, noting that the drive presented some extremely difficult problems.

The council received reports indicating that more than 100 affiliated unions increased their per capita payments to the federation in the first three months of 1959.

EXPRESSING THANKS to Red Cross for emergency transfusions which saved lives of his wife and himself after tragic automobile crash in which their two children died, Herman Lintzenich of Steelworkers Local 4294, East St. Louis, Ill., donates blood during bloodmobile visit arranged by AFL-CIO Community Services.

Labor Asks Upset in Jobless Benefits Vote

(*Continued from Page* 1)

dition of the jobless standards knocked out in committee.

As proposed by Representatives Frank M. Karsten (D-Mo.) and Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.), the original measure would have lifted benefits to at least half a worker's regular earnings but not more than two-thirds of the average state wage, payable for a uniform 39-week period. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) is chief sponsor of similar legislation in the Senate.

The Executive Council pointed out that Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell have conceded that the system needs improvement, but have repeatedly countered AFL-CIO pleas for federal standards by saying "give the states time to act."

"Annually, since 1953, the Administration has urged the governors and the legislatures of the several states to improve their unemployment compensation systems," the statement pointed out. "The record speaks for itself. Progress has been negligible.

"It took a staggering amount of human suffering to prove the truth of the AFL-CIO contention that the states will not do the job of bringing unemployment compensation benefit amounts and duration of benefit payments up to the level required to sustain our economy."

Business Influence

The council pointed out that state legislatures repeatedly "succumb to the business lobbyists" opposed to improvements. In good times, the argument is that action is unnecessary because there are no unemployed; in recession periods, the contention is that "business can't afford" higher jobless benefits. The statement went on:

"The same lobbyists who argue against federal benefit standards on the grounds that the states will meet the problem appear in the state capitals lobbying against state action on the grounds that the state cannot meet the competition for industry if it raises its jobless benefits.

"Thus it is clear that there never will be substantive improvement of the unemployment compensation system until the federal government puts a floor under the benefit structure that puts an end to the competition between state legislatures for low unemployment benefits."

Justice Dept. Lashed On Anti-Trust 'Misuse'

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, vigorously protesting a Justice Dept. indictment of the Ladies' Garment Workers and three industry associations for alleged Sherman Anti-Trust Act violations, has scored the government move as "irresponsible" and a "grave misuse" of the laws.

The council pledged the full resources of the labor movement to the ILGWU in the historic case, and praised the union for its "determination to resist attack."

The indictment, which charged ILGWU Local 25, three apparel associations and five individuals with allegedly conspiring to monopolize trade in the manufacture of women's blouses, was described by the Executive Council as an "attack upon the historic and hard-won protections of the entire labor movement."

The Justice Dept. action "challenges the fundamental jobber-contractor collective bargaining provisions found not only in the ladies' garment industry but in other apparel trades as well," it said.

The provisions, it went on, are an essential protection against a return to the sweatshop days which once notoriously marked this chaotic industry."

The AFL-CIO leaders stressed the fact that these agreements have been in effect for more than a quarter of a century during which they have been repeatedly upheld in the courts.

The council's statement said that the "irresponsible character" of the Justice Dept. move against ILGWU was underscored by the fact that the government chose to institute criminal proceedings instead of following "the more usual method of civil suits."

Council Hits Labor Bill, Asks Changes

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ous battle in the House of Representatives to secure proper and necessary legislation which would aid the labor movement in its fight."

In the continuing AFL-CIO drive to restore full prosperity and protect the nation against future recessions, the council warned that the welcome drop in unemployment in the last two months "must not be permitted to serve as an excuse for complacency or inaction."

The nation, said the council, still needs legislation to get all of America back to work.

On the economic front, the statement pointed out that the improvement in employment still lags behind industrial production and that 53 unemployed out of every 1,000 in the job market after a year of pickup from the 1958 recession contrasts with 43 out of 1,000 a year after the end of the 1954 recession.

On the legislative front of the battle for full prosperity the council urged:

● House enactment of the Senate-passed housing bill and specifically the defeat of the Herlong amendment which would have emasculated the housing measure. **(See story Page 9.)**

● Quick action by the Senate Labor Committee to approve the minimum wage bill boosting the pay floor to $1.25 an hour and extending coverage to an additional 7.5 million workers. There has been talk enough on this question, said the council, the problems of the low-paid, unprotected worker needs immediate attention. **(See story Page 1.)**

● Passage of federal standards on unemployment compensation covering benefits and duration and pledged a continuing fight for such a measure despite the action of the House Ways & Means Committee in reporting a bill without such provisions. **(See story Page 1.)**

● An improved direct federal surplus food distribution system to aid the suffering of the unemployed and poverty-stricken. **(See story this page.)**

On the bargaining, strike and organizing front the council took these actions:

● Pledged its full support to the Steelworkers and declared that the real issue in the negotiations is whether American industry can "use the swollen face of inflation" to deny workers a "fair share" of the industry's "swollen" profits. **(See story Page 1.)**

● Supported without reservation the strike of the Textile Workers Union of America against the Harriet-Henderson cotton mills in North Carolina, terming the strike a classic case of the "struggle of American labor to "provide the simple elements of justice for the individual working man." **(See story Page 5.)**

● Promised continued aid to the striking Woodworkers in Newfoundland in the union's bitter struggle with the feudalistic regime of Premier Joey Smallwood. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Gave complete backing to the Ladies' Garment Workers in the ILGWU's announced determination to fight a grand jury indictment of Local 25 and Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler on anti-trust charges. The council joined the ILGWU in charging that the Justice Dept. had gravely "misused" its powers in seeking criminal action and charged the indictment was an attack on long-established protections of the wages and working conditions of workers. **(See story this page.)**

● Reported that membership in the AFL-CIO has increased about 380,000 since the last meeting of the Executive Council due to increased employment and "some progress" in organizing and announced that a campaign to organize workers on mechanized corporation farms in California is under way.

In the internal area the council reached these decisions:

● Laid over for future reference AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson's invitation to the council to investigate the affairs of the Carpenters union and its officers pending disposition of an indictment against him in Indiana involving land sales. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Referred to the Executive Committee for further study a dispute involving the Metal Trades Dept. and the Steelworkers. Meany told reporters there was a "good discussion" on a report by a council committee on the dispute and further study was ordered.

● Granted a new charter to the Insurance Workers Intl. Union to be formed from the merger of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union and the Insurance Workers of America at a special convention in Chicago opening May 25.

In press conferences during the meeting Meany dealt with questions involving Hoffa and his reported threatened strike. To one query on Hoffa's charge that the AFL-CIO is "selling out" on labor legislation (a question raised before the council's statement on the Senate-passed bill) Meany replied that the federation has taken "no cognizance" of the charge and that "when it comes to selling out, he should know."

Queried on a report that Hoffa is seeking reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO, Meany commented: "He should live so long. We would welcome the Teamsters back but not with their present leadership."

Asked about Capt. William Bradley's support of Hoffa's strike comment and how it would affect the Intl. Longshoremen's Association bid for reaffiliation, Meany replied it would not "enhance" the union's chances.

Meany told reporters also he is "not satisfied" with the record of Congress to date in light of the November election results.

He said also he was "quite happy" that the President signed the rail retirement and unemployment compensation bill containing improvements in the present system.

AFL-CIO Terms Labor Bill 'Dangerous'

Meany to Ask House For Proper Reforms

(*Continued from Page* 1)

offered by Labor Committee Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.).

One of the Barden proposals parallels the so-called "bill of rights" written into the Kennedy-Ervin bill on the Senate floor under sponsorship of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). The amendment purports to guarantee the democratic rights of union members as members.

The council statement charged that "in the name of democracy," amendments adopted on the Senate floor "could negate the very democratic processes of the free trade union movement."

The House committee, in which Barden for years has used tactics of delay and resistance to block action on Taft-Hartley Act amendments that labor has urged, has been conducting hearings on a wide variety of "reform" bills since early in the congressional session.

NAM Backing

A parade of industry and business witnesses has given full endorsement of the Barden bills. The National Association of Manufacturers has urged businessmen to deluge the committee and House and Senate members with what are proffered as "rank-and-file" letters and cards endorsing the NAM-backed measures.

A new so-called reform bill was thrown into the picture on May 20 by Kearns, ranking Republican on the Labor Committee.

Despite his previous sponsorship of the Administration bill, Kearns apparently abandoned it and offered a measure that would restrict peaceful representation picketing and secondary boycotts; would compel unions by federal law to conduct secret-ballot strike votes before walkouts; would require certain financial reports; and would place enforcement in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board.

Hurdles in House

There is no certainty as yet when the House committee will close hearings and go into executive session to seek agreement on a measure its majority can report to the House.

If the House committee responds to the urging of the AFL-CIO for a bill eliminating the Senate floor amendments, the bill would still have to move through the Rules Committee headed by the conservative Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.).

It might also have to face a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats similar to that which emerged on the Senate floor in support of the McClellan "bill of rights."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who signaled the successful White House drive in the 1958 election year to kill the Kennedy-Ives reform measure, has repeatedly insisted in testimony and comments this year that he demands restrictions on boycotts and picketing that labor considers have no proper place in an anti-corruption bill.

Mitchell paralleled Meany's testimony on the Barden bills when he told the House committee that the North Carolina Democrat's measure were too stringent in regulating internal union affairs.

He criticized the McClellan "bill of rights" in a press conference in Miami Beach, Fla., where he addressed a Ladies' Garment Workers convention. Despite comments by Pres. Eisenhower that reporters considered to be praise of the McClellan amendment, Mitchell said he did not consider this an endorsement and that he would "rather see a (labor) bill without it."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the AFL-CIO holds regular meeting in headquarters building in Washington. Council handled heavy agenda on social legislation, unemployment and other economic problems, steel wage negotiations, anti-union drive by industry, labor-management reform proposals.

Statement on Labor Legislation Adopted by Executive Council

The following statement was issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the subject of Labor Legislation at its Washington meeting on May 20:

ON APR. 28, 1958, the General Board of the AFL-CIO, meeting in Washington, pledged that the AFL-CIO would cooperate with the Congress in the enactment of constructive, maturely considered legislation directed against corruption in the labor-management field which could not be dealt with adequately without governmental help.

The General Board said:

"We reiterate our support of properly drafted, properly considered, necessary and adequate legislation in the area of labor-management improper practices.

"While supporting appropriate corrective legislation, we will continue to resist proposals which, under the guise of dealing with improper activities, seek instead to undermine effective collective bargaining by destroying or weakening honest, decent American trade unions."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at this time again emphasizes its determination not only to support proper legislation in this field but also to vigorously oppose restrictive, anti-union proposals presented in the guise of labor reform.

PURSUANT TO THIS POLICY statement of Apr. 28, 1958, the officers of the AFL-CIO and its legislative staff have testified before the committees of the House and Senate considering legislation in this field.

Our position has been repeatedly underscored. We have said that properly drafted federal legislation was necessary to meet the problem of corruption that could not be met by the AFL-CIO's own self-policing campaign, since that campaign provided no protection for workers or the general public against corrupt activities of unions not affiliated with the federation or indeed expelled by the federation for these very corrupt practices.

In addition, we have made it clear to the Congress that a federation of trade unions could not halt the unethical practices engaged in by certain segments of the business world whose corrupting influence was in great part responsible for some of the abuses in the ranks of labor exposed by the McClellan Committee.

At the same time, we warned the Congress that there would be those who would seek to turn anti-corruption legislation into a sword designed to destroy legitimate unions and free collective bargaining. Such legislation, we repeatedly emphasized, would merit and receive the forthright opposition of the trade union movement.

The Senate Labor Committee, after lengthy hearings and long study, reported out a bill which, while not perfect, would have achieved substantial progress in the battle against corruption. We felt that this bill, in some respects, regulated to an unwarranted degree or in unnecessary detail the internal operations of the trade unions, and at the same time, was unjustly lenient when it came to dealing with known corruption in the ranks of employers and labor-management consultants.

WE FELT THEN, and we feel now, that the same sanctions should apply to both management and union representatives who betray their trust and give or accept bribes or engage in other nefarious activities.

On the floor of the Senate that bill was drastically revamped. From being a disclosure and reporting measure aimed at corrupt elements, it became, through a series of amendments either devised in malice or ignorance, a bill which in its present form could hamper legitimate trade unions engaged in legitimate pursuits and would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists.

In the name of democracy, these amendments could negate the very democratic processes of the free trade union movement.

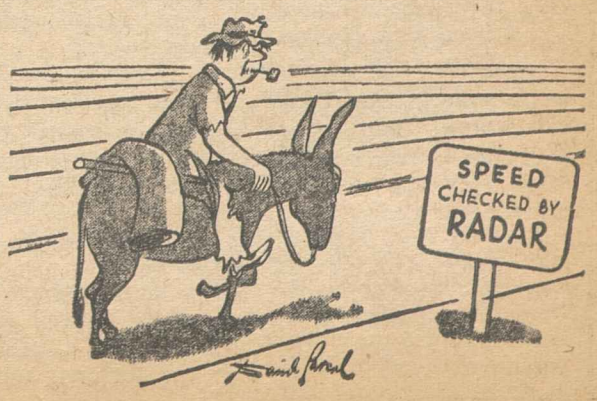
AMENDMENTS ADOPTED in haste or anger on the floor transformed the bill into a measure which no trade union official could conceivably support and which the Executive Council emphatically now states that we will not support.

We, however, will not allow these unfortunate developments to halt our fight against corruption and racketeering. We believe this battle still can be won, and we are not persuaded that our fight is futile.

Therefore, we intend to wage a vigorous battle in the House of Representatives to secure proper and necessary legislation which would aid the labor movement in its fight against corruption.

THEREFORE, this Executive Council, as a first step, instructs the president of the AFL-CIO to go before the House Committee on Education & Labor and present to that body a point-by-point analysis of the weaknesses and dangers in the bill as it passed the Senate. We will urge that Committee to write legislation which will meet the problem of corruption, provide equal justice for both labor and management and eliminate those provisions in the Senate bill which would hamper the normal and proper activities of the trade unions.

We believe that the majority in the House of Representatives wants to eliminate corruption in the labor-management field and preserve the democratic character of the free trade union movement in the United States. That is our goal. We shall continue to fight until we achieve it. We shall continue to oppose at every level of government, at every time that it becomes necessary, every piece of legislation which we truly believe to be injurious to the trade union movement of the United States.



Jewelry Convention Asks for Monitorship

The Jewelry Workers have appealed to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to place their 14,000-member union under monitorship to insure completion of a vigorous cleanup campaign.

Delegates to the union's 15th triennial convention overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling for a monitor to "aid, assist and oversee the activities" of the union's leadership. It asked that the monitor remain on the job as long as Meany believes "his services are needed to protect the best interests" of the IJA.

Meany placed the union under trusteeship six months ago, at the request of the IJA's executive board, following the resignations of Pres. Joseph Morris and Sec.-Treas. Hyman J. Powell. Named to that job, and vested with the authority of the union's president and secretary-treasurer, was Charles Hasenmeyer, assistant director of AFL-CIO Reg. II.

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee reported that the union had been under the influence of corrupt elements, that it had become "thoroughly demoralized," and that it was on the "verge of moral and financial bankruptcy."

One of the convention's first tasks was to hear a detailed auditor's report covering financial irregularities and alleged corruption involving both Morris and Powell.

Harry Spodick, unanimous choice of the 91 delegates for the combined offices of president and secretary-treasurer, pledged that the incoming leadership would work to restore the union "to the position of honor and prestige which it once held in the family of labor."

Ten vice presidents were chosen unanimously to serve with Spodick in carrying out the IJA's cleanup campaign during the next three years. They were: George Allen, Adolph Gonzalez, Morris Kaplan, William Lennon, Andrew Leredu, David Levine, James Manzo, Joseph Mulvey, William Serota and Martin Serventi.

The delegates heard Peter J. McGavin, Meany's assistant, praise their determination to unite behind the new leadership in preserving the "integrity and respectability" of the union.

In other action, the delegates adopted a series of resolutions:

- Calling for establishment of a 35-hour workweek to help offset the inroads on employment resulting from automation.
- Urging abolition of the 10 percent federal excise tax on jewelry, declaring it is "discriminatory" against the jewelry industry.
- Endorsing the Forand bill which would provide hospital and surgical care for recipients of social security benefits.
- Calling on all trade unionists to buy only union-labeled goods and to patronize only those services displaying union shop cards and buttons.

Hutcheson Bid On Union Study Laid Over

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson's invitation to the Executive Council to investigate the affairs of the Carpenters Union and its officers was laid over for future reference pending disposition of an indictment against him in Indiana.

Hutcheson appeared at the council meeting in Washington to answer questions raised at previous meetings concerning land sales in Indiana and testimony before the McClellan Senate committee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that Hutcheson made a statement to the council, answered questions and invited the federation to investigate the union's affairs.

Meany said the council decided "not to accept the invitation at this time" until the Indiana indictment was disposed of.

At its winter meeting in Puerto Rico, the council had tabled a letter from Hutcheson explaining his role in the land sales, involving right-of-way for new roads, and his testimony before the Senate committee until he could appear in person to offer a fuller explanation.

In his letter to the council in February Hutcheson said the land deals did not involve union funds; that the publication of a memorial book to his father, William Hutcheson, former president of the Carpenters, involved no improper payments; that the Carpenters' constitution is in compliance with the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practice; and that the union intends to comply with those codes.

Unions Set for Lake Fight On 'Runaways'

AFL-CIO maritime unions have taken the first step toward protecting the jobs of 15,000 Great Lakes seamen from "flags of convenience" vessels using the new St. Lawrence Seaway, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has announced.

Under the direction of Al Tanner, the department's coordinator for the Great Lakes, a watch as a prelude to possible action is being kept on deep draft vessels owned in the U.S. and registered under the flags of Panama, Honduras and Liberia lest they take bulk and general cargoes which traditionally have gone to ships manned by Great Lakes crews.

We're not attacking the rights of bona fide maritime nations to trade on the Great Lakes," said Tanner, but only the poor wages, working conditions and safety standards of ships flying "flags of convenience."

"Our beef is against the fast-buck shipowners who ran to a foreign flag with their ships and are now back to skim off the gravy."

Tanner said that already grain cargoes are being taken by "runaway" ships that otherwise would have gone on American bulk carriers. If the threat develops, he added, half the Great Lakes fleet would be tied up and the number of jobs for American seamen would drop sharply.

Information of the "flags of convenience" vessels, being gathered through the 17 unions affiliated with the department, is being coordinated in Detroit headquarters of the Seafarers Great Lakes Dist.

FUDGE JOINS CLC STAFF

Ottawa, Ont.—Appointment of Baxter Fudge, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, to the staff of the Canadian Labor Congress has been announced by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin. Fudge, a member of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, served 10 years as a vice president of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor.

Boo!

Council Backs Union In Steel Pact Fight

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the industry's wage-freeze proposal "sheer effrontery," noting that the steel firms had flatly rejected USWA pleas to hold the line on prices and to limit benefits to those justified by increased productivity and profits.

If the steel industry persists in its present course, the council declared in a sharply-worded statement, it will set a pattern "which can lead only to more unemployment and ultimately to another recession." It added:

". . . at the last count there were 50,000 fewer steelworkers than were employed three years ago, when steel production was a fraction of today's output. The impact of the tremendous increase in productivity in steel is underlined by the simple and undeniable fact that the employment cost of producing a ton of finished steel is lower than it was in June 1958—despite the fact that a substantial increase in wages and other benefits took place in July 1958."

In a separate statement, the leaders of the 13.5-million-member federation criticized Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, for making statements calling for wage stability "timed to have some direct or indirect effect" on the steel industry negotiations.

Saulnier, the council said, is 'propounding a very questionable economic thesis" that wages have been responsible for soaring prices. The statement said the Administration official "conveniently" overlooked soaring industry profits.

Reflects Administration

The council denounced his "insistence on freezing wages at a time when American corporations' profits are soaring" as a reflection of Administration officials' "own prejudice in the present economic scene."

It said Saulnier's action was in sharp contrast to that of other Administration officials "who have said they want the U.S. to remain aloof" in labor-management wage negotiations.

The Executive Council also criticized an editorial appearing in the May 15 issue of the NAM News, official publication of the National Association of Manufacturers, calling for a wage freeze not only in the steel industry but throughout the nation.

McDonald called the NAM demand "brazen," pointing out that the NAM significantly failed to call for "any freeze on the already-swollen profits of steel and other giant industries."

The USWA president said the AFL-CIO Executive Council position backing the union "strengthened and supported" the union's posture in the current steel talks.

Meanwhile, Steel Magazine, an industry weekly published in Cleveland, said there was no indication of a peaceful solution to the dispute, and said it appeared there would be a six to nine-week strike which would be settled by a package increase of 6 to 11 cents an hour. The magazine's "predictions" of strikes in the past appear to have accurately reflected industry recalcitrance in relation to piled-up inventories.

Rail Union Honors Labor Minister

Regina, Sask.—Labor Minister C. C. Williams of Saskatchewan has been presented with a life membership in the Railroad Telegraphers by Pres. G. E. Leighty and Sec.-Treas. E. M. Mosier.

Williams, an ORT member for 45 years, started work here as a train dispatcher. He is a former mayor of Regina and has been a member of the provincial legislature since 1944.

Council Tells IWA:

Support Continued For Loggers' Strike

The AFL-CIO Executive Council "will continue to lend all possible aid" to the strike of the Woodworkers against the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. in Newfoundland, Pres. George Meany told a press conference during the council meeting.

A report on the strike was given the council by IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung. He recounted progress in efforts of the union and the Canadian Labor Congress to raise a $1 million fund for relief of the strikers and their families, and warmly thanked international and local unions and their district bodies which have contributed.

Some 6,000 woodsmen employed by Anglo-Newfoundland walked out New Year's Eve in a last effort to get something better than a wage of $1.05 an hour and a 60-hour week. They were later joined by some 4,000 Bowater Co. loggers.

The union, whose members are scattered over several hundred square miles and who work in isolated camps, struck when Anglo-Newfoundland rejected the report of a tripartite conciliation board recommending a 5-cent wage increase and a cut to a 54-hour week, both spread over two years. The union had reluctantly voted to accept the recommendation.

After the walkout, Premier Joseph R. Smallwood of Newfoundland, head of the provincial government since the province joined the Canadian confederation in 1949, pushed through the legislature a series of laws which decertified the IWA and undertook to carry out his pledge to drive the union out of the province.

A Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable was killed, several strikers were injured and others were arrested when the mounties attacked strikers in Badger, N. F. Subsequently IWA offices in Grand Falls and Windsor were wrecked.

Meantime Smallwood — a one-time labor organizer who campaigned in New York State for Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive candidate for President in 1924—set up a provincial union of loggers under a political henchman, Max Lane, a member of the legislature. The phony union has since signed contracts with the employers.

Morse Acts in Senate

Hartung's report to the Executive Council and Meany's declaration of continued support for the strikers came a few days after Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) vigorously defended the union and its president and attacked Smallwood. He entered in the Congressional Record stories about the strike which appeared originally in the New York Times, Christian Science Monitor, Wall Street Journal and AFL-CIO News.

The IWA, Morse pointed out, "has not been cited before the McClellan committee" and "no one can honestly assert that it is in any way Communist-dominated." He declared he knew Hartung to be a "thorough-going anti-Communist" and a "great humanitarian."

"I know him to be one who believes in democratic procedures within the American labor movement," the senator continued, "with the result that his union is one of the most democratic in the nation."

Morse told the Senate the newspaper articles he had placed in the Record "show a shameless attack" by Smallwood upon the rights of Newfoundlanders, and accused him of using "company union tactics."

"It is, of course, unfortunate to have to criticize our friends—indeed our close friends—among the community of nations," he concluded.

'Great Injustice'

"But . . . I would consider myself derelict in the performance of my duty as a senator if I did not . . . call the attention of the people of Canada to what I consider to be the great injustice to free workers that is being practiced upon them today in the province of Newfoundland."

The CLC Newfoundland Federation of Labor accused Anglo-Newfoundland of trying "to prolong a state of violence" by a full-page newspaper advertisement containing a letter threatening to burn company property.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker continued to duck a decision on disallowing the Newfoundland anti-labor legislation, despite persistent demands for such action by the labor-supported Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. Under Canada's Articles of Confederation, the federal government can in effect set aside provincial legislation violating basic law.

Ike Waits for Last Day, Signs Rail Pension, Jobless Aid Bill

Pres. Eisenhower has signed without comment a labor-backed, Administration-opposed bill raising railroad pensions 10 percent and increasing retroactively both the amount and duration of unemployment benefits for the nation's railroad workers. The bill provides up to 52 weeks of jobless compensation.

The amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act lay on the President's desk the full 10 business days he is allowed to consider a bill before it automatically becomes law during a session of Congress.

There had been strong pressure from industry, reportedly backed by the Budget Bureau, for a veto of the bill. However, vote-counting by both supporters and opponents of the measure indicated that a presidential veto might have been overridden.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen later that he had "grave doubts" a veto could have been sustained.

Immediately benefiting from the bill will be 425,000 workers who drew unemployment benefits after July 1, 1958 or who had exhausted their unemployment benefits since July 1, 1957, and 742,000 persons now receiving retirement or survivorship benefits.

Unemployment benefits are increased approximately 20 percent, to a maximum of $51 a week. Duration of benefits, for the first time, in any unemployment compensation law, is based on years of service.

Workers with 15 or more years of service are entitled to a full 52 weeks of benefits—twice the present maximum of 26 weeks.

Those with 10 to 15 years of service are entitled to 39 weeks.

Retroactivity provisions for these groups includes extension of benefits for those who exhausted their benefits under the old law since July 1, 1957 and retroactive adjustment in the amount of benefits received covering periods of unemployment since January 1958.

Workers with less than 10 years of service will be entitled to retroactive coverage under provisions parallel to the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act. Employes in this group who exhausted regular unemployment benefits after June 30, 1957 and before Apr. 1, 1959 would be paid for up to 13 additional weeks of unemployment for the period between June 18, 1958 to July 1, 1959.

The cost of improvements in unemployment benefits is met by raising the payroll tax paid by the railroads from 3 to 3.75 percent, with the taxable amount of payroll raised from $350 to $400.

Higher retirement benefits are to be met by increasing the amount paid by employers and employes from the present 6.25 percent each on the first $350 of pay to 6.75 percent each on $400, effective June 1. The rate goes up to 7.25 percent each on Jan. 1, 1962.

Executive Council Acts:

Henderson Strike Backing Renewed

By Gene Zack

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has reaffirmed the united labor movement's all-out support of the Textile Workers Union of America in its six-month-old strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

The council said the 1,100 members of TWUA Locals 578 and 584, on strike since Nov. 17, 1958, were engaged in a struggle to preserve "the simple right to justice" in the face of management's efforts to impose "a rule of absolute tyranny."

The council's action came as protests broke over the White House, the Pentagon and the North Carolina governor's mansion condemning the action of Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D-N. C.) in using National Guard troops, with federal arms and equipment, to protect strikebreakers.

The leaders of two dozen AFL-CIO national and international unions, and the heads of 28 state central bodies from coast to coast wired vigorous protests to Pres. Eisenhower, National Guard Bureau Chief Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, and Hodges, himself a former textile operator, charging Guardsmen were being used to protect the interests of an anti-union employer.

In Henderson, meanwhile, the company announced plans to resume third-shift operations May 25 in the face of warnings from Hodges that a return to full production with strikebreakers could "actually result in bloodshed." Despite the announcement, the governor's office indicated no plans were in the works to declare martial law, under which it would be possible to close the mill.

Since the arrival of 400 helmeted National Guardsmen, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, civil liberties of the strikers have been sharply curtailed. Pickets have been limited to eight at each plant entrance and Guardsmen, given unusual powers of arrest, have been authorized to break up any gathering of three or more unionists, even on the porches of private homes.

The Executive Council's statement made it plain that the labor dispute erupted when union requests for renewal of the old contract without change were countered by management insistence on an end to long-standing arbitration and inclusion of a no-strike clause.

Firm Repudiated Pact

A tentative settlement was reached last month, following Hodges' intervention, that would have continued arbitration of disciplinary action and preserved the union's right to strike in other disputes. The pact was repudiated by the company 72 hours later when it brought in a new batch of strikebreakers and offered to take back less than 20 percent of the striking TWUA members.

"The issues at Henderson today," said the council statement, "are so simple and involve such elementary rights that they supply a litmus test by which to determine the sincerity of those who prate about the need for union democracy and the evils of labor monopoly.

"Today, across the land, the editorial writers and cartoonists, the columnists and the reactionary politicians talk about union democracy and insist that shackles must be placed on legitimate labor organizations because, they say, the individual must be protected against the labor bosses.

Where Are They?

"Where do these brave believers in democracy stand on the issues at Henderson? Where are the Goldwaters, the McClellans and the Dirksens? What do they propose as a method for preserving the simple and basic democratic rights which the workers at Henderson have risked their jobs and livelihoods to preserve?"

The council emphasized that the Henderson strike "illustrates, in stark outline, the nature of the struggle of the American labor movement to provide the simple elements of justice for the individual working man."

In reply to the protests over the use of the National Guard, Erickson replied in telegrams that "the maintenance of law and order in any state is a primary responsibility of the duly-constituted authorities of that state," and that the present activities of the Guard in Henderson "are accordingly the sole responsibility of the authorities of that state."

Hodges' office indicated that a reply was being drafted, but it had not been released as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

NAKED BAYONETS face peaceful pickets from Textile Workers Union of America as National Guardsmen protect strikebreakers imported by Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C. Pickets shield eyes from glaring spotlights trained on them outside mill. AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Washington, reaffirmed labor movement's wholehearted support of TWUA strike.

Text of Statement Issued by Council On Harriet & Henderson Mills Strike

The following statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the strike at the Harriet and Henderson Cotton Mills was issued on May 20:

THE STRIKE at the Harriet and Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C., is now six months old. The mill is operating with strikebreakers, many of whom have been imported from other states. The National Guard is being used to protect these strikebreakers. A settlement made with the governor of North Carolina has been repudiated by the company. A long and bitter battle is in prospect.

The history and background of this conflict, the Executive Council believes, contains an important lesson. This strike was not a strike for higher wages. It was not a strike for better working conditions. There are no complicated issues of economics involved. The basic issue in this strike is democracy versus tyranny. The workers at Henderson are engaged in a simple struggle to preserve for themselves the simple right to justice and the rule of law in their relationship with their employer.

The Textile Workers Union has represented the workers in the Henderson mills for 14 years. A vast majority of the workers belonged to the union. Their wages were low (about $1.40 per hour on the average) and their work was hard, but they at least had the right to complain if the company violated the conditions set forth in the collective bargaining agreement and to have their grievances heard by an impartial arbitrator. When the contract came open for negotiation in 1958, however, the company insisted that this simple protection be eliminated. The company insisted that it would no longer permit impartial decisions as to whether it had lived up to its contractual obligations, but insisted on the absolute right to do as it pleased with its workers, irrespective of its contract obligations.

THE WORKERS OBVIOUSLY could not accept such an intolerable demand. They voted democratically, and unanimously, to strike rather than accept it.

The strike was not for higher wages—although the Henderson workers surely need higher wages. The strike was not for shorter hours or better working conditions. The single important strike issue was whether the rule of the plant should be a rule of law or a rule of absolute tyranny.

On this issue the workers in Henderson were almost unanimous. All 1,100 of them went on strike on Nov. 17, 1958. When the company began its calculated campaign to break the strike and opened the mills in February 1959, only a handful—56 in all—deserted their fellow workers. So the company began to bring in strikebreakers from other communities and other states. The men and women of Henderson who saw their jobs being stolen because they had stood together for simple justice were, naturally, indignant. Tensions rose.

Finally, the governor of North Carolina entered the controversy and, through his efforts, a settlement was reached. This settlement eliminated, as the company had demanded, the union's right to obtain impartial arbitration of grievances. But it at least retained the union's right to strike over issues of contract violation. After the settlement was reached, the company announced that, unknown to the governor or to the union, it had arranged to bring in still additional strikebreakers, that it was holding jobs for these strikebreakers even though they had not yet appeared for work, and that practically none of its own employees would be returned to work. This action constituted a direct violation of the understandings upon which the strike was settled, and the settlement became a nullity. The workers at Harriet and Henderson Cotton Mills remain on strike and the bitter battle continues.

THE ISSUES AT HENDERSON today are so simple and involve such elementary rights that they supply a litmus test by which to determine the sincerity of those who prate about the need for union democracy and the evils of labor monopoly. Today, across the land, the editorial writers and cartoonists, the columnists and the reactionary politicians talk about union democracy and insist that shackles must be placed on legitimate labor organizations because, they say, the individual must be protected against the labor bosses.

Where do these brave believers in democracy stand on the issues at Henderson? Where are the Goldwaters, the McClellans and the Dirksens? What do they propose as a method for preserving the simple and basic democratic rights which the workers at Henderson have risked their jobs and livelihoods to preserve?

The unions in the AFL-CIO recognize, as these gentlemen do not, that the issues at Henderson are of vital interest to all America. The strike at Henderson illustrates, in stark outline, the nature of the struggle of the American labor movement to provide the simple elements of justice for the individual working man.

The unions in the AFL-CIO have already contributed to the support of the strike at Henderson, and they will continue to do so until the fight is won. The AFL-CIO will render every assistance that it possibly can to support the simple demand of the Henderson workers that they retain the basic rights that they have enjoyed for 14 years. We call upon all thinking Americans to join with us in this support.

NLRB Hotel Case Rules Announced

The National Labor Relations Board will accept Taft-Hartley Act cases involving hotels and motels that do a gross annual business of $500,000 or more, it has announced.

NLRB jurisdiction in the hotel industry was directed by a Supreme Court decision which held that the board erred in dismissing a representation petition involving Miami Beach, Fla., hotel employes. The board's "long-standing policy not to exercise jurisdiction over the hotel industry," the court said, violated the intent of Congress.

The NLRB last January proposed to accept cases involving hotels doing at least $100,000 in annual business.

The Hotel & Restaurant Workers said the standard should be $75,000, but the industry said the proposed $100,000 figure was too low. One NLRB member, John H. Fanning, dissented from the decision to apply the standard at $500,000, which he called too high.

CSA Conference To Open June 1

Chicago—National leaders in government, social welfare and labor are slated to address more than 400 trade unionists and social agency representatives attending the fourth annual AFL-CIO Community Services Conference which opens here June 1.

Among the speakers during the four-day national conference will be Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee; Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.); Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Colston Warne, president of Consumers Union; and former Sen. Harry Cain (D-Fla.), current president of the United Fund.

Keynote address will be delivered by Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the united labor movement.

After a Lifetime at Sea, NMU Retiree to Travel

New York—William A. Spray of Brooklyn has become the 1,500th pensioner under the National Maritime Union pension plan. Spray, who recently turned 65, will receive $100 per month plus federal social security benefits.

What will Spray, who was born in England and spent his life at sea, do now? Travel, he says.

The NMU plan, founded in 1950, is financed by employer contributions of 55 cents per day per crew member. About 35,000 seamen on deep-sea vessels are covered.

A Job for the House

IN TESTIMONY BEFORE the Senate and House labor committees, the AFL-CIO has emphasized time and again that legislation designed to destroy or weaken legitimate, honest, democratic trade unions in the guise of anti-corruption legislation would be strongly and forthrightly opposed.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has thoroughly studied and analyzed the bill passed by the Senate earlier this month and has found that it would hamper legitimate union activities and jeopardize the liberties of trade unionists. It has strongly and forthrightly registered its opposition.

A year ago the Senate was deep in debate on this issue on a labor reform measure known as the Kennedy-Ives bill. The issue was sharply drawn—a meaningful bill in the national interest that would aid labor and responsible management to stamp out corruption and racketeering or a political issue for the fall elections.

The Senate in June 1958 beat back amendments designed to cripple and weaken the trade union movement as a whole and sent the measure to the House where opposition from the Administration and business organizations resulted in its defeat. The attempt to use the labor reform issue in the elections backfired badly on the Administration.

This year, despite the defeat at the polls of many candidates who favored harsh, punitive labor legislation, the Senate took the committee-reported Kennedy-Ervin bill and drastically revamped it into a bill that not only hampers trade union activities but threatens the democratic processes of the free trade union movement, and impairs its ability to battle corrupt elements.

THE AFL-CIO DRIVE against racketeering and corruption in trade union ranks was undertaken at its founding convention when it created the Ethical Practices Committee to formulate codes of ethical practices and investigate instances of corruption. This action preceded by more than a year the creation of the Select Senate Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field—the McClellan Committee.

The AFL-CIO has supported legislation growing out of revelations of corruption before the committee, revelations made possible by its power to compel witnesses to appear. The federation has expelled from the AFL-CIO unions found dominated by corrupt elements and suspended others pending internal clean-ups.

The AFL-CIO record is clear—it is a record of uncompromising opposition to racketeers and crooks and also to those who would foist on the labor movement punitive, crippling legislation in the guise of helping labor in its fight.

The AFL-CIO believes that the fight is not lost; that legislation can be written to aid the drive against corruption that does not impair the basic rights and responsibilities of the trade union movement; that provisions in the Senate bill which would hamper the normal and proper activities of unions can be eliminated in the House and sound, meaningful legislation result.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Wrong Weapon, Wrong Target

Only the Paper's the Same:

NAM Anti-Labor Credo Clocked in Phony 'Code'

The following appeared in the "Walking Together" column written by Clair M. Cook, executive director of the Religion and Labor Foundation.

BEFORE ME ARE TWO PAMPHLETS, both in black ink on green stock. One is labeled, "AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices," a document of some 14,000 words and 48 pages long. The second has a more sweeping title, "Moral and Ethical Standards in Labor and Management."

The publicity attending its release last year created the impression that this NAM document was the answer to labor, a code of ethics for business, in effect proclaiming to unions, "You're not the only ones; management too has a code of moral and ethical standards." What is that code?

In the first place, it is not a code but a statement of beliefs. Seven short general statements are followed by 16 more beliefs "in the field of employer-employe relations." The whole thing is less than 800 words long, and in no sense is it comparable to labor's code. In fact, it scarcely touches business ethics, makes nothing binding in any way upon members. But it devotes a considerable attention to telling labor how to act!

TO BE SPECIFIC, "right to work" is there; employes should be free "to join or not to join a labor organization" and to "maintain or discontinue" membership. Collective bargaining should be conducted "between the employer involved and the voluntarily chosen local representatives of his employes."

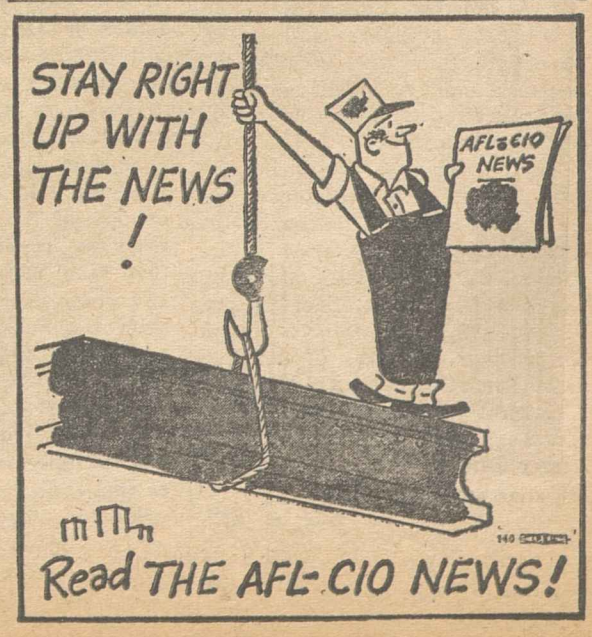
The wording is significant—they are representatives not of "their union" but of "his employes," while "local" would exclude international representatives from the bargaining table. The NAM is against "mass picketing and all forms of coercion." All employes "should perform a fair and complete day's work," says the statement, "for a fair and adequate pay." There is no indication how one judges these items, so often at the heart of labor disputes.

Still more remarkable, the last quarter of the brief 1,100 word text attempts in 299 words to summarize the 10,000 words of the six AFL-CIO codes. To include this material seems itself subtly unethical—it was surely without consultation with labor people. The manner of summary seems preachment in platitudes for rudimentary honesty, and of course there is no reference to labor's mainstream of faithful leadership, democracy, and soundness. Typical is this: "Union officials should be elected honestly."

BUT THEN COMES the amazing last lines: "No codes have been adopted as yet by the AFL-CIO which deal with the obligation of a union to society, to employers, to the economy of the nation, or to the individuals who constitute its membership. As time goes on it is to be hoped such codes will be developed."

If the six labor codes do not "deal with the obligation of a union to society," what do they do? And this was not the place to discuss employers or national economy—that is done by labor constantly in publications, resolutions, even TV and movies.

But with this parting shot the NAM concludes its credo—which it would be fraudulent to call an ethical "code." Let no one confuse the two green-covered pamphlets; they are poles apart.



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

HERE IS A RECORD of certain engagements of Labor Sec. Mitchell in efforts to maintain his position as labor spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration:

● He has repeatedly said that state legislatures were "unwise" in passing so-called "right-to-work" laws as permitted under Sec. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act. The President in California last year, when the then Sen. Knowland was Republican nominee for governor on a platform advocating "right to work," refused to state an opinion on the subject. So did Vice Pres. Nixon, although he had once favored modification of Sec. 14-b.

● Mitchell told a Chicago Daily News reporter last year that the Temporary Unemployment Compensation bill passed by the House—a "compromise" weaker than the Administration's official proposal—was unsatisfactory. Mitchell said he would testify before a Senate committee in favor of his stronger original bill. He didn't; he told the Senate committee that the Administration accepted the House bill; apparently he had been overruled.

● Mitchell told the Bricklayers convention last autumn that he hoped for "standards" established at the "federal level" for permanent unemployment compensation. There is no reason to doubt the urgency of his conviction about this viewpoint, which is shared in principle by various Republicans. The secretary did not testify in favor of federal standards, however; the White House again blocked him.

Mitchell testified for the Administration most recently on minimum wages— he reiterated only his 1957 argument for no change in the $1-an-hour minimum, expansion of federal protection for only 2.5 million out of 20 million workers in interstate commerce now uncovered, with no time-and-a-half overtime for those who work more than 40 hours. For his modesty in this proposal he was repudiated publicly by the senior Republican on the Senate Labor Committee, Sen. Goldwater of Arizona, and abandoned by the GOP floor leader, Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, also a Labor Committee member.

* * *

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Don Magnuson of Washington, has written his constituents about the strange contradiction between the budget-slashing proposals of the national Chamber of Commerce and the "spending" demands of local chamber members.

"Delegation after delegation" from local communities, numbering up to 75 or 100 persons and "almost invariably including representatives of local chambers of commerce," come to plead for funds for local public works, Magnuson wrote. He went on:

"Always, to listen to them, it is life or death to their communities to have the money they are requesting.

"It gets downright ludicrous to reflect that apparently most of the local chambers . . . want us to add to the President's budget, despite the fact that the parent body has asked us to reduce it.

"Various members have taken to asking these witnesses whether they agree with the position of the U.S. Chamber. The answer always seems to be in the negative. This causes one to wonder who makes policy for the national chamber. If the local chambers disagree with its policies [in dozens of instances] just who is the U.S. Chamber of Commerce?"

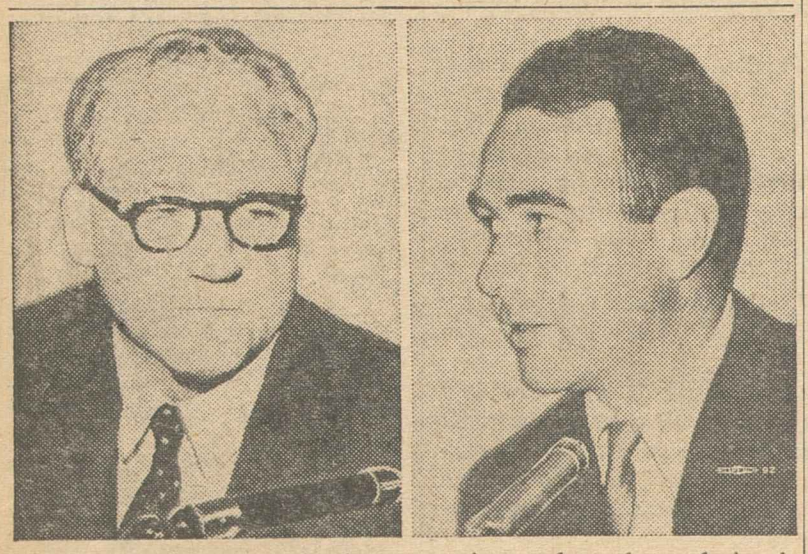
* * *

THE AUTHORITATIVE show-business daily, Variety, says that the "educational arm" of the White Citizens Council of Jackson, Miss., is getting TV films and radio tapes practically for free, by unknowing subsidy of the taxpayers, for segregationist "education."

The trick is worked, says Variety, through Mississippi's Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland and Rep. John Bell Williams, who arrange for films or tapes in the House and Senate recording studios in the Capitol. Williams recently "discussed" segregation issues with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus; such films and tapes can be duplicated by the White Citizens "educators" for distribution.

The production bill for a 30-minute filmed and taped interview with Faubus for a recent commercial program was $2,000; the cost to Williams for a 15-minute film and tape for the White Citizens, says Variety, was $30 to $55.

A union that tried to get a way with this brazen trick would be pilloried; the congressman would be called a stooge.



FEDERAL AID for school construction and teacher salaries is urgently needed, a Republican member of the Senate, John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), at left, and a Democratic member, Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

Morgan Says:

On Life, Health—and Values

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE MOST SOMBER problems of the Eisenhower Administration, as the President himself hardly need be reminded, has been the health and welfare of its own top officials. The Pentagon's number two man, Donald Quarles, died unexpectedly last week of a heart attack. John Foster Dulles is fighting a game but losing battle with cancer. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Twining, had a piece of lung removed.

Morgan

At the President's news conference a reporter wondered if these and similar emergencies had inclined him to upgrade the importance of basic medical research and the need of more federal support for it. Mr. Eisenhower replied that the "mass" of scientific conviction and opinion he had noted indicated we are doing a remarkable job in this field already. Indeed he saw both waste and danger in moving too fast. One of his supporting arguments for making haste slowly was that if you steered too many medical men and others into research you wouldn't have enough left to care for the population from day to day.

Ironically, there is another mass of evidence to refute the President's whole concept and some of it comes from within his own Administration. For fiscal 1960, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare had justified an expenditure of $337 million for the National Institutes of Health for research. The Budget Bureau cut this to $294 million, more than $100,000 below what Congress had appropriated for this fiscal year.

PRES. EISENHOWER COMPLAINED of mounting hospital and nursing costs, said that problem should be the subject of some research, too. One realistic way of meeting it would be to encourage group medical insurance.

There is, in the end, the matter of values. Medicine has indeed made great strides but it is still barely beginning discoveries in many fields. Nearly 900,000 persons a year die of heart disease, more than a quarter of a million of cancer. According to a brochure issued by the National Health Education Committee, the federal government is spending $34.2 million on heart disease research this year, against $720 million in research and development for the Air Force alone.

Congress will again boost the appropriation for federal medical research. As the bill cleared the House it totaled $344 million. That's a little more than what Americans spent last year on greeting cards. And as one of those might say, Here's to Your Health.

Vandercook Says:

People Give Herter Strength

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

IN OUR TIME, international "conferences" like the one now going on in Geneva have tended to seem dull. Neither side, we are apt to tell ourselves, is going to give up anything. Tens of thousands of words will be more or less wasted in saying more or less the same old things. The temperature of the Cold War will drop a few more degrees. Eventually, seething within, but masked without with weary smiles, the opposing diplomats will disperse to their respective countries to report their failure. And—we hope—the peace will be kept until the next such meeting.

Vandercook

But it is dangerous to undertake those meetings. However dreary they may be in day-to-day detail, they are, essentially, tests of strength between great opposing governments. The effectiveness of our spokesman at a conference table comes pretty close to being exactly equal to the support which that American diplomat feels that Americans at home are giving him. If any large number of us grow so weary of the cold war that we were led into believing that the best way to end it would be to make great concessions to the Russians, then Sec. of State Herter at Geneva would not have much choice but to follow, and to submit to, the weakened will of his own people.

WHERE WE ARE at a disadvantage at diplomatic conferences is that we do not know the real feeling (if there is any reality of feeling left in that drab and regimented land) of the Russian people. Indeed, all that we do know is that under the rigid Marxist dictatorship the wishes of the Soviet common people are largely disregarded. Nor, because of the impenetrability of the Iron Curtain, because of censorship, and because of the Russians' passion for secrecy, do we know what is the real strength of our Soviet opponent.

But one supreme weakness the USSR itself has been compelled to confess: the Communist states have been advertised as being especially devised for workers. Yet it is precisely the workers in the Communist societies who—by all acceptable accounts—are getting far less out of life than are soldiers, or politicians, or self-styled intellectuals.

A bored, ill-paid, ill-housed, ill-clothed working class does not make for a strong nation, however much pseudo-religious enthusiasm for the Red creed their masters may seek to inspire.

Washington Reports:

School Aid More Important Than Balancing the Budget

A Republican, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), and a Democrat, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (N. J.), agreed that federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries should be voted despite Administration pleas for a balanced budget.

Answering a question whether federal aid should be voted even if it unbalances the budget, Cooper said: "Yes, because, putting it practically, if we are to move ahead in this scientific age" we must have an adequate education program.

"There is a grave need now and it is getting more grave," agreed Williams. "We're falling behind; 140,000 classrooms are needed to have the plant necessary to give our youngsters an adequate education."

Speaking on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 260 stations, both said the states and communities need federal assistance.

They are doing all they can, the senators said, but many have exhausted their financial resources so far as schools are concerned.

"IT SEEMS TO ME that if we can have federal programs that will stimulate spending, such as the school bill, the housing bill, the community facilities bill, while opponents call this wild spending, as a matter of fact, it is a very sound investment in real needs," declared Williams. "And if we see these needs met, we'll have a more prosperous country, and we'll have our budget balanced after all, but at a better level."

Cooper recalled that when he first came to the Senate in 1947, he joined with the late Sen. Robert Taft (R-O.) to extend aid to the states for teacher salaries.

"There are some people who look upon Taft as the ultimate in conservatism," said Cooper, "but he knew there must be equal opportunity in education."

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE in publicizing U.S. Savings Bond program wins top Treasury Dept. citation for Richard M. Maupin (right), editor and publisher of Omaha Unionist, official Nebraska State AFL-CIO labor publication. Presentation is made by W. B. Millard, Jr., state bond advisory committee chairman.

Mitchell Sticks to '57 Plan on Minimum Wage

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt measure.

That bill, he said, would "require" wage hikes for 3.8 million workers now earning $1 but less than $1.25; also "require" wage increases for 3.2 million new workers; and give overtime pay to 7.8 million workers not now protected.

Mitchell got no support for his own bill. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), ranking Republican, said he was "disappointed" that the Administration introduced a bill at all. Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.), also on the subcommittee, has voted in the past against improving the wage-hour law and his office said his record probably would apply now.

Sen. Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), third Republican on the subcommittee who unobtrusively introduced the Administration bill, at the hearing showed little familiarity with the wage-hour law.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) chairman of the subcommittee, also counterattacked when Mitchell said the rise of $1 an hour in 1956 "had significant adverse effects," revealing layoffs "apparently connected" with the hike to $1 as well as a "severe compression" of wage differentials above the minimum.

Flipping through an interim report the Labor Dept. sent to Congress earlier, Kennedy referred to the finding that "about 1,800 workers may have been discharged as a result of the minimum wage." The hike then affected some 2 million workers.

Kennedy Disagrees

These "well-done" surveys do not warrant the conclusion that the $1 minimum had an "adverse and detrimental effect" on employment, Kennedy said.

Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence Lundquist, at Mitchell's side, argued that "not all the adverse effects were made known to us," and Mitchell referred to a recent final report which he said showed a "severe compression" of wage differentials in low-wage industries.

That final report, Kennedy quickly responded, "is slanted." He said the report, after an initial mention of how the minimum wage hike increased purchasing power, goes on to talk about adverse effects and omits discussion of the benefits.

Kennedy questioned Mitchell at length. The exchanges were without bitterness but the senator obviously enjoyed the secretary's apparent isolation.

Cites Gas Stations

Mitchell said the Democratic bill would cover many gas stations in non-metropolitan areas which pay an average of 75 cents an hour for an average workweek of 48 hours. The wage cost impact would cause job losses, he contended.

That example of a "totally inadequate wage," Kennedy declared, is the very reason such workers should be covered.

"I don't think you should pay a man 75 cents an hour for 48 hours a week in the United States today for handling a product obviously in interstate commerce," he said.

Kennedy brought out that price increases since 1956 have averaged 9 percent, productivity rises 8 percent and overall wage increases 13 percent. He elicited from Mitchell the forecast of an "upward trend" in employment into next spring.

Though Mitchell thought it was adding "apples to pears," Kennedy wanted to know why price and productivity rises and the optimistic forecast do not "inspire" Mitchell to want to share this prosperity with lowpaid workers.

Mitchell said he felt a first step should be to widen coverage as he recommended. A Labor Dept. source said Mitchell has a longterm three-step aim: get more workers under the law now, end their overtime exemption, and then raise the minimum.

Mitchell may have revealed his personal position, as opposed to what the White House will go along with now, when Prouty asked if he hoped for a minimum wage hike later. "Later on, yes, exactly," he replied.

Mitchell said his proposal is a "milestone" in extending coverage to those whose exemption never was warranted, in his opinion.

The Mitchell proposal would cover chiefly retail and service and others in construction, transportation and communication. It continues exemptions for agriculture, seafood processing and a variety of other occupations.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) expressed concern about the continued farm worker exemption. Mitchell said he believed Congress should "seriously attempt" to extend the minimum wage to corporation farm workers after a Labor Dept. farm wage survey is completed this year.

Mrs. F.D.R. Cites 'Obligation':

Textile Union Flays Inflation Seen in $1.25 Minimum Wage

The argument that a hike in the $1 minimum wage would push up prices and spur inflation is "completely unrealistic and irrelevant," the Textile Workers Union of America has told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

TWUA fired its torpedo at the inflation argument as the Senate group prepared to wind up hearings on bills aimed at improving the federal wage-hour law. Union witnesses and a few individual employers backed the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bills while organized employer groups spoke in opposition.

TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin made his point this way: minimum wage increases affect low-wage industries which characteristically are highly competitive; productivity boosts—"exceedingly impressive" in some areas—have meant high profits to employers while prices have actually declined.

The record has been compiled "at the expense of these particular low-wage people," he declared.

Barkin cited the textile industry's experience. Productivity has been increasing at 4 percent a year. The minimum wage in textiles has risen from 75 cents in 1947 to $1.25 an hour through a combination of union-employer raises and TWUA leaflet agitation at non-union mill gates. Average pay has gone from 90 cents to over $1.50, he added.

But textile prices have dropped. What cost $1 in 1947 now has a price tag of 94 cents, he said.

TWUA Southern Dir. Boyd Payton said a legal $1.25 minimum was vital to protect the prevailing $1.25 which came after Cannon Mills broke the ice and 1 million union leaflets apparently persuaded other mills to go along. A $1.25 minimum would bring "chiselers," into line and help end the "bitter and ugly poverty" of low-paid workers, he said.

Mrs. Roosevelt Testifies

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, testifying for the National Consumers League, said government has an obligation to extend wage-hour protection to low-paid and unorganized workers.

She devoted half her statement to a strong plea for minimum wage coverage for farm workers and for migratory farm workers whose farm income, she noted, averaged only $745 during 1958. She also called for the outlawing of child labor on commercial farms.

The following testimony also backed the Democratic measures:

Meat Cutters—Vice-Pres. Leon B. Schachter urged repeal of several exemptions. He said the inability-to-pay argument of the retail industry is refuted by its profit record and by union-won wages of $1.73 to $2.89 an hour for Washington, D. C., retail meat departments.

He said there should be an end to the first processing and seasonal overtime exemption for fruit and vegetable processing workers and an end to the seafood processing exemption. Factory farm workers also "desperately need" coverage, he said.

Herbert A. Lee, an officer of Meat Cutters Local 2, which includes many New England fishermen and seafood processors, said the seafood processing exemption forces unorganized and low-paid workers in Maine to live in "so-called homes" without running water or baths or appliances, with the further effect of creating unemployment among unionized seafood workers in Gloucester, Mass.

Communications Workers—Pres. Joseph A. Beirne pointed out that an exemption originally designed for telephone operators running switchboards in their own homes has been stretched to cover multi-million dollar independent phone companies. He said CWA would accept a trimming of the exemption back to home switchboards.

Newspaper Guild—Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson asked for an end to the exemption of 17,000 workers on small papers and weeklies.

Hotel & Restaurant Workers—Public Relations Dir. Frederick B. Sweet urged coverage for the $2.6 billion hotel industry "before it's too late." He reminded the subcommittee that lower-paid service workers increasingly are outnumbering higher-paid production workers. He stressed the need for a minimum by recalling a picket-line scene seven years ago outside the famous Brown Hotel in Louisville, Ky. The owner asked Mrs. Octavia Sewell what she was doing there and she replied:

"Mr. Brown, you're a rich man and I'm a poor woman. That's what I'm doing out here. We're not asking for much. Being colored people, we're used to beans and bread. We're not asking for salad. All we want is a decent wage and 25 cents an hour ain't decent."

United Maritime Unions Legislative Committee—Exec. Sec. Hoyt Haddock urged repeal of exemptions of seamen and seafood processing. Coverage could mean replacement of the present three-watch, 56-hour minimum week at sea with a four-watch, 42-hour week at sea, he pointed out.

Maritime Union—Pres. Joseph Curran filed a statement which said extension of coverage to seamen would chiefly benefit the unorganized in inland waterways now earning from 50 cents to $1 an hour. It would equalize oceangoing seamen with industrial workers and also end the threat from "runaway" ships, he added.

Teamsters Back Exemption

Among other witnesses was the Teamsters Union. Research Dir. Abraham Weiss, without taking a position on any other provision of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bills, said the Teamsters opposed repeal of trucking's overtime exemption.

Repeal would, he said, "shackle the trucking industry while leaving the giant railroad industry, its chief competitor, with no liability to pay overtime after 40 hours."

Business Boycotts Fair-Minded Boss

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has urged a Senate investigation of a reported employer boycott of a small southern logger who supported wage-hour protection for his workers.

L. J. Harvison of McLain, Miss., testified May 11 that the present exemption of so-called small loggers actually enriches the big loggers who subcontract their jobs to "captive" and other small operators. Without a minimum wage for everyone, $4 a day is the most a small employer can pay, he said.

Morse put into the hearing record an affidavit from Woodworkers' Pres. A. F. Hartung. It said that, on returning home, Harvison found that an old customer refused to accept a truckload of cordwood and said, "Never again." The affidavit quoted Harvison as saying he was accused of "telling a bunch of lies."

Fear Held Main Weapon Of Gastonia Union Foes

"Fear."

This, Textile Worker Ethel Jenkins told a Senate Labor subcommittee, is how the "Gastonia pocket" in North Carolina has fought off unionization.

Mrs. Jenkins, a spinner at Pickett Mills in High Point, N. C., and president of Textile Workers Union of America Local 608, told Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that Gastonia spins combed yarn at an average pay of about $1.24. This rate, she and TWUA officials said, acts as a drag on other rates. Her pay is $1.43 after 35 years in the mill. TWUA has presently enrolled only 1,000 out of Gastonia's 30,000 workers.

"Why can't you organize them if they are not paying a good wage?" Kennedy asked. "Why don't those people join the union?"

Mrs. Jenkins replied in the one word: "Fear." She told how Threads, Inc., of Gastonia used "every conceivable trick" to scare and fool workers in a recent election. TWUA narrowly lost and, by the time the labor board took up the union protest, the employer had wiped out the union committee by firings, she said.

Testifying with her was her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Jenkins, secretary-treasurer of Local 608, who has worked 33 years at the Highland Cotton Mills. Kennedy brought out that all the sisters' union work is unpaid.

Anti-Bias Group Hailed by Meany

Washington—Congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the Catholic Inter-racial Council of New York for its "vital contribution toward the realization of human justice in a free society" have been sent to George K. Hunton, the secretary, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"Your personal dynamic leadership in carrying on this work in the past 20 years to new advances over many difficulties has won wide recognition and gratitude," Meany added.

"I am confident that the gains of the past two decades are but a prologue to greater service and larger achievements in the years to come. In its drive for the full realization of freedom and justice among men, the council will continue to receive labor's fullest cooperation and support."

Measure Under Attack:

Housing Bill Veto Threat Raised Again

The threat of a presidential veto of housing legislation has been raised by House Republicans on the heels of the defeat of an Administration-backed drive to ram through a substitute bill far smaller than the one proposed by Democratic leaders.

There were no clear indications as to the final form the housing bill would take in the House. A GOP-Southern Democrat coalition was endeavoring to slash or eliminate vital public housing features, supported by the united labor movement, as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In the first crucial vote on the housing issue, the House by a count of 203 to 177 refused to substitute the conservative coalition's $1.3 billion bill for the $2.1 billion Democratic proposal, a House Banking & Currency Committee's improved version of housing legislation which swept through the Senate three months ago by a 60-28 margin.

The substitute bill was introduced by Rep. A. Sidney Herlong, Jr. (D-Fla.), and supported by the Administration even though it was smaller than the measure Pres. Eisenhower had originally recommended.

The bill would have totally eliminated the provision in the Democratic bill authorizing 140,000 public housing units over the next four years.

Just before the vote, the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged defeat of the Herlong measure, declaring that elimination of public housing provisions "would mean continued spread of the slum cancer which is fast destroying the vitality of our cities," and "would sentence thousands of families to continue living in rotting tenements and crumbling hovels."

Endorses Senate Measure

The council urged enactment of the Senate bill, as improved by the House Banking & Currency Committee, "without weakening amendments," declaring that the measure "provides a broad framework for a comprehensive attack on the nation's housing problems."

As the debate neared its climax, House liberals beat off efforts to knock out of the measure a provision to allow lenders to lower the down payments on middle and high-priced homes.

The conservative block secured tentative approval of an amendment that would bar the federal government from making commitments to spend the housing funds in the bill unless Congress appropriates the money in subsequent money bills.

This amendment—part of a long-sought-after move by reactionary forces in the House to slow down long-range legislation by giving Congress repeated opportunities to cut back on needed spending—was approved on a non-record vote of 149-145.

Flint Glass Convention To Seek Job Changes

New York—In spite of the continuing economic recession, an increased trend towards automation and resulting unemployment, the nation's 30,000 organized table and illuminating glass workers have been urged to adopt an alert and aggressive policy if they hope to hold on to past gains and make future ones.

Some 310 delegates attending the 82nd convention of the Flint Glass Workers' Union here heard AFGWU Pres. Charles M. Scheff call for modification of old methods and establishment of new methods of production to counteract automatic improvements.

They backed his call to action to protect the job opportunities of members employed in domestic industries.

Scheff noted that although the glass manufacturing industry, like others, was confronted with an economic slump last year, conditions of employment were improved and a substantial increase in wages was secured. At the same time, he held that because of technological advancements, established customs and methods of production will require changes, and new production methods are needed if the industry expects to compete with automatic techniques.

He reminded delegates that the AFGWU has participated in vigorous campaigns against reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries from the inception of such negotiations by the U.S.

"Since these trade treaties have proved a menace to all industries, it will be necessary for all of us to continue our untiring efforts towards the enactment of legislation, including a protective tariff on imports," he declared.

The Flint Glass Workers, organized in 1878, represent workers employed by the nation's largest illuminating and table glass manufacturers. Most contracts are negotiated locally, with departmental committees presenting proposals for terms of new agreements at each convention. A 101-member general executive board governs the unions, whose membership is composed of skilled and miscellaneous workers.

The present convention, which will remain in session the better part of two weeks, will draft contract proposals to be submitted to manufacturers. Most present agreements expire next September.

Political Spending Probe Planned

Two members of the McClellan special Senate committee are attempting to lay down ground rules for what is expected to be the committee's last round—a probe of political spending.

Senators Frank Church (D-Ida.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) have been assigned the task of trying to resolve sharp differences of opinion over how far—and in what direction — the investigation should go.

Republicans are known to favor confining the hearings to labor's political activities, while some Democrats want to include political spending by giant corporations, public utility combines, and business front groups.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark) has indicated the committee will wind up its three-year-old hearings by adjournment of Congress.

Office Workers Support IBEW in Utility Walkout

Newark, N. J.—More than 5,400 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have received the support of clerical employes in a week-old strike against the Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

. Five hundred members of the Office Employes and an additional 1,700 members of the unaffiliated Utility Coworkers have refused to cross IBEW picket lines thrown around the utility's 22 facilities in the state.

The IBEW System Council, representing 13 locals, voted to strike May 14 after the company sought to water down the union security clause in the previous contract. The contract had expired May 1, but the union remained in negotiations two weeks before walking off after talks bogged down. Wages, retirement and insurance benefits also are at issue.

U.S. Mediator James McHugh and State Mediator James Gallagher have been meeting almost daily with both sides in an effort to work out a settlement.

Civil Rights Legislation Backed by AFL-CIO

The Douglas-Celler bill embodies a "positive and affirmative" approach to civil rights, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Judiciary subcommittee in calling for approval of the measure and also of several Eisenhower Administration proposals.

"It is based on clear approval of the Supreme Court's decision (on school desegregation) as reflecting the 'moral ideals of the nation," he said of the bill co-sponsored by bipartisan groups in both houses of Congress.

In his statement filed with the subcommittee, Biemiller said the bill "declares that the basic constitutional rights 'shall be protected by all due and reasonable means;' and it stresses positive, constructive actions to obtain peaceful accommodation."

"Only as a last resort does it provide machinery for enforcing the law through civil actions instituted by the Dept. of Justice," he said.

"This is precisely the combination of tools that is needed—education, technical and financial assistance, negotiation and consultation—but all of this within the framework of obedience to the law, with ultimate sanctions if necessary. It is the grossest form of distortion to label this proposal as punitive, as a force measure."

Biemiller on behalf of the AFL-CIO also endorsed Administration proposals to require that election officials preserve federal election records for three years; to give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts; and to make it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid arrest or prosecution for bombing churches, schools and community centers, or to ship dynamite in interstate commerce for that purpose. He asked that the bombing of homes be included in the last proposal.

In addition, he voiced the hope that "before long" Congress will enact a Fair Employment Practices Act, a matter not now before the subcommittee which is headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.).

Biemiller declared Congress should put itself "clearly and unmistakably" on record in support of the court's desegregation decision.

"It is a sad fact that five years after the historic decision, the Congress of the United States has yet to take a first step in recognizing and supporting it," he said.

Newspaper Extortion Figure Fired from Job

Convicted labor extortionist Harold Gross lost his New Jersey job and his Florida union "license" as the aftermath to McClellan special Senate committee hearings into alleged corruption in the distribution of major metropolitan New York daily newspapers.

Charles E. Chenicek, vice president and general manager of Neo-Gravure Printing Co., Weehawken, N. J., said Gross had been dismissed but gave no reason for the firing. Chenicek had told the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that Gross and his relatives received nearly $260,000 in "salary and bonuses" over a 12-year period to prevent labor disputes.

For the past 18 months, Gross had remained on Neo-Gravure's payroll as a shipping department foreman—receiving $143.43 per week, plus $460 per month, plus an annual "bonus" of $4,000—despite the fact that during the period he was in Miami serving as president of Teamsters Local 320.

Gross lost his Florida state license as a union business agent and a few days later was arrested for continuing his union activities without a license. The State Cabinet Licensing Board revoked Gross' permit on the ground that in making his application, he failed to report that he had served 30 months in New York for conspiracy to commit extortion.

Ben Cohen, counsel for Gross, said he would fight the constitutionality of the Florida law requiring licenses for union agents.

In the course of the McClellan hearings, officials of the New York Times and New York Daily Mirror acknowledged that in 1946 and 1948 they paid out a total of more than $80,000 to insure delivery of Sunday supplements threatened by Teamsters' strikes against Neo-Gravure. A spokesman for the Hearst-owned American Weekly admitted paying $4,000 a year for the past six years as the price of "labor peace."

Neo-Gravure said the money was turned over to Gross and to Cornelius Noonan, president of Local 1730 of the expelled Intl. Longshoremen's Association.

Most Health Costs Unpaid By Insurance

Albany, N. Y.—Health insurance benefits pay for only one-third of the "average staying-healthy costs" of the normal American family because of incomplete coverage, according to a survey made by the New York State Labor Dept.

Some 125 million Americans are covered by health insurance at a family average of $100 a year for premiums, according to an article in the department's monthly publication, Industrial Bulletin, and about 40 million persons receive benefits every year.

Yet for every $3 spent on health, $2 is spent on services or articles not covered by insurance. Little or no coverage, the article says, is provided for things like medicines and drugs, eyeglasses, hearing aids and other appliances, physicians' treatments, the services of podiatrists, chiropodists, chiropractors, osteopaths, nursing homes and convalescent homes—for which go two-thirds of all health expenditures.

"Even maternity care, generally the most cheerful condition of medical experience, the Bulletin observes, "frequently is shaded with a heavy price tag for medical and hospital costs beyond the limited benefits provided under most health insurance policies."

C. Holderman, N. J. Leader, Dies at 65

Newark, N. J.—Carl W. Holderman, state commissioner of labor and industry and president of the State CIO Council from 1945 to 1954, died in a hospital here following a heart attack in his home in nearby Nutley. He was 65.

He was stricken after retiring following his return, unusually fatigued, from his office in Trenton. He had suffered several heart attacks in recent years.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a wire to Mrs. Holderman, expressed sorrow at his death "at the very time his endeavors to aid mankind were reaching new heights."

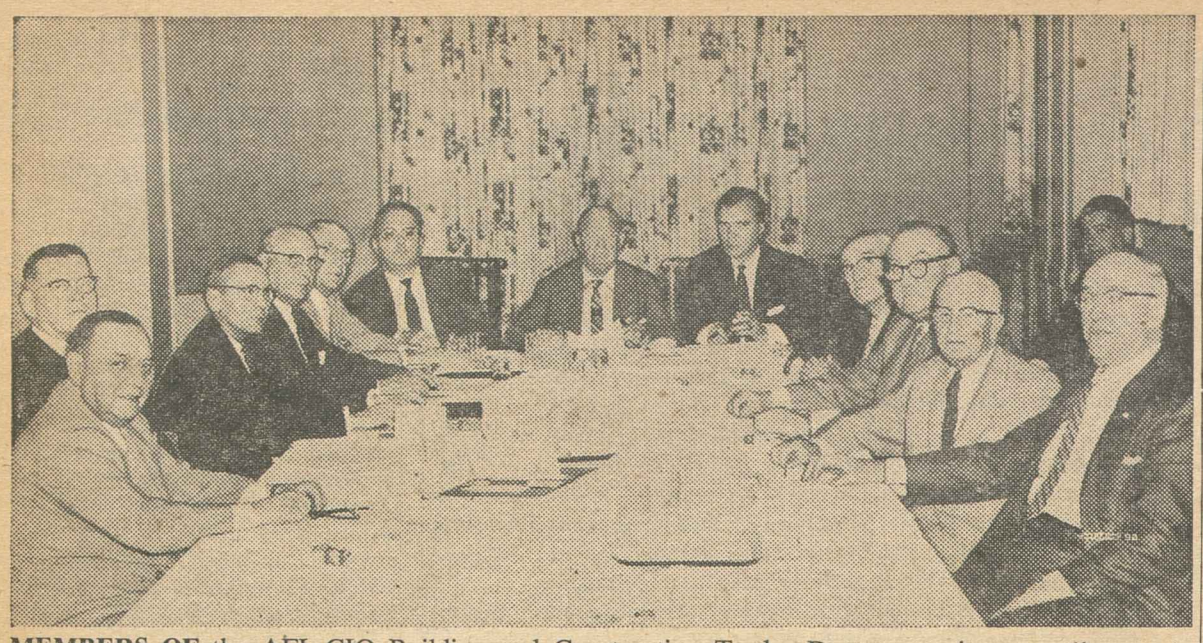
Their telegram said he "has set an example for others to follow in his untiring efforts to make the world a better place in which to live." They added that the "good deeds" of the former union leader "will live forever."

Born in Hornell, N. Y., he worked on the Erie Railroad as a messenger and shop employe before turning to textiles and joining the Hosiery Workers in 1918, subsequently becoming an organizer and a vice president of the union.

While organizing in Pennsylvania in 1934 he became friendly with the late Sidney Hillman, founding president of the Clothing Workers. Hillman named him regional director for the former Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937 and he later became a vice president of its successor, the Textile Workers Union of America. One of the organizers of the New Jersey CIO Council, he served as its first secretary-treasurer and as political action director.

He served on many local, state and federal bodies and advisory commissions, and was an active civic worker.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Holderman, and by four sons and a daughter by a previous marriage. Funeral services were to be held in Grace Episcopal Church, Nutley.



MEMBERS OF the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. executive council meet in Washington. Pres. Richard J. Gray is in the center. To his right is Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio.

House Group Approves Federal School Aid Bill

The Murray-Metcalf school aid bill—which would provide federal funds to help states and local communities build public schools and raise teachers' salaries—has cleared a major hurdle in the House.

By a vote of 18-10, the full Education Committee approved a subcommittee's previous action in trimming outlays to $4.4 billion over a four-year period, and sent the measure on to the powerful Rules Committee.

The fate of the bill, introduced by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) on behalf of bipartisan coalitions on both sides of Capitol Hill, remained in doubt.

In 1956 and 1957, the conservative-dominated Rules Committee, often considered the graveyard of liberal legislation in the House, cleared more modest Democratic school proposals. Both times they went down to defeat on the floor when the Eisenhower Administration refused to support even its own school aid measures.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the original version of the Murray-Metcalf bills—allocating funds to local communities on a sliding scale ranging from $25 per pupil the first year to $100 per pupil for the fourth and each succeeding year—calling the measure "simple in its concept, bold in its dimensions, and clear in its goals."

As reported by the House Education Committee, the bill is limited to a four-year period, with allocations made on the flat basis of $25 per pupil per year. Still retained is the right of local school authorities to determine how the funds will be divided between the two pressing problems of the acute classroom shortage and more pay for teachers.

Administration Retreats

By contrast the Administration, which never has dealt with the teachers' salary issue, has abandoned even its modest previous proposals of federal grants for school construction. Instead, Pres. Eisenhower has urged passage of a bill which would limit federal action to guaranteeing school bond financing in much the same manner as the government now guarantees veterans' home loans.

On the heels of the Education Committee's vote, the Administration asked Congress to cut or end altogether the payments the government makes to some school districts to offset the impact of nearby federal facilities.

Under the existing program, the government pays school districts to help compensate for revenue losses resulting from added enrollment caused by children of federal workers.

Arthur Flemming, secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, said the Administration proposals would end federal payments covering children whose parents fall into one of two categories—those who work or live on government property that is taxable, and those who move into an area to work for a government contractor.

An HEW official estimated the proposed partial withdrawal would save the government $32.6 million in the fiscal year which begins July 1.

Boehm Dies; Led Austrian Trade Unions

Johann Boehm, president of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OeGB) and a bitter foe of both Nazis and Communists, died recently in Vienna.

A veteran of the Austrian and international labor movements, Boehm spent many years in concentration camps during the German occupation of his country. After the war, he helped develop a powerful labor movement despite Russian opposition.

The regrets of the AFL-CIO were sent by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the OeGB and the Boehm family through Acting Gen. Sec. Anton Benya.

"We want to express our deepest sympathy for the great loss which the Austrian trade union movement has suffered and to assure you that the American trade union movement will long remember Brother Boehm's long life of dedication and devotion to the cause of trade unionism," they cabled. "The whole world is the poorer."

Labor Backs Bill On Delinquency

The AFL-CIO has expressed strong support for federal action to curb the causes of juvenile delinquency in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), that labor supports legislation establishing a Federal Advisory Council on Juvenile Delinquency. Such a council, he said, should include broad representation from all walks of life.

Senate Group Backs Strauss By 9-8 Vote

The Senate Commerce Committee, by the narrowest margin, approved the nomination of Commerce Sec. Lewis L. Strauss and headed it toward a hard floor fight.

The vote in the 17-member committee was 9-8, with three Democrats—Frank J. Lausche (O.), John O. Pastore (R. I.) and Strom Thurmond (S. C.)—joining the six committee Republicans in favoring approval.

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said the nomination probably will be formally reported to the Senate on May 25.

Democrats lead by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) had assailed Strauss for his role in the Dixon-Yates deal, charging that he had used the AEC to undercut the Tennessee Valley Authority. Strauss vigorously denied that he had been personally informed about alleged conflict-of-interest complications in regard to Dixon-Yates.

Just before winding up its 16 days of stormy hearings into Strauss' nomination, the committee heard Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers oppose confirmation on the grounds that Strauss "is not tempermentally qualified to hold a position of such vast power."

Carey charged that in 1956, while serving as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Strauss "deliberately, consciously and personally" withheld from the House Appropriations Committee and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy a report questioning the safety of an atomic reactor being built at Lagoona Beach, Mich.

Harrison Re-elected:

Rail Clerks Overhaul Constitution, Dues

Milwaukee, Wis.—The 300,000-member Railway Clerks are ready to tackle the challenge of automation and the railroads' tough bargaining posture with an overhauled and modernized constitution, a new and higher dues schedule and some new vice presidents and trustees.

The 1,200 delegates to the union's 21st convention here, handling a record number of resolutions and constitutional changes—with the latter requiring three readings before final passage—mapped out a program calling for wage increases, a shorter workweek, severance pay for those laid off because of technological change and improved vacation and holiday provisions.

They boosted dues to a minimum of $4 a month, an average $1 increase, and stepped up the per capita paid to the grand lodge by 50 cents to $1.50. The convention also adopted a 70-year age limit for officers and enlarged the board of trustees from five to seven members to give representation to airline membership.

Pres. George M. Harrison, who has headed the union since 1928, won re-election by acclamation. Harrison, an AFL-CIO vice president, member of the Executive Council and the Executive Committee as well as chairman of the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee, turned back to the union $127,000 — the difference between his $76,000-a-year salary voted eight years ago and the $60,000 in effect before then.

Harrison has refused to take more than $60,000 despite the decisions of two conventions; at this meeting the delegates went along with his insistence on the lower figure.

Meany Lauds Harrison

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who paid high tribute to Harrison for his federation activities, told the delegates that the labor movement is still fighting for its existence.

Meany said the charge that the labor movement is too big and too powerful, ignores the record which shows that "whatever power we have had has been used for the good of the people in the community and the nation as well as for the workers themselves."

The federation president welcomed the businessmen who talk about getting into politics, noting however that business has "always been in politics." He added that if businessmen do become politically active it will stir greater interest in politics among workers and "maybe more of them will do their duty as citizens."

To those who believe the country would be better off rid of unions—persons whom Meany characterized as having "tremendous influence in the national Administration in Washington"—Meany pointed to the record of dictatorships, declaring that there is no human freedom where a free trade union movement is demolished.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress touched on the anti-union forces seeking to hamstring the trade union movement in Canada with restrictive and punitive legislation. He said that the CLC is pledged to exert every effort to wipe off the books such legislation in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

Gibbon's Gets Full Term

The convention elected George M. Gibbons to a full term as secretary-treasurer. Gibbons was filling the vacancy caused by the death of Phil E. Ziegler.

H. R. Lyons, who has been ill, and J. H. Sylvester, over 70, stepped out of the vice presidential balloting, which provided contests for all seven spots. Five incumbents were re-elected along with two new vice presidents—Charles E. Kief and James D. Dearden.

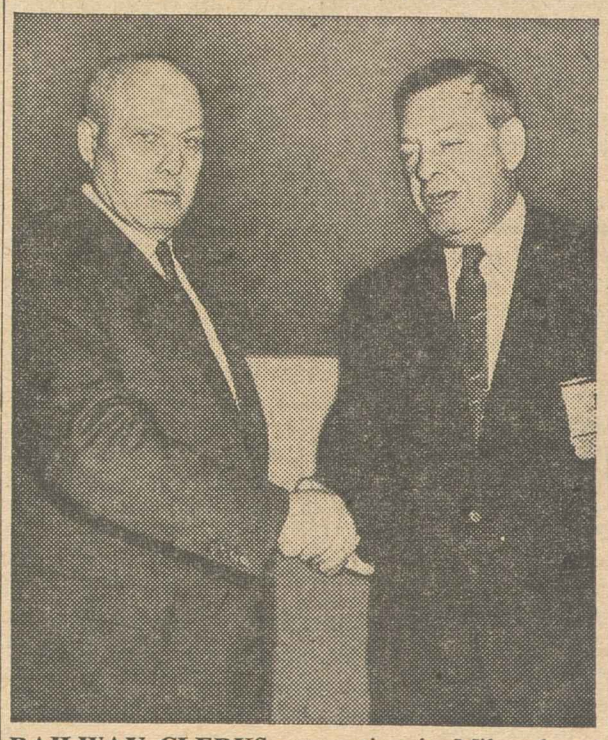
Three incumbent members of the board of trustees retired, two were re-elected and three new ones added. They are H. D. Ulrich, W. E. Peterson, Thomas E. Hinton, Clarence Robinson and E. F. Downard.

The convention approved and adopted the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practice previously approved by the BRC grand council.

Central Credit Union Bill Backed by Labor

The AFL-CIO has endorsed legislation enabling federal-chartered credit unions to expand service to members and increase the amount and duration of loans.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley urged a House Banking subcommittee headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to authorize establishment of central credit unions made up of local credit unions within a geographical area. This, he said, would make it easier for local credit unions to obtain funds to meet "widely fluctuating credit demands" resulting from seasonal unemployment or emergencies.



RAILWAY CLERKS convention in Milwaukee, setting its program for meeting economic problems of workers, sees AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed to platform by union's Pres. George M. Harrison. In picture at right, Meany talks to reporters in press conference.

Dubinsky Reelected, Stulberg Named:

ILGWU Delegates Up Dues; Vote $5 Million Strike Fund

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Ladies' Garment Workers have approved a new $5 million strike fund, raised dues and per capita payments to finance the fund and the union's new label campaign and pledged a renewed political campaign to obtain liberal legislation for the benefit of workers and the country.

The ILGWU's 30th convention here also re-elected Pres. David Dubinsky to a new three-year term following 27 years of service in that post and chose Louis Stulberg, executive vice president, as new secretary-treasurer.

Dubinsky since 1932 has held the joint posts of president and secretary-treasurer. Re-elected to the top position by acclamation, he made the nominating speech for Stulberg.

The 966 delegates to the 442,901-member union's convention in eight days of sessions:

- Approved a report on political activity after hearing Gus Tyler, director of the Political Dept., recommend steps to "make the Democratic Party more democratic and make the House of Representatives more representative" than it is at present under a system denying an equal voice to citizens in metropolitan and industrial districts.
- **Approved reports on finances of the union, which pioneered in giving detailed information on assets and financial operations to the general public as well as to ILGWU members.**

The ILGWU's assets are $17.6 million. It administers through its branches or as an international an additional $71 million in special funds and local and joint board holdings. Welfare, pension and severance pay reserves total $234 million.

- Approved resolutions promising a full-scale fight on an anti-trust law indictment of Local 25 and Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler on criminal charges of "price-fixing" in the blouse industry.
- Adopted constitutional changes consolidating the executive board by reducing the number of vice presidents from 23 to 21 and streamlining management of various special funds.

ILGWU Story Told In 'Times' Section

Miami Beach, Fla.—A 20-page special supplement to the New York Times, paid for as advertising by the Ladies' Garment Workers, was distributed at the union's 30th convention here.

The supplement carried full financial reports of ILGWU operations and assets, disclosure of "the weekly payroll of everybody from the president to phone operator," historical material, an article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on "The Road Ahead," an article by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, and other materials.

A total of 2.5 million extra copies of the supplement have been printed for distribution. Copies were sent to members of Congress and to union officials, businessmen, publishers and various national and international figures.

Kennedy Given Ovation

The convention warmly welcomed Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who was described by Dubinsky as "a friend of labor and a friend of the people of the U.S."

Calling for improvement of the minimum wage, social security and unemployment compention laws, Kennedy also said of the Senate-passed labor-management reform bill that it was "not perfect" but was "the best bill, in my opinion, that we could get by the U.S. Senate."

The bill as changed on the Senate floor and passed was vigorously attacked May 20 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The convention voted with few dissenting voices for the dues structure changes proposed to finance the union label campaign and the new strike fund.

With 127 delegates in opposition on a hand count, local dues were fixed at a minimum of $3 per month, an increase of 50 cents.

With 39 delegates opposed, a per capita increase of 25 cents a month was approved to finance the $1 million-a-year label drive seeking to identify for consumers the ladies' garments made under union conditions. Only eight votes were cast against a $1-a-year increase for the $5 million strike fund, which carries a $20-a-week strike benefit commitment. Total per capita payment to the ILGWU was raised from $1.17 to $1.50 a month.

Three Vice Presidents Named

In addition to naming Stulberg as new secretary-treasurer of the international, the convention elected three new vice presidents—Edward Kramer, Frederick R. Siems, and William Ross. Dubinsky was nominated for his tenth term as president by Vice Pres. Isadore Nagler, who nominated him on all previous occasions.

Dubinsky disclosed to the convention that he had rejected a bid to a Moscow trade fair next July proffered by businessmen planning to exhibit American-made garments.

Dubinsky's salary was raised from $500 to $550 a week after the president in previous years had rejected increases. Stulberg's salary was set at $400 a week.

Carey Assails High Court Curb

Approval by the House Judiciary Committee of the so-called states' rights bill has been denounced by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. as a "threat to fundamental civil liberties and an attempt to destroy the nation's major social welfare legislation."

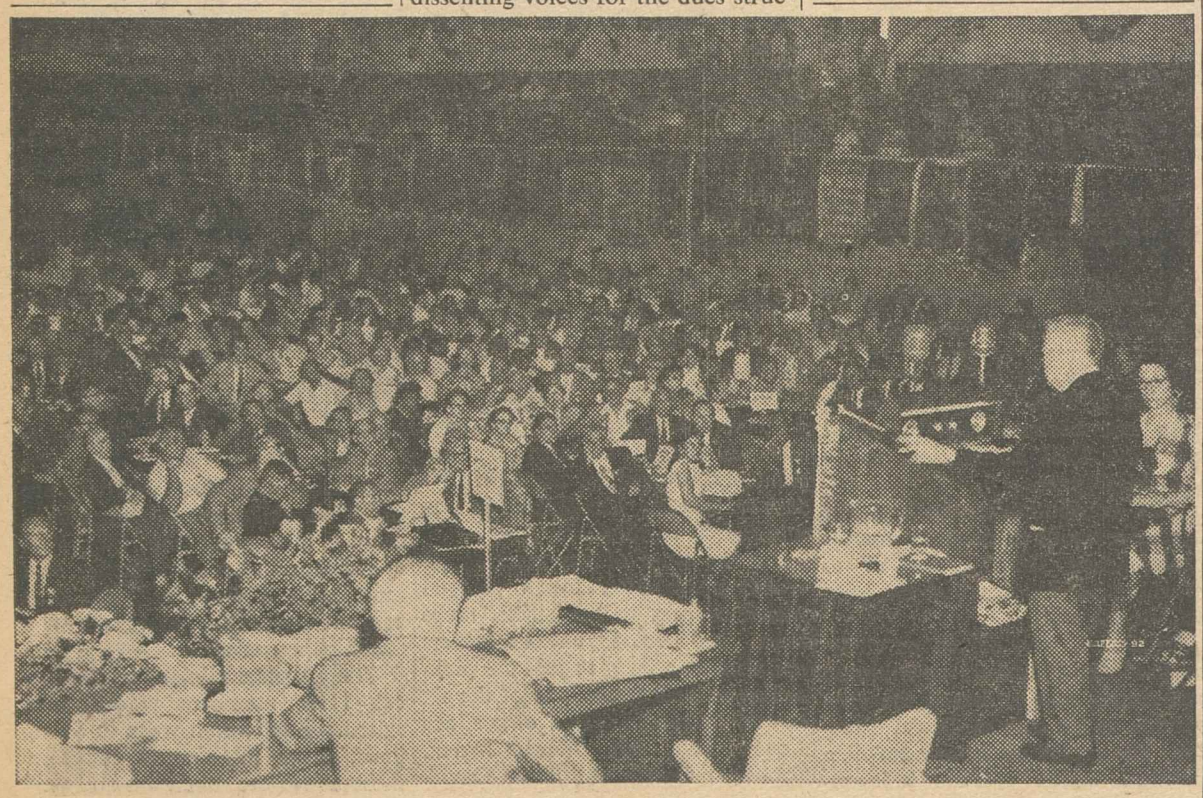
Carey charged that the bill, which would permit states to pass conflicting laws in fields which Congress has made the subject of federal legislation, "could reduce the nation to a loosely knit confederation."

Urging the House leadership of both parties to "take a firm stand" against the measure, Carey warned that its enactment could destroy collective bargaining and weaken or destroy federal authority.

Farmed-Work Pact Ends IUE Strike

Minneapolis, Minn.—A new contract providing wage increases and containing an agreement on farmed-out work ended a seven-weeks strike of more than 700 members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 1160 at General Mills Mechanical Div. here.

The walkout, during which union pickets were assaulted by engineering and research employes, was forced on the local by the company's demand for 10 weakened clauses in the old contract and its refusal to raise wages. The settlement yielded pay boosts ranging from 8 to 14 cents an hour and averaging 11 cents.



PRES. DAVID DUBINSKY speaks to 30th convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers in Miami Beach, Fla. Dubinsky was re-elected by acclamation, stepped aside from his joint position as secretary-treasurer. Convention elected Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg as new secretary-treasurer.

Lobby Can Embarrass Even GOP Senators

Lansing, Mich.—Republican state senators are miffed at a big business ally, the Michigan Manufacturers Association, for letting a cat out of a bag.

The GOP-controlled Senate has kept the state in economic chaos by insisting that needed revenue be obtained by hiking the sales tax instead of by voting Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams' proposal for a state income tax. The GOP has insisted it was acting on "principle" and not in a political attempt to embarrass the governor.

Then along came this congratulatory message:

"This telegram goes to every Senate Republican as an expression of appreciation from the Michigan Manufacturers Association for the united stand you have taken in the people's struggle with the governor over taxes.

"You have him over a barrel for the first time in 10 years. Keep him there till he screams 'Uncle.' God bless each of you."

Several GOP senators complained that the telegram showed "bad judgment" and was in "bad taste."

Parley Hails 'Justice' Editor for Safety Drive

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Ladies' Garment Workers convention here paid special tribute to a fire safety campaign waged in the past year by the union's official paper, Justice, and its editor, Leon Stein.

A resolution pointed out that following a "gruesome fire" in 1958 in the unionized Monarch Undergarment Co. of New York City, Justice, with the backing of general officers, launched a major campaign to eliminate fire hazards in the plants and to obtain tighter fire safety laws. Stein as editor, the resolution declared, "made this a personal crusade."

With the full cooperation of the city's Fire Dept. and "especially Fire Commissioner Edward Cavanagh, Jr.," the convention declared, local unions undertook the organization and training of factory fire wardens whose function was to spot accumulations of inflammable rubbish and obstructed fire exits.

In addition, Justice crusaded for and Cavanagh supported a revision of state fire codes to put legal teeth into existing safety laws.

"A few days before this convention," the resolution observed, "a bill was passed by the New York State Legislature which embodies the principles of fire prevention and the fire-fighting program largely as it was proposed by the ILGWU."

Etched in the memory of the ILGWU is the horror of the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire in 1911 in which scores of girls died and which first "set public opinion aflame to protest fire traps in which tens of thousands of workers were caged."

First Southern State Votes Minimum Wage

North Carolina became the first southern state to set a floor under wages as Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) signed a 75-cent minimum wage law which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1960.

Meanwhile Alaska, which already had the highest state minimum wage, stepped further out in front by broadening coverage and raising its $1.25 minimum to $1.50, effective immediately.

Two other states acted earlier this year—Washington, which established a $1 minimum, and Vermont, which raised its floor from 75 cents to $1.

The labor-backed North Carolina bill was pushed through the legislature, after a 10-year effort, with the support of the governor despite strong opposition from business groups. Supporters beat back crippling amendments which would have exempted laundry workers and employes of retail trade establishments.

Concessions exacted by opponents included deferment of the effective date and exemption of agricultural workers, outside salesmen, persons receiving tips in addition to wages and persons aged 65 or older.

Despite these exclusions, an estimated 55,000 low-paid North Carolina workers are scheduled to receive increases when the law goes into effect. Final passage was by a 42 to 6 vote in the Senate and 66 votes to 39 in the House.

Alaska's law removes a previous exemption of establishments with no more than four employes in addition to raising the minimum. The only major exemptions remaining are workers in agriculture, fishing and prospecting and persons under the age of 18 who work not more than 20 hours a week.

The Washington law, passed in March, gives the state for the first time a minimum wage law applicable to men as well as women and children. With the addition of Washington and North Carolina, 13 states and Puerto Rico have general minimums applying to men.

Six states have statutory minimums equal to the present $1 federal law; Alaska is the only state which has a higher minimum.

Cavender in Final Mayoralty Vote

Denver—George A. Cavender, president of the Colorado State AFL-CIO, will be one of two candidates fighting it out for the post of mayor of Denver in a special runoff election scheduled for June 16.

Cavender, a member of the Teachers and for 9 years head of the Colorado State AFL prior to creation of the merged state labor body, polled 38,455 in the May 19 regular election. Richard Batterton topped the three-man field with 52,386 votes and Roland Mappelli was third with 33,869.

Because Batterton failed to poll a majority of the votes cast, he and Cavender will oppose each other in the runoff election for the mayoralty. Cavender is currently president of the City Council.

Executive Council Warns:

Job Drop 'No Excuse' For Inaction on Idle

The welcome drop in unemployment in the last two months "must not be permitted to serve as an excuse for complacency or inaction," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned.

The nation still needs legislation to get all of America back to work, to promote economic stability and to prevent future recessions, the council declared in urging enactment of the program adopted by the recent AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference.

Organized labor cannot cheer a "recovery" that leaves 53 unemployed out of every 1,000 in the job market after a year of pickup from the 1958 recession, the council said in a statement on action to restore prosperity.

In contrast, the statement pointed out, one year after the bottom of the 1954 recession, joblessness had declined to 43 out of every 1,000. There is a "danger," the council added, "that widespread joblessness may persist."

The improvement in employment still lags behind industrial production, the analysis noted, with industrial output up 18 percent in the past year while wage and salary jobs in industry increased only 5.5 percent.

Declaring that the legislative program approved at the unemployment conference in March "is no less valid now than it was then," and that "a leaky roof does not cease to be a hazard because the clouds are beginning to break," the council called for:

- Federal standards for unemployment compensation.
- Aid to depressed areas and a community facilities, road and airports program.
- A "real" housing act.
- Extension and improvement of the minimum wage.
- Federal aid to education.
- Improvement in health and welfare programs—social security, health care for older citizens, food distribution.

Urgency Cited

At a time of high unemployment, the council said, these programs "have an extra urgency because of their job-producing potential."

"But each of the programs rests on its inherent merits," it added. "Each will help meet a vital need of the nation and, in addition, will contribute toward economic stability and the prevention of future recessions."

As the council acted the government released a number of reports showing:

The total value of all goods and services produced in the first three months of 1959 was at an annual record rate of $467 billion, up $14 billion from the annual rate reached in the last quarter of 1958 and $2 billion above earlier estimates.

Industrial production in April rose two points to 149 percent of the 1947-49 average, topping by three points the previous high set in February 1957.

Personal income set a new record in April at an annual record rate of $372.7 billion.

Stockpiling Reflected

All three reports were believed to reflect to a large degree the heavy stockpiling of steel products and the subsequent high production in steel on the presumption of a strike in the industry.

Economists generally expect a slowdown in the month-to-month rise in all of these areas.

ICFTU Asks Safeguards for West Berlin

Brussels—A reminder that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, representing 55 million workers in 97 countries, has repeatedly insisted that the status of West Berlin must be safeguarded has been served on participants in the foreign ministers' conference at Geneva by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek.

At the same time, Oldenbroek expressed the ICFTU's "sincere hope" that the conference "will constitute an important step forward" toward enduring world peace.

"In the interests of strengthening world peace and of giving satisfaction to the just aspirations of the German people," the message continued, "we hope this conference will lay the basis for a solution of the German problem in accordance with the principles of human rights and democracy."

Oldenbroek pointed out that agreements at both the foreign ministers' conference and the conference on discontinuing nuclear weapons tests, also being held in Geneva, "would bring hope to the world of deliverance from the dreadful threat of atomic warfare."

NEW YORK LABOR demonstrates its support for striking hospital workers on the picket line. Leading a march by representatives of 800 AFL-CIO local unions are, left to right, Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Pres. Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers; TWU Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council; William Michaelson, Dist. 65, RWDSU; CLC Pres. Harry Van Arsdale; Vice Pres. William Taylor of striking RWDSU Local 1199; and AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

Big Local Votes Swing To ABC

Columbus, O. — By a unanimous vote at the best-attended meeting in its history, the 1,500-member Local 57 of the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers has switched to the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The action of the Columbus bakery local was the second major defection from the ranks of the discredited BCW within a two-week period. Just 14 days earlier, the 950-member Portland, Ore., local had affiliated with the ABC.

Charles Brush, secretary-treasurer of Local 57, reminded the members that at the time the BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership, he had suggested that the local temporarily postpone a decision on changing affiliation. He said the growing strength of the ABC demonstrates that "we don't have to be part of a corrupt and dying organization."

In a dramatic rising vote on the change of affiliation, every member stood up.

Accepting the ABC charter, Brush turned to the members and said: "This is your key to and assurance of integrity and honesty in the bakery workers labor movement. This is Local 57's invitation to re-enter the AFL-CIO."

N.Y. Hospital Strikers Refuse to Quit Union

By Dave Perlman

New York—Striking workers at six private hospitals here have voted overwhelmingly to reject a management offer of a pay raise and a 40-hour week tied to the condition that they abandon their demand for union recognition.

The secret ballot vote was 1,784 to 14 to continue the two-week-old strike of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Management's proposal was submitted to the strikers at the request of Mayor Robert F. Wagner after a marathon 17-hour conference at City Hall. But union officials had made it clear they could not recommend acceptance of the hospitals' proposal.

Hospitals Threaten Firings

Before the vote, the hospitals had openly threatened to "permanently replace" the strikers if the proposal was turned down. Newspaper advertisements offering "permanent jobs" at strike-bound hospitals had already appeared in one New York paper.

Strengthening the strikers' determination not to be whipped back to work is an outpouring of support from New York's million-member AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, which has taken numerous steps to back up the strike.

The city's Negro and Puerto Rican communities have also demonstrated solidarity with the striking hospital workers, most of whom come, from the two big minority groups.

Labor's support was highlighted by an emergency meeting called by the City AFL-CIO of representatives of affiliated local unions.

Meany Affirms Support

CLC Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., relayed this telephoned message of support from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

"I pledge to you that you have the full-fledged backing, the enthusiastic support, of the AFL-CIO in your battle. Good luck to you and march on to victory."

At the close of the meeting, at which union after union pledged active support to the strike, more than 700 local union leaders marched in a body to join the picket line at Beth Israel, one of the six struck hospitals. The others are Lenox Hill, Mt. Sinai, Bronx, Brooklyn Jewish and Beth David.

Many union meetings in New York are ending with members reporting for picket duty at the nearest hospitals. Van Arsdale's own Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers closed its Manhattan Center meeting with a march by nearly 3,000 members to a hospital picket line. Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill led several hundred TWU members to the Lenox Hill line.

Nearly 1,000 members of Building Service Employes Local 32E turned out to bolster the picket lines; Teachers, Fur Workers, Utility Workers did likewise. Building trades workers and laundry drivers are respecting picket lines.

2 Hospitals Signed

Low wages—with a range of $32-$38 a week as compared with $58 in city-owned hospitals—spurred the union organizing drive which mushroomed in the voluntary, nonprofit hospitals after two hospitals recognized the union and signed contracts providing wage increases, extra holidays and grievance procedures.

The struck hospitals, however, have insisted that since "charitable institutions" are exempt from the state labor relations law, they are under no obligation to deal with a union. Not until the City Hall conference, after the strike was more than a week old, did they consent to sit in the same room with union representatives.

The proposal rejected by the Local 1199 members would have raised the minimum wage to $1 an hour, given $2 a week raises to those above the minimum and paid overtime after 40 hours. The hospitals refused to sign a union contract.

5-23-59

Plasterers' Convention Adopts Mandatory Apprentice Training

Delegates to the Plasterers convention acted to step up the pace of apprenticeship training after a warning that a shortage of skilled craftsmen could lead builders to greater use of substitute materials.

The convention adopted a committee recommendation that all local unions be "required" to train sufficient apprentices to insure an adequate supply of trained workers in each locality. The committee called the drop in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen "appalling and said training programs should be made mandatory on local unions.

The 95-year-old union wound up its five-day convention by re-electing a slate of officers including Pres. Edward J. Leonard and Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck.

Leonard, previously named by the executive board to serve out the term of John E. Rooney, who retired last July because of ill health, won his first full elective term without opposition. The convention named Rooney to the newly-created position of president emeritus.

Another new position, executive vice president, was filled by the election of Joseph T. Power of Chicago, a vice president for many years.

One other change was an increase in the union's executive board from four to five vice presidents. James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and a long-time vice president of the Plasterers, was elected as the new member of the board.

Delegates approved a constitional change providing for international conventions every three year, instead of the biennial conventions now held. The change, however, does not become effective until after the 1961 convention, to be held in Denver.

The convention authorized the executive board to move the union's headquarters from Cleveland to Washington. No firm date has been set for the shift.

McDevitt, who served as chairman of the Plasterers constitution committee, also addresed the convention in his role as COPE director. His report on labor's stake in political action sparked a spontaneous hat-passing collection which netter $1,754 for COPE from the 360 delegates.

AFL-CIO Cites Dangers in Labor Bill

Calls Again For Proper Legislation

By Willard Shelton

The AFL-CIO, in support of its drive for "proper and necessary" legislation against labor-management corruption, has published a detailed analysis of the "major weaknesses and dangers" in the bill passed by the Senate.

Denouncing the Senate measure as one that would regulate "the internal affairs of unions in burdensome and harassing detail," the analysis bluntly charged that the bill "denies to workers the

See text of AFL-CIO analysis of of labor bill, Page 5.

right to determine democratically" how to run their unions and substitutes government "rights" charter for union members which is "far more detailed than any rights which the federal government guarantees" to citizens generally in the states.

Meany to Testify

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to carry direct to the House Labor Committee on June 3 an even more detailed criticism of the Senate-passed bill and to ask for House amendments.

Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, is scheduled to appear before the House committee on June 1. Vice President Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union, was to testify May 29.

As the hearings resumed, organized business also attacked the Senate measure—but from the viewpoint that the bill was not yet tough enough and that the House should make its union regulation and control provisions even more stringent.

The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, which stirred up a tremendous lobbyists' assault that helped kill the Kennedy-Ives bill in the House last year, said the 1959 Senate version of reform legislation should be broadened to outlaw all secondary boycotts and peaceful informational picketing. They also want anti-trust law restrictions on unions.

Hits Picketing Rules

The NAM in a legal analysis complained that restrictions on "hot cargo" clauses in the Senate bill "might" allow the National Labor Relations Board to approve other types of secondary boycotts. It said that the NLRB "might" interpret the bill to approve all kinds of peaceful informational picketing

(*Continued on Page* 4)

AFL-CIO News

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Unionists Knifed in South; 2 N. Y. Strikers Face Jail

Union Firm In Strike at 6 Hospitals

By Dave Perlman

New York—Three thousand hospital workers here have defied threats of dismissal, blacklisting and jail terms to continue their strike for union recognition. They had the solid support—expressed in tons of food, in picket line demonstrations and cash contributions—of New York's million-member labor movement.

As the strike by employes of six private, non-profit hospitals neared the three-week mark, Mayor Robert F. Wagner set up a three-man fact-finding panel to seek a solution to the stalemate resulting from the flat refusal of the hospitals to recognize or bargain with a union.

The union—Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union—pledged full cooperation to the fact-finding panel; hospital spokesmen agreed to appear before it but said they would not be bound by its recommendations.

For refusing to bow to an anti-strike injunction obtained by the hospitals, Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis and Business Agent George Goodman were each sentenced to 15 days in jail and fined $250. State Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Beckinella of Brooklyn also levied a $250 fine on the union.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a hearing was under way to determine if the sentences should be stayed pending appeal.

In addition to seeking to break the strike through court injunctions, the hospitals have advertised for and hired strikebreakers, issued

(*Continued on Page* 3)

FBI PROBE of vicious assault on second Ladies' Garment Workers' official has been demanded by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky (right), shown with arm around victim, Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of Dress Joint Council, assaulted in Miami, Fla. Three months ago Zimmerman's assistant, Sol Greene, was victim of a similar attack. Both have been active in union's strike against racket dress shops. (See story, Page 3.)

New Attack Fells Two In Georgia

By Gene Zack

In a new outburst of anti-union violence in the South, two staff members of the Textile Workers Union of America have been knifed and severely beaten by a mob in Fitzgerald, Ga.

Victims of the latest attack were TWUA Field Representatives Frank Barker and Frank Chupka, who were dragged from their motel room by thugs, slugged repeatedly and then slashed about the face and body.

The vicious assault brought to four the number of union representatives brutally beaten—under strikingly similar circumstances—in southern states in the past three months.

The previous cases include the Feb. 11 attack on Robert D. Beame, a Hosiery Workers' organizer, in Franklin, N. C., and the Feb. 24 beating of Boyd E. Payton, TWUA vice president and regional director, in Henderson, N. C. In both these instances, mobs also invaded the unionists' motel rooms.

McClellan Committee to Act

The McClellan special Senate committee, acting on the basis of preliminary staff investigations, has already voted to hold public hearings on the Beame and Payton attacks. It was expected that it would also look into the Georgia case when hearings get under way about mid-June.

There seemed little likelihood, however, that the committee

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Schnitzler Sets Goal:

Health Care Bars Must Be Dropped

New York—Organized labor wants complete medical care for the American people because it speaks for more than its own members, and does so out of self-enlightenment, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here at a three-day Group Health Institute attended by medical representatives and health experts from all over the United States and Canada.

If this nation hopes to change a system in which the vast bulk of people's medical expenses remain uncovered, ways must be found to eliminate all economic barriers to medical care, he said. He noted that the AFL-CIO's efforts to discover ways of providing proper medical care for all Americans finds expression in two ways—through its special involvement in trade union activities, and through its role as spokesman for millions of people whose needs otherwise would never be voiced.

A major achievement of the institute was the approval of a merger between the American Labor Health Association and the Group Health Federation of America. These two groups are the only consumer organizations in the field of prepaid medical care.

The amalgamated body will be known as the Group Health Association of America, and will represent more than 6,000,000 consumers in community, cooperative, labor and rural health programs throughout the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Officers of the two merged organizations hailed the consolidation as a milestone in the development of consumer-sponsored health plans in North America.

In his address to more than 300 persons attending the institute, Schnitzler suggested that the closest thing to an articulate voice of the American people is the AFL-CIO, which represents more than 50,000,000 people, including workers and their families. Characterizing the problem of complete medical protection as "unfinished business," he pointed out that the American

(*Continued on Page 9*)

New Insurance Union Plans Organizing Drive

By Gervase A. Love

Chicago—A sturdy new AFL-CIO union with its goal the organization of a jurisdiction containing nearly 1 million members came into being here with the creation of the Insurance Workers Intl. Union.

More than 500 delegates representing 257 locals of the Insurance Agents Intl. Union and the Insurance Workers of America formally ratified, in separate conventions, a unity agreement worked out in many weary months of negotiating, then sealed the pact with a noisy salute at a joint convention.

The merger of the insurance unions is the seventh merger or combination of former AFL and CIO unions and organizing committees since the merger of the AFL and CIO in December, 1955.

The theme of organizing the huge unorganized potential was pounded home at the opening day's session of the merger convention by speaker after speaker, and the challenge was quickly accepted by the eager delegates.

Under the merger agreement, the officers of the new union were elected in the preceding conventions of the separate unions.

The IAIU, which formerly was

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Meany Joins in Tributes to Dulles

Sincere condolences on the death of former Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, "one of the great citizens of the free world," were sent to Mrs. Dulles by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"His death is a tragic loss to all America," Meany said in a telegram, "for he was a loyal, devoted public servant whose first concern always was his country's welfare."

Dulles attended last summer's meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Unity House, Pa., and gave a briefing on the world situation as it then stood. He had the strong backing of organized labor in his unremitting defense of the free world against communist aggression and infiltration.

IUD Votes Aid To Loggers, TWUA Strikes

The Industrial Union Dept. has voted another $25,000 for strike-bound Newfoundland woodworkers and $25,000 for the Harriet-Henderson textile strikers in North Carolina.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the aid, authorized at a May 20 meeting of the Executive Committee, raised the IUD contribution to the Woodworkers to $75,000.

The woodworkers' strike is against "virtually medieval conditions" of $1.05 an hour and a 60-hour week, Reuther said. He pointed out that the union accepted a 54-hour week and a 5-cent increase over a two-year period as recommended by the Canadian Conciliation Board but the British-financed Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. turned down the proposal.

The IUD, Reuther declared, "protests the brutality and fascist-like tactics of (Provincial Premier) Joseph R. Smallwood, who has openly sided with the company.

"We protest Mr. Smallwood's setting up of a company union as a strikebreaking measure. We condemn the use of police brutality against these strikers who seek only to improve their far too low standard of living."

On the Textile Workers Union of America strike at Henderson, N. C., Reuther said the 1,000 strikers are struggling "in the face of tremendous odds." He traced the background of the conflict, charged the company with trying "to break the union" and the strikebreakers with inciting violence.

Puerto Rico Drivers Win 45c Increase

The Puerto Rico Truck Drivers Union chartered by the AFL-CIO has negotiated a 45-cent hourly wage increase in a first contract with the island's trucking association, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has reported to the Executive Council.

The agreement covers about 850 drivers of more than 1,000 in the federally-chartered local.

Meany told a press conference the union chartered after the council met in Puerto Rico in February is "making very good progress."

He said the initial contract raises wages from 90 cents to $1.35, with an additional 5 cents Jan. 1, 1960, four paid holidays with an additional holiday next year, paid vacations and a pension and welfare fund.

In reply to questions, Meany told newsmen the Teamsters in Puerto Rico have signed up fewer than 200 members since August 1958.

Council Votes Aid To Brewery Union

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted a $20,000 grant and pledged organizational aid to the Brewery Workers in their fight against raids on their jurisdiction by the expelled Teamsters.

At an Anheuser-Busch brewery at Tampa, Fla., the Teamsters are competing for bargaining rights against an alliance of AFL-CIO unions, with the Brewery Workers representing production employes and the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Carpenters representing craft workers.

AFL-CIO Organizer Frank Cronin is serving as coordinator for the joint campaign at Tampa.

FILM AND TV STAR. Robert Young (left), member of Screen Actor's Guild and star of U.S. Savings Bond film sponsored for the Treasury Dept. by AFL-CIO, signs autographs for staff members during visit to AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. Escorting Young on tour of headquarters building was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William Doherty (right), president of Letter Carriers.

U.S. Spots Bacteria That Felled Unionists

Food poisoning which felled over 100 midwest delegates to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in Washington in early April may have helped the U.S. Public Health Service to pinpoint the major cause of such cases.

The conference delegates, most of whom came from the Toledo area, reported their illness upon arrival in Washington. Teams of Red Cross doctors and nurses, on duty at a special aid station set up at the D. C. National Guard Armory where the conference was held, treated the victims.

The majority of those stricken recovered in time to accompany their group back home at the end of the day-long conference. Some 25 delegates were hospitalized overnight in Washington as a precautionary measure and then released. None of the cases was described as serious.

The conference delegates became ill several hours after eating a turkey dinner aboard a Washington-bound Baltimore & Ohio train. Because the outbreak occurred on an interstate carrier, the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare said, it came under the jurisdiction of the federal agency as well as the District of Columbia Health Dept.

Intensive research in PHS laboratories has isolated a species of bacteria reported to account for about 25 percent of food poisoning cases in England. Prior to the illness of the midwest trade unionists, however, the bacteria had not been considered a hazard in this country, a HEW statement declared.

As a result of the findings in the case of the unemployment conference delegates, the PHS has alerted local health officials to check future outbreaks through federal facilities on the theory that it may be a frequent cause of food poisoning in the U.S.

AFL-CIO Backs Drive Of Government Unions

The AFL-CIO has reaffirmed its support of the drive by the Government Employes' Council and its 24 affiliated unions to bring the benefits of collective bargaining to all federal, state, county and municipal employes.

The federation's 29-member Executive Council unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that since the government "protects the rights of employes in private employment to join labor unions and to bargain collectively regarding their conditions of employment," it should not "deny similar privileges to its own employes."

In support of the drive for recognition by the GEC, representing more than half a million workers at various levels of government, the Executive Council cited a recent statement issued by a special committee of the American Bar Association on labor relations of government employes. The Bar Association's statement declared:

"A government which imposes upon other employers certain obligations in dealing with their employes may not in good faith refuse to deal with its own public servants on a reasonably similar favorable basis."

The AFL-CIO statement noted that one of the major obstacles to proper employer-employe relationships in the government service is "the tendency of some elected public officials and administrative officials to support and encourage company unionism in the form of associations of public employes."

The Executive Council hailed the Tennessee Valley Authority's "pioneering, successful experience in establishing collective bargaining with workers' representatives," adding that "unfortunately (it) has not been extended throughout the federal government although some progress has been made in the Dept. of Interior."

The statement added:

"When the economic weapon of the right to strike is prohibited, then the employes must have some recourse other than unilateral decisions by their elected or appointed public officials. Such recourse can be the use of arbitration."

Executive Council Finale:

Meany Welcomes Business to Politics

If business insists on a showdown at the political level, labor is willing to fight it out "on that level," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared following the Executive Council meeting here.

At a press conference winding up the four-day sessions, the federation president welcomed business into politics. He noted that it always has been active in spending money and "if they get into politics personally at the precinct level, it will wake up the country" and help activate labor as well. He added in reply to a reporter's query:

"If the showdown must be at the political level, let business get into it, and let labor get into it and fight it out at that level."

Meany, in reply to another question, said there is a "pretty formidable drive against labor at this time" because professional money-raisers and propagandists who were defeated in the "right-to-work" fight last year are busily raising a phony scare that labor is too powerful. This factor, plus the "tremendous influence of business in the Administration" and labor's stand in support of the U.S. Supreme Court decision on public school integration, has resulted in a "ganging up in Congress" and a strong anti-labor drive.

Actions Taken

Meany announced that the council had taken the following actions at its final sessions:

● Approved a statement vigorously protesting a Justice Dept. indictment of the Ladies' Garment Workers and three industry associations for alleged Sherman Anti-Trust Act violations as a "grave misuse" of the anti-trust laws.

He told the press conference that the ILGWU was "singled out because of political considerations" and that the "Justice Dept. is not free of political thinking or actions."

● Adopted a statement warning the North Carolina Senate seriously to consider the implications of a House-passed bill which would prohibit public employes from belonging to trade unions of their choosing. **(See story this page.)**

● Approved a request from the new officers of the Jewelry Workers for appointment of an AFL-CIO monitor to help supervise its affairs and voted financial and organizational assistance to help the union build back its membership, some of which, Meany said, was sold on the "auction block" to racketeers by former leaders of the union.

● Upheld the recommendation of Impartial Umpire David Cole that the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers violated the AFL-CIO constitution ban against raiding and should withdraw from seeking representation rights at the Belock Instrument Co. plant in Long Island, N. Y. The Sheet Metal Workers currently represent the workers at the plant.

● Received a report that the federal local union of truck drivers chartered by the federation in Puerto Rico has signed a contract covering 850 drivers raising hourly pay from 90 cents to $1.35 per hour with an additional 5 cents on Nov. 1. The contract also includes four paid holidays plus an additional holiday next year and 7 cents per hour for a welfare and pension fund. **(See story this page.)**

● Referred to a council subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison charges involving Communist activities in the Packinghouse Workers, with instructions to study the material and make a recommendation to the next council meeting.

● Scheduled for its next meeting a report on a bid by the Intl. Longshoremen's Association to reaffiliate with the AFL-CIO. A subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents Richard Walsh, David Dubinsky, Jacob S. Potofsky and Joseph Curran reported that it has held several meetings but has not received enough material to make a definitive report. The ILA was expelled from the former AFL in 1953 for failure to clean out racketeer and gangster elements.

● Voted to aid the Brewery Workers in their fight to turn back attacks by the Teamsters in various areas of the country. The council voted $20,000 to help the union and pledged organizational aid. **(See story this page.)**

● Approved a campaign to highlight traffic safety on a nationwide basis next Labor Day. The campaign will be conducted by the Labor Div. of the National Safety Council.

● Voted to support a campaign to honor Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on her 75th birthday this fall. This involves a terminal research cancer center at Denver, Colo.

● Called on officials of the Airline Pilots and the Flight Engineers to appear at the next meeting of the council to present charges on their jurisdictional dispute.

The next meeting of the council will be held at the ILGWU summer vacation resort, Unity House, Pa., starting Aug. 17.

N. C. Public Employe Union Ban Bill Hit

Legislation pending in the North Carolina Legislature drastically limiting the right of public employes to belong to unions and rendering such unions impotent "strikes at the very root of our democracy," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned.

The council blasted a bill, passed 75 to 31 by the State House of Representatives, which would:

● Prohibit firemen and policemen from belonging to any union with affiliations extending beyond the state.

● Permit unions of city and state employes only with the consent of the governmental unit involved.

● Where unions are permitted by city, county or state governments, it would be with the proviso that the unions "do not attempt to bargain with public officials on wages, hours and working conditions." Union representatives would also be barred from handling employe grievances.

● Exclude public employes from the state's so-called "right-to-work" law so as to permit their discharge for union membership.

The council urged the State Senate to give "serious consideration to all possible implications" of the House-passed bill. The statement pointed to the "ironical" fact that enactment of the legislation would make it legal for public employes to belong to the Communist Party or the Ku Klux Klan but would make illegal the activities of public employe unions.

"We hope it will be defeated," the council declared.

ILGWU Battles 'Mob'-Linked Violence

Underworld Seeks to Break Dress Strike

The Ladies' Garment Workers, on the heels of a bludgeon attack on one of its top leaders, has charged the underworld with a campaign of violence and death threats to terrorize the union into abandoning a 15-month-old strike against 10 non-union dress firms.

The struck firms, the ILGWU charges, are dominated by racketeers. They allegedly have strong links to the notorious international crime syndicate whose top leaders are being rounded up by the Justice Dept. on conspiracy indictments in connection with the 1957 gangland "convention" at Apalachin, N. Y.

Hoodlum Attacks

There were these rapid developments in the ILGWU's war against what it calls the "hoodlum influence in the garment industry:"

● ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, 62, general manager of the union's Dressmakers Joint Council, was blackjacked by an unknown assailant in Miami Beach, Fla., while attending the union's triennial convention. Five stitches were needed to close his head wound. Zimmerman is chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

Three months earlier his assistant, Sol Greene, who with Zimmerman has been a leader in the fight against the 10 racket shops, was beaten by three thugs in front of his Tenafly, N. J., home and hospitalized with severe head injuries.

● Three other ILGWU leaders—all active in the fight against the underworld—received telephoned death threats. Among them was Mrs. Min Lurye Matheson, regional organizer in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., whose brother, William Lurye, was stabbed to death leading a New York dress strike a decade ago.

● ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, angrily pledging that the union "will not be intimidated," has demanded that U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers order an "immediate and thorough" investigation of what he called a "growing pattern of violence by criminal elements in the dress industry."

● Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy of the McClellan special Senate committee disclosed that public hearings would be held—probably in the next 30 days—into underworld penetration of the garment industry. The committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) earlier developed testimony tending to link a crime syndicate to the control of Pennsylvania and New York dress firms.

The Senate probe is expected to revolve around five big names in the underworld reputedly at the head of the racket empire's beachhead in the billion-dollar garment industry: Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese, James (Jimmy Doyle) Plumeri, Harry (Big Nig Rosen) Stromberg, Benjamin (Boom Boom) Levine, and Abraham (Abe Shea) Chait.

Although not themselves at Apalachin, the five allegedly have direct business and family connections with a dozen racket kingpins, all of them linked to the garment industry, who have been named in federal indictments charging a conspiracy of silence to thwart government investigations.

In his letter to Rogers, Dubinsky said the attacks on Zimmerman and Greene were "designed to frighten and stop this union from carrying out its legitimate objectives" of raising working standards in the 10 struck firms to the levels prevailing throughout the industry.

"This planned and repeated use of force in an interstate industry," he continued, "demands the immediate attention of the federal authorities. When underworld elements centered in New York and Pennsylvania reach out to Florida and New Jersey to carry out their sinister purposes, the matter can no longer be of concern only to the local authorities. It is time for the federal government to act."

The ILGWU, in newspaper advertisements in New York and Washington, called for community-wide action against "hideous brutality."

In addition to local, state and federal law enforcement action, the ad said, it is the responsibility of retailers not to "subsidize hoodlumism" by buying their products.

It called on both retailers and consumers to buy only those garments carrying the ILGWU union label, and said this was the only sure way to "recognize garments produced under the standards of humaneness and decency accepted by the overwhelming majority of garment firms."

BALLOTS CAST by striking New York hospital workers, who rejected 1,784 to 14 a management proposal to return to work without union recognition, are held up by Pres. Leon J. Davis (left) and Vice Pres. William Taylor of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Davis and Business Agent George Goodman were later given fines and 15-day jail terms for refusing to comply with a court order to end the strike.

Hospital Strikers Defy Blacklist, Jail Threats in Recognition Fight

(*Continued from Page* 1)

blacklists of active union members they said would not be rehired "under any conditions," and alternated between sending telegrams to other workers telling them they have been fired and appealing to them to return to work.

Union officials say 90 percent of the original strikers are still on the picket lines despite the job threats. They have been joined by a number of strikebreakers who quit in disgust when they learned their wages would be as low as $31 for a 40-hour week.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz headed a 10-member committee from the New York City AFL-CIO presenting the union's case to the mayor's fact-finding panel. With them were six rank-and-file workers — one from each of the struck hospitals — who gave the panel a first-hand account of working conditions without a union.

The panel is headed by William H. Davis, nationally-known mediator, and includes Aaron Horvitz, who is a member of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel, and Joseph P. McMurray, former State Housing Commissioner.

The hospital strike—calling for support of exploited Puerto Rican and Negro workers who comprise 85 percent of the workers—has cemented labor unity in New York, Van Arsdale told the City AFL-CIO Council, which was formed four months ago through merger of the former AFL and CIO central bodies.

Three trucks have been kept busy picking up contributions of food for the strikers, most of whom existed on a hand-to-mouth basis on the meager salaries paid by the hospitals

At latest count, 70 local unions and 25 internationals had sent cash contributions to help the strikers meet emergency needs. Aid has also come from non-affiliated organizations, such as the Uniformed Firemen's Officers' Association, which voted a $1,000 donation.

Nurses in the struck hospitals have contributed food and money to demonstrate their sympathy with the strikers.

A unique feature in each of the six hospital strike headquarters is the presence of a trained social worker to help strikers meet welfare and emergency problems. At several hospitals, social workers participated in the strike from the beginning. A number of others are respecting the picket line, despite threats by the hospitals that it would cost them their jobs.

Members of more than a score of unions have marched on the picket lines to demonstrate their support of the hospital workers.

Carolina Judge Bans Information Picketing

New York—A sweeping injunction has been issued by a South Carolina circuit court judge which purports to prevent the Clothing Workers from informing union members that Wings shirts and Kaynee boys' wear are not union made.

Under the terms of the injunction, an ACWA member presumably could not even tell another unionist in a private conversation of the non-union status of Wings and Kaynee products.

The injunction was issued ostensibly to stop informational picketing at stores in Buffalo, Boston, Cleveland and Atlanta.

The Amalgamated has asked for reconsideration by the court and will appeal if the request is denied.

Similar injunctions, issued against the union before, have ultimately been set aside by state supreme courts.

One which was reversed earlier this year by the Ohio Supreme Court was an injunction by a Cuyahoga County court restraining an educational picketing campaign against a non-union manufacturer and retailer, Richman Brothers Co.

The Ohio court ruled that state courts cannot interfere in peaceful labor disputes in interstate commerce because these are under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

The union pointed out that the South Carolina injunction purported not only to forbid picketing anywhere in the United States but also prohibited any ACWA staff member from verbally asking any consumer or fellow trade unionist not to buy Wings or Kaynee products.

This, the union contended, is a violation of the Bill of Rights protection of free speech.

Anti-Union Attacks Flare in South As Thugs Knife 2 TWUA Staffers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) would broaden the scope of the inquiry sufficiently to dig into what the TWUA has repeatedly branded a "conspiracy to destroy old, established unions in the South."

The beating and knifing of Barker and Chupka took place against the backdrop of a three-week-old strike of 350 TWUA members at the Fitzgerald Mills Corp. The walkout began May 12 when both sides deadlocked over the terms of a new contract.

Arbitration an Issue

The union had been asking a 10-cent hourly wage increase, and the company coupled an offer of a 5-cent hike with insistence on eliminating the present arbitration clause and the checkoff of union dues.

Shortly after the strike began, the company obtained an injunction limiting pickets to four at each plant gate. A dozen Georgia highway patrolmen, augmented by specially-deputized "sheriffs," have been assigned to the community at the request of Fitzgerald authorities to prevent disorders.

In Henderson, meanwhile, 400 bayonet-armed North Carolina national guardsmen—assured by the legislature of enough funds to keep them operating—were on duty as the strike-bound Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills resumed operation of its third shift.

It was the first time since the 1,100 members of TWUA Locals 578 and 584 walked off the job Nov. 17, 1958, that the mills were back in full operation.

Just before third-shift strikebreakers reported for work, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill appropriating $750,000 to keep the national guard in Henderson until November.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock charged the legislators with "deliberately assisting" the textile firm in its efforts to "break the strike."

He reminded the legislators that Gov. Luther D. Hodges (D) had arranged a settlement of the six-month-old dispute several weeks ago, only to have company Pres. John D. Cooper repudiate the agreement. The TWUA president said the legislature's action was "a strange way to reward Cooper for his double-cross" of the governor.

No Prosecution

In another development, the Justice Dept. has indicated there will be no prosecution of a charge, brought by the union, that Harriet-Henderson importation of scabs from out of state constituted a violation of the Byrnes Act.

The law prohibits transporting strikebreakers across a state line for the purpose of preventing lawful picketing by violence or threats of violence.

The TWUA, in filing a complaint with the U.S. attorney in Raleigh, had charged that strikebreakers recruited in nearby Virginia arrived in Henderson in convoys of automobiles and brandishing pistols and rifles.

A Justice Dept. spokesman said a Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry disclosed no violation of federal law.

Earlier, the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Div. had investigated complaints that Payton's and Beame's civil rights had been violated by the unprovoked attacks. A finding that the FBI had uncovered no violation of federal law was made in both instances.

'Not the Roof Over Our Heads'!

Sent to Conference:

House Defies Ike Veto Threat, Votes $2 Billion Housing Bill

A liberal-backed $2.1 billion omnibus housing bill, passed overwhelmingly by the House, has been sent to a conference committee to adjust differences between its provisions and those of a similar Senate-passed measure.

The House ignored the threat of a presidential veto, raised by spokesmen for a conservative Republican-Southern Democrat opposition, in passing the measure by a one-sided margin of 261 to 160. The vote was short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a veto.

Vary on Public Housing

Both the House and Senate versions call for outlays totaling $2.1 billion for slum clearance, urban renewal, college housing and military housing. Major differences lie in the area of public housing—with the House measure calling for 140,000 public housing units over the next four years, as contrasted with only 51,000 in the Senate version.

The other key difference is an amendment tacked on during the House floor debate which would bar the federal government from making commitments to spend the housing funds contained in the bill without first getting the annual approval of appropriations in succeeding Congresses.

This amendment, part of a move by House conservatives to slow down long-range legislation by giving Congress repeated opportunities to cut back on spending, is expected to be opposed by senators on the joint conference committee.

Both versions of the omnibus housing bill go far beyond Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations. The Administration had asked for only $1.45 billion for urban renewal, college and military housing, and had demanded an end to public housing.

In an effort to prevent a presidential veto, Congress included in the measure a $6 billion increase in the Federal Housing Administration's authority to insure home mortgages. Eisenhower had urged prompt congressional approval of such legislation, warning of a possible slowdown of home building unless the FHA's depleted insurance authority was replenished.

Named to the joint conference committee were Senators John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.), Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Prescott Bush (R-Conn.).

Representatives appointed to the committee include Brent Spence (D-Ky.), Paul Brown (D-Ga.), Wright Patman (D-Tex.), Albert Rains (D-Ala.), Gordon L. McDonough (R-Calif.), William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), and Perkins Bass (R-N. H.).

Air Unions Formalize Pact To Fly Military Cargoes

Chicago—A longstanding union policy of flying military cargo regardless of labor disputes with commercial airlines has been formalized in an agreement with Pan-American World Airways, the Air Line Pilots' Union said here.

The no-strike pledge on operations "essential to national defense" has been made part of the regular bargaining contracts between Pan-Am and the Pilots, the Flight Engineers and the Airline Dispatchers.

A top union official recalled his flying days when union pilots without a second thought flew cargo to Korea despite a strike on one airline against commercial operations.

Despite the union practice, the Military Air Transport Service has argued in Congress that strikes stood as a threat to the commercial transport of military cargo.

U. S. Regulation Urged On Radiation Hazards

"We take the firm position that it is desirable for the federal government to assume more responsibility for protection of workers and the general public from radiation hazards," the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

This is a direct challenge to Chamber of Commerce testimony that "virtually all" atomic energy regulation "should be transferred to the states."

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is considering an Administration "states' rights" proposal to give states a greater role in regulation of atomic energy and radiation control.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Jack Curran charged that the states have failed to show the "desire and ability to assume adequate responsibility over the health, safety and workmen's compensation aspects of the atomic energy field."

Curran said the proposal reflects the Administration's attempt to sidetrack action on national problems such as unemployment, housing, education and resources development by waiting for the states to act.

He described the proposed legislation, providing for gradually increased state jurisdiction, as "a decompression chamber to enable the federal government to escape necessary responsibilities in a field vitally important to every citizen."

The AFL-CIO legislative representative pointed out that states have not taken any action to control radiation hazards from x-ray machines, the largest man-made radiation source.

Curran proposed legislation to "establish a sound, overall federal program dealing with radiation health and safety, with adequate enforceable standards which protect workers and the general public."

He said such legislation should cover "all natural and man-made sources of radiation, including nuclear fallout, and should plainly state that the federal government has constitutionally preempted the entire field."

Curran advocated placing authority for health and safety programs in the atomic energy field in the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.

Assurance that workers and the public are protected from radiation hazards, he declared, "can only come from the kind of federal program and federal standards that provide protection adequately and uniformly, and not varying from state to state."

The Chamber of Commerce spokesman, William A. McAdams, a General Electric Co. official, said responsibility for atomic energy regulations should be assigned to the states as soon as possible because "the states are concerned with and interested in the development of a climate in which their citizens can engage in industry to their benefit."

Job Chances For '59 Grads 'Favorable'

The job outlook for the college class of 1959 is "generally favorable," according to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's annual open letter to graduates.

Independent newspaper surveys tended to agree that more jobs would be available than last year, but painted a somewhat less optimistic picture than Mitchell.

The record class of 400,000 graduates is the chief dampener, these surveys say. Work chances are more plentiful for those in the sciences and especially for school teachers at all levels. Employers are also being much more selective, according to reports.

The record numbers, varied fields and employer selectivity led the Wall Street Journal to conclude that many graduates would have "a tough time" getting work in their field of interest.

Mitchell and others agreed that starting pay for men with bachelor's degrees would average about $425 a month, slightly more than last year.

Fund Hike Urged For Labor Dept.

The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to vote additional funds necessary for the Labor Dept. to crack down on wage-hour chiselers and provide up-to-date information on trends in collective bargaining agreements.

The Administration's budget request in these areas, Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder told an Appropriations subcommittee headed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) is "not adequate to do the job."

Testifying on both the Labor Dept. and Health, Education and Welfare appropriations, Bookbinder urged the subcommittee to support the action of the House in raising the President's budget for the National Institutes of Health by $50 million.

Dangers, Weaknesses in Senate Labor Bill Assailed by Federation

(*Continued from Page* 1)

other than those specifically outlawed.

The AFL-CIO analysis pointed out that the federation has "repeatedly declared its determination" to seek a law aiding the honest trade union movement in its long fight on corruption.

"The most effective means of achieving this desirable goal is through reporting and disclosure legislation," the analysis continued. This "goldfish bowl" concept "places reliance on the fact that few crooks would be bold enough to operate in the public view."

The Senate bill instead is "primarily aimed at regulation of the internal affairs of unions" and "in the name of democracy" would deny democratic rights of union self-government, the analysis declared.

'Invitation to Litigation'

In the so-called "bill of rights" added through amendment by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), the measure would invite "dissidents to disrupt meetings" and constitute "an invitation to litigation, a fertile source of conflict between state and federal law."

It would be "an improper interference, in perhaps unintended ways," with legitimate union activities and would carry "a threat of probably unconstitutional criminal sanctions," the analysis continues.

The bill applies a broad fiduciary concept for union officers and employes that shows "a complete lack of understanding" of how unions operate, opens the way for lawsuits before union remedies for grievances are exhausted, and piles "requirements and obligations one on top of the other."

"Violation of the bill's vague and general provisions," the analysis says, "casts the shadow of penitentiary walls over every officer, making him criminally responsible for proper disposition of union funds even though he may act in good faith."

The bill is also an "administrative monstrosity," the analysis states, with sections enforceable by many different agents, and containing "complicated, overlapping, conflicting and ambiguous provisions," and "severe federal criminal penalties apply haphazardly to many provisions."

"From the standpoint of a public official, it is a mess. From the standpoint of unions and union officials covered by it, its cumulative effects could be tyrannous."

Penalties 'Fantastic'

The criminal penalties are of "fantastic severity and reach." A local official who "had a drunkard thrown out of meeting" may go to jail for two years, and so may an employer who threatens to fire a worker for asking an NLRB prehearing election.

The blanket criminal provisions are so broad that U.S. attorneys "are unlikely to prosecute under or the federal courts to uphold convictions."

The analysis states that the bill also contains a provision "unique in Anglo-American legislation" prohibiting a union or employer from paying or advancing "the costs of defense of any officer indicted for violation" under any provision. This suggests simply "a quest for new devices for hampering the normal and proper operations of unions and union officers."

Employer Sins Ignored

The analysis declares that the bill "virtually ignores" the "many instances of improper conduct by employers and their 'middlemen' and their participation in corrupt behavior."

Unions must report "all expenditures," but employers "only certain types" of anti-union spending. Embezzlement of union funds is made a federal crime but not the embezzlement of company funds; prison is provided for union officials who embezzle joint union-management trust funds but not for employer trustees.

The restrictions on informational picketing amount to a "limited ban," allowing an employer to claim an unfair labor practice at a mere "threat" to picket.

Even worse, the analysis says, by merely recognizing a union an employer can block picketing by another union even if the first organization is corrupt and a contract is collusive.

The provisions could "serve to protect racketeers by encouraging deals between corrupt employers and racketeers preying on the union movement."

The Senate bill, the analysis states, also weakened the original language of the Kennedy-Ervin bill on the voting rights of fired "economic strikers" in NLRB elections—a right that "even the Administration had agreed" should be recognized without qualification.

AFL-CIO Analysis of Senate Labor Bill

After the Executive Council declared on May 20 that it will not support the labor-management bill in the form in which it passed the Senate but would renew its fight for a proper anti-corruption measure in the House, the AFL-CIO issued an analysis of weaknesses and dangers in the Senate-passed bill. Excerpts of the text of the analysis follow:

THE AFL-CIO HAS REPEATEDLY declared its determination to seek legislation which would aid the honest trade union movement in the elimination of corruption from labor-management affairs.

The AFL-CIO has reiterated its belief that the most effective means of achieving this desirable goal is through reporting and disclosure legislation—"the goldfish bowl" concept which places reliance on the fact that few crooks would be bold enough to operate in the public view.

The bill which passed the Senate, is, however, a bill primarily aimed at regulation of internal affairs of trade unions in burdensome and harassing detail. . . .

1—Especially in Title I of the measure are these facts demonstrated. The provisions in Title I would constitute (a) an invitation to dissidents to disrupt union meetings, (b) an invitation to litigation, (c) a fertile source of conflict between federal and state law, (d) an improper interference, in perhaps unintended ways, with legitimate union activities, and (e) a threat of probably unconstitutional criminal sanctions.

Despite the fact that union constitutions universally spell out the rights of trade union citizenship in documents drafted by the members themselves, adopted by the members themselves, revised from time to time by the members themselves to meet specific situations, the Senate bill seeks to spell out certain rights, make them the basis for civil action and criminal prosecution in federal courts. . . .

Workers already have well-established remedies under state laws under which union constitutions are enforceable as a contract. By providing additional remedies in the federal courts while retaining the present remedies, Title I will inevitably lead to conflict between state and federal courts and would provide union members or unscrupulous lawyers with an invitation to shop around among the courts for the most favorable forum. . . .

THE BILL GUARANTEES "equal rights" to all members. . . . While the broad guarantee of "equal rights" is subject to reasonable rules and regulations in the union's constitution and by-laws, unfortunately no one can tell what is a reasonable rule or regulation until the matter is litigated. A series of conflicting legal determinations by various courts in various jurisdictions would be certain to arise before, some years hence, a final decision were handed down by the Supreme Court.

The bill prescribes the methods by which dues may be charged and assessments imposed. If the section is assumed to mean what its proponents said they thought it meant, it actually permits changes in dues and assessments in every way in which unions generally change dues or levy assessments, except action by a general executive board, the union's top governing body. . . .

The bill requires "written specific charges in all cases of union discipline." How specific is not described. . . . The bill requires a "full and fair hearing." What is a full and fair hearing? In local union trials the entire local membership acts as a trial body. Is that an impartial body? Do the officers have to disqualify themselves in order to provide a "fair hearing"? . . .

TRADE UNION MEMBERS have themselves determined methods of operating under union rules and regulations which they themselves have established. This is the very essence of the democratic procedure.

Yet in the name of democracy, the so-called "bill of rights" while reflecting no understanding of the method of union operation and little appreciation for the fullness of trade union democracy, would legislate restrictions which would create anarchy in the trade union movement and frustrate the very union responsibilities sought in other sections of the bill.

2—The bill would apply and implement a broad fiduciary concept for union officers and employes. This demonstrates a complete lack of understanding of the way the labor movement must operate. There is no proper analogy between a labor union and a corporation or bank. The principles underlying . . . stockholders' suits, which are reflected in the bill, can be broadly applied to the relationships between union members and their organizations only at the risk of doing enormous damage to the . . . conduct of union business.

There are a number of other objections to these so-called "fiduciary" provisions. In the first place, there are no qualifying phrases or provisos which require a member to exhaust his remedies within the union against expenditures of which he disapproves, except a requirement that he must give the union or its officers four calendar months in which to bring court action against an offending union officer, representative or employee. . . .

AN EVEN MORE SERIOUS objection to this provision, however, is the fact that it really has no place in a carefully conceived and properly drafted statute. A proper bill would place primary reliance upon the disclosure of improper expenditures of union money and conflicts of interest, and for this purpose require detailed reports from unions and their officers and representatives. Here again requirements and obligations are piled one on top of the other. . . .

Violation of the bill's vague and general provisions casts the shadow of penitentiary walls over every officer, representative and employe who handles union funds by making him criminally responsible for the proper disposition of union funds even though he may act in good faith with respect to such funds and may have no motive of personal gain or profit in their disbursement. . . .

3—The bill contains a definition of union "member" and "member in good standing." These terms include not only any person who has fulfilled, but any person who has "tendered the lawful requirements for membership."

This provision is a survival from the original McClellan "bill of rights" amendment. . . .

THE RETENTION of this provision in the bill virtually destroys the right and authority of unions to determine for themselves who are to be admitted as members. Communists, agents-provocateurs, company spies working for employers or employer "middlemen," instigators of "wildcat" strikes and dual unionists are given statutory protection by this provision against efforts by unions to protect themselves from subversive and other elements seeking to weaken or destroy them.

The AFL-CIO firmly believes that membership in unions ought not be denied to otherwise eligible employes for arbitrary or discriminatory reasons. It does not believe, however, that federal legislation which would seriously undermine the legitimate rights and responsibilities of unions is an appropriate or necessary answer.

4—The bill is an administrative monstrosity. Some parts are to be enforced by the Dept. of Labor through administrative proceedings. Some parts are to be enforced by the Dept. of Labor through the institution of suits in the federal courts. Some parts are to be enforced through newly created private rights of action in the federal courts. There are complicated, overlapping, conflicting and ambiguous provisions as to the future status of state administrative and judicial remedies with respect to various of the matters covered by the federal bill. Severe federal criminal penalties for violation of particular provisions are sprinkled throughout the bill; and general provisions for federal criminal penalties apply haphazardly to many of the bill's provisions. Finally, the bill still contains traces of its original reliance on public reporting and disclosure as a sanction.

. . . From the standpoint of a public official seeking to administer the bill, it is a mess. From the standpoint of unions and union officials covered by it, its cumulative effects could be tyrannous.

5—The bill imposes criminal penalties of fantastic severity and reach. A local union president who has a drunkard thrown out of a union meeting, under the bill, may be subject to imprisonment for two years and a fine of $10,000. An employer who threatens to fire an employe for petitioning the labor board for a prehearing election may be subject to the same penalties.

That these results may not have been intended does not alter the bill's language, or afford any basis for supporting it. . . .

The blanket criminal provisions purporting to safeguard members' rights are indeed so broad that they tend to defeat their own purpose. United States attorneys are unlikely to prosecute under or the federal courts to uphold convictions under these broad provisions. . . .

6—Coupled with its fantastic criminal provisions, the bill contains a provision, unique in Anglo-American legislation, that no union or employer may pay or advance the costs of defense of any officer indicted for violation of the bill. The union president who has the drunkard ejected or the corporate officer who threatens the employe for petitioning for an election is on his own; the union or corporation may not even supply legal defense; and this is true even if the claimed violation of the bill rests on doubtful construction of disputed language or was openly engaged in at the direction of the top governing body of the union (or corporation) for the purpose of inviting a test suit. There would be no objection to a ban on a union's paying the defense costs of officers charged, for example, with embezzlement, but this bill's broad provision suggests simply a quest for new devices for hampering the normal and proper operations of unions and union officers.

7—Another serious objection to the bill is its failure to deal adequately and equitably with improper activities of employers and their "middlemen" as well as with unethical conduct on the part of union officers and employes. Virtually, the only obligation that the bill imposes on employers and other persons acting on their behalf is to file with the Secretary of Labor reports on certain limited types of anti-union expenditures. . . .

THE BILL REQUIRES unions to report all of their expenditures to the Secretary of Labor; employers must report only certain types of anti-union expenditures. Embezzlement of the funds of unions, but not the funds of employers engaged in industries affecting interstate commerce, is made a federal crime by the bill.

Bonding is required of union personnel who handle funds "of a trust in which such organization is interested." This would apparently apply to a joint employer-union trust. Yet only the union personnel are required to be covered under the terms of this provision, and no mention is made of employer personnel who might also be handling the funds of the trust.

These discriminations in the bill are unfair and unequitable. If improper conduct by unions or their officers or employes is to be made subject to detailed reporting and heavy penalties, so too should improper and anti-union behavior by employers and their middlemen.

8—The bill contains a provision which amounts to a limited ban on recognition and organizational picketing.

Under the latest interpretation by the courts of present law, peaceful primary picketing that is either recognitional or organizational is not an unfair labor practice unless it seeks to force an employer to bargain with one union after another union has been certified under the Act. Under this bill:

1. The mere "threat" to picket in violation of the section would be an unfair labor practice. So categorizing every idle comment that may be made by a union representative while dealing with an employer is entirely too stringent and unrealistic.

2. An employer can in effect prevent picketing simply by recognizing another union. This is true so long as there is no actual violation of the act (frequently difficult to prove), and so long as a representation question is barred, for example, by an election during the previous year or by an outstanding contract. Certification of the other union is not necessary. Such a provision gives entirely too much power to the employer in the choice of his employes' bargaining representative. It could serve to protect racketeers by encouraging and protecting collusive deals between corrupt employers and racketeers preying upon the union movement.

3. An election within the preceding nine months automatically bars any picketing by an uncertified minority union, regardless of whether the union was forced to a too-quick election, or regardless even of whether the union participated in the election. . . .

9—The right of strikers to vote in representation elections has been weakened. Even the Administration had agreed that economic strikers should be given the right to vote without qualification. According to the bill which passed the Senate, however, their right to vote may be watered down by the NLRB in ways which are not spelled out and cannot yet be assessed.

Furthermore, under the new wording of the bill it is possible that even the voting rights of workers striking in protest against an employer's unfair labor practices could be adversely affected. It has long been established that such strikers have an unquestioned right to vote in representation elections.

10—Typical of the unfair and burdensome manner in which the bill delves into internal operations of trade unions is the manner in which filing exemption of local unions is handled.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly pointed out that unpaid, volunteer officers of small local unions whose treasuries are equally small, should not be required to file detailed financial reports with the Secretary of Labor unless there was reason to believe that corruption exists. . . .

Common sense dictates that there should be a blanket exemption of local unions of less than 200 people or small treasuries, with the Secretary of Labor having the power, when he believes corruption exists, to cancel this exemption.

CONCLUSION

This statement does not purport to cover all of the objections of the AFL-CIO to the unworkable provisions and the weaknesses and dangers in the bill that passed the Senate. Objectionable provisions, such as some in the election section of the bill, and serious errors in draftsmanship, will also be discussed in Pres. Meany's testimony before the House committee.

Where Are the 'Protectors'?

THE OVERRIDING CONCERN of anti-labor congressmen and senators for the "democratic rights" of union members apparently doesn't extend to Henderson, N. C.

While the congressional reactionaries fashion new devices to protect union members from the labor "bosses," 400 North Carolina National Guardsmen are protecting an employer's strikebreaking operation with bayonets directed at the same union members for whom crocodile tears are being shed in Washington.

The North Carolina General Assembly—which also presumably believes in "democratic rights" of union members and the necessity to protect them—has voted $750,000 to keep the Guardsmen at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills through November so the employer can run scabs into the plant.

Despite protests that federal funds are being used to supply the Guardsmen with arms and equipment, not one of the Washington protectors of the democratic rights of union members has uttered a muted syllable in protest.

There can be only one conclusion—union members must be "protected" but not when they are engaged in bitter combat to save their wage scales and living standards from attacks by employers who are out to bust a union.

A Victory—So Far

LABOR AND LIBERAL forces won a major fight when the House of Representatives broke the conservative-reactionary coalition and voted a housing bill capable of meeting the critical shelter problems facing the nation.

Before funeral arrangements are made for the Dixiecrat-Old Guard GOP coalition, which fought strenuously to cripple and scuttle the measure, it is necessary to examine the specific issue involved.

Cities throughout the nation are facing housing blight, slums and shortages of homes geared to the pocketbooks of average families. There is a recognized need for public housing units, urban renewal and slum clearance that overrides any ingrained conservative philosophy of "spending" or balanced budgets.

It is the same need that converted the late Sen. Robert A. Taft into an advocate of public housing in 1949.

It was on this specific issue—and this issue alone—that the coalition failed. It is unfortunately still alive and kicking on a number of other vital issues, alive enough perhaps to block effective congressional action.

In light of this situation the President would be badly advised if he vetoed the measure now in a House-Senate conference committee. He may have the votes to sustain a veto, but the House action clearly indicates that an Eisenhower veto will be a veto of the nation's politically expressed desires for housing.

Top Priority—Defense

THREE AFL-CIO UNIONS and Pan American World Airways have incorporated into their standard collective bargaining agreements the unions' long-standing policy of keeping national defense flights in the air even if commercial operations are checked by a labor dispute.

The agreement demonstrates anew labor's dedication to the welfare of the nation, its commitment to building a strong America and its willingness to make its own contribution even where the self-interest of its members are involved.

Congratulations to all parties to the agreement for giving top priority to the nation's defense needs.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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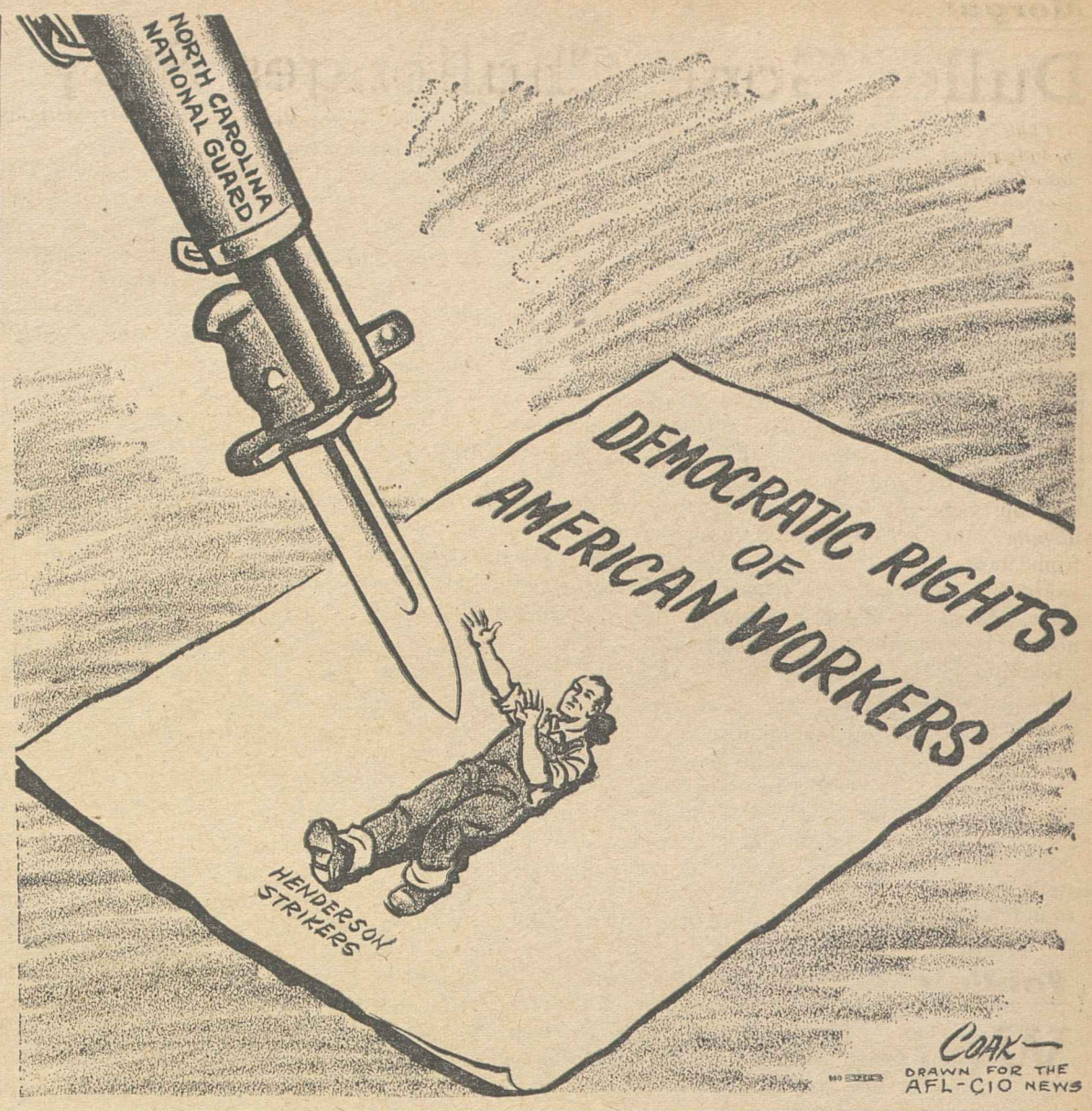


Undeclared Warfare:

NLRB Chairman Hits Employer Campaigns to Thwart Unions

An unusually frank appraisal of the position of some companies to thwart union organization is contained in a recent speech by Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, to the Florida Bar at Miami Beach, Fla. Excerpts follow:

WHILE IT IS the official position of management to support the concept of collective bargaining by employes, great segments of employers, as evidenced by case after case coming before us involving union elections in the business and industrial plants of the country, take every legal step possible—and many employers overreach legality—to thwart their employes' efforts to organize even when the union involved is a respectable, decent union.

And some employers harbor the thought, I am sure, that there is no such thing as a decent union unless it might be one dominated by their own companies.

I am troubled by the philosophy still present among some employers, in this state as well as others, of avoiding dealing with a union even at the expense of going out of business. The extent to which it has manifested itself, especially among smaller business establishments, has made me ponder this problem.

I RAISE THE question as to whether responsible management should in good faith accept by word and deed the principle of collective bargaining and, by wholehearted cooperation with employes and the representatives of their choice, take the initiative in turning the dog-eat-dog philosophy that prevails in many places between organized labor and employers into a relationship of real teamwork.

In the very nature of things, management cannot expect to make the unions over. Management will do well to correct its own failings in this heated area. The same is, of course, true of the unions; but obviously if I were to talk to you today of the shortcomings of the unions I would only add fuel to a fire that seems at times now to be almost out of control. I reserve that for discussions with union groups.

I suggest to you that the basic principle of our present federal law, which recognizes the worker's right to organize in dealing with his employer, or not to join with others so to deal, is here to stay and that it is right and just; and that the alternative would be a backward step ultimately subjecting all workers to the paternalism of their employers.

SINCE HOSTILITY IS likely to beget hostility, I raise the question as to whether this attitude may in turn be at least partly responsible for union conduct that many people regard as quite unreasonable even though lawful. It is quibbling to embrace the abstract principle of collective bargaining and then fight tooth and nail to deny it to one's own employes.

When our businesses and industries of common characteristics seem to find it good and necessary to join together to solve their common problems and advance their common purposes, and delegate all sorts of specialized functions to agents of their choice, it seems difficult to find a valid objection to workers' concerted action through agents of their choice.

The National Labor Relations Board was not created to assist unions in their organizational efforts. Most of you, of course, know that we act as an umpire to see that the rules are followed. But there seem to be some lawyers who do not disabuse their client's concept of the labor board as an integral part of a devilish scheme to put some union in charge of his business.

OUR MAIN PURPOSE, encompassed in our enforcement of all the provisions of the national Labor Management Relations Act, is to see to it, on charges duly filed, that the heart of the act, Sec. 7, is made effective. This section guarantees an employe the right to join or not to join a union free of coercion from both his employer and the unions.

But many employers, and apparently some of their attorneys, seem to feel it is still their God-given right to determine unilaterally what is best for their employes, and that unions and the board are usurpers of that right, which usurpation can be met only by keeping the union out at all costs.

I think none of us knows exactly what has made America what she is. But we do know many of the parts that make up her system. Among them are opportunity for private initiative, private ownership of property, the investment of private capital for profit, and a trade union movement, the heart of which is the right of workers to bargain collectively.

No American should recklessly or surreptitiously attack any known ingredient of our system, for the part attacked may be the key to such success as we have attained.

Morgan Says:

Dulles Gone, Challenges Stay

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE STRONGEST and most prominent individual member of the Eisenhower team is dead. John Foster Dulles was obstinate to the end. The stamina of this man, whether in fighting cancer or a contest in the cold war, approached the phenomenal.

Morgan

He was never a warm, popular figure but the flood of tributes and condolences flowing into Washington from most corners of the world has been extraordinary, and since his place in history is still sharply debated and will be for a long time to come, much of this sentiment must have been inspired by his valiance in a losing battle. He was, for once, the underdog.

This is not meant to demean his importance on the international scene or to deny him the praise that he deserves. At such a time of sorrowing, however, praise can become so contagiously fulsome that it loses its meaning and distorts surrounding circumstances. There are those who admire his qualities of courage and self-sacrifice but who sincerely questioned many of his methods and indeed his policies.

Whatever are the final measurements that historians will make of the stature of John Foster Dulles as a statesman, the fact remains that the American position in the world is being challenged as never before. The point of the argument today and tomorrow should not be whether the Dulles stewardship fortified that position, weakened it or simply prevented it from becoming worse; it should be rather a clear assessment of where we do stand now and how best to strengthen our position for the future.

DULLES HIMSELF, toward the close of his career, before cancer cut him down, seemed to sense the need of searching for new approaches to the Communists instead of holding rigidly to such previous postures as "massive retaliation," and balancing on the brink of war.

In handling the sharp nettle of the German question, he gave every evidence of recognizing a difference between flexibility and flabbiness.

His great skill as a negotiator will be missed—though as an aide is quoted as saying in one of his obituaries, "Dulles was not full of graces"—the world is entering an era in which negotiation may supply the difference between destruction and survival, and we are going to have to prepare ourselves for continuous sessions of it, dreary and exhausting though the prospect may be.

Vandercook Says:

We're Not Out of the Woods Yet

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

NOW THAT UNEMPLOYMENT—by the government's own figures—has fallen to slightly more than 5 percent of the total U.S. labor force, there is a general tendency to heave a relieved sigh and declare that "the recession is over." Insofar as recession-mindedness does create false fears and encourages a frequently unnecessary wariness on the part of people who still have plenty of money to spend, that's a useful declaration.

Vandercook

By carefully skirting the figures on joblessness, which still do not make agreeable reading, one can find plenty of statistics to support the claim that those who go on exclaiming about "the recession" are whipping a dead horse.

However, it is distinctly dangerous to cheer too loudly and too soon. It's a wonderful thing to recover from pneumonia. But it's not smart to throw away your umbrella and your overshoes—or your penicillin. And that, figuratively, has lately seemed to be just what the Eisenhower Administration is intent on doing. It's almost as if we were being told that a trifling 3,627,000 jobless Americans were no longer worth bothering about.

Some of the franker and more politically tactless conservatives even have the hardihood to tell us that that's a good thing. "Keeps wages down. Keeps the workers in their place! Good thing for business to have an available pool of unemployed" is the astounding line. The White House has expressed its outright opposition to the housing bills which have now been passed by both the Senate and the House.

IF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE were interested, our cities would not be scab-covered as they now are with the grotesque, ancient slums—breeding places of crime and ignorance—that still survive over thousands of acres of American urban areas.

No action has been taken by Congress to pass a Depressed Areas bill, to help restore prosperity to the 267 American localities which are still officially designated by that gloomy term (one such bill encountered a White House veto). A satisfactory aid-to-education bill still hangs somewhere in limbo—yet the need for schoolrooms grows greater and not less.

We are certainly at the edge of the recession woods. But we are not entirely out of them. And the wild growth of poverty spreads sometimes with alarming swiftness. Just "pretty good" isn't good enough for a nation with such resources, with such imagination and with such good will as—I believe—has the United States.

Washington Reports:

Sparkman, Javits Predict Compromise Housing Measure

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN (D-Ala.), author of the Senate housing bill now in conference committee, predicted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program heard on 260 radio stations, that Congress will "work out a housing bill that the President can afford to sign."

"I believe we can work out a compromise between what the Administration has asked and what we in Congress have felt ought to be passed," he said, "and the President can sign such a bill."

Sparkman and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) asserted that the housing need is more important than a balanced budget. Both pointed out that a housing program, including public housing and urban redevelopment, is not inflationary.

The provisions, as measured by the Senate bill, "are not over liberal" as charged, Javits said, adding, "I think they're conservative in their fundamental character."

"HOUSING IS NOT money down the drain," said Javits. "Homes add to the values in a country. It isn't what you owe alone that counts. It's what you've got. Housing increases our assets more than our liabilities."

Sparkman said inflation is not involved in the housing program because land, labor, building materials and financing money—the necessary elements—are not in short supply.

The Alabama senator called attention to an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce which said it didn't make sense for the Administration to argue that "a budget being out of balance by a billion dollars or a few hundred million would be inflationary. As a matter of fact, the difference of the impact on the 1960 budget of the Senate bill over the bill the Administration submitted earlier in the session would not exceed $12.5 million. That's not budget busting or inflationary at all."

Javits said it is estimated that the passage of the housing bill would add 600,000 to 800,000 people to new employment, "taking them off unemployment rolls."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NEWS LETTERS through which various congressmen report to their constituents provide an instructive composite picture of the moods and frustrations of the House of Representatives. A sampling of the letters after the House passed the $2.1 billion housing bill indicates that liberals had a highly enjoyable time in winning their first substantial parliamentary victory of the 86th Congress.

These major points were made:

● Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas succeeded in forcing the bill out of the conservative-dominated Rules Committee after Chairman Howard Smith, the passionately-Dixiecrat Virginian, had blocked it for six weeks.

A group of liberal House Democratic whips—assistant leaders with the responsibility for marshalling floor votes—reminded the Speaker that he had pledged last January that bills would be reported from the Rules Committee without unreasonable delay. Smith abandoned his blockade.

● The White House used its biggest guns to cut the bill down—and lost.

Pres. Eisenhower abandoned his own $1.6 billion housing program and supported a weaker, smaller-scale substitute belatedly offered by Rep. A. S. (Syd) Herlong of Florida, a veteran member who occupies an odd place in the House scheme of things. Herlong is the Democrat almost always chosen to offer, in behalf of conservative Republicans, a last-minute substitute worse than the GOP official program on almost any subject.

On the housing bill, the Herlong substitute was beaten 203 to 177; only one-third of the southern Democrats voted for it. The touted coalition blew up.

● There was some cynical messing around with the civil rights issue, and this blew up too.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the New York Democrat whose Harlem constituents re-elected him overwhelmingly last year, offered his familiar amendment to bar discrimination in housing projects built with federal funds. He lost, with only two Republicans voting for the amendment.

Next day a Republican, Rep. John Baldwin of California, offered an almost identical amendment and every GOP vote was for the proposal. The obvious purpose: to kill the housing bill by attaching provisions that would make southern Democrats vote against it, yet to get "civil rights" credit for Republicans by approving something bearing a GOP label rather than a Powell label.

Powell himself led a parade of four Negro members of the House in casting the first votes against what was called the "blatantly political" strategy.

* * *

THE NATIONAL Right to Work Committee in a recent report to its mailing list of contributors revealed that Sen. Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, has generously offered his services—and the unwitting support of the taxpayers, including union members—to plugging "right to work."

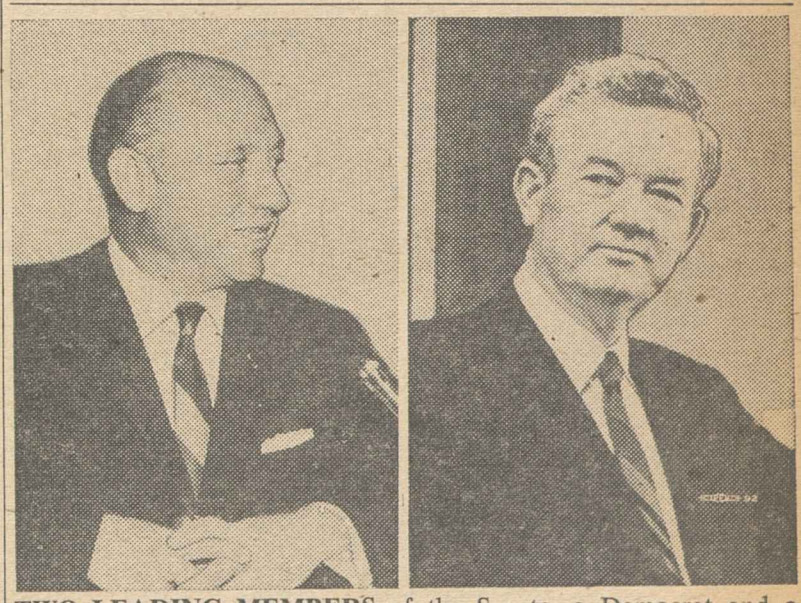
The "Work" committee pointed out that university extension students will debate the compulsory open-shop proposal in the 1959-60 academic year and said:

"At the suggestion of Sen. Goldwater, a bibliography has been compiled for use by students in preparing their debates. It is being printed as a Senate document and we will announce its availability when it is ready."

* * *

ONE OF THE hallmarks of the Eisenhower Administration has been the reluctance of top officials to acknowledge frank opposition to long-established policies or programs while undermining them with indirect attacks. Example: Pres. Eisenhower isn't "against" the TVA but says its "expansion" would be "creeping socialism."

Another example: Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson isn't "against" the Rural Electrification Administration. He has merely worked to subject its loan program to unfriendly supervision; he wants its interest rates forced up; he wants its existing loan machinery killed in favor of a privately-financed bank.



TWO LEADING MEMBERS of the Senate, a Democrat and a Republican, predict that the conference committee now considering housing bills will work out a measure that can be signed by the President. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), left, and Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Church Leaders, Workers, Employers Testify:

The Case for a Better Minimum Wage Act

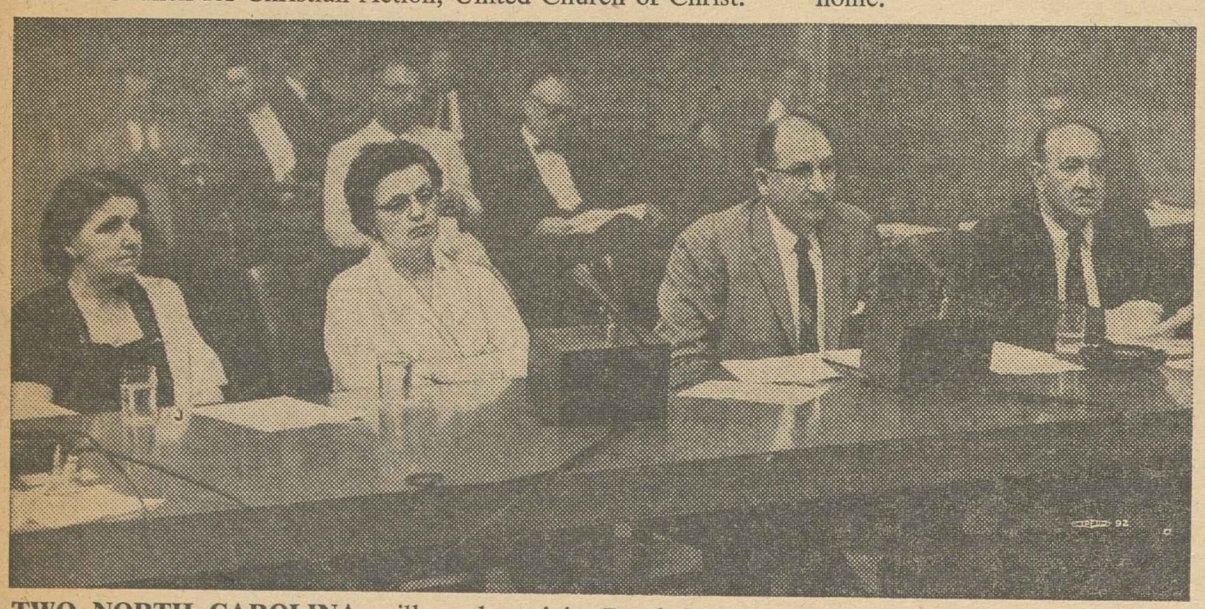
"THERE IS NO ECONOMIC, legal or moral justification for permitting the large retail enterprises to continue to pay wages far below a decent minimum standard nor to allow employes to work long hours without premium pay," declared Retail Clerks' Pres. James A. Suffridge. Left is Charles Bragman, attorney.

"HONEST COMPETITION between business enterprises should not be conducted at the expense of employes," said Vice Pres. Robert T. Garrison of Cluett, Peabody & Co. On behalf of garment firms employing 20,000 workers, he urged $1.25 minimum. Some other employers also supported bill.

AN AFFLUENT AMERICA is immoral and irresponsible as long as it exempts the weak from the minimum-wage law and fails to end child labor on factory farms, testified Rev. Shirley E. Greene for the Council for Christian Action, United Church of Christ.

KNOCKING OUT WAGE-HOUR exemption for seamen would end the 50-cents-an-hour pay on intercoastal and inland ships, cut down the 56-hour minimum workweek for seagoing ships and curtail runaway ships, said Maritime Union Patrolman B. W. Shoemaker (left) and Seafarer John Anderson, both of Baltimore.

SAWMILL and logging workers exempt from the wage-hour law earn just over $1 an hour in the South and undercut northern and and western regions. They need $1.25 and coverage, agree Woodworkers' Pres. A. F. Hartung (center), employer L. J. Harvison, McLain, Miss. (left) and W. H. Gorman, Pinebluff, Ark. Harvison reportedly ran into an employer boycott when he got home.



TWO NORTH CAROLINA mill workers join Boyd Payton, southern director of the Textile Workers Union of America, right center, and Research Dir. Solomon Barkin in testifying that low wages mean illiteracy and poor housing even with husband-wife job-holding. "It is true, and I feel like you people owe it to the working people to step in and to help us out," said Mrs. Lizzie Jenkins of High Point, N. C. (left center) and her sister, Mrs. Ethel Jenkins (left).

NO MORAL or economic reason can justify protection of some American families and not others, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in urging wage-hour extension. She also strongly appealed for a minimum wage for farm workers.

Hearings Near End:

Mitchell's 'Hollow' Wage Bill Attacked

By Bob Cooney

Retail Clerks' Pres. James A. Suffridge has assailed Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's minimum wage extension recommendations as "a hollow and empty vessel."

Suffridge's detailed attack on the Mitchell proposal came in a letter to Senate Labor Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Meanwhile, the hearings on wage-hour improvements neared a close with supporting testimony from unions and state labor department heads and total opposition from organized business. House hearings have not been scheduled.

Suffridge, who reiterated his support for the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, had this to say of Mitchell's proposal to extend the $1 minimum wage but not to give overtime protection to workers newly covered:

"We are astonished by his approach and the begrudging manner in which he proposes to extend such coverage. By no means can this be considered as a sincere effort in this direction by the Administration."

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would raise the minimum to $1.25 and extend coverage to 7.5 million more workers, including 4.2 million retail and service trade workers.

Administration Proposal

Mitchell had testified that the Administration bill introduced by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) would extend the $1 minimum to 2.5 million more workers, most of them retail and service employes.

Suffridge, however, said the Mitchell proposal would give a continued exemption for most supermarkets, "a competitive windfall advantage" for big retail firms and "unfair discrimination" in bringing some retail workers just halfway under the law.

Suffridge pointed out that the Mitchell tests for extending minimum wage coverage were twofold: a firm must purchase at least $1 million in merchandise or materials directly across state lines and also have 100 or more employes.

Translating this into what he called the realities of retailing, Suffridge said the average annual supermarket sales of $50,000 per employe means a firm must be doing $5 million in sales before its employes would be covered.

Suffridge said the concentration of supermarket control has speeded up to the point where, in 1958, 3 percent of such firms accounted for 66 percent of the outlets and 69 percent of sales. Each supermarket averaged $1.4 million in annual sales, he noted.

Loopholes in Bill

Sales rather than purchases should be the test, he emphasized, adding that the latest warehousing and distribution techniques would enable the biggest firms to escape coverage while smaller firms are covered. He gave this "actual situation which shows very forcibly the inadequacy" of Mitchell's criteria:

A retail grocery chain with 11 stores in a single state and annual sales over $7 million purchased over $5.5 million in supplies and materials. The firm would be exempt under Mitchell's proposal because it made $3 million in purchases within the state and $2.5 million from a manufacturer outside who shipped the goods to his own warehouse inside the state.

This employer had over 200 workers but they would still be left outside the minimum wage law because Mitchell's standard would count none of these purchases, Suffridge said.

More Unions Testify

The subcommittee meanwhile received this testimony:

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said that although federal wage-hour standards have little effect on IBEW members, it is "not defensible" to deny the law's protection to the unorganized and workers on the lower rungs who face the same cost of living as higher-paid workers.

United Auto Workers—Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that when the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa look at America, they look at "the poorest among us—the ones with whom they identify themselves." These are the people most in need of wage-hour protection, he added.

Carpenters—Kenneth Davis, director of the West Coast Coordinating Office, urged an end to an existing exemption for small logging operators. He said this loophole inspired big loggers to switch to subcontracting, knocking out logging camps and reducing standards in the Northwest.

Shoe Workers—Pres. George O. Fecteau strongly appealed for a $1.25 minimum wage to halt shoe factories from running away to low-wage, non-union areas. He noted that 10 shoe plants in Massachusetts in just the past two years closed down or ran away due to the effect of low-wage competition.

Furniture Workers—Pres. Morris Pizer backed the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, but said it should be amended to provide for a reduction to a 35-hour workweek.

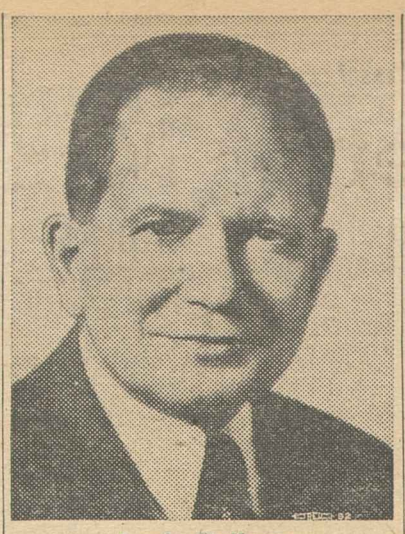
New York Hotel Trades Council—Pres. Jay Rubin and Secretary James L. O'Hara asked extension of the federal wage-hour law to hotel workers. They emphasized state inaction, even in a leading state like New York, where employer reluctance and slow progress exclude many workers and cause minimums to lag.

A.T. Lunceford Dies; Headed L.A. Council

Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, president of the Los Angeles County Central Labor Council, died in Los Angeles of a heart ailment that earlier had forced him to undergo amputation of a leg. He was 56.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent their condolences to Mrs. Lunceford, declaring his "years of service to California labor and to the united labor movement will be remembered with respect and devotion." Reg. Dir. Daniel Flanagan and Assistant Dir. Irwin DeShetler were designated to represent the AFL-CIO at the funeral services.

Born in Tignall, Ga., he joined the Rubber Workers in 1940 and served three years as president of Local 100. Prior to merger he was president of the old Greater Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, which was chartered by the former CIO when legitimate trade unionists, of whom he was a leader, bolted from the Communist-dominated previous council.



Louis Stulberg
New Secretary-Treasurer of Ladies' Garment Workers

Arbitrator Upsets Firing For 'Security'

An arbitrator, upholding the union's argument, has reversed a company which applied federal security regulations to an employe in unclassified work.

The arbitrator, Prof. Robert Stutz of the University of Connecticut, ordered the Arma Div. of the American Bosch Arma Corp., Roosevelt Field, Long Island, N. Y., to reinstate Hum See and give him $6,000 in back pay.

Sixty-year-old Hum See, who inspected small parts in the machine shop, was a member of Local 460, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. His case was fought and won by the union and the local's attorney, Irving Abramson.

In June 1958, Arma declared Hum See a "security risk" allegedly because he had close relatives in China. Arma then fired him, reasoning that since the company was wholly on defense work, everyone in the plant had "access" to classified information.

The arbitrator said this goes beyond federal security regulations and amounts to an "over-diligence" which impinges on an employe's basic rights.

Health Care Bars Must Be Dropped

(*Continued from Page* 1)

labor movement has always tried to use its strength in the area of citizens' welfare in general and their health in particular.

"The consideration of health as part of collective bargaining is nothing new," he declared. "The problem of adequate medical care is more than just making enough dollars available. If it were a simple insurance risk, our task could be made easy through a negotiated nickel or seven cents to cover this risk. But health protection can't be obtained that way because of the financial hazards of illness, which would make this nickel or seven cents become more flimsy as the years go on."

He maintained voluntary insurance in the area of health may already have reached its enrollment plateau, and expressed the opinion that even quadrupling premiums would not solve the problem.

"The solution is to obtain better protection for our members," he contended. "We have been pouring dollars into an institutional set-up evolved years ago, when things like radio-isotopes were unknown and when the doctor at the bedside was about as much as sick people could hope for. But now we have come to the conclusion that it's about time financial incentives were harnessed in favor of the patient."

He predicted the next decade will see great developments in the direction of greater access to needed medical care and organization of facilities, warning at the same time that there is need for "unhindered experimentation and exploration."

Guests at a luncheon where Schnitzler spoke included Dr. William Sawyer, medical consultant for the Machinists; Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center; Louis Hollander, political education chairman of the New York State AFL-CIO; Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the New York City AFL-CIO; and Thomas Carey, business manager of New York's District 15 of the Machinists.

At an earlier session conducted under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D - Minn.) proposed broadening of the social security program to provide for hospital and nursing home care for persons over 65 years of age. He asserted that such costs account for a large part of the total expenses of medical care for older persons.

New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner told the conference there is a need for more comprehensive prepaid medical service throughout the nation. He praised the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, which was host at the institute, for its achievements in behalf of city employes.

Health Plans Cover 1 Million in N. Y.

New York—Approximately 1 million people are insured for the "more comprehensive type" of medical care in New York City and Nassau County, according to a report to the annual meeting of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) by Dr. David P. Barr, president and medical director.

More than half of them—550,000 — are covered by HIP, he said. In 1938, the report showed, HIP's 32 affiliated medical groups provided more than 2.6 physicians' services per subscriber in demonstration of the fact that prepaid medical group practice is no longer an experiment and now "fills a major role in bettering the health of our community."

Two Insurance Unions Merge, Plan Major Organizing Campaign

(*Continued from Page* 1)

affiliated with the former AFL, elected George L. Russ—the only president it has had since it was formed in 1938 by a group which broke away from old Communist-dominated Office & Professional Workers—and two vice presidents, Charles M. Heisel, a vice president of the old union, and Max Shine, formerly secretary - treasurer. It quickly ratified the proposed constitution, its meeting lasting only a half-day.

The IWA, founded in 1953 as successor to the former CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, ran its two-day convention to the last minute, after working until midnight the first day, before settling a political squabble and agreeing on ratification of the constitution.

Gillen, Higginson Win

William A. Gillen, IWA president who was slated to become secretary-treasurer of the new union, had to beat back a challenge by Pres. Edward Raab of Philadelphia Local 5. Arthur H. Higginson, IWA secretary-treasurer and a candidate for IWIU vice president, defeated Eugene LeFevbre of Local 1706, New York City. Liam S. McDermott and Robert L. Ponsi, IWA vice presidents, were elected IWIU vice presidents without opposition.

The new union has 23,000 dues-paying members — 13,000 from the former AFL affiliate, 10,000 from the ex-CIO affiliated — but bargains for about 38,000 workers.

A general executive board of 31 members was elected, 20 by the former IAIU and 11 by the old IWA. Board membership is due to be cut to 20 at the next convention in 1961.

The new constitution sets dues at $4 a month, of which $2.50 is earmarked for the defense and negotiating fund.

It gives local unions 18 months to merge in areas where both old internationals were represented.

Thomas Presents Charter

R. J. Thomas, as special representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the new union with a charter he described as containing "the jurisdiction you asked for," covering "every single soul who works for an insurance company in this country."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the merger convention in a wire, declaring "this historic step . . . will result in ever-increasing benefits to those engaged in the sales and service of the insurance industry."

Russ, in his inaugural address, declared "it will be our duty to organize the unorganized—the unorganized who enjoy the benefits of our contracts who are not members of our union, where there are no delays in getting elections and certifications with other companies, and we must begin at once to organize the office workers of the companies."

John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, described the merger as "the best insurance policy you'll ever buy in your lives" and likened it to a marriage.

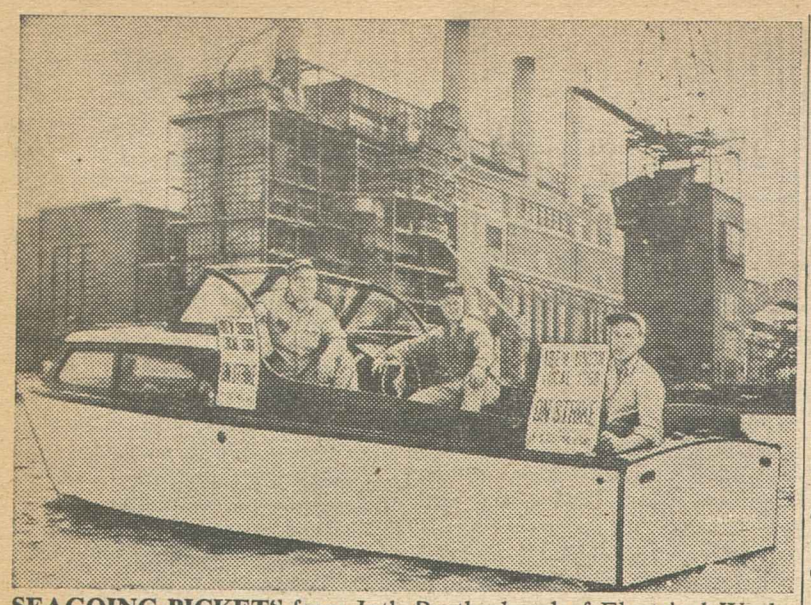
Organizing Urged

"Like other marriages," he said, "you can multiply—you can multiply by organizing. Other unions which have merged in the last few years have done it. In your field there is room.

"You are entitled to and have the right to expect the full support of the entire labor movement. I'm confident you will get that support, because this apparently is one area where we're not going to have any jurisdictional problems."

The first resolution the new union passed authorized appointment of a special committee to discuss merger with the unaffiliated General Union of Life Insurance Agents which has as dues-paying members 2,000 Prudential and Metropolitan agents in Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The convention acted after a forthright, blunt speech by its president, William Harper of Milwaukee.

"I'm not anti-AFL and I'm not anti-CIO," he said, stressing that he was not speaking for his organization. "We take pride in our organization. We feel we've been successful. We're not opposed to a merger. We're willing to listen because I'm sure that if we were all in one group we'd get a lot more attention from our companies."



SEAGOING PICKETS from Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers man boat in Delaware River near Trenton, N. J., to protect supplies from being shipped in by water to generator plant of Public Service Electric & Gas Co. Over 5,400 IBEW members have been on strike since May 14 after public utility sought to water down union security clause. Wages and retirement benefits also are at issue.

Probers Seek to Call Scab-Hiring Publishers

Buffalo, N. Y.—A special investigating committee of the State Labor Dept. will seek to have publishers' representatives compelled to testify at public hearings on strikebreaking activities in several newspaper plants.

This was disclosed by William J. Isaacson, New York attorney and committee member, at the outset of a public hearing here on circumstances surrounding a 1956 strike by Stereotypers Local 105 at the Lockport, N. Y., Union-Sun & Journal.

In a statement opening the hearing, Isaacson said these witnesses were invited to present evidence, but failed to appear:

- William L. Fanning, executive vice president, and two other executives of Westchester County Publishers, Inc. (Macy chain), where the Typographical Union has been on strike since December, 1957.
- Shirley Klein, an associate of Bloor Schleppey, Zionsville, Ohio, labor consultant who specializes in procuring strikebreakers for struck newspapers.
- Peter J. Corson, assistant publisher of the Lockport Union-Sun & Journal.
- An unidentified executive of Griscom Publications, Inc., Glen Cove, L. I., where admitted strikebreakers have testified they worked.

"This committee," Isaacson said, "has determined that their (the publishers' representatives) evidence is relevant and material to these proceedings. And it is plain these people are not going to appear voluntarily."

He said the committee would meet with Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood in New York City to recommend that the newspaper representatives "appear under compulsion and to bring with them all relevant documents."

The committee, represented here by Isaacson and Brother Cornelius Justin, FSC, professor of labor-management relations at Manhattan College, heard four witnesses during its probe of the Lockport strike.

Local Ex-President Heard

James F. Bren of Niagara Falls, former president of Stereotypers Local 105, testified the union was certified by the NLRB as collective bargaining agent for the four stereotypers and pressmen at the Lockport newspaper in January 1956.

After eight unsuccessful negotiating meetings, Bren testified, the union members struck on Apr. 18, 1956.

Bren said strikebreakers from Ohio, Alabama, New Hampshire and Iowa were in the plant the next morning before the union posted pickets at 7 a. m.

"They even covered up the pressroom windows so we couldn't look inside," the witness testified.

After the strike began, Bren recalled, Miss Klein represented management in negotiations. He described her as "the chief spokesman" for the company and said the paper had "a very adamant attitude" from the time she arrived.

Bren said the newspaper continued publishing daily and the union terminated its strike Aug. 15, 1956, because the striking workers were told their jobs had been filled.

No 'Honest' Effort

Dan Maffeo, Albany, N. Y., Stereotypers' international representative, testified he felt that "management made no honest or sincere effort to negotiate a contract." He said he was informed that the union would never have a written contract at the Union-Sun & Journal.

Joseph Stanfield, Anniston, Ala., admitted he was one of the strikebreakers. He said he went to Lockport from the strikebound Zanesville, Ohio, Times-Signal in April 1956, after being approached by Schleppey.

He said he worked in Lockport until early July and earned up to $185 or $190 a week, plus free lodging and a $42 weekly food allowance.

The witness testified that newspaper executives arranged for him and two other strikebreakers to live at company expense in Lockport's plush Tuscarora Club. He described it as "a private club for high-level businessmen; a rather exclusive affair."

Stanfield said after leaving Lockport he went "on standby status" in White Plains, where the Macy chain was "expecting labor trouble," and then worked for Griscom Publications at Glen Cove.

Warns of Controls

Both Stanfield and another witness, Gerald E. Gish of Cleveland, Ohio, testified that they or others they knew had worked on strikebound newspapers in at least eight locations, mostly arranged by the Schleppey-Klein team.

Besides Lockport, Westchester County and Glen Cove, they said, the other struck shops were in Ypsilanti, Mich.; Levittown, Pa.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Oklahoma City, and Zanesville, Ohio.

At Montreal Convention:

Seafarers Map Renewed Drive Against 'Runaways'

Montreal—Delegates to the 9th biennial convention of the Seafarers Intl. Union prepared action here on a wide variety of problems affecting the union's 60,000 seamen, fishermen, fish cannery workers and allied trades.

Principal topics discussed as Pres. Paul Hall opened the sessions were:

- Further implementation of the fight by marine unions on the runaway registry device used by ship operators to escape U.S. wage scales and taxes.
- Resistance to the Coast Guard's recently-proposed regulations extending military controls over seamen's livelihood.
- Inclusion of seamen under federal minimum wage laws.
- Support of moves to protect seamen's wages against multiple tax withholding by several state governments.

The convention called for protection of domestic fish and cannery workers against increased imports of Japanese tuna. It also proposed construction aid for domestic fishing fleets whose boats must be built by law in the U.S.

Delegates from both the mainland and Puerto Rico discussed a program to protect workers from the effects of runaway packing plants.

The convention also asked a congressional investigation of what it termed the Interstate Commerce Commission's discriminatory practices in favor of railroads and against domestic shipping companies. It charged a conflict of interest in the commission.

Widespread Strikebreaking

Strong endorsement was given to the AFL-CIO Executive Council's position on the Senate-passed labor bill.

In this respect, the delegates voiced concern over increasing government control over workers. It cited as evidence developments in Newfoundland, where Premier Joseph Smallwood dissolved the Woodworkers by edict and set up a puppet government-dominated labor organization to break a strike.

The convention strongly condemned the premier's action and also condemned the use of National Guardsmen in the Henderson, N. C. strike waged by the Textile Workers Union.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, as a guest speaker, predicted continued amicable working relationships between the two seafaring organizations, arising from their joint efforts in the fight on the runaway registries.

Peter M. McGavin, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, paid tribute to the advances scored by the union for workers and Harry O'Reilly, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., acknowledged the contribution made to the department's efforts.

Union's Health Progress

A progress report on the Seafarers medical program by its director, Dr. Joseph Logue, retired Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy, showed that periodic examinations provided union members and their dependents in several ports reduced the incidence of hospitalization and serious illness.

This, Dr. Logue pointed out, reflects the improved health of the people involved and frees welfare funds to provide additional benefits.

The delegates, representing affiliates in Canada, Alaska, the mainland U.S. and Puerto Rico, were to elect officers at the concluding session.

IWA Officials Push Smallwood Suit

St. John's, Nfd. — Three officials of the Woodworkers have posted bond of $1,500 to cover court costs in case they lose a libel suit they have filed against Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland.

The plaintiffs are Dist. Pres. H. Landon Ladd of Toronto; Field Dir. Jeff Hall of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Rep. Jack McCool of Fort William, Ont. Their suit is based on Smallwood's radio allegation of "filth, hate and poison" brought into the province by "outsiders" in connection with the IWA strike against the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. The three are the only IWA officials from "outside."

Top Officers Renamed by Plate Printers

The Plate Printers, whose members engrave $1 million treasury notes and wedding invitations, marked the union's 67th anniversary as an international during a five-day convention in Washington.

The 800-member union, whose members are among the most highly skilled craftsmen in the graphic arts, approved the issuance of a charter to a new local in St. Louis.

Delegates re-elected three top officers—Pres. Ben J. Mazza of Clifton, N. J., Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Smith, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and First Vice Pres. Julius Luedke of New York. John Fesi of New York was elected second vice president.

New York City was chosen as the site for the union's 1960 convention.

Labor Editor Wins Soccer Group Honor

Philadelphia—Milt Miller, editor of 338 News, publication of New York local 338 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers received the 1959 Newspaperman's Award of the Philadelphia Old Timers' Soccer Association at a dinner here May 23.

Miller, a vice president of the Eastern Labor Press Association, recently received a certificate of merit from the National Soccer Coaches Association. He also is a vice president of Sports Lodge, B'nai B'rith.

Contract Battle Seen By Aluminum Workers

St. Louis—The Aluminum Workers have dates to talk contract with the industry's Big Three shortly—and they expect tough sledding.

So said AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl as his 25,000-member union opened its fourth biennial convention here this week.

The union is tentatively scheduled to meet with Alcoa during the week of June 8 and with Reynolds starting June 16. The third of the Big Three—Kaiser—has not yet been scheduled.

Stahl said AWIU will seek "substantial" increases in wages, pensions and supplementary unemployment benefits, improved overtime and vacation provisions and a shorter workweek.

Contracts run out Aug. 1 and negotiations ordinarily would not start until July. But keeping an eye on the pattern-setting Big Steel talks, AWIU moved up its sessions this year.

"It looks like we'll have a rough time," Stahl said.

AWIU held a contract conference in March, so its bargaining demands were not on the convention agenda.

In one passing reference to the situation, however, Stahl assailed Big Steel's line that union wage demands are stepping up inflationary pressures.

"The Aluminum Workers do not buy the argument that the answer to our problems is not to seek better wages or fringe benefits," he told 100 cheering delegates.

But he indicated later that AWIU will not be surprised if Big Aluminum borrows the same line from Big Steel.

Stahl became ill just before the convention opened, and was taken to Christian Welfare Hospital at East St. Louis for tests. He missed the opening sessions May 25—but appeared the next day to take the gavel.

In an early convention resolution, the Aluminum Workers voted to dissolve a committee which had been set up to "establish contact" with the Steelworkers to explore merger. The move was sponsored by AWIU's executive board.

Another resolution, calling for creation of an AWIU Committee on Political Education at the International level, was referred to the executive board.

Still ahead of the five-day convention was a series of constitutional amendments, including proposals for increased per capita payments and local dues minimums.

Peter M. McGavin, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, warned delegates that amendments to the original Kennedy-Ervin labor bill are aimed at making unions "ineffectual."

"Some of our lawmakers are using the trade union movement as a whipping boy because of the mistakes and failures of a few," he said.

In an appeal for support for COPE, AWIU Sec.-Treas. William Cowley said "right-to-work" laws were so labeled by "crafty and highly paid public relations experts." He called the label "fraudulent."

RLEA Thanks Ike For Signing Aid Bill

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has wired to Pres. Eisenhower "the heartfelt thanks of rail workers and their families" for his action in signing legislation raising railroad pension and unemployment benefits.

RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty commended Eisenhower for resisting "pressures" to veto the legislation and pointed out that the high unemployment rate is largely the result of "railroad labor's unparalleled rise in productivity."

Steel Talks Recessed:

McDonald Blasts Refusal to Bargain

The three-week-old contract negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry "have gotten nowhere" because of "an absolute refusal by the companies to bargain in good faith," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has declared.

Addressing hundreds of the nation's newsmen at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington, McDonald renewed the union's pledge to "do all in our power to avoid a strike." He said a midsummer shutdown could be averted "if reason and moderation prevail in genuine collective bargaining."

Negotiations were recessed for a week to let top industry leaders attend the 67th general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute. From that base of operations, company officials kept up a drumfire of charges that any wage increases would lead to "runaway inflation."

Despite the union's goal of "genuine collective bargaining," the USWA president said, "the position of the companies from the outset has been very simple—there is nothing to bargain about and therefore no reason to bargain."

"As far back as April 10, long before actual negotiations got underway," McDonald said, "the companies submitted by letter an offer of minus zero. They have never changed their position. They offered a contract extension which would freeze wage rates for a year and, as well, eliminate even the protective clause against rises in the cost of living. This is not an extension. This would be a retreat."

The Steelworkers are seeking a broad range of contract improvements for half a million workers. These include wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, a shorter workweek or extended periodic vacations to provide increased job opportunities, and improvements in premium pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, insurance, pensions, holidays and vacations.

McDonald accused the companies of engaging in a "shell game" with its inflation charges, in view of the fact that since World War II there have been 23 steel price increases against 12 wage raises. "For every dollar of wage cost," he said, "steel has upped its price ante by $3 per ton."

At the Iron & Steel Institute sessions in New York, top steel industry leaders called for a frontal attack by the industry against the union demands. Roger M. Blough, chairman of U.S. Steel, said the industry is "determined to resist" any wage increase this year. Company leaders said they would carry their fight against an increase right through the June 1 contract expiration date.

Mutual Aid Studied

Blough admitted the steel companies are studying some form of mutual assistance arrangement to combat the USWA in case it strikes only some of the top producers. The union has asked the Justice Dept. to investigate such industry tactics on the grounds they would violate the anti-trust laws.

Blough's predecessor at "Big Steel," Benjamin Fairless, now president of the institute, raised the spectre of foreign competition if the union wins at the bargaining table. "I am in favor of high wages," he said, "but I don't want to see American steelworkers price themselves out of the markets."

The union, in newspaper ads, charged the companies with "spending millions of dollars to convince the American people that they will save the country by refusing to let the Steelworkers share in the wealth of the steel industry."

A. Adamczyk Dies; Aide at ICFTU

Brussels — Aloizy Adamczyk, chief of radio service for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, died May 15 in a Wiesbaden, Germany, hospital after a long illness of a heart disease. He was 59.

A native of Poland, he helped organize truck drivers' unions and became president of the former Polish Transport Workers Union. In September 1939 he fled from the German and Russian invasion first to France, then to England, where he became active in the Polish government-in-exile, and later to New York, where he became an American citizen. He refused to return to post-war Poland under Russian domination. He joined the ICFTU staff eight years ago.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Edyta Adamczyk, and a son, Joachim. Funeral and burial were in Paris.

HANDS RAISED HIGH, members of Globe-Democrat unit of St. Louis, Mo., Newspaper Guild vote to approve settlement recommended by Guild negotiating committee to end three-month-old strike. New pact gave ANG members job security clause, improved pension setup.

NMU Votes To Unfreeze Strike Fund

New York—Members of the National Maritime Union, by a vote of nearly 3-to-1, have amended their union's constitution to unfreeze a $1.8 million strike fund.

The Honest Ballot Assocciation, which conducted the secret referendum in the NMU's 30 port headquarters between Apr. 28 and May 11, said the vote on the proposal was 7,223 in favor and 2,843 opposed.

The change in the union's financial structure was recommended by the NMU officers as providing "greatest efficiency in the handling of union funds." The overwhelming membership action makes the strike fund part of the union's general fund, so that the money will be available for all union activities, including a projected national building fund.

The officers pointed out that a bank loan for building purposes would cost the union about 5 percent annual interest at a time when the strike fund, invested in government bonds, would be earning less than 2.5 percent in interest.

St. Louis Guild Settles Globe-Democrat Strike

St. Louis—Members of the Newspaper Guild have returned to work at the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, after unanimously ratifying a new contract to end their 13-week-old strike.

A spokesman for the newspaper, owned by S. I. Newhouse, indicated the paper would resume publishing June 1. The 322 Guildsmen walked off the job Feb. 21, in a fight for a guaranteed pension plan.

Guild leaders, who called the settlement a complete victory in the pension dispute, said job security provisions in the settlement would be among the best in major ANG contracts.

Prior to the walkout, the Guild's first against a St. Louis newspaper in its 25-year history, pensions were given at management's choice. They were paid out of operating revenue, without a formula or guarantee of continuity.

The plan won by the strikers will be similar to the Pulitzer pension plan for Post-Dispatch workers.

Plan Secure

The chief difference is that the Globe plan will be secured by a commitment against the $25 million net worth of chain operator Newhouse's Herald Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. The P-D plan is funded.

The liability of the Newhouse interests will be up to $1.5 million —corresponding to full funding under the Pulitzer plan. The plan generally provides for pensions based on 1 percent of average earnings times the number of years of service up to 30 years, with 65 as the normal retirement age.

Provision also was made for early retirement, postponed retirement, disability retirement and vesting on termination of employment, with continuation of life insurance.

The job security question was raised by the company when it announced the sale of the plant and equipment to the Post-Dispatch, which is to print the Globe under contract.

The settlement grants the company the right to determine operations. But it carries protections against discriminatory dismissals, excessive work loads, doubling up job duties and violation of the Guild's jurisdiction.

Arbitration of grievances was included in the contract for the first time.

Any dismissals would be according to seniority, with provision for preferential rehiring. Thirty days' advance notice is required. Employes will have the opportunity to claim other jobs according to their seniority ranking.

$3.9 Billion in Aid Held 'Rock-Bottom' Need

It is the "firm belief" of the AFL-CIO that the $3.9 billion Pres. Eisenhower has requested for the mutual security program "is the rock-bottom minimum amount required" to do the job, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

"I want to reiterate with all the vigor I can command," he said, "the continuing support of the labor movement for a dynamic, effective foreign aid program.

"It is imperative that our nation's mutual security effort fully measure up to the capacity of the American economy, to the needs of the peoples of underdeveloped countries striving to emerge from the morass of age-old poverty, and to the threat of the expanding Soviet drive in the international economic arena to gain political dominance over the hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped countries."

Biemiller testified through AFL-CIO economist Bert Seidman, as a House Appropriations subcommittee began six to eight weeks of closed door hearings. The chairman, Rep. Otto E. Passmore (D-La.), branding Eisenhower's proposals "grossly inflated," declared the $3.9 billion program "calls for some drastic surgery."

The AFL-CIO spokesman, maintaining that a "full-scale mutual security program should be authorized first and foremost as an essential part of our overall foreign policy," endorsed with particular emphasis proposals to place the Development Loan Fund "on a sounder basis" by adding $1.5 billion a year for each of the next five years to its capital fund. The plan now operates on a one-year basis which he claimed has "hamstrung" it.

The additional funds, he said, would make it possible for the DFL to think "less in terms of single projects and more in the broader terms of how the individual projects it assists fit into the whole development program."

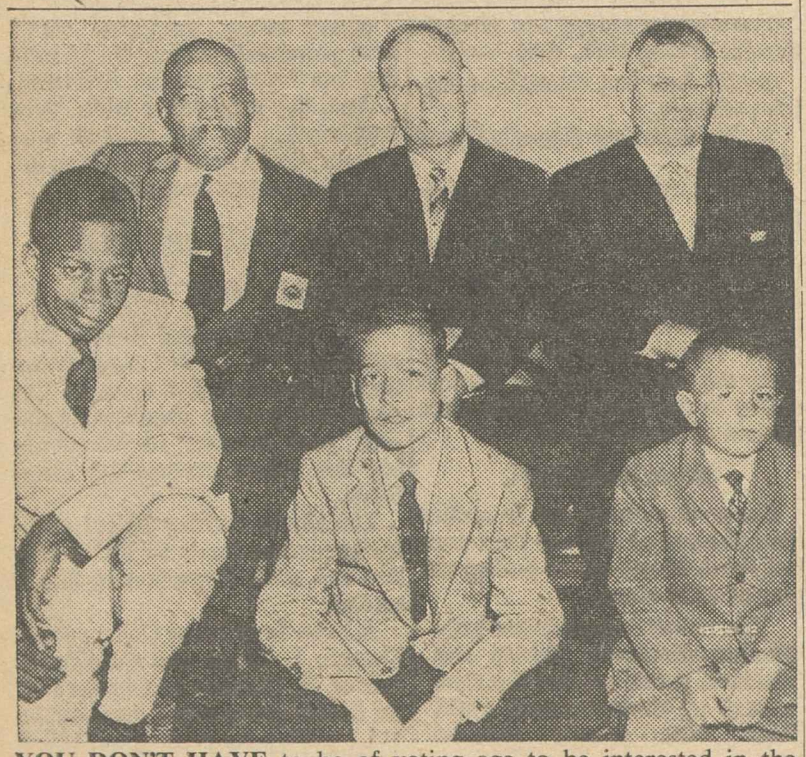
Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers, also gave the Senate subcommittee testimony supporting the increase in the DLF program. The proposal, he said, verifies "the nature, magnitude and duration of the challenge and the opportunity" facing this and other industrialized countries.

ILPA Fills Three Council Vacancies

Chicago—The Executive Council of the Intl. Labor Press Association completed plans for the organization's convention to be held in San Francisco Sept. 14-16, and elected three vice presidents to fill existing vacancies.

Named to the council were Howard McCartney, editor of Steel Labor, published by the Steelworkers; Ray Davidson, editor of Union News, published by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; and Marie Caylor, editor of the American Teacher, published by the Teachers.

The council adopted a resolution calling on all labor editors to support the strike of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.



YOU DON'T HAVE to be of voting age to be interested in the Committee on Political Education program as these three youngsters and their fathers can attest. Shown left to right, at a COPE area conference in Kansas City, Mo., are Henry F. Franklin, Packinghouse Workers, and his son, John Franklin; Edward L. Butler, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and son Ronald; L. W. Emry, Machinists, and son Randy.

Despite Rise in Jobs:

Unemployment Still High in 232 Areas

By Saul Miller

Unemployment dropped in more than 90 percent of the nation's major industrial areas in the two months ending in mid-May but there remained 60 areas with substantial unemployment exceeding 6 percent.

In the smaller job areas the Labor Dept.'s latest survey showed 172 areas with substantial joblessness compared to 193 two months ago.

The overall picture, therefore, in mid-May is that despite a drop in unemployment to 3.6 million there are a total of 232 job areas where more than 6 percent of the labor force is hunting jobs.

The department said its survey revealed that employment would be picking up in all areas through midsummer.

The area classification report contrasted the 60 areas of substantial unemployment in May 1959 with 86 such areas a year ago and 21 in May 1957.

In the smaller areas there were actually fewer with over 6 percent unemployment in May 1958—161 compared to 172 this year.

The area classification report was supplemented by a new Labor Dept. study, "The Unemployed—Spring 1959," detailing in chart and graph form the "who and where" of unemployment.

Need for Federal Aid

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in a statement on the new study, said it showed that "the economy in general is making a sustained and vigorous recovery but there remain people and places which are not sharing that general prosperity.

"The localized character of unemployment shown in this book again demonstrates the need for a federal area assistance program," he said.

Pres. Eisenhower last year vetoed an area assistance bill as too costly. He has renewed a request for a smaller program.

The department also issued its monthly consumer price index report revealing a rise of two-tenths of one percent.

The department reported also that a longer workweek, more overtime at premium pay and higher hourly earnings pushed spendable earnings up 10 percent over a year ago.

Average earnings for a factory worker with three dependents were $80.86 in April, an all-time high and an increase of about 50 cents over the March figure.

The May area classification report showed 34 changes, all but one in the direction of improved employment conditions. Fourteen areas were removed from the substantial unemployment list of 6 percent or more joblessness. These were Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Haven, Battle Creek, Lansing, Saginaw, Binghampton, Syracuse, Youngstown, Portland, Ore., Reading, Memphis and Lorain-Elyria, Ohio.

In the over-6-percent bracket the number of areas dropped from 46 in March to 40 in May; in the 9-to-12 percent bracket the drop was from 17 to 11 and in the over-12-percent the shift was from 11 to 9.

One area, Flint, Mich. was transferred from 6-to-9 percent to over 12 percent "due to increased unemployment resulting from layoffs in local automobile plants."

The new study on unemployment showed that 10 states now account for nearly two-thirds of the hard-core jobless—some 1,400,000 who have been out of work for 15 weeks or more. The states, according to the department, are New York, Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas.

The study reveals that 700,000 of the unemployed are Negroes, who comprised one-fifth of all jobless workers or almost twice their proportion in the labor force.

High Among Youth

Unemployment remains high also among young workers, especially those under 20. The study showed also that one out of every 12 auto workers is still out of a job.

Despite the sharp unemployment drop among laborers and semi-skilled workers in the last year, they still have the highest rates of unemployment and they account for two out of every five jobless workers. Rates of unemployment among 28 million white collar workers are relatively low. Single persons have the highest rate of unemployment and include 36 percent of all jobless.

Despite the rise in the consumer price index, only 160,000 workers whose wages are tied to the index by escalator clauses will receive increases. These include 120,000 Westinghouse workers where the cent-an-hour increase will restore a penny lost last December.

AT LUNCHEON honoring Jose Figueres, former president of Costa Rica, AFL-CIO Executive Council heard discussion of the importance of economic aid to underdeveloped countries. Pres. George Meany (left), Figueres and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther huddle.

Racism Weakens U.S. World Role—Meany

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany listed four reasons which necessitate an end to racism in America. Speaking at a dinner for Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Meany described racial discrimination as:

- "Morally reprehensible."
- "Politically unjustifiable."
- "Economically idiotic."
- "Nationally suicidal."

"It is hard for other nations," he said, "to look to America for inspiring and vital leadership when one group of Americans say to another: you cannot enter or eat here. You cannot live or study here. You cannot work or worship here. You cannot stay or play here. In short, you cannot be a free American because of the color of your skin, your religion, or land of birth are different from ours."

The occasion of Meany's address was the presentation to Lodge, chief American spokesman at the United Nations, of the Four Freedoms Foundation Award. The foundation was created in 1950 to promote the basic freedom enunciated by Pres. Roosevelt in his 1941 State of the Union message.

Meany stressed the significance of freedom from want as one in which labor is vitally interested because working people in Iron Curtain countries and in colonial areas "cannot secure freedom from want because they do not have the democratic rights through which to defend their interests."

"The want of bread is bad," he said, "and when a man has to work too long or too hard to attain freedom from want, he cannot possibly enjoy the other freedoms. That is why American labor holds that freedom from want is not merely a material or physical concept—important as that may be. Man does not live by bread alone. The lack of liberty, the suppression of freedom of conscience, the denial of cultural aspirations are just as bad."

Meany singled out as the great enemy of the four freedoms what he called the "total monopoly of power in society" and said that is why American labor fights against "Communist and every other type of totalitarian tyranny."

In accepting the four freedoms award, Lodge called upon the free world to energize itself far more in promoting the idea of freedom and said that "a good idea like freedom, sitting passively in a fortress, will certainly be defeated by a bad idea which is on the march."

Labor Urges Aid for India Steel Plant

"I agree with the feeling of AFL-CIO representatives who recently toured India that we should be doing more to make our assistance more visible to the Indian people," Under Sec. of State Douglas Dillon has written to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany had urged the State Dept. to give "the most favorable consideration possible" to financing a "fourth" steel plant to strengthen India's economy. The British, Germans and Russians each are presently building a steel plant.

Meany quoted AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan and other labor officials who have made a first-hand study of India's economic and political problems as strongly urging the project to enable India to keep pace with the industrial growth of Red China and as a visible demonstration of American aid.

Dillon promised Meany that an application by India for assistance in construction of a steel mill would be carefully studied "in the light of the considerations set out in your letter." He expressed appreciation for "the support and interest of the AFL-CIO" in efforts to promote the economic development of the free world.

Wage Floor Urged For Farm Workers

A federal minimum wage for farm workers is the place to begin, agreed a recent conference which discussed the problems of farm labor and migratory workers. A report on the conference, including a proposed course of action, has just been issued by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, 112 E. 19th St., New York.

5-30-59

Alaska's First State Legislature Boosts Liberal Labor Program

Juneau—Alaska, the 49th state, is well on its way to becoming the nation's Number 1 state in terms of labor and social legislation.

On top of its recently enacted $1.50 minimum wage law, Alaska's first state legislature has passed labor-backed legislation providing:

- A workmen's compensation act with benefits nearly double the average of the other 48 states.
- Broad extension of the prevailing wage law to include employes of contractors and subcontractors on public buildings or projects.
- Authorization for state and local governments to negotiate written contracts with unions.
- A strengthened Labor Dept., assigned jurisdiction over the unemployment insurance program.
- Stiffened penalties for employers who fail to pay contracted health, security or pension benefits.

The new workmen's compensation law, State AFL-CIO Pres. R. E. McFarland reports, is basically the same bill that was vetoed two years ago—when Alaska was still a territory—on the grounds that it would be "too costly" for employers.

Among key provisions were elimination of the previous 24-month maximum for temporary disability payments. Maximum payments for permanent total disability were raised from $15,000 to $50,000 and many of the provisions of the federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Act—considerably superior to the pattern of state laws—were adopted.

Labor's determination not to take the 1957 veto as final brought benefits to both workers and employers.

Produced Evidence

At hearings last year, state labor leaders produced evidence that insurance companies were overcharging employers. Backed by facts from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, labor pressed for a non-profit workmen's compensation fund operated by the Alaskan government.

The insurance companies agreed to slash their rates and premiums under the new law to a point 8 percent less than the employers paid in 1957.

Strikes Near Bottom As Lost-Time Cause

For every work-day lost through a strike during 1958, there were:

- 2.5 days lost through on-the-job accidents.
- 24 days lost through illness and injury.
- 49 days lost through unemployment.

Recession-caused joblessness, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, was responsible for more than 1.1 billion lost work-days last year. This is more than twice as many days as the total lost through strikes in the nearly 14 years since the end of World War II.

Illness Ranks High

Fewer days were lost in strikes since the end of the war than were lost from illness alone during the year of 1958 alone.

The research department publication, Economic Trends and Outlook, points out that lost time caused by unemployment could have been greatly reduced through "a positive program to provide a balanced economic growth."

More adequate medical care, including preventive health programs, could have reduced the 544 million work-days lost through illness.

Better safety programs could have prevented many of the 55 million lost days from work accidents.

And, the publication adds, "less intransigence on the part of employers" could have reduced the 23 million days lost in strikes.

Meat Cutters Hit Inspection Slash

The Meat Cutters' Union has cautioned the Senate Appropriations Committee that cuts in the meat and poultry inspection budgets "pose dangers" to safeguarding the wholesomeness of these foods.

The House on May 20 cut poultry inspection funds to $9.15 million and meat inspection to $21.1 million.

A letter from Meat Cutters Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman to members of the Senate group urged increases to $11.1 million for poultry and $21.5 million for meat inspection.

The union leaders pointed out that poultry inspection is a new program and must have the funds and manpower to get off to a good start if it is to win the respect of the public and the industry.

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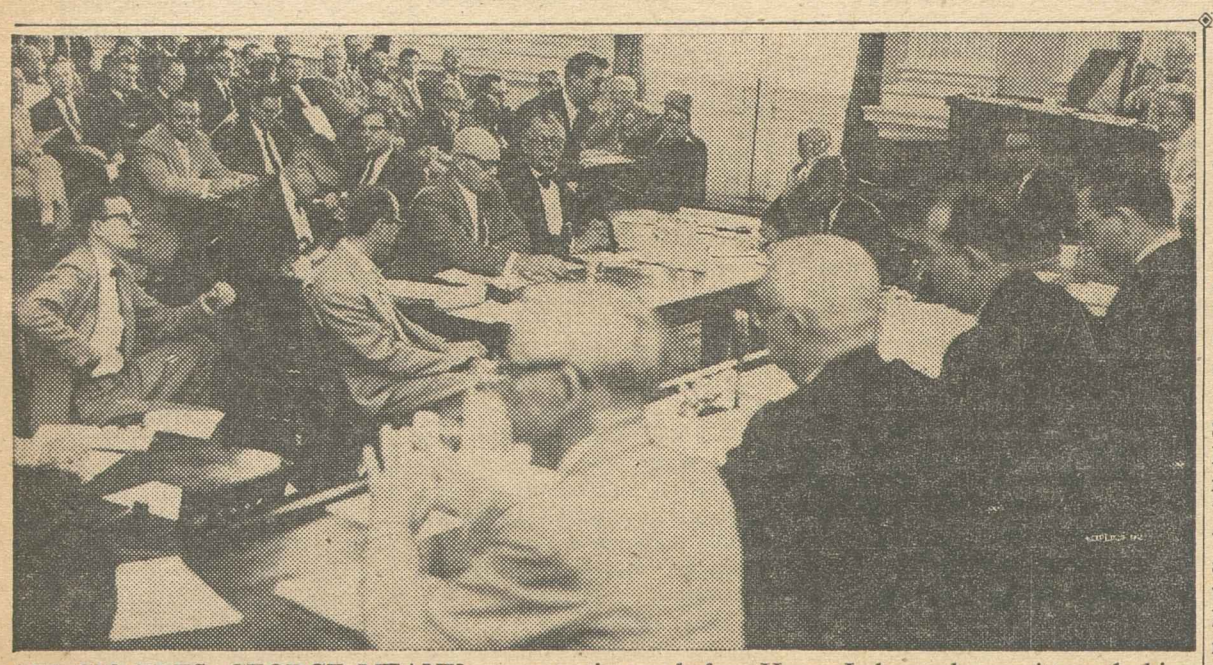
Meany Calls for Labor Bill To 'Get Crooks,' Not Unions



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY opens testimony before House Labor subcommittees, lashing Senate version of Kennedy-Ervin bill and Kearns bill on labor-management reform. He is flanked (left) by Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel, and by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Seated (left) at rear table is Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Avoid 'Restrictive' Law, House Urged

By Willard Shelton

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has carried to the House of Representatives a direct charge that employer organizations hoping to "capitalize on the corruption issue" are seeking "restrictive, anti-union legislation" and warned that the House is confronted with a direct choice of alternatives.

In a point-by-point attack on the Senate version of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, Meany said that the measure had been changed "through ill-considered and ill-advised amendments" on the floor into a bill "which we sincerely believe would do grave and irreparable harm" to the trade union movement.

Testifying before two House Labor subcommittees meeting jointly, the AFL-CIO president said the House faced a situation in which it could adopt "properly drafted, necessary and adequate legislation" to make life difficult for crooks or "move to throttle" the labor movement.

"We want to get at the crooks," he said bluntly. "We assume that's what the Congress wants to do.

"We respectfully suggest that we get on with the job."

In his third appearance of the current session before the House subcommittees, Meany made these specific points:

● Despite the fact that AFL-CIO attitudes have been "maligned and manhandled in the daily press," the federation position "has not changed" since the General Board stated it Apr. 28, 1958—support for legislation against corruption

(Continued on Page 6)

Ike Rebuffs Mitchell on Labor Bill

Pres. Eisenhower has again cut the ground from under Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell by reiterating total support for the McClellan so-called "bill of rights" in the Senate labor bill. The secretary hastily cancelled a scheduled press conference.

Mitchell in May announced opposition to the McClellan amendment and said it should be removed from the bill. He denied that comments Eisenhower had made previously could be construed as "praise" of the proposal.

The President on June 3 removed all doubt of the clash by saying McClellan's amendment "is one of the things I approved of." In his news conference he went on to say, "I was sorry to see it watered down" from the original form which even McClellan—after reflection—voted against.

Mitchell had reminded reporters

(Continued on Page 6)

Pucinski Urges Probe:

Congressman Hits NLRB 'Inefficiency'

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) has called for an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, linking reported inefficiency and conflict within that agency to the demand for labor reform legislation.

Pucinski acted after the Chicago Sun-Times ran an exclusive story on what it called "a devastatingly critical" analysis of the board by the management consulting firm of McKinsey & Co., Inc.

The Sun-Times reported details of how the board's structure and practices were found to have bogged down the handling of thousands of unfair labor practice cases. It is Pucinski's contention that these delays fuel the demand for labor reform.

If the NLRB were operated more efficiently, he says, there would be less demand for labor reform legislation and, in fact, less need.

An NLRB spokesman confirmed the existence of the McKinsey report, but refused comment. The efficiency study, turned in early this year, was ordered by the NLRB itself after a Supreme Court decision made it clear the caseload would increase by 20 percent.

According to the Sun-Times, the McKinsey report contained these main findings:

● Despite "inherent conflict" built into the NLRB by the Taft-Hartley Act in defining the roles of the general counsel and the five-member board, the NLRB has never proposed any legislative remedy for the internal power struggles.

● The NLRB in Washington has hogged responsibility, leaving field officials with no authority while the board became increasingly swamped with difficult cases.

● The NLRB has tolerated poor performance, neglecting to set up procedures for hiring, firing, transferring, disciplining or evaluating the work of its employes.

The McKinsey study reportedly made these two key recommendations: That the five-man board and general counsel agree to let the latter handle administrative or "housekeeping" chores, and that

(Continued on Page 8)

High Court to Rule On Strike Aid Tax

The issue of whether strike benefits paid to workers by unions are taxable by the federal government as "income" will be decided by the Supreme Court.

The court agreed to review an appellate court decision holding that an Auto Workers striker against the Kohler Co. could not be taxed on benefits paid him by the UAW.

The government since 1920 has compelled strikers to pay taxes on benefits. The appellate court for the first time upset the practice.

ABC Gets High Court Green Light

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld a National Labor Relations Board ruling which allows local unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers to take over bargaining rights previously held by the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

By refusing to review an appellate court decision, the Supreme Court closed the door on a year-long effort by BCW attorneys to overturn the NLRB's "schism doctrine."

The board has held that existing contracts are no bar to union representation elections when there has been a "schism" within the ranks of the international union resulting from loss of AFL-CIO affiliation. The BCW was ousted from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 after findings of domination by corrupt leadership.

The specific case involved representation elections requested by the ABC at a number of National Biscuit Co. plants, despite the existence of a master contract held by BCW. ABC swept seven of eight elections and several others are still to be held.

In another legal development, the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee has urged the Appellate Div. of the New York Supreme Court to affirm a landmark decision establishing the right of local unions of bakery workers to take their treasuries and assets with them when they break with the BCW to continue AFL-CIO affiliation.

New York Locals 50 and 51 won

(Continued on Page 3)

10-Cent Package Won In Shirts and Cottons

New York——One hundred thousand shirt and cotton garment workers throughout the country will receive a 7.5 cent-an-hour wage increase and additional fringe benefits, effective Aug. 31, as a result of agreements between the Clothing Workers and leading manufacturers in the industry.

In addition to the pay increase, the union obtained a seventh paid holiday and increased payments for welfare and insurance funds, bringing employer payments to these funds up to 5.5 percent of weekly payrolls. The package cost is estimated at 10 cents an hour.

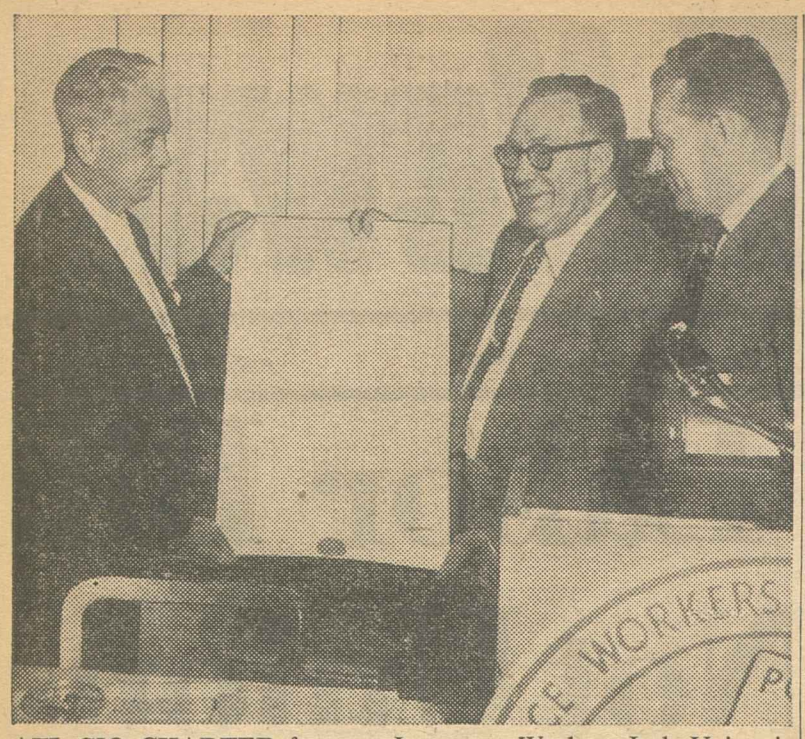
The improvements were granted under a reopener provision in collective bargaining agreements which expire June 1, 1961.

Protracted negotiations were conducted amicably. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who led the union delegation, and Sylvan Geismar, president of Manhattan Shirt Co., who headed employer groups, issued the following joint statement after agreement was reached:

"Throughout the discussions, concern was manifested on both sides for each other's problems. The negotiations were conducted without interruption of production.

"They were another manifestation of the enlightened labor-management relations which have marked this industry."

The insurance benefits include health, life, disability, maternity, surgical, hospitalization and retirement benefits.



AFL-CIO CHARTER for new Insurance Workers Intl. Union is presented at merger convention in Chicago to Pres. George L. Russ (left) and Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen (right) by R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The union was formed by merger of the former Insurance Agents and Insurance Workers.

Insurance Union Starts 3 Major Campaigns

Chicago—The AFL-CIO's newest affiliate, the freshly-merged Insurance Workers Intl. Union, adjourned its unity convention here lined up solidly behind aggressive campaigns in organizing, collective bargaining and political action.

The more than 500 delegates who came here as representatives of either the Insurance Agents, an affiliate of the former AFL, or the Insurance Workers, formerly part of the CIO, and left as enthusiastic members of organized labor's newest international union moved as one in getting their ambitious programs off the ground.

They approved a resolution calling upon all locals to establish organizing committees to bolster their pledge to unionize nearly 1 million agents, office employes and other workers in the insurance industry.

They gave full membership support to the bargaining committee soon to open negotiations with the giant Prudential Insurance Co. for a contract to replace the present agreement upon its expiration July 6.

The new union already represents about 18,500 Prudential agents who will be backstopped in their quest for better wages, working conditions and fringe benefits by a resolution urging that "every organized agent, clerk, local officer, whatever our company affiliations, offer our time and services in whatever capacity we are needed to our brothers of Prudential in this fight."

IWIU Subscribes To AFL-CIO News

One of the first actions by the general executive board of the new Insurance Workers Intl. Union was passage of a resolution subscribing to the AFL-CIO News for the presidents of each of the 340 locals.

The resolution expressed the hope that the local presidents will read the paper "because it will make better trade unionists out of them."

In a political action resolution which stressed that "the collective bargaining gains of today may be wiped out by the legislation of tomorrow," the delegates called for year-round political action committees in every local; member-by-member checks to see that all members are registered, and 100 percent annual $1 for COPE collections.

In other resolutions the delegates:

- Endorsed the inclusion of AFL-CIO codes on union democratic processes and financial practices in the IWIU constitution.
- Called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Demanded that the insurance industry do its share to meet the unemployment caused by the spread of automated equipment.
- Endorsed an area redevelopment bill as a tool for helping maintain an economy "which assures maximum employment, production and purchasing power."
- Approved establishment of local union education programs and called for creation of an extension service by the U.S. Labor Dept.
- Urged a civil rights program to include "good faith compliance" with Supreme Court decisions; full use of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in the absence of fair employment practices legislation; federal anti-lynching legislation and abolition of the poll tax.
- Called on locals to initiate union label campaigns.
- Opposed legislative authority for banks to sell over-the-counter life insurance as "detrimental not only to the insurance industry but to the average policyholder."

Metal Trades In Education Conference

Scituate, Mass.—A new milestone was reached here as the Charlestown Metal Trades Council staged its first annual educational conference for union officers and members employed at the Boston, Brooklyn and Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyards.

Discussions on parliamentary procedure, legislative action, inflation vs. wages, and state government were conducted by Alden Atwood, director of the Parliamentary Law Institute; Rep. Torbert H. MacDonald (D-Mass.); Prof. J. T. Dunlop of Harvard University; and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO.

Sec.-Treas. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., representing Dept. Pres. James A. Brownlow, explained the purpose and functions of the MTD in its relation to metal trades councils and their affiliated local unions.

At Hatters' Convention:

Meany Sounds Warning on Industry 'War Declaration'

New York—Organized labor's drive to raise workers' living standards has been answered by "a declaration of war" from industry, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 10th anniversary convention of the Hatters here.

"You would think," Meany said, "that we had come to a day of sanity, when there could be cooperation between . . . Americans in overalls and Americans behind a desk. That doesn't seem to be in the cards. A declaration of war seems to be the answer, and if that's it I guess we will have to take it."

In his report to the convention, Hatters Pres. Alex Rose reported the union has spent more than $6 million to keep the hat industry in business and pull it out of a long-term business decline.

Rose told delegates the money included direct loans of $1 million to employers; purchase of two loft buildings here for $3.5 million to protect millinery factories from excessive rent increases; and another $1.5 million to promote millinery and caps through advertising and public relations programs.

'Labor Must Fight'

Meany, declaring that labor must fight to preserve "the achievements of the trade union movement," called for increased activity on "the political front." He added:

"We are supposed to have elected a good many friends and been successful in defeating those who would have foisted a 'right-to-work' law on us in several of our states. Well, maybe we didn't do as well as we thought. Maybe we have got to take another look.

"If we feel this calls for more activity, I am sure the trade union movement is ready to deliver. I am confident that, to whatever extent we are forced to defend ourselves . . . in the political arena, to that extent we will go into politics."

Without mentioning the Senate-passed labor bill by name, Meany reiterated AFL-CIO opposition to "restrictive anti-labor laws in the guise of regulation." As far back as March 1958, he said, labor pledged its willingness to cooperate in getting a "reasonable" labor bill, but that "the enemies of labor got in their work and we now have a bill with which we cannot cooperate."

Compulsory Voting Proposed by Rose

New York—Hatters Pres. Alex Rose has come up with a proposal for "compulsory" voting in national elections.

To insure greater voter participation, Rose said, the government should grant "a certain tax exemption" to those who vote and deny it to those who don't.

Rose told his union's 10th anniversary convention he also favored making voting in union elections equally compulsory, and added that "it is not labor alone that needs protection for internal democracy; our entire nation needs it."

"I would like to suggest that any speaker who comes to this convention, holding public office, who may have an interest in this matter, that he look into the faces of the men and women sitting in this room . . . and tell this audience that he is in favor of legislation in the guise of labor regulation that would compel each and every one of you to run your local union meeting with the shadow of a federal criminal law hanging over your head in case you made a mistake."

"That is the type of legislation they would like us to accept," he said. "Well, we are not going to accept that type of legislation. And we see no great virtue in a slogan that we must have labor control legislation this year. I would like to see legislation on this subject this year. But not this year or next year or any other year will I buy legislation on this subject that is restrictive, discriminatory and anti-labor in its very nature."

Kennedy Speaks

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), co-author of the original bill reported out by the Senate Labor Committee, and subsequently amended on the Senate floor, told the convention he agreed with Meany's stand on labor legislation.

He quoted from a letter Meany sent him on June 2 in which the AFL-CIO president renewed the federation's pledge to support "legislation which will meet the problem of corruption." Meany added in the letter that Senate floor amendments transformed the original legislation into "a measure which could do irreparable harm to legitimate unions engaged in legitimate collective bargaining."

Kennedy said "I find no disagreement with that position," adding that labor has met its commitments to "support an honest and effective and responsible labor reform bill."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) warned the convention that if there is no house action on a labor bill this session "there is likely to be a public reaction which can produce labor legislation which could be repressive and therefore against the whole national interest."

Ship Unions Of Engineers Vote Unity

Affiliation of the 500-member Brotherhood of Marine Engineers with the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association has been ratified by referendum vote of both organizations.

The referendum, begun three months ago, was concluded shortly after the MEBA's 82nd national convention at Miami Beach, Fla.

Under the agreement ratified by the two organizations, the BME—which had been affiliated with the Seafarers—becomes part of an enlarged Local 101, creating a 1,100-member district with full jurisdiction in the Great Lakes area.

MEBA Pres. Herbert L. Daggett said Local 101 plans to open additional offices in lake ports to service ships under union contract and will embark on a major campaign to organize marine engineers sailing on the Great Lakes.

The Seafarers, he said, have "cooperated fully" in the switch of the MBE to the 11,000-member MEBA.

At the MEBA convention, delegates voted a nationwide drive to organize non-union tanker fleets, which Daggett described as "a constant threat to our established standards."

Full support was also pledged to the campaign to organize "runaway" ships registered under "flags of convenience" to avoid U.S. wage scales, regulations and taxes.

FRB Tightens Credit, Boosts Interest Rate

The Federal Reserve Board took another major step to tighten the money supply and restrict credit by boosting the rate it charges banks for loans to 3.5 percent.

The board's action in boosting interest rates came as the Administration planned to ask Congress to abolish the legal ceiling of 4.25 percent on government bonds because the Treasury is having difficulty selling bonds at that rate.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), Senate GOP leader, said the program would include also an increase in the national debt ceiling and some improvement in the return on savings bonds.

Set in 1918

The ceiling of 4.25 percent interest on government bonds running more than five years was set in 1918. While the highest rate at the moment is 4 percent, a drop in price on the market increases the yield. Bonds are now selling at prices that yield 4.25 percent.

Fourth Increase

The increase in the discount rate from 3 percent to 3.5 percent is the fourth hike since last fall when the country began its climb out of the recession. The increases started in September when the rate moved from the recession low of 1.75 percent to 2 percent.

At the onset of the recession in August 1957 and continuing through November of that year, the rate was 3.5 percent. Economists termed the high rate at that time and the resulting high interest charges a major cause of the recession of 1957-58.

The 3.5 percent rate has been reached only twice in 26 years—in 1933 and again in August 1957.

Labor economists said the latest increase was a threat to the nation's still incomplete recovery from the 1957-58 recession and would have a direct effect on the rate of economic growth in the months ahead.

The FRB's move followed by two weeks an increase in interest rates on prime loans by commercial banks—loans to biggest borrowers with the best credit ratings—to 4.5 percent.

Meanwhile the House Ways & Means Committee approved a one-year extension of tax rates on corporation profits, cigarettes, liquor, automobiles and other excise levy items. The taxes are scheduled to drop to lower levels on July 1. The Administration had asked for a one-year extension.

Harry Beitzell Dies, Long with AFL-CIO

Harry A. Beitzell, who had worked in the stockroom of the AFL-CIO and the predecessor AFL since 1918, died in Mt. Alto Veterans' Hospital here of cancer after a long illness. He was 63.

A native of Southern Maryland and a veteran of World War I, he is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia A. Beitzell; a son, Raymond H. Beitzell; a daughter, Mrs. Jeanne Jusino; seven grandchildren; four brothers and a sister. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

More Holidays, Too:

Rail Non-Ops Asking Improved Vacations

The 11 railroad non-operating unions, acting through a committee headed by Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, have served notice on all railroads that they want more liberal vacation and holiday clauses in their contracts.

The unions are seeking a vacation schedule of two weeks after one year of service instead of the present one week; three weeks after five years, instead of two weeks; and four weeks after 10 years, rather than the present maximum of three weeks after 15 years.

On holidays, the unions want to add Good Friday and Veterans Day to the present seven.

Meantime, Eli L. Oliver, economic advisor to the RLEA, attacked railroad management charges of "featherbedding" and said they were destroyed by "all the facts of economics." Speaking before the Washington chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association, he gave the following facts:

- Five men have always been accepted as a normal train crew and today "those men are doing more work than ever before. The elimination of any one of them would be a blow at safety and efficiency."
- In 1922 the average freight train was composed of 37.5 cars, in 1949 of 49.7 cars and in 1957 of 69.3 cars.
- Today as many as 194 cars are being handled in one train and freight trains of more than 200 cars are not uncommon.
- Passenger trains increased from an average of 6.4 cars in 1922 to 10.4 in 1957.
- Average weight per freight train has increased from 1,464 gross tons in 1922 to 3,106 in 1957 while passenger train tonnage rose from an average of 393 to just under 700 tons over the same period.
- Accident rates, meanwhile, have gone up 33.9 percent between 1930 and today.

"These economic facts show, if anything, that more, not fewer men are needed to man today's longer and heavier trains in the interests of safety," Oliver said. "This is a matter in which the public has a direct interest."

Referring to management talk of "brakemen who handle no brakes," Oliver pointed to Interstate Commerce Commission figures showing that 798 brakemen were injured in 1955 operating hand brakes and that 11,996 brakemen were casualties in train and engine service activities during 1955 and 1956.

What railroad management does in an effort to support its "featherbedding" charges, Oliver declared, is to select "particular runs or assignments and interpret them in terms, not of wages per hour or per month, but in 'basic days' pay.' This completely distorts the picture of railroad working conditions because exceptional 'cream runs' are used as the basis of the management attack, although only a handful of railroad workers, having many years of seniority, receive such payments."

"This vast majority of railroad operating workers," Oliver concluded, "earns less than workers in other industries. They draw no weekly overtime, shift differentials, holiday pay or other premium payments common in other industries."

REFUSAL OF BASIC STEEL industry to "bargain in good faith" was assailed by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald in address to hundreds of nation's newsmen at National Press Club luncheon in Washington. McDonald pledged USWA to "do all in our power to avoid a strike this summer," reiterated demands for contract improvements.

ABC Gets High Court Green Light

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the precedent-setting case last year when New York Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio rejected a BCW attempt to seize their assets after their switch in affiliation.

In a "friend of the court" brief, Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel for the Ethical Practices Committee, said the New York bakery case is "of great importance to the maintenance of integrity in the American labor movement."

The lower court ruling, in June, 1958, described AFL-CIO affiliation as "highly-prized" and held that loss of this affiliation broke the contractual relationship between the expelled international and its local unions.

Judge Aurelio's decision was the first of an unbroken series of court victories for ABC affiliates in similar cases, including an appellate court decision in Illinois.

Affirmation of the lower court ruling, the brief pointed out, "may be another beacon inspiring voluntary membership action against union corruption. It is precisely that voluntary, private action which must be encouraged to sustain free and democratic trade unionism."

Ike Denies Interfering On Steel Industry Side

Pres. Eisenhower has denied interfering on management's side in contract negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry, but has left the door ajar for possible use of the Taft-Hartley Act to prevent a strike this summer.

The President's denial of interference came as USWA and industry negotiators resumed talks in New York after a week's suspension during which top management leaders attended the annual meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

With neither side reporting any progress, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald reiterated earlier charges that the talks were stalemated because of management's "refusal to bargain in good faith." Industry leaders, intent on winning a one-year extension of the current contract without a wage boost, denied the charge.

Meanwhile, the weekly news magazine U.S. News & World Report said a survey of new contracts negotiated in the first half of 1959 showed that "wage freezes are a rarity, even in industries that are having trouble recovering from the recession."

Pay raises won so far this year —from the coal, oil, textile, telephone, chemical, brick, paper and pottery industries — ranged from 6 to 25 cents an hour, the magazine said.

The Steelworkers, their position already strengthened by the AFL-CIO Executive Council's pledge of organized labor's full support, received backing from the Auto Workers executive board, which unanimously pledged the "full support of the UAW—morally, organizationally and financially."

At his June 3 press conference, Eisenhower characterized as "completely untrue" a charge made by Pres. John L. Lewis of the unaffiliated Mine Workers that the President had interfered in the steel talks and had thrown his prestige behind the industry.

Eisenhower said his sole action with respect to the steel negotiations was to urge "both sides . . . to exercise self-discipline." Then he added:

"So far as any interest of mine with respect to the relatively few in management and in the big capitalist class, it is very, very little as compared to what I think about the mass of people that do work with their hands and minds . . . to produce this wealth."

In answer to another question, concerning the possibility of invoking T-H's 60-day cooling off provision if a strike seemed imminent when the contract expires June 30, Eisenhower replied: "I would have to wait for the time to come before I would make a decision of this kind."

The company's demand for a wage freeze was made to counter USWA demands for a broad range of contract improvements—including wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, a shorter workweek, supplemental unemployment benefits, and the like—for 500,000 Steelworkers.

Struck Tire Firms Rapped As 'Arrogant'

Akron, O.—Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster has denounced the "arrogant and unreasonable attitudes" of the Goodrich and Firestone companies as delaying settlement of a seven-week strike by 33,000 workers.

The URW president charged that public statements and letters to employes issued by the companies blaming the union for allegedly refusing the "established pattern" of pensions in contracts with other rubber companies "are classic examples of distortion and half-truths."

Buckmaster pointed out, in a statement printed as an advertisement in an Akron newspaper, that each of the companies under contract with the URW has a different pension formula geared to local conditions. He added that "talk about an established pattern is simply nonsense."

He also emphasized that the two struck companies have not made acceptable proposals involving other issues in dispute.

Contract talks are continuing with Firestone at Cleveland and with Goodrich at Canton. The two companies are the only holdouts among the major rubber producers. U.S. Rubber Co. agreed to major pension improvements after a 22-day strike and a Goodyear contract was negotiated without a walkout.

Upholsterers Protest Racket 'Link' Story

The Upholsterers have protested to the Associated Press over a recent story about proceedings before the McClellan special Senate committee tending to place the union in an "unfavorable" light.

UIU Education Dir. Arthur G. McDowell said the AP story, printed in over 100 newspapers, linked the union to alleged racketeer infiltration in the Miami, Fla., juke box industry, without reporting the fact that UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffman dissolved the local involved within a matter of weeks after "irregularities" were uncovered. The charter of the local was revoked in 1955.

Court Asks Hospitals: Why Not Accept Union?

New York—Attempts by six hospitals here to break a four-week strike for union recognition through injunctions appear to have backfired—at least temporarily.

State Supreme Court Justice Henry Epstein posed three questions to attorneys for five of the struck hospitals which had asked him to punish two officers of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, for alleged violation of an anti-strike injunction.

He asked:

- "Is there any law that prevents the hospitals from recognizing the union?
- "If there isn't, why don't you recognize the union?
- "Is there any law that denies these workers the right to strike?"

"You come back on Monday (June 8) and give me the answers to the questions," Justice Epstein instructed hospital attorneys as he recessed the hearing.

Meanwhile, the order sentencing Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis and Business Agent George Goodman to 15 days in jail and fines of $250 each was stayed by unanimous action of the Appellate Div. of the State Supreme Court pending decision on an appeal.

The sentences had been imposed as a result of contempt action brought by Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, separate from the proceedings pending before Justice Epstein.

As picket lines continued to circle the six struck hospitals, the way was opened for workers in seven other institutions to win union recognition without a strike.

The hospitals agreeing to union representation elections are all privately-owned proprietary hospitals. Unlike the struck non-profit institutions, they are not exempt from state laws requiring collective bargaining. Building Service Employes Local 144, which has been conducting an organizing drive in the seven hospitals, requested recognition and the managements agreed to representation elections.

A three-man mediation panel set up by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to seek a formula to end the Local 1199 strike after more than a week of separate conferences with union and management was reported preparing a formula aimed at enabling workers to be represented by their union without formal recognition by management.

Public support for the strikers—mostly Negro and Puerto Rican workers whose wages had averaged less than $1 an hour—continued to mount.

Support Mounts

A statement issued by 64 prominent New Yorkers declared the hospital strike can be settled "at once" if the hospitals would agree "to recognize the right of non-medical employes to bargain collectively through a union of their own choice."

Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, president of the Intl. Catholic Truth Society, charged the hospitals had ignored social justice in failing to pay "living wages" to the workers and in refusing to recognize their union.

Labor Urges Electron Tube Floor of $1.52

Organized labor has urged a nationwide minimum wage of $1.52 an hour for work on government contracts in the electron tubes industry.

In hearings just completed at the Labor Dept., industry representatives argued in favor of separate minimums for various regions and products.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, the Secretary of Labor sets minimum wages and other conditions on government contracts by determining the actual prevailing wage in an industry. This would be the first determination for the electron tubes industry, affecting some 60,000 workers in an industry which last year received more than $70 million in non-secret government contracts, plus undisclosed amounts in defense contracts.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Machinists joined the AFL-CIO in pointing out that a 1958 survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed $1.47 to be the then-prevailing rate. They said union-won increases since that time raised the prevailing wage by 5 cents an hour.

Superficial and Biased

A MAJOR SEGMENT of the nation's daily press is demonstrating once again its superficial approach to trade union problems, its almost astounding ignorance of how trade unions operate and its built-in bias against a fair presentation of the labor point of view on reform legislation.

Editorials and news stories have been multiplying to the effect that the AFL-CIO's opposition to the Senate-passed labor bill means it will oppose all legislation at this session of Congress and that this, combined with the opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the Senate bill as "too soft," dooms all chances for enactment of a new labor statute.

The AFL-CIO has carefully documented its position—why it favors legislation dealing with public reporting, union trusteeships, union elections and other provisions of the measure reported by the Senate Labor Committee.

It has documented with equal care, and based on the facts of life of industrial America, its opposition to the bill as finally passed by the Senate and the measure proposed by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.).

The situation is clear:

The Chamber, the NAM and the reactionary coalition in Congress are driving for regulatory legislation that would seriously hamper and impair the operations of free trade unions.

The newspapers and editorialists, in their zeal to "reform" labor, have confused—not always inadvertently—reporting and disclosure legislation with severe regulation of trade unions.

They are willing apparently to throw out the baby with the bath water.

The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the passage of legislation that will aid its unrelenting drive against corruption and racketeering wherever it appears in labor-management relations.

It favors legislation—honest, workable legislation that will contribute to industrial peace and the continued economic growth of the nation.

Challenge to Statesmanship

THE 86TH CONGRESS can make a major investment in peace and freedom and help cope effectively with the tremendous Soviet challenge in the economic field by adopting as part of the mutual security program the proposed five-year $7.5 billion Development Loan Fund program.

Two years ago Congress first authorized the Development Loan Fund as part of the nation's foreign aid program. In those two years a total of $700 million has been made available and put to work on economic development projects in 40 countries.

The fund represents a major constructive step forward in the nation's total mutual security program, increasing the scope of economic development projects and taking the form of loans, rather than grants, which can be repaid with local currencies.

But in order to make this program most effective, the five-year authorization and an increased amount of money are essential so that long-term economic development can proceed intelligently in underdeveloped countries.

On a dollar-for-dollar basis there are few investments that will return so much to this nation in terms of peace and the spread of democratic freedoms.

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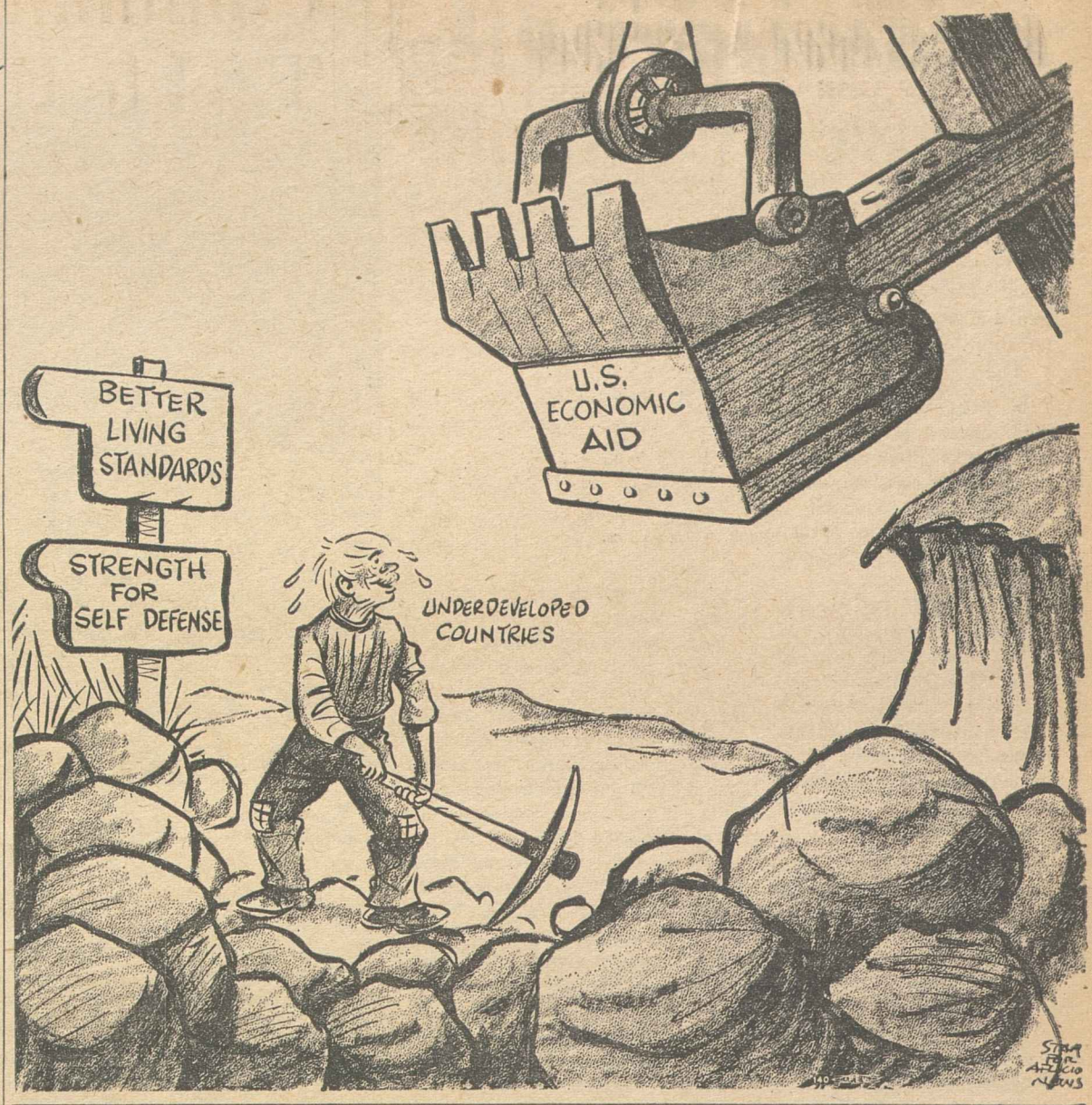
Tools for the Job



The Anti-Union Chorus:

Major Brainwashing Campaign Seeks to Weaken, Cripple Labor

"Labor Week," a commentary feature prepared by Press Associates, Inc., for use by union officials, recently assessed the new anti-labor campaign in an article, "The Onslaught Against Trade Unionism." The following is excerpted from that article.

THE ORGANIZED LABOR movement in this country is now fighting one of the most intensive nationwide brainwashing campaigns against the entire concept of trade unionism in the past 100 years.

You read it in the newspapers, you see and hear it on television, members of Congress are contributing their share of words, the White House and many federal and state agencies are all joining in the chorus.

Over and over we hear the charge of "labor power" and "labor monopoly" and "labor dictatorship" gaining control of the country for some selfish and devious purposes.

THE INSTANCES OF CORRUPTION in a few unions exposed by the McClellan committee form the ideal excuse for declaring that all unions are bad, corrupt and power-hungry. There were carefully-planted cries that Congress must pass legislation to halt racketeering. Now, these people are even beginning to drop the excuse. They now seek legislation "to deal effectively with the problem of labor union monopoly."

The fact is that labor racketeering is not an issue. All responsible union leaders are against it as well as all responsible citizens. The issue has come down to the very question of whether the labor movement will be able to survive and grow or whether it will be so weakened that it will be rendered ineffective.

The contradictions in the entire picture are startling. A member of Congress stands on the floor of the House or the Senate, sincerity written solemnly in face, pleading for harsher and harsher legislation to curb this "vast and unrestricted" power of organized labor, while at the same moment in many sections of this country union members are fighting a losing battle for their unions against overwhelming odds.

ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS the National Association of Manufacturers, which have historically fought every move to aid workingmen and women, suddenly bleed for the alleged lack of democracy in trade unions.

Management of many firms openly flaunt the concept of collective bargaining and the desires of their workers while actively pushing for stronger anti-labor laws.

There are more subtle ways in which unions are being weakened. There is the well-planned campaign of Westinghouse and General Electric which have been calling in small groups of their workers to convince them that their high wages and high standard of living are pricing U.S. products out of the world market, and their unions are doing them a disservice.

ACROSS THE NATION management in many businesses and industries are distorting the McClellan committee findings for their own special interests. Typical is the Retail Clerks organizing campaign of the Hecht Co. in Washington, D. C. A leaflet given out by management asks employes:

"Compare the men who are being exposed by Congress and the local leaders of the union with the executives you have worked with over the years in the Hecht Co. Also compare their interest over the years with this sudden interest of outsiders."

The fact is that neither the local nor the international union officials were "exposed" by Congress. But these very same executives did hire the questionable Nathan Shefferman who was, in fact, exposed by the McClellan committee for his shady dealings as a middleman.

One of the aspects of this general assault against unions is that, as Business Week magazine admits, there is very little letter-writing to members of Congress.

YET, THE IMPRESSION HAS been created that there is a deep and widespread demand for strong action against unions. Much of this can be attributed to the almost concerted campaign of newspapers, magazines and professional pamphleteers against the trade union movement.

The NAM, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Committee for Constitutional Government, National Farm Bureau Federation, American Retail Federation, National Right to Work Committee and other business and right wing extremist groups issue a steady barrage of leaflets and pamphlets to undercut trade unionism.

Add to this so-called "scholarly" works such as one recently published by the University of Virginia Press. It is a symposium of 16 college economists and every single one wants to cut down the power of the trade union movement.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

JOSEPH A. JENKINS of the National Labor Relations Board recently made a speech in Salt Lake City echoing the Eisenhower Administration line that unions represent only "one-third of the workers" and charging that "unorganized workers pay part of the price" for wage increases won by union members. If the "unorganized workers" were compelled to depend for help in their problems on such expressions, they would be worse off than they are.

There are more than 20 million workers in interstate commerce who now have no protection whatever from the federal minimum wage law. At least half of them, and perhaps many more, earn less than $1 an hour, and the vast majority are not union members.

Who is championing their interests in Congress, where a Senate Labor subcommittee has been holding hearings on improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act? Not the Eisenhower Administration.

It is "organized workers" who support with their dues money the research services and expert facilities necessary to pile up documentation supporting the case for federal statutes to protect the unorganized.

The Eisenhower Administration through Sec. of Labor Mitchell says it thinks that 2.5 million of the 20 million "uncovered" workers might now be given protection—but not really, not to the extent of actual cash overtime pay from the rich retail chains for work after 40 hours a week.

"Organized labor," which Jenkins patronizes by calling it a minority, is the only major interest in the country that is fighting the battle of the unorganized.

The AFL-CIO as a spokesman for workers both organized and unorganized is urging Congress to force up the wages of low-paid workers by setting a federal minimum of $1.25 an hour instead of $1 and to extend the protection of the law—including overtime after 40 hours—to 7.6 million now without protection.

It isn't enough, no doubt, but it is the maximum that can be dreamed of in view of the implacable opposition to even that much by the political superiors of Jenkins.

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER issue in which "organized labor" fought a battle—this time successful, at least temporarily—for a cause in which unions served the general public interest. It involved the 160-acre limitation on benefits to landowners from federal reclamation projects.

A reclamation project means water in the moisture-starved West, and water means money. Congress has historically said that the benefits of federal projects shall be reserved to small landowners —not paid to big owners who have bought out the little farmers and ranchers.

A fight arose in the Senate on the San Joaquin Valley reclamation project in California as big landowners, panting for the federal "subsidies" they would denounce as morally corrupting for other people, tried to knock out the 160-acre limitation. They were beaten by Sen. Douglas of Illinois and Senators Morse and Neuberger of Oregon—and by effective work both nationally and locally by the AFL-CIO in defense of the interests of small owners.

Says the East Bay, Calif., Labor Journal:

"Make no mistake where labor stands . . . on all such efforts to turn over to the big landowners . . . the benefits of publicly-financed irrigation of land. Labor has stood by the 160-acre limitation firmly, and again in this crisis C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor, sent a masterly analysis of the plot of the big landowners . . . to every member of Congress in behalf of 1.5 million members of AFL-CIO unions."

Community Services Delegates Tackle Health, Hospital Issues

By Don Gregory

Chicago—More than 400 international, state and local union community services representatives and social agency leaders tackled a score of major health and welfare issues at the four-day fourth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services here.

National figures speaking at the AFL-CIO Community Services-sponsored conference called for:

● Hospital accreditation standards to include personnel practices, and decent wages, hours and working conditions for non-professional employes.

● Establishment of a U.S. Dept. of Consumer Interests to take positive responsibility for consumer protection.

● Creation of a once-a-year federated fund-raising appeal for all national health agencies.

● Federal leadership in dealing with social problems, needed because the Eisenhower Administration has faltered in its policy on human problems.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, main speaker at the conference luncheon, urged the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to "join with labor to bring order out of chaos in voluntary fund-raising, especially in the health field."

Beirne, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, called upon the management groups "to help solve the national problem caused by too many fund-raising drives in competition for the charity and health dollar."

In a keynote address, Leo Perlis, CSA director, declared that the "gauze curtain" between the medical profession and the people it seeks to serve must be lifted.

He sharply criticized the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, claiming its standards include "everything from the physical plant to the medical library but overlook the most important element of all—personnel."

Member groups of the Joint Commission are the American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons, American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, and the Canadian Medical Association.

Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, president of Consumers Union, told a general session that the cost of consumer credit is "a national disgrace." He said:

"Interest rates on many types of installment purchases are a form of usury that once would have led the guilty parties into the courts and jails. Today, these practices flourish respectably and almost unmolested."

Sharing the consumer session with Warne, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) said there should be an agency of government assigned the responsibility of protecting the consumer. He said adequate consumer protection can come about only through the establishment of a federal Dept. of Consumer Interests.

Attacking the Eisenhower Administration for its failure to deal with "critical social problems," Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, author and journalist of Washington, D. C., said the Administration's policy is the "tired product of tired men with tired minds."

"They continue to say 'no' to use of federal funds to solve the nation's human problems in the face of rising productivity," she charged.

"Labor unions have done more to defend the dignity of the individual, to raise the standard of living, to eliminate poverty, and awaken the social conscience of the country than all of our public and private welfare agencies put together."

Current controversy between the federated fund-raising field and the independently-conducted national health campaigns was discussed by Dr. Eugene P. Pendergrass, president of the American Cancer Society, and Harry P. Cain, former senator and president of the United Fund of Miami, Fla.

Pendergrass told the delegates the Cancer Society decided to withdraw from all united fund or federated campaigns because federation was slowing up the fight against cancer.

Cain countered that "failure and community suffering" result when health agencies compete. He said that by going their separate ways, competing agencies run the risk of "squandering money and manpower while doing it always in the heart-jerking names of mercy and good works."

Presiding at general sessions were Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Meat Cutters; W. C. Birthwright, president and secretary-treasurer of the Barbers; and Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer, Electical, Radio & Machine Workers. All are members of the national CSC.

Wage-Hour Foes Ignore Plight Of Underpaid, Congress Told

By Bob Cooney

The opponents of an improved wage-hour law have "brushed aside or entirely ignored" the fact that millions of workers are employed at wages which keep them at a subminimum standard of living, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told Congress.

Biemiller put the final case for labor's support of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bills in refuting opposition arguments as the Senate Labor Subcommittee ended its wage-hour hearings. House hearings are still unscheduled.

In other wind-up testimony, the Meat Cutters again aimed to end the seasonal and seafood exemptions by replying to opposition arguments; the Maritime Union and the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes replied to arguments against ending seamen's and transit workers' exemptions.

The AFL-CIO Laundry Workers, National Farmers' Union and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists also testified in favor of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bills. These measures would boost the present $1 minimum to $1.25 and extend coverage to 7.5 million more workers.

Biemiller recalled that Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) had told worker witness Mary Lovejoy, who said she made 80 cents an hour at the S. H. Kress Co. in Bessemer, Ala., "I do not think you are being paid enough."

Opponents Ignore Benefits

"That's exactly the point," Biemiller said. "That's the problem we want to solve."

Biemiller said "the opponents of this legislation—up to and including the Secretary of Labor—have completely ignored the beneficial effects of higher minimum wages for more workers."

"As usual, they have pointed with alarm to the vague possibilities of disaster," he said.

"They have raised the fear that this time a higher minimum wage will cause unemployment, inflation, bankruptcy and a whole series of catastrophes — even though these same things were predicted every other time the minimum was raised and none of them ever happened."

In a separate statement, Biemiller dealt at length with the arguments raised against the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt measure.

'Truly Piddling'

He ripped the Administration proposal to bring 2.5 million workers half-way under the $1 minimum, leaving them without overtime protection, as "token," in intent, "insincere" in approach and "truly piddling" in its benefits.

Biemiller pointed out that aside from other loopholes, the Administration-proposed standard that a firm must have 100 or more workers would exempt 99.5 percent of all retail firms.

"Only about four-tenths of 1 percent of all retail enterprises have as many as 100 employes," he noted.

In other testimony:

Laundry Workers—Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar, arguing for an end to the laundry and drycleaning exemption, pointed out that the industry has become dominated by giant chains which can well afford the federal minimum.

Meat Cutters—Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman attacked the "rural arguments" against applying the wage-hour law to seasonal and processing workers. They pointed out that, except for rent, the cost of living generally is higher in rural areas; corporation farms are trying to preserve a surplus of cheap labor; and processing operations have become highly mechanized.

National Farmers Union—The NFU backed the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill on moral grounds, but also saw a higher minimum wage as producing about $1 billion in increased food purchases by lower-income groups. Pres. John Raber, of the Indiana Farmers Union, a broiler farmer who pays $72 a week to a hired hand, testified as a farmer witness.

AFL-CIO in Puerto Rico Passes 75,000 Mark

The AFL-CIO has over 75,000 members in Puerto Rico in 13 international unions and several federal labor unions and current organizing drives are expected to add thousands more.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who helped set up Federal Labor Union 3018 to organize island truck drivers and warehousemen, reported the membership totals and the new organizing drive.

Since mid-March, when the FLU was chartered, it has signed a contract with the Puerto Rican Trucking Association for 850 members and now has another 500 members among dairy drivers and independents.

AFL-CIO unions are well represented in the island's garment, sugar, communications and other industries and in the services and building trades.

The campaign to organize truck drivers is under the direction of Hipolito Marcano, AFL-CIO regional director on the island, and Louis Llorca, a former Auto Workers organizer who is now a federation representative in charge of the trucking drive.

Llorca is a Spanish-speaking trade unionist out of Chicago with wide experience in dealing with the problems of Puerto Rican workers.

He reports, according to McGavin, that several National Labor Relations Board elections are scheduled shortly to determine if workers want representation in the AFL-CIO or the racket-dominated Teamsters. In the last such election, the FLU defeated the Teamsters at the Valencia Service Co. by a 55 to 17 margin.

The contract signed with the trucking association calls for an hourly rate of $1.35 an hour compared to the top wage level in Teamster contracts on the island of $1.20.

NABET Wins Hike In Canadian Contract

Ottawa, Ont.—The Broadcast Engineers & Technicians and the Canadian Broadcasting Co. have agreed on a new contract giving nearly 1,300 technicians total wage increases of 9.75 percent spread over 30 months.

The agreement provided for a 3 percent pay boost retroactive to Aug. 1, 1958, a similar raise retroactive to May 1, 1959, and a final 3.75 percent effective Apr. 1, 1960.

'Get Crooks,' Not Unions, Meany Urges

Publishers Refuse to Talk On Scab Mill

New York—Six officials of the strike-bound Macy chain of newspapers in Westchester County have spurned invitations to appear voluntarily to testify as to the extent of organized strike-breaking in the newspaper industry.

Public hearings in the last two months disclosed large-scale movement of strikebreakers from different parts of the country to cities where printing unions have gone on strike. These hearings were conducted by a New York State Commission appointed by the State Industrial Commissioner.

According to William J. Isaacson, member of the three-man commission, the six management officials possess evidence relevant to the investigation.

"They are essential witnesses," he said at the commission's last hearing, "and it is the committee's decision to have them appear under compulsion and to bring all relevant data."

The issue as to whether the commission has subpoena power was earlier resolved by a statement by State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood that, under his authority, subpoenas might be issued at the commission's request. Without subpoena power, the investigation is dead.

Robert Byron, Of Sheet Metal Union, Dies

Northbrook, Ill.—Robert Byron, who planned to retire July 1 after 21 years of service as president of the Sheet Metal Workers, died of cancer in an Evanston hospital at the age of 79.

He was actively in charge of directing the union from its Washington headquarters until three months ago.

He had attended every AFL and AFL-CIO convention for the last 50 years, represented U.S. workers at three meetings of the Intl. Labor Organization and was a close friend of the late Samuel Gompers. He formerly was a vice president of the AFL Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept.

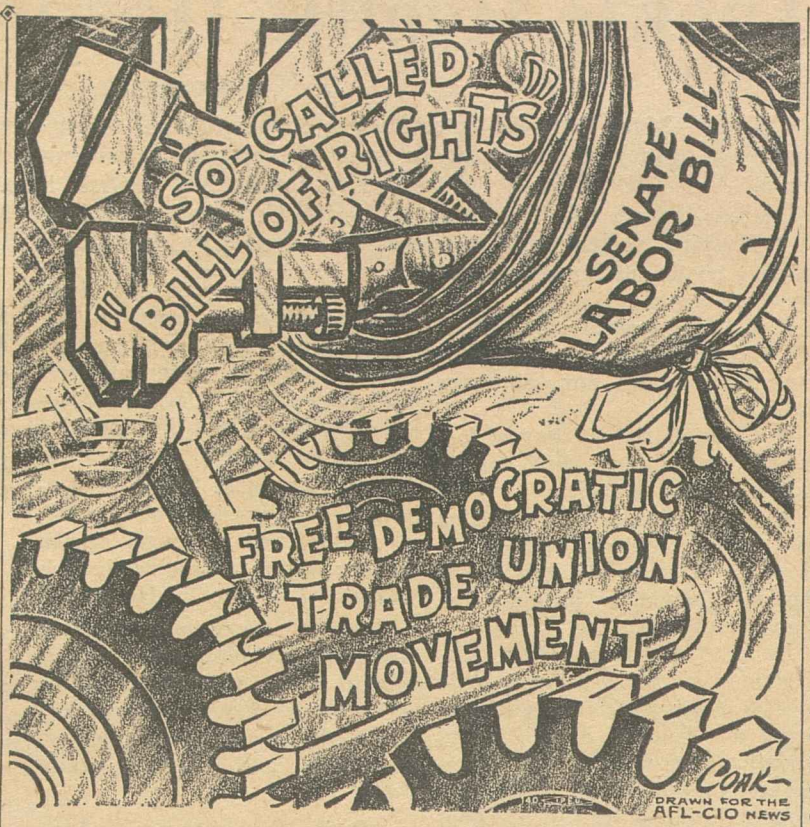
The AFL-CIO's sympathy was expressed by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who also announced that in respect of the family's wishes a memorial has been sent to the American Cancer Society in his name.

"He devoted a lifetime to the service of the labor movement and his passing will be mourned by all within the labor movement," they said.

A worker in Southern Illinois coal mines before he was 15, he was active in pioneering organizational efforts which led eventually to what is now the Mine Workers. At 17 he became a sheet metal worker and helped organize Springfield Local 84 of the Sheet Metal Workers. He was president of the Springfield Federation of Labor early in the century.

He became a general organizer for the union in 1910 and served in international union posts until being elected to the presidency in 1938.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Ernest Hultgren of Northbrook, and two sisters. The funeral services and burial were in Chicago, with Reg. Dir. Daniel Healy representing the AFL-CIO.



Why Labor Supports Reform Legislation

In testimony before the House Labor Committee, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spelled out labor's objections to the Senate-passed version of the Kennedy-Ervin bill and lashed the last-minute Kearns bill offered after Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), ranking GOP member of the committee, disowned his sponsorship of Administration proposals.

Meany began his testimony, however, by repeating once again the arguments for the kind of fair, effective labor-management reform legislation the trade union movement both welcomes and supports.

Here is his statement of the two reasons the AFL-CIO favors some legislation:

"In the first place, disclosures before the [McClellan] Senate Select Committee have made it painfully evident that some segments of the labor movement have succumbed to racketeer control, and that a minority of union leaders have engaged in corrupt and other reprehensible activities.

"That committee has likewise disclosed that certain employers would rather make corrupt deals with dishonest union officials than meet their statutory obligation to bargain collectively in good faith with proper representatives of their employes; and that some employers have also employed various other indefensible methods for frustrating the attempts of their employes to form unions.

"In the second place, it is manifest that these abuses cannot be adequately dealt with solely through self-regulation by the groups involved.

"The AFL-CIO has adopted a drastic self-policing campaign, and in its implementation it has expelled organizations with a membership in excess of 1.5 million because these organizations had come under the domination of corrupt individuals. Yet once the drastic step of expulsion is taken there is not too much more that the AFL-CIO can do to protect workers and the general public against the improper activities of officials of these expelled unions.

"Again, the AFL-CIO cannot check the unethical and occasionally criminal practices engaged in by certain segments of the business world; and while a voluntary association has in the nature of things only limited effectiveness in policing the ethics of its membership, it cannot be said that any of the business associations has made any effort at all along these lines.

"For these reasons we believe that some legislation is necessary, as respects both unions and employers."

AFL-CIO Warns of Drain on Resources

A growing population and an expanding economy will cause "unprecedented drains" on America's natural resources during the next quarter-century, an AFL-CIO study has warned.

The current issue of Labor's Economic Review, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warns that depletion of resources as a result of lack of planning and inadequate conservation policies threaten to transform the United States from a "have" to a "have not" nation.

Serious water shortages have already developed in several regions, the publication points out, and the demand for water is expected to more than double by 1975.

The need can be met by providing more adequate storage dams, reforestation and other conservation measures to reduce excessive runoff, and broad action by federal, state and local governments to eliminate water pollution.

Continued expansion of power requirements by industry could result in a fourfold rise in the demand for power by 1980.

To meet the challenges of the next decades, the study emphasizes, "broad federal planning" is necessary with a "vigorous reaffirmation of the federal government's role as principal steward of this nation's resources."

Raps Business Drive For 'Restrictive' Law

(*Continued from Page* 1)

and opposition to legislation that would harm unions.

• The so-called "bill of rights" saddled on the Senate bill under sponsorship of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) imposes stringent, detailed federal regulation on hundreds of thousands of officials of more than 60,000 local unions, and proposes to enforce them with drastic criminal penalties.

These provisions have "nothing to do with corruption" and are "manifestly unjust," and labor is compelled to oppose the Senate measure on this ground alone "even if there were no other objections."

• He considered Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chief sponsor of the Senate committee bill that the AFL-CIO supported with minor changes, a "real friend of the workers." He did not agree with Kennedy's statement, just after passage of the heavily-amended Senate floor version, that the measure could still be supported by labor.

In a letter to Kennedy, which the senator read in a speech to the Hatters Union convention in New York, Meany reaffirmed this position and expressed the AFL-CIO's "appreciation for your leadership in the fight" for a law that would help honest unions and management get rid of problems created by corruptionists. (See story, Page 2.)

• The little-noticed "fiduciary responsibility" sections of the Senate bill threaten "enormous damage to the labor movement" by exposing every union official to heavy criminal penalties and harassing lawsuits for expenditures proper, authorized and legal under the union constitution.

"I tell you frankly," Meany said, "neither I nor any other responsible union official can support legislation" containing such provisions, because they "could cripple the labor movement."

• The Kearns bill, belatedly introduced in the House by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.) as a so-called "new approach" to the problem, has "very little" to do with corruption and is really designed to make the Taft-Hartley Act "a little bit tougher, and it is tough enough now."

Hayes, Curran Testify

As the House subcommittees prepared to wind up hearings that began in March, two AFL-CIO vice presidents joined Meany in lashing the labor-management bill as it emerged from the Senate.

Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, charged that businessmen and politicians backing the bill are seeking a labor movement "so hobbled by bureaucratic regulation that it cannot perform its historical function" of protecting and advancing the interests of workers.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union said that "if anything can paralyze this country by dividing our people, it is such ill-considered, hysterical and spiteful legislation as the bill that came out of the Senate."

Meany outlined the kind of legislation the AFL-CIO supports and ripped into the Senate floor amendments in detailed criticism.

In the guise of "reform," he charged, the Senate bill would make it impossible for unions to enforce discipline in strikes or other crises or to save themselves financially by temporary assessments without a special national convention or mail-ballot referendum.

It would allow hostile employers to get spies and disrupters into unions and prevent the unions from protecting themselves against either company agents or Communists, traitors and racketeers.

'Genuine' Rights Endorsed

The legislation the AFL-CIO supports is a "genuine bill of rights" for workers, he said, but the McClellan amendment called by that title would give "the enemies of unions weapons with which to destroy" the workers' organizations.

Employer groups which, he pointed out, have done "exactly nothing" about businessmen exposed as corruptionists, got the Kennedy-Ervin bill amended to relieve them of almost all obligation to report their own expenditures in fighting honest collective bargaining.

By exemptions for regular "employes" of companies and for attorneys, management could still hire spies and corruptionists without the necessity of reporting a penny of its improper expenditures.

The "employer-reporting provisions of the Senate bill are grossly inadequate. We urge this committee to breathe new life into them," the AFL-CIO president said.

Fiduciary Sections Hit

The "fiduciary responsibility" sections, Meany said, would expose union officers to both lawsuits and criminal prosecution for wholly legal and authorized expenditures to aid "democratic unions of France or Italy combat their Communist rivals" or giving money "to a sister union for strike relief."

The "responsibility" sections should either be "eliminated entirely" or restricted to suits to recover union funds misused for personal gain," he urged.

The criminal sanctions outlined to enforce the so-called "bill of rights," Meany continued, are "so broad" and so "harsh and punitive" that prosecuting attorneys "are unlikely to prosecute" and the bill thus would "defeat its own purpose."

Revisions of the Taft-Hartley amendments proposed in the original Kennedy-Ervin bill, the AFL-CIO president said, "water down the right of economic strikers" to vote in NLRB elections and give an employer great "power in the choice of his employes' bargaining representative."

They would actually "foster racketeering and corruption by protecting collusive deals between corrupt employers and racketeers preying upon the labor movement."

Restrictions of picketing are a direct attack on a "legitimate means of organizing" which the AFL-CIO "vigorously opposes."

Eisenhower, Mitchell Split On Labor Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

in a May 12 press conference in Miami Beach, Fla., that he had opposed McClellan-type bills in testifying before House Labor subcommittees.

He said he "couldn't understand" what the amendment "meant" in the revised form it was passed by the Senate, denounced it as "unnecessary" to labor-management reform, and added:

"I would rather see the bill without it."

World Conference Opens:

ILO Governing Body Blasts Slave Labor in Red China

(By a special correspondent of the AFL-CIO News)

Geneva—Slave labor in Communist China was strongly denounced at a two-day session here of the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body.

Rudy Faupl, Machinists' international representative and U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, spearheaded the attack leading to adoption of a report on forced labor over the objections of the Soviet government representative.

The annual ILC session, which follows the Governing Body meeting, opened June 3 and was to continue for three weeks. It marks the 40th anniversary of the international body, the only agency of the old League of Nations to survive and become an affiliate of the United Nations.

High on the agenda were discussions of the problems of non-manual workers, who are increasing faster than any other part of the labor force; cooperation between public authorities and worker and employer organizations at the industrial and national levels; consideration of a draft recommendation calling for occupational health services in places of employment; protection of workers against radiation hazards; conditions of work for fishermen, and the future of coal mining.

In the preliminary meeting of the Governing Body, the Soviet Union was excluded from the list of 16 countries invited to send delegates to a special meeting on civil aviation to be held next year.

Faupl called for "wide distribution" of the ILO slave labor report. It noted that "in a vast part of the world, where at present the ILO cannot effectively operate, the notion of forced labor sanctions has not been limited, but on the contrary has been extended."

So-called "labor custody" laws in Communist China discussed in the report "vastly extended the system of forced labor in that country," Faupl pointed out. The situation was "particularly acute" there, he added.

Faupl needled the Soviet delegate by recalling that the ILO report said that Russia had put into law some reductions of the use of forced labor.

'Intercession' Suggested

If the Soviet Union put into practice what it had written into the law, Faupl added, it would be "in a uniquely effective position to intercede with its ally, Communist China, to eliminate forced labor practices within that country."

Soviet Delegate I. V. Goroshkin protested "categorically" against what he called "interference in the affairs of the Peoples' Republic of China." He also accused the ILO Forced Labor Committee of being an "instrument of the cold war," existing only "to collect propaganda material about the Socialist countries."

India Supports Reds

Without reference to recent events in Tibet, S. T. Merani, the Indian government delegate, gave support to the Russian by saying that the committee had not gone into all aspects of forced labor and served only to embitter ILO discussions.

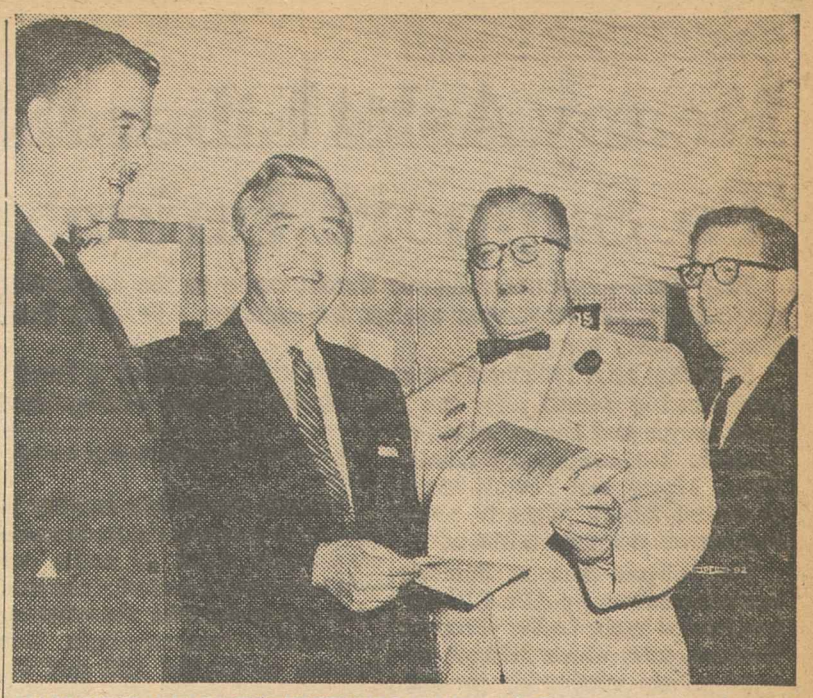
The U.S. government delegate, Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Lodge, nevertheless asked that the report be received "with approval" by the Governing Body. Only the Soviet Union, Czechoslovak and Indian government delegates voted against his resolution.

The Soviet Union was not included in the committee on civil aviation because it failed to produce statistics on passenger-miles flown by its aircraft. Each of the 16 participating countries, including the U.S., is to send two worker, two government and two employer delegates to the session.

Yardstick Set

The number of passenger-miles flown was the yardstick chosen to select the countries invited. Worker members of the Governing Body committee which planned the meeting argued against making an exception for the Soviet Union.

A green light was given to ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse on plans to set up here an international Institute for Social and Labor Studies and an occupational Safety and Health Information Center.



FAILURE OF PRES. EISENHOWER and Congress to implement Employment Act of 1946 was assailed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at fourth annual union leadership graduation at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Left to right: Rutgers Pres. Mason W. Gross; New Jersey's Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner; Biemiller and Joel R. Jacobson, vice president and legislative director of the New Jersey CIO.

Failure on Job Act Laid to Congress, Ike

New Brunswick, N. J.—AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has accused "both the Congress and the Eisenhower Administration" of failure to "implement the intent and spirit" of the Employment Act of 1946.

The 13-year-old law, Biemiller said at the fourth annual union leadership graduation exercises at Rutgers University, "asserted that it would be the policy of the U.S. government to use every economic tool within its grasp to keep American workers employed."

Last year, in the depths of the recession, "the government chose to ignore the seriousness of the decline in employment, and made only half-hearted gestures toward a solution," he declared.

The AFL-CIO legislative director pointed out that "recession-born unemployment" is "only one aspect of the continuing problem." As a result of automation and new technology, about 1 million workers who lost their jobs during the recession "will never get them back. . . . Their muscle has been replaced by machinery and their brains have been replaced by electronic equipment."

Biemiller called on the 86th Congress to enact the legislative program endorsed by the AFL-CIO—including health protection for social security beneficiaries, federal standards for unemployment compensation, area redevelopment, federal aid to education, an increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage, housing, and community facilities.

Biemiller listed these five reasons for the failure of Congress to enact much liberal legislation thus far despite the fact that "proven conservatives and reactionaries" were replaced in large number in last November's Democratic landslide:

- Many of the new congressmen have primary interests "not necessarily identical to those of the tried and true liberals to whom we are accustomed."
- Congressmen are sensitive to pressures from back home, and conservative business groups have kept up a deluge of letters, wires and telephone calls against social legislation, while the voices of the rank-and-file voters have been strangely silent.
- Congress generally acts more slowly in the first year of a session than in the second year.
- "Liberals do not in fact control the House."
- Liberal legislation "faces the constant threat" of a veto.

'Big Dollar Signs' Cloud Ike's Vision

New Brunswick, N. J.—Pres. Eisenhower's opposition to needed social legislation stems from his obsession with "big red dollar signs," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged here.

Speaking at the fourth annual union leadership graduation exercises at Rutgers University, Biemiller declared:

"The President doesn't wear rose-colored glasses; he wears glasses with big red dollar signs cut into each lens. When he looks at unemployed workers, he sees only dollar signs. When he looks at children in firetrap schools, he sees only dollar signs. When he looks at babies being bitten by rats in slum dwellings, he sees only dollar signs."

ILO Labor Delegation Backs Faupl at Geneva

Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization conference and a member of the ILO Governing Body, has a strong team of advisers named on nomination of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

They are:

Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Vice Pres. A. E. Edwards of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Vice Pres. Joseph Salerno of the Clothing Workers; Vice Pres. William C. McGovern of the Railway Clerks; Executive Vice Pres. Harry Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers; Vice Pres. Edward Marciniak of the Newspaper Guild; Sec.-Treas. George Johansen of Alaska Fishermen's LIU 1821, and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist.

Sayre and McGovern left before the rest of the delegation to attend a seminar on oriental and occidental trade union philosophies held in Florence under the joint sponsorship of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.

Backstopping George C. Lodge, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, as head of the U.S. government delegation is Deputy Assistant Sec. of State Horace Henderson. Former Pres. Cola G. Parker of the National Association of Manufacturers is U.S. employer delegate.

Combs Wins Nomination in Kentucky Race

Bert T. Combs, a former judge of the Kentucky Supreme Court, has won the Kentucky Democratic gubernatorial primary, defeating a candidate supported by outgoing Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

Combs, who was defeated by Chandler in the 1955 primary, staged a strong comeback to win by a 30,000-vote margin over Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, Chandler's choice for the nomination.

Combs' running mate, Wilson W. Wyatt, clinched the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor by running up a record-shattering plurality over six opponents.

In upstate New York, Charles E. Goodell, Chautauqua County GOP chairman, was elected U.S. Representative from the 43rd District to succeed the late Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R).

Goodell polled a 2-to-1 vote over his Democratic opponent, Robert E. McCaffery, in a district which traditionally sends a Republican to Congress. McCaffery staged an upset in normally Republican Olean, however, carrying that city by a 300-vote margin.

HIAS to Honor 2 Labor Leaders

New York—Two leaders of the American labor movement will be guests of honor at the diamond anniversary dinner June 16 of United Hias Service—the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

Due to be feted are Jacob S. Potofsky, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Clothing Workers, and Charles S. Zimmerman, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and general manager of its Dressmakers Joint Council.

Potofsky will be honored for the outstanding services he has rendered the agency since 1921, when he made a trip through Rumania and Poland as a volunteer field worker.

Zimmerman will be cited for his work with survivors of the Hitler holocaust in Berlin, Warsaw and elsewhere in Europe.

AGVA to Seek Merger In Entertainment Field

Proposals for merger of the four AFL-CIO entertainment unions into a single organization were enthusiastically received by delegates to the 12th annual convention of the American Guild of Variety Artists.

The convention sessions were highlighted by a sharp factional clash over financing of the union's year-old home for retired members at Fallsburg, N. Y.

Meeting at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, 68 delegates representing AGVA's 13,000 members approved suggestions by Pres. Penny Singleton and National Administrative Sec. Jackie Bright that the union "explore all avenues" leading to total merger.

The majority of AGVA's members—comprising the nation's night club, cabaret, vaudeville and circus performers—also hold cards in the three other entertainment unions: Screen Actors Guild, Radio & Television Artists, and Actors Equity.

"We must find a way," Bright said in his annual report, "to put an end to the business of making entertainers carry four union cards.' He added that total merger of the four entertainment unions was the only "logical solution."

SAG and AFTRA currently are holding discussions in Hollywood on the advisability of merger.

George Hamid, chairman and operator trustee of the union's Welfare Trust Fund, reported that the fund's net cash, including investments in government bonds and savings banks, rose from $283,009 in 1958 to $437,001 as of Apr. 30, 1959.

George Brown, special assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, brought the convention delegates the greetings from the federation.

Ahead of the convention, before it winds up its four-day session, were resolutions dealing with the 20 percent federal cabaret tax, which the union charges has caused high unemployment among its members; and several other proposals for creating job opportunities for idle entertainers.

Morris Hillquit Lauded:

Meany Asks Liberals To Support Unions

New York—American liberals should come to the support of the trade union movement against its enemies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged.

Speaking at a luncheon recognizing establishment of a faculty professorship named after the late Morris Hillquit, distinguished labor lawyer and humanitarian, at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., Meany said liberals ought to defend labor's "right to make and correct our own mistakes."

The Hillquit chair at Brandeis was underwritten by AFL-CIO unions headed by the Ladies' Garment Workers, with which Hillquit enjoyed a close relationship for half a century.

Meany lauded Hillquit as one who had helped the working people of New York City and said the cause the labor lawyer had championed still needs the help of modern liberals. Despite the fact that Hillquit had been a Socialist, said Meany, "in his contact with workers' problems, he put the welfare of the worker and the people first before any particular theory or dogma." He said:

"There is a real job to be done by American liberal opinion. The liberal cause in America is an unfinished job and has a long way to go. We have not elected enough liberals in Congress. We need the strength of the Morris Hillquits of today, men who while they are not part of the trade union movement believe in the trade union movement.

"Liberals should join together in fighting to preserve the trade union movement's rights to make our own mistakes, to correct those mistakes and to fight for the advancement of the American people. Our enemies on Capitol Hill and big business are seeking to cripple the trade union movement."

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, also addressing the luncheon, pointed out it was particularly fitting that the Hillquit chair should be at Brandeis University since the labor lawyer and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis had together served on a committee responsible for establishing in 1910 a permanent board of arbitration in the New York dress industry.

Dean John P. Roche of Brandeis, first holder of the Hillquit chair, said that the labor lawyer exemplified three intellectual traditions —internationalism, trade unionism ("a subject which is grievously neglected in American academic institutions") and civil liberties. Formal acceptance of the chair was made by Dr. A. L. Sachar, president of Brandeis.

KNIFED BY MOB in Fitzgerald, Ga., field representatives of Textile Workers Union of America display wounds. Frank Barker (left) suffered cut near eye, stab wound in chest; Frank Chupka was slashed across abdomen. Justice Dept., which declined to intervene in assault on Ladies' Garment Workers Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, has not yet said if it will act in TWUA case.

Rogers Again Refuses To Move in Assaults

For the fifth successive time in less than four months, the Justice Dept. has declined to step into a case involving anti-union violence on the ground that the federal government lacks jurisdiction.

That decision was made known by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers in a letter to Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky, who had requested federal intervention following a bludgeon attack in Miami Beach, Fla., last month on ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman.

Zimmerman, general manager of the union's Dressmakers Joint Council, has been directing a 15-month-old strike against 10 dress firms in New York and Pennsylvania which the union charges are racketeer dominated. The ILGWU said the blackjacking of Zimmerman was part of a growing underworld campaign of violence to terrorize the union into abandoning the strike.

Contention Rejected

Rogers rejected Dubinsky's contention that the "planned and repeated use of force in an interstate industry" justified intervention of federal authorities.

The Justice Dept. so far this year has felt powerless to act in these other cases of anti-union violence:

- The savage beating of Zimmerman's assistant, Sol Greene, also a leader in the fight against the 10 racket shops, who was attacked by thugs last February in front of his Tenafly, N. J., home.
- The Feb. 11 attack on Robert D. Beame, a Hosiery Workers' organizer, who was dragged from his motel room in Franklin, N. C., severely beaten and then forced to leave town.
- The beating of Boyd E. Payton, vice president and regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America, who was attacked in his Henderson, N. C., motel room by a mob on Feb. 24 during a strike which is still on against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.
- A TWUA complaint against the Harriet-Henderson management, charging the importation of armed scabs across a state line to prevent lawful picketing by violence or threats of violence allegedly in violation of the Byrnes Act.

Still pending before the Justice Dept. is a request to act in connection with the most recent outburst against trade unionists. This involved the knifing and beating of TWUA Field Representatives Frank Barker and Frank Chupka in Fitzgerald, Ga.

UAW Board Demands Job Action by U.S.

Detroit—"Corrective action" by the executive and legislative branches of the federal government is needed to restore the economy to a full-employment, full-production basis, the Auto Workers executive board has declared.

At its quarterly meeting at UAW headquarters, the board assailed "the complacency with which the Administration views the problem of continuing high unemployment" and called for enactment of the legislative program worked out at the recent AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in Washington.

That program called for an increased minimum wage of $1.25 an hour with expanded coverage; federal aid for school construction, scholarship programs and higher teachers' salaries; medical care for those on social security; an adequate housing program; area redevelopment legislation and federal standards dealing with the amount and duration of unemployment compensation.

Declaring that the nation is "still badly off balance" despite recent improvements in manufacturing output and employment, the board declared that the country is "in danger of getting into the habit of living with a higher level of jobless workers than the . . . nation as a whole can stand."

The board also approved a statement supporting demands of Canadian UAW members that the industry's Big Three"—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—build in their Canadian plants those new small car models intended for the Canadian market.

69-9-9

Pucinski Calls for Probe of NLRB After Report of 'Inefficiency'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Congress drop the non-Communist affidavit requirement for unions using the NLRB.

On this last point, the study said the oath requirement has not served its purpose and delays cases.

In looking at the workload, the McKinsey study saw the board falling behind even before the extra 20 percent of cases expected to follow from the high court's ruling that it must assume many cases previously refused.

In fiscal 1958 it received 16,748 cases, about 15 percent of which filtered through for final decision in Washington.

Some 9,200 of these were "C" or the difficult unfair labor practice cases. These took an average of 444 days for decision; the more complex cases averaged 555 days.

This means, the story said, that the parties involved must plan on waiting at least 18 months before a complaint case is settled.

Recognition Cases

In the same period, there were some 7,400 "R" or recognition cases. These involve the relatively simple issue of whether a union does or does not represent a majority of employes.

According to the Sun-Times story, the 16 to 18 legal aides in the office of each board member spent 65 percent of their time on the simpler "R" cases.

The result is that the backlog of the more difficult unfair labor practice cases keeps growing and the time required to handle each such case keeps growing as well.

The McKinsey report, said the Sun-Times, quoted last year's testimony by Board Chairman Boyd Leedom on caseload delay:

"It is doubtful if a decision given after such a lapse of time (in this instance it was two years) and after expenditure of considerable money in legal costs, was anything approaching a real remedy for the unfair practices involved."

The McKinsey report offered numerous suggestions for overhauling and reorganizing the NLRB. Those involving the speeding-up of case-handling proposed the elimination of subregional offices, granting of greater authority to regional offices and shifting of offices to follow the movement of industry.

8 Teamsters, Local Named In Indictments

Four Teamster officials have been indicted on charges of extortion in Long Island's juke box industry, and another four, together with an IBT local, on federal anti-trust charges in Los Angeles.

In the Long Island case, IBT Vice Pres. John J. O'Rourke, head of the union's New York City Joint Council, was freed in $25,000 bail after pleading innocent to a 16-count indictment handed down by a Nassau County grand jury charging conspiracy, coercion and extortion.

Indicted with him were three officers of IBT Local 266 in Manhattan: Pres. Joseph DeGrandis, Vice Pres. Francis Deforte and Sec.-Treas. Ernest R. Zundel, and eight other persons.

Assistant Dis. Atty. William Cahn of Nassau County charged that Local 266 was not a "bona fide union," but was organized for shaking down juke box operators.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced the indictment in Los Angeles of Teamsters Local 626; Business Agent Meyer (Mike) Singer, and IBT members Lee Taylor, Hubert Brandt and Walter Klein on a charge of conspiracy to restrain commerce in yellow grease.

Aluminum Workers Up Per Capita, Plan New White Collar Drive

St. Louis—The Aluminum Workers have approved a 25-cent increase in per capita payments to hire more organizers and field representatives and a full-time job evaluation engineer.

The increase from $1.25 to $1.50 and the program pegged to it were among the key decisions of AWIU's fourth biennial convention here. In other major convention moves, the delegates:

- Bound themselves by constitutional amendment to codes of ethical practices "as now adopted or as may be adopted by the AFL-CIO."
- Voted to start an immediate organizing drive among office workers in aluminum company plants and front offices.
- Reelected by acclamation William L. Cowley as secretary-treasurer and chose an expanded executive board of 13 members. (The term of Pres. Eddie R. Stahl does not expire until 1961.)

Stahl, hospitalized shortly before the convention opened, was permitted only limited appearances at the sessions.

The per capita increase was overwhelmingly approved by AWIU, which has felt the pinch of recession membership losses. Stahl reported membership is down 5,000 from the full strength of 30,000.

The planned staff additions are designed to expand organizing activities, relieve headquarters personnel of extra duties and give local unions more help in grievance and arbitration cases and in negotiations. The new job evaluation engineer will help work out a scientific program for the benefit of local unions.

The increase as approved was a substitute for an earlier proposal for a 50-cent rise, with about 30 cents earmarked to provide $500 in life insurance for each AWIU member.

Shortly after the modified version was passed, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John Livingston told delegates:

"Let me congratulate you in doing this, because you have given your officers the tools to work with.

Delegates also voted to increase the initiation fee ceiling from $15 to $25.

Earlier, delegates had passed a constitutional amendment expanding the executive board from 11 to 13 with the addition of two-at-large vice presidents. The measure requires that full-time officers remain a minority in the board.

In resolutions, the convention voted its support for the proposed $1.25 minimum wage and gave blanket approval to labor and welfare legislation supported by the AFL-CIO.

House Begins Drafting Labor Measure

McClellan Demands Harsh Bill

By Willard Shelton

The House Labor Committee began drafting a labor-management bill in executive session as public hearings closed with a shouting, table-pounding demand from Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) for "strengthening" of the already stringent Senate-passed bill.

The committee was considered certain to report some bill but the House Democratic leadership did not predict its nature.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) told reporters, "I think we must pass, if possible, a bill to stop as much of this racketeering as possible." Floor amendments to "toughen" any committee bill less sweeping than the Senate measure presumably will be offered by the anti-union Republicans and southern Democrats.

Democrats have a 20-to-10 margin on the full House committee. In subcommittee, two Democrats voted with the GOP members and one Democrat was absent when the group voted 7 to 6 to shut off hearings June 10 and move at once to drafting a bill.

McClellan, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating labor-management improprieties, made a lashing attack on the AFL-CIO for denouncing the bill after it was saddled with McClellan's own so-called "bill of rights."

"I Am Disappointed"

The Arkansas senator, who last year said on the Senate floor that the far less extreme Kennedy-Ives bill would be effective in curbing corruption and racketeering, testified to two House subcommittees sitting jointly that floor amendments to which the AFL-CIO objects had "added muscle."

"I am disappointed," he announced, by the AFL-CIO attack on the "bill of rights" and other floor amendments. "The country is disappointed."

"To me it is disgusting," he complained.

Without reference to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony that the House should write a bill to "get crooks," not unions, McClellan argued that any proposal to "weaken" the Senate measure should be "rejected."

The only section he thought might be removed, he said, was the section making Taft-Hartley Act changes long urged by both labor and the Administration and supported by the AFL-CIO as either relatively non-controversial or closely related to labor's

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AFL-CIO News

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6-Month Congress Record: Major Battles Still Ahead

THEIR FACES MIRRORING DELIGHT, 15 daughters of striking Textile Workers Union of America members at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., pose happily with white graduation dresses, gifts of Ladies' Garment Workers. Other AFL-CIO affiliates have rallied to the aid of TWUA members, contributing $92,000 to special Henderson strike fund. (See story, Page 3)

Democrats Plagued by Veto Threat

By Gene Zack

The 86th Congress neared the end of six months of sessions with action on most social legislation still hanging fire, and the Democratic leadership showing signs of restiveness under constant pounding from the Administration on the themes of "inflation" and "spending versus a balanced budget."

The tension heightened as Pres. Eisenhower and other Republican leaders openly taunted the Democrats for the congressional stalemate. Senator Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) lashed back with a full-scale program he said Congress would enact to place the issue squarely in the President's lap.

Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) have consistently sought a middle ground that would permit accommodation between the predominantly-Democratic Congress and the Republican Administration.

With the Democrats shy of the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto despite lopsided control of both House and Senate, the leadership has to prune back social legislation sufficiently to make it more palatable to the White House.

The Administration, on the other hand, has repeatedly raised the warning—through GOP leaders on both sides of Capitol Hill and through Cabinet members—that Eisenhower will use his veto weapon

(Continued on Page 4)

For an interim report on the status of legislation of interest to AFL-CIO members, see Box Score on Page 5.

Appeals Court Rules:

Orders Teamsters To Obey Monitors

The Teamsters Union, which in January 1958 entered a consent agreement providing for a board of monitors on the union's affairs, must comply with the monitors' major "clean-up" recommendations, the U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled.

In a decision that was unanimous in most respects, the court rejected an appeal challenging the authority of District Judge F. Dickinson Letts to order the union to obey or otherwise reasonably cooperate with the clean-up recommendations.

The appellate court held that the power of the monitors was advisory only, but that Judge Letts, after a hearing, could "order" the union to take "any necessary action" to carry out directives of the court. Letts has consistently upheld most of the monitors' recommendations.

Refusal to comply with the district court's orders presumably would expose officers of the union, described by the appellate court as holding office only on a "provisional" basis, to contempt proceedings.

The Teamsters Union was expelled from the AFL-CIO by convention action in December 1957 on findings of corruption.

Hails Decision

Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the board of monitors who sought backing from Judge Letts when Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa last year called for a new convention and election to "get rid of the monitors," declared:

"It is now clear that the district court has authority to insist that corruption in the Teamsters be wiped out before an election can be held. . . . It is clear that the board of monitors can go forward under the opinion of the court."

There was no immediate word from Hoffa or Edward Bennett Williams, general counsel for the union, on whether review of the appellate court decision would be sought in the Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeals reversed

(Continued on Page 12)

McDonald Hits Industry 'Blackmail'

New York—Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has accused the basic steel industry of "industrial blackmail" in current steel contract talks here.

McDonald's charge came in the wake of a statement by the industry's top negotiator that the companies might be willing to modify their "wage-freeze" proposal if the USWA would accept elimination or revision of certain long-standing job practices.

The USWA said the company proposals would hit at contractual provisions protecting crew sizes, work scheduling, seniority, vacations, supplemental unemployment benefits, incentives, insurance, pensions, orderly adjustment of grievances "as well as other provisions protecting the workers now contained in our contracts."

McDonald branded the proposals "unrealistic and ridiculous," charging they would destroy "the structure of individual rights . . . carefully and painstakingly developed under our contracts during the past 18 years."

The indication that the industry would abandon its insistance on a one-year extension of the current contract, due to expire June 30, came from U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief spokesman for the giant companies.

At the same time, the industry negotiators rejected the USWA's call for an end to joint bargaining sessions and a return to separate

(Continued on page 2)

'Work' Law Backers Plot New Drive

Kansas City, Mo. — The lavished-financed lobbyists of the nationwide campaign to "get and keep" so-called "right-to-work" laws licked wounds from the 1958 election campaigns and mapped plans for an expansion of their drive to outlaw the union shop at a two-day closed-door conference.

High on the agenda was one mournful subject—an analysis of referendum elections held last November in which voters in five out of six states rejected R-T-W.

An effort was made to keep the meeting totally secret by listing the hotel conference room in

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Alerts Affiliates to Honest Reform Bill Drive

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has alerted all federation affiliates and state and central bodies to prepare for a major campaign to secure honest labor-management reform legislation.

First step in the campaign, Meany wired affiliates, will be wide distribution of a four-page leaflet "Get Crooks—Not Unions!" outlining the AFL-CIO's objections to the Senate-passed labor bill and detailing the type of legislation the AFL-CIO is supporting.

Other material is being prepared, Meany said, to aid in the campaign to eliminate the restrictive, anti-union amendments added to the measure on the Senate floor.

The full text of the 4-page leaflet will be printed in the June 20 issue of the AFL-CIO News. Copies are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, 6, D. C.

Labor Backs U. S. Aid on Public Health

The AFL-CIO has declared its support of federal aid to overcome the critical shortage of trained public health personnel.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation told the House Commerce Committee that the most striking aspect of the public health problem is "how much can be done that is not being done."

He endorsed the Public Health Training bill introduced by Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.), saying it would go far to remedy the problem in aiding the nation's schools of public health.

He described the public health service responsibility in connection with contagious disease and threats of epidemics, infant and child health, chronic diseases, the new dangers of air pollution and increasing use of commercial insecticides and continuing research and education on industrial diseases.

"Despite all this that needs to be done, there are more than 20,000 persons currently employed by official and voluntary health agencies who have not had adequate public health training; over 2,500 key positions in state and local health departments currently vacant because trained professional personnel are not available to fill them; and 6,100 additional trained personnel needed to meet the new demands for service during the next five years," Biemiller added.

He said the AFL-CIO was "alarmed" at findings by the National Conference on Public Health that preventive health programs are lagging due to the shortage of trained personnel.

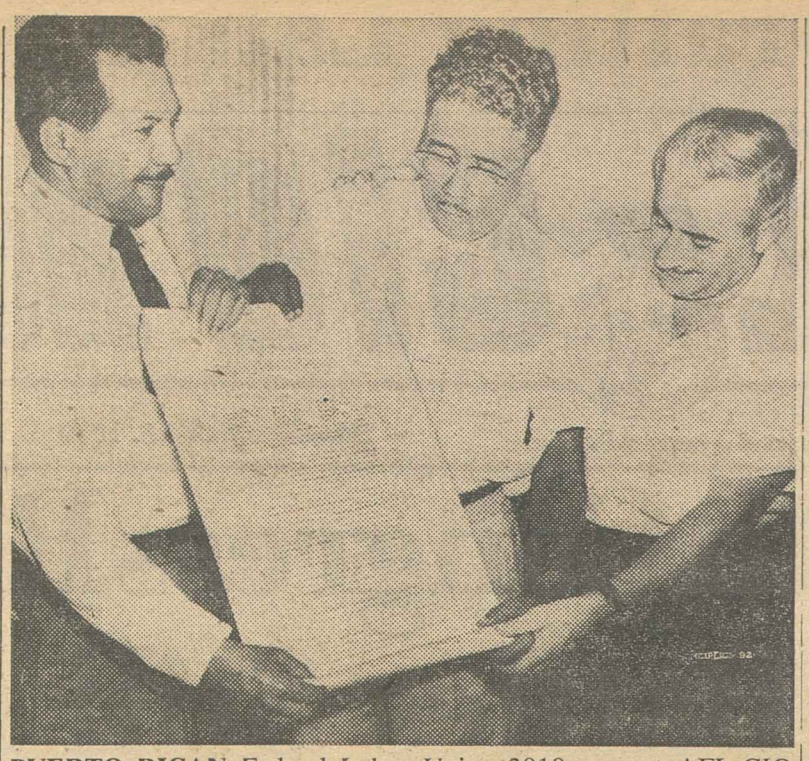
Labor also backs federal traineeship awards and federal grants-in-aid to states for health training purposes, he said.

Carey Hits GE in Bulb Price Boost

The price of General Electric Co. light bulbs will jump from 21 to 25 cents on July 1 even while automation has doubled production per employe, said Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in supporting the O'Mahoney price-notification bill.

Carey challenged the testimony of GE Pres. Ralph Cordiner as he filed his own statement with a Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

He criticized what he termed Cordiner's "inaccuracies and misrepresentations," particularly the statement that GE has a policy ban against price-fixing.



PUERTO RICAN Federal Labor Union 3018, newest AFL-CIO affiliate in fast-growing federation on island, recently received its charter at ceremonies in San Juan. Left to right: AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hipolito Marcano; Local 3018 Pres. Raymundo Suarez Lazu; and Louis Llorca, AFL-CIO special representative in charge of organizing campaign.

Ike Asks Hike in Bond Interest, Debt Ceiling

By Saul Miller

The tight-money policies enforced by the Eisenhower Administration for the past six years have culminated in a presidential request for repeal of a 40-year law limiting interest rates on government bonds.

In a special message to Congress, Pres. Eisenhower asked for repeal of a 1918 law setting a 4.25 percent interest rate limit on marketable government bonds, running more than five years.

The President asked Congress also for legislation to hike the interest rates on non-marketable E and H series savings bonds from 3.25 percent to 3.75 percent and to raise the legal national debt ceiling to a permanent $288 billion.

Battle Looms

The present debt limit is $283 billion; the temporary ceiling due to expire June 30 is $288 billion.

The President's proposals touched off what may develop into a major political battle over the issue of repealing the interest rate limit on marketable bonds.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) indicated the tenor of the opposition to the bond limit proposal with the statement: "If we can finance two wars—putting out billions of dollars—a lot of people will wonder why it is necessary to make the sky the limit now on interest rates."

There appeared to be little opposition to the increase in savings bond rates and only the conservative Democratic-Old Guard Republican coalitionists voiced opposition to hiking the debt ceiling.

Discount Rate Up Again

The Administration proposals followed by about a week Federal Reserve Board action hiking the discount rate—the rate it charges member banks for loans—and a new high prime interest into in commercial banks—the rate charged the biggest customers and the best credit risks.

Since 1953 the Administration has moved to step up interest rates on government loans, loan insurance programs and bonds, sharply increasing the cost of servicing the national debt and boosting the cost of borrowing money for houses and major consumer purchases.

Economists have blamed in part this high interest-rate policy for bringing on the recessions of 1954-55 and 1957-58.

The President told Congress that the "artificial ceiling" on marketable government bonds makes it "virtually impossible to sell bonds in the competitive market."

Administration Explanation

Long-term government bonds—over five years—are currently selling below face value and thus boosting the interest yield to investors above the 4 or 4.25 percent rate they carry. This, says the Administration, is why the ceiling must be removed.

The recent rise in interest rates, the President said, has added $500 million to the $8 billion he estimated in his current budget that the government would have to pay in interest on the national debt. Economists noted that repealing the bond interest ceiling could add more scores or hundreds of millions to this cost.

The Administration proposal on E and H series savings bonds would make the new 3.75 percent rate applicable to bonds sold after June 1, 1959, and would improve interest rates on all bonds outstanding and continued to be held.

The proposal extended also to "improved extension terms" for outstanding Series E bonds when they mature.

Schnitzler Hails 5 Years Of No-Raiding Agreement

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler hailed the fifth anniversary of the No-Raiding Agreement "as a milestone in providing a mature and effective method for handling jurisdictional disputes."

The historic agreement which went into effect on June 9, 1954, between the AFL and CIO was a key step in bringing about merger of the two organizations on Dec. 5, 1955. The No-Raiding Agreement has been continued in the merged organization.

Schnitzler reported that in the five-year period 214 cases have been processed under the agreement, of which 68 went to the impartial umpire set up under the pact—David L. Cole.

Of the total, 160 cases were resolved by the unions involved before a hearing by the umpire. Cole handed down decisions in 31 cases, 23 were resolved before a decision and there are currently four cases pending before him. An additional nine cases are pending preliminary conferences.

Schnitzler termed the record "highly satisfactory" and proving the value of this "practical, common-sense approach to labor peace."

'Unusually' Large Pickup:

Jobs at Record High, Idle Decline in May

The number of unemployed dropped 240,000 in May, the government reported, paced by the recall of factory workers, while an unusually large pickup in non-farm jobs and a seasonal rise in agriculture pushed employment to a new monthly record of 66 million.

The drop in unemployment to 3.4 million was accompanied by an increase in the workweek to 40.5 hours in May. The longer workweek and additional overtime in manufacturing sent factory workers' average weekly earnings to $90.32 for the month—first time the figure has exceeded $90.

Despite the general improvement in the job situation—the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped to 4.9 percent—there were several factors causing concern for the rest of the year:

May unemployment, while 1.5 million below the level of a year ago, was 700,000 higher than in May 1957.

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer dropped to 1.1 million in May but constituted one out of every three persons unemployed.

There were 1.2 million part-time workers in May who reported usually working less than 35 hours because of "economic" reasons. These were persons who could find only part-time work upon entering the labor force or after losing their regular jobs.

Factory Jobs Rise

The government report showed that factory employment rose by 100,000 to 16.1 million in May in contrast to a slight seasonal drop normally expected at this time of year. The report said that "virtually every major industry group reported a better than seasonal rise."

Construction employment rose by 180,000 over the month and transportation jobs showed a better than seasonal gain in May.

Non-Farm Jobs

The number of non-farm jobs rose to 52 million in May, about 2 million higher than the recession level of a year ago. More than half the gain over the year, said the report, was in manufacturing with most of it in durable goods industries.

The drop in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent was the first time since November 1957 that it has moved below 5 percent. In May 1957, prior to the recession, the rate was 4.1 percent.

The government report noted that the 240,000 drop in unemployment was a better than seasonal improvment because normally joblessness "does not change significantly at this time of year."

Insured unemployment under regular state programs dropped by 300,000 from April to 1.5 million. An estimated 145,000 persons exhausted their regular benefits.

McDonald Hits Steel Industry 'Blackmail'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

bargaining. McDonald had called for individual bargaining after accusing management of blockading tactics in joint sessions and of "doing everything in its power to foment a work stoppage" this summer.

The union promptly threatened "legal action" against the 12 major producers if they fail to show up for the separate bargaining sessions on June 18.

With less than three weeks left before the contract expiration deadline, the USWA stepped up the tempo of its drive to reach agreement. The union summoned its 171-member Wage Policy Committee into an all-day session here June 12 to discuss the deadlock.

McDonald emphasized that the USWA is "flexible" in its demands for a broad range of contract improvements for its half-million members in the industry. The union is seeking wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, improved supplemental unemployment benefit improvements, and a shorter workweek or longer vacations to spread the work.

Meanwhile, both McDonald and U.S. Steel Board Chairman Roger Blough agreed to meet Democratic members of the Senate at consecutive off-the-record dinner meetings in Washington June 15 and 22, respectively.

Labor Represented At Civil Rights Meet

Four representatives of organized labor attended the National Conference of State Advisory Committee Delegates of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights held recently in Washington.

They were Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Gen. Vice Pres. John A. Despol of the California AFL-CIO and Morris Riger, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Cleveland AFL-CIO. All are members of their respective state advisory groups.

Manufacturer In Drive on Union Label

A manufacturing concern in a southern "right-to-work" state is busy conducting a one-man "hide-the-union-label" campaign.

This became known recently when a reputable social welfare agency mailed out thousands of copies of a pamphlet on its aims and programs which bore the union label.

The Old Dominion Box Co., Charlotte, N. C., returned the pamphlet to the agency. The union label had been circled, and attached was a printed form charging:

"This is a union label.

"It is one of the union leaders' coercive tools used in their efforts to help bring about compulsory unionism.

"We believe every man should be free to choose whether or not he wants to be a member of the union.

"Therefore we object to your use of this discriminatory label.

"Tell your printer to omit the label on future jobs.

"Print it anywhere—but please do not use the label.

"We cannot with clear conscience do business with you or support your cause as long as you continue to use the label."

The president of the box company is E. S. Dillard, a former chairman of the National Right-to-Work Committee and now a member of its board.

McClellan Committee Acts:

June 17 Set as Date for Anti-Union Violence Probe

The McClellan special Senate committee will open hearings June 17 into charges by the Textile Workers Union of America of a growing pattern of anti-union violence in the South.

The hearings are due to deal, in particular, with the union's six-month-old strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., where TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton was dragged from his motel room and beaten by thugs last Feb 24.

Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel for the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), said about a dozen witnesses would be called, including officials of the TWUA and the company.

The committee is also scheduled to dig into the Feb. 11 beating of Robert D. Beame, a Hosiery Workers organizer, in Franklin, N. C., while conducting an organizing campaign at the Franklin Hosiery Co., a subsidiary of Burlington Mills. Although the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation obtained a signed confession from one of the thugs who attacked Beame, a Franklin grand jury failed to return an indictment.

There was no immediate indication that the committee would go into last month's beating and knifing of two TWUA field representatives — Frank Barker and Frank Chupka—in Fitzgerald, Ga., during a strike against the Fitzgerald Mills Corp.

In Henderson, where National Guard troops patrol the community, the ranks of the striking members of Locals 578 and 584 held firm, despite the company's return to near-normal production with three shifts of strikebreakers, and mounting court action against unionists allegedly involved in picketing disorders.

Local President Jailed

Pres. M. L. Jackson of TWUA Local 584 drew a five-day jail sentence after being convicted of assault, personal injury and "conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor." Hundreds of strikers lined up in front of the jail to welcome Jackson after he completed the term.

Scores of other unionists are presently out on bail appealing stiff jail or road-gang sentences, coupled with heavy fines, imposed by a special jurist imported to speed up cases of alleged disorders in Henderson.

Public records show that the court, with the son of the mill's general counsel acting as special prosecutor, has dealt out heavier sentences against unionists than against scabs.

The warm hand of brotherhood, meanwhile, stretched out from scores of AFL-CIO national and international unions to support the 1,100 strikers and their families who have been without jobs or regular income since Nov. 17, 1958, when a union offer to renew the previous contract without change was met with management's stubborn insistence on knocking out a 14-year-old arbitration clause and the inclusion of a no-strike clause.

Shoring up the TWUA's financial support of the strikers, a score of AFL-CIO unions sent checks to a Henderson strike fund which the TWUA had established with an initial contribution of $100,000.

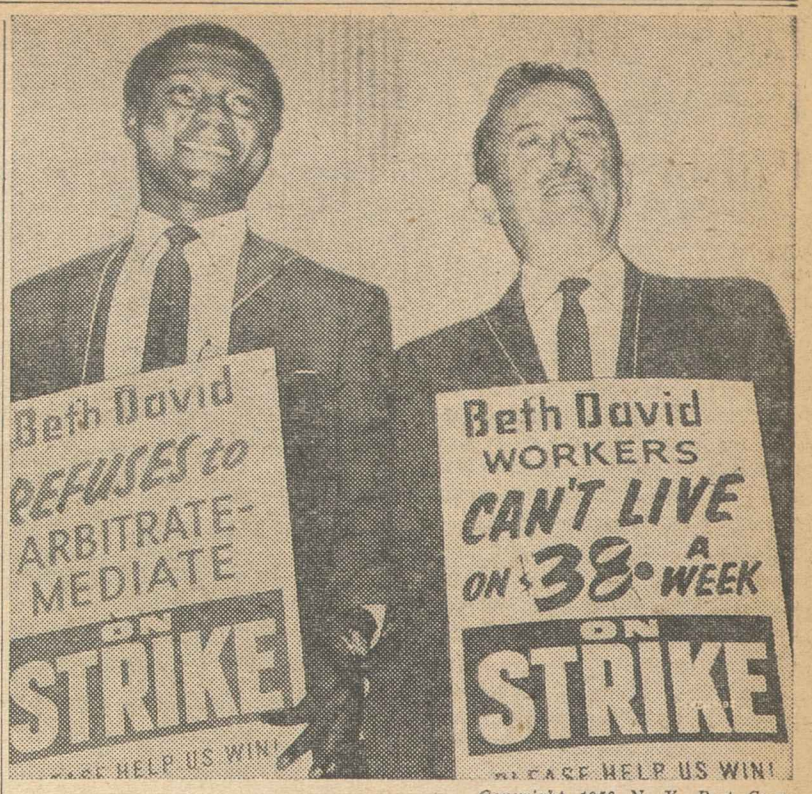
In another gesture of brotherhood—one which brought warm smiles of delight to the faces of the beleaguered unionists in Henderson — the Ladies' Garment Workers donated new dresses for the 15 daughters of strikers graduating this month.

Contributors Listed

Sending contributions to aid the strikers, who have endured more than six payless months in their struggle to preserve their union, were:

AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Brewery Workers, Clothing Workers, Communications Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Utility Workers, American Newspaper Guild, Elevator Constructors, Glove Workers, Hosiery Workers.

Also, Machinists, Maritime Union, Office Employes, Packinghouse Workers, Pulp-Sulphite, United Shoe Workers, Tobacco Workers, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, as well as scores of locals of the TWUA across the country.



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A VISITING AFRICAN trade union leader, Gen. Sec. Tom Mboya of the Kenya Federation of Labor, joins the picket line of New York hospital workers striking for union recognition. At right is Pres. Leon J. Davis of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which represents the strikers.

Mediators Submit Plan For Hospital Settlement

New York—Representatives of seven private, non-profit hospitals here and the union representing their striking workers were scheduled to meet with Mayor Robert F. Wagner on the 10-point recommendations of a special mediation panel as a basis for settlement.

The five-week strike for union recognition spread to a seventh hospital — Flower-Fifth Ave. — a few days before the mediation report. It was part of a tremendous upsurge in hospital organization which has seen, within the past two weeks, seven proprietary (privately-owned, profit-making) hospitals recognize a union and eight others "take under consideration" requests for union recognition.

The striking workers are represented by Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. The proprietary hospitals signed union agreements with Building Service Employes Local 144.

While proprietary hospitals are required by law to engage in collective bargaining, the non-profit hospitals have no legal obligation to do so—and the struck institutions have declared flatly they will not recognize or negotiate with a union.

The mediation panel, Chairman William H. Davis told newsmen, tried to meet the hospital's objections by avoiding what he called "fighting words" such as "union recognition" and "collective bargaining."

The mediators proposed a two-year agreement providing for a grievance procedure, under which workers could choose their representative, with abitration as a final step except in cases involving "professional competence" and "conduct of an employe towards patients."

Proposals on wages, working conditions and other benefits could be made to the hospital management under what the mediators termed "collective negotiations" but the union would be prohibited from strikes for two years.

Both the union and the hospitals have sought further clarification of the mediation proposal.

Ask Probe of Clubbings

Sixty-four prominent New Yorkers who have formed a Committee for a Just Settlement of the Hospital Strike called for an investigation of the clubbing of unarmed strikers who had been picketing the graduation ceremonies of the New York Medical College which operates the struck Flower-Fifth Ave. Hospital.

The pickets, who were met by nightstick-swinging policemen, carried signs reading: "We Can't Send Our Kids to College on $34 a Week."

Contributions of food, clothing and money from New York's million-member trade union movement, channeled through the New York City AFL-CIO, kept strikers' morale high. Members of scores of unions have also marched on the picket lines.

Rubber Workers Win 54-Day Goodrich Strike

Akron, O.—Fourteen thousand Rubber Workers have won major improvements in pensions, insurance, working conditions and supplemental unemployment benefits after a record 54-day strike against the B. F. Goodrich Co.

Still unsettled, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was a strike by more than 17,000 URW members against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster credited "sacrifices" by members who manned the picket lines in the longest strike in the union's history against a major rubber manufacturer with making possible a settlement providing:

- An increase in the formula for computing normal pension benefits from the previous $1.80 a month for each year of service up to 30 years to $2.40 a month for each year of service prior to Jan. 1, 1959, and $2.50 a month for each year thereafter, with no ceiling on years of service.
- Recomputation of the pensions of those already on the retirement rolls on the basis of $2.25 a month for each year of service.
- No reduction in pensions based on social security benefits.
- Optional retirement at age 55 after 20 years of service.
- Improvements in the incentive system and procedures for establishing piece-work rates.
- Union-requested changes in the supplemental employment benefit program which will enable laid-off workers to receive up to 65 percent of normal pay, including unemployment compensation.

An uninterrupted 24-hour bargaining session brought final agreement on the strike settlement. Union members were called back to work immediately, although the contract is still subject to ratification by local unions involved.

Pensions, fringe benefits and working conditions were the only issues involved in the strike. Wage rates at Goodrich and other major companies are covered by separate agreements up for reopening this summer.

The URW policy committee, representing more than 400 local unions, met in Chicago June 10-11 to draw up a program for the forthcoming wage negotiations.

Meat Packing Unions to Ask Higher Wages

Chicago—Two AFL-CIO unions will seek substantial wage increases in negotiations this summer with the meat packing industry, basing their case on the "immense rise" in productivity.

Meeting here separately, policy conferences of the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters reviewed the industry's record of producing more with fewer workers and staked out labor's claim to a "reasonable share" of the gains accruing to the industry.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, addressing the Meat Cutters conference, pledged the "full support" of the labor movement in the forthcoming negotiations. He emphasized the seriousness of the loss of jobs resulting from productivity gains and warned that 700,000 workers face unemployment in 1959 because of increased productivity in various industries.

The 500 delegates to the Packinghouse Workers conference emphasized the need for "a shortened workweek" immediately and a 30-hour week "within the predictable future," in addition to wage increases.

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, addressing the UPWA conference, denounced the "big business propaganda" that "it is traitorous to ask for a wage increase." He said the real problem is "the lost billions of productivity caused by unemployment."

News!—Airline Likes National Health Plan

New York—The Newsletter of the PanAm Management Club of New York, the voice of the upper echelon of the men who run Pan American World Airways, has made news in the same way as the man who bit the dog.

Some kind—very kind, in fact—words about national health insurance appeared in a recent issue of the publication.

The article took off on the basis of the fact that Blue Cross-Blue Shield, on a month's notice, withdrew its coverage of PanAm employes in Miami, Fla., because of the number of claims.

"In England, the National Health Plan in effect for many years has raised the national health level above that of any country," the Newsletter continues.

"Though fraught with minor complaints, it assures free medical care and needed surgery to any one, with all costs fully covered by the payments extracted by the government out of each paycheck, as are our hospital plan payments.

"There is something definitely wrong with a plan such as ours when the most advanced civilization and country in the world must flush charity and contributions toward financing the cost of medical care and treatment . . ."

High Court Upholds Jobless Pay Rights

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the right of a state to pay unemployment compensation benefits to workers idled by a strike at an out-of-state plant owned by their employer.

The high court's action—in a case involving 11,000 members of the Auto Workers at three Detroit plants of the Ford Motor Co., thrown out of work in 1953 by a strike against Ford in Canton, O.—came on a company appeal from a Michigan Supreme Court ruling that the idled workers were entitled to jobless benefits.

The Supreme Court held, in a brief court order, that Ford's appeal raised no substantial federal question. In effect, this left the determination of eligibility for unemployment compensation in state hands.

In January, the Michigan court reversed an 18-year-old precedent on the question of what constitutes an "integrated" manufacturing plant. Back in 1941, in the case of a work stoppage at Chrysler in Detroit, the court had denied compensation to workers idled at other Chrysler plants in the state. The court held that this precedent should not have been applied over the years to out-of-state plants.

Big Battles Still Ahead in 86th Congress

Meany Backs Refugee Aid For Tibetans

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has agreed to serve, as a representative of labor, as a sponsor of the American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees, Inc., organized to help relieve the plight of Tibetans driven from their own country into India by Communist China's brutal repression of their revolution.

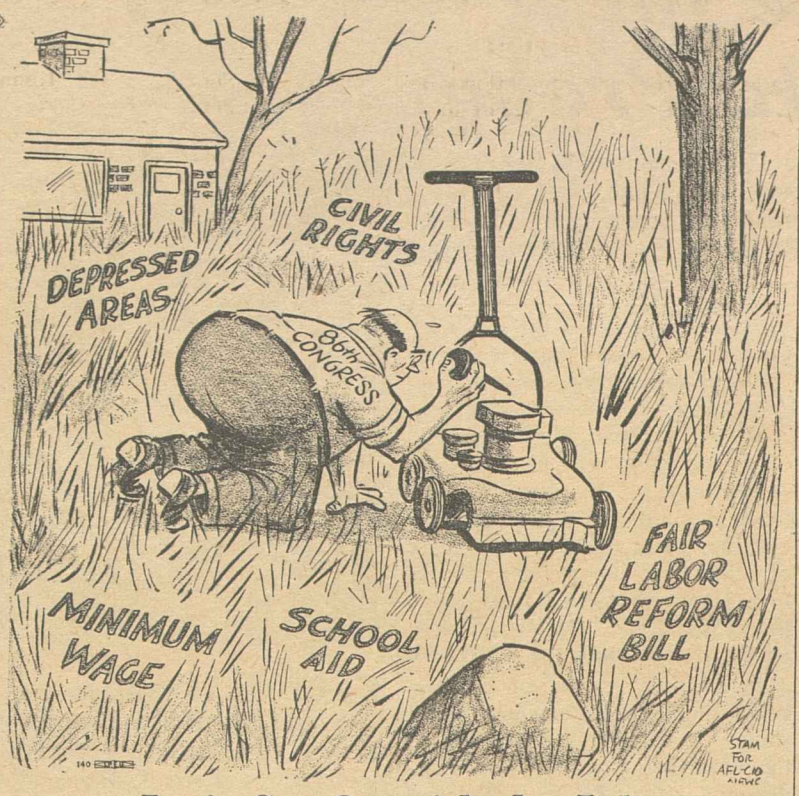
Well over 10,000 refugees have made their way through jungles and over high mountain passes to the Indian border towns of Missarami and Tezpur, where the main refugee camps are maintained, and more are coming steadily. Some 8,000 Tibetans had obtained refuge in India before the revolution as the result of years of opposition to Communist rule.

Lowell Thomas Chairman

Lowell Thomas, radio and television broadcaster who has visited Tibet, is chairman of the committee, with Dr. B. A. Garside as executive vice chairman. Vice chairmen are Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), D. Magnus I. Gregersen and Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan.

The committee has already raised about $150,000 and has been promised $700,000 worth of drugs. Food and clothing are badly needed, as well as medicines, since many of the refugees were wounded and all are affected to some degree by changes in altitude and climate.

The committee works closely with the Central Committee for Tibetan Relief in India. Contributions may be sent to it at 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.



Let's Get On with the Job

Labor Asks Changes in California 'Reform' Bill

Sacramento, Calif.—The State AFL-CIO has urged amendment of Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown's labor-management reform bill in light of the pigeonholing of a companion measure bitterly opposed by California's powerful farm lobby.

The two bills, Executive Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the State AFL-CIO declared, had been considered by labor "as an integral part" of the same package.

Labor's earlier support of the regulatory labor-management legislation, he said, had been based on the assumption that the legislature would also enact Brown's proposals for setting up machinery for union representation elections in intrastate commerce, repeal of the state's anti-labor jurisdictional strike act and the creation of substitute procedures for settling jurisdictional disputes.

Haggerty endorsed two amendments to the Senate-passed "reform" bill which were inserted by an Assembly committee after the labor representation bill was killed.

The amendments, which Haggerty said are essential, would repeal both the jurisdictional strike act, which permits the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and the hot cargo and secondary boycott law.

Brown has indicated opposition to the labor-backed amendments. With the legislature scheduled to adjourn on June 19, it appeared to be a tossup whether final action could be obtained. The regulatory provisions of the reform bill would remain in effect until the enactment of federal labor-management legislation, if any.

Farm Lobby Kills Bill

By voting to pigeonhole the House-passed labor representation bill, the Senate Labor Committee again bowed to the combination of powerful farm organizations and business groups which earlier had blocked action on a state minimum wage bill.

Even though only a comparatively small number of agricultural workers would have been covered by collective bargaining provisions of the law (since most California farms are involved in interstate commerce), more than 1,000 farmers crowded into the Senate committee hearings and cheered, whistled and applauded as the committee, by voice vote, tabled the legislation.

AFL-CIO Laundry Union Wins 2 Votes

The AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union has scored two more significant victories over the expelled Laundry Workers' Intl. Union.

In Oakland, Calif., Local 2 halted a raid on its membership by winning a National Labor Relations Board election by a 61-to-20 margin.

In the Cincinnati, O., area, Local 248 climaxed an eight-month drive to win 1,000 members formerly affiliated with the expelled union by winning an NLRB election at Standard Overall Co., Norwood, O., by a margin of 215 to 14.

The expelled international campaigned for almost a full year in Oakland to regain a foothold in the Alameda County area. Its organizers concentrated on workers employed in the 12 plants comprising the East Bay Chinese Laundry Owners' Association.

AFL-CIO Local 2 consented to the NLRB election. The Central Labor Council of Alameda County threw its full support behind Local 2. Russell Crowell, vice-president of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, is president of the Central Labor Council.

The overall result in three elections in the Cincinnati area has now produced 825 votes for AFL-CIO Local 248, against 124 for the expelled union.

The rout prompted the Cincinnati members to file suit in Hamilton County demanding eviction of the ousted union from its 3-story headquarters.

AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. William Kircher directed the drive against the former union in cooperation with Intl. Rep. Florence Smith.

Negotiation of a new contract with the Laundry Owners Association of Greater Cincinnati is now under way, with Intl. Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar conducting the contract talks.

In another development, the AFL-CIO union was selected as the bargaining agent by employes of Quality Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Madison, Wis., by a vote of 66 to 3. The poll was conducted by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board.

Harold H. Clark Of Typos Dies

Indianapolis—Harold H. Clark, 54, former vice president of the Typographical Union, died June 5 after a long illness.

Clark was ITU vice president under former Pres. Woodruff Randolph from 1950 to 1958, and until his illness was an assistant to the union's current president, Elmer Brown.

The union official began his career as a printer in Ohio, first joining the ITU in Toledo in 1929. He later became president of the Columbus local.

He is survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters.

Ike Veto Stalls Bills On Domestic Front

(*Continued from Page* 1)

on any domestic legislation he feels might do violence to his two pet theories: the need for preserving the precariously-balanced $77 billion budget for fiscal 1960, and the "states' rights" posture of the Republican Old Guard.

Airport, Housing Bills Pend

On two measures—airport and housing legislation — both houses have passed separate bills carrying substantially higher price tags than Eisenhower's recommendations. But in both cases, the measures continue to languish in conference committees and have not yet been sent to the President.

The conflict between the White House and Congress has centered recently in sharp Senate criticism of presidential appointees.

Included was the famous clash between Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Claire Booth Luce, Eisenhower's choice for ambassador to Brazil. The Senate confirmed Mrs. Luce, but she withdrew after conferring with the President.

The other battle involved the nomination of Adm. Louis L. Strauss, former Atomic Energy Commission chairman, to the key cabinet post of secretary of commerce. Strauss was subjected to strong and protracted questioning in the Senate Commerce Committee over his role in the Dixon-Yates controversy.

A full-blown Senate floor debate is now raging over his confirmation in the wake of committee approval by a 9-8 vote, with the outcome considered in doubt.

Both houses have worked hard on the usual departmental appropriations, and committee hearings have been extensive in the area of social, labor and welfare legislation.

Much of the work nevertheless remains to be done before Congress ends what may be an unusually long session.

Depleted GOP Ranks Firm

With the depleted Republican ranks holding more solidly the Democratic leadership has been checked on one or both sides of Capitol Hill on measures dealing with civil rights, area redevelopment, unemployment compensation, aid-to-education and minimum wage.

Republican liberals, who in the past have given some support to Democratic drives for key legislation, have shown a tendency to move toward solid party-line votes.

In the heated Senate debate over labor legislation, 32 of the Senate's 34 Republicans joined conservative Southern Democrats to saddle the Kennedy-Ervin bill with the anti-labor provisions of the so-called "bill of rights" amendment offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

On area redevelopment legislation, despite Senate Banking Committee action in cutting the bill's money provisions drastically, all but four GOP liberals voted against the measure. The bill passed by a 49-46 margin, and the closeness of the vote brought the customary predictions of a white House veto.

The difficulties faced by the Democratic leadership led Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.), chairman of the Republican National Committee to pin a "won't-do" tag on Congress. It was apparently an attempt to parallel Pres. Truman's famous "do-nothing" designation hung on the Republican 80th Congress in his successful 1948 fight for re-election.

Morton's attack echoed other GOP congressional leaders, whose drumfire of criticism against the Democrats is keyed to the charge that Democrats favor "runaway inflation" while Republicans, through a balanced budget, are the custodians of "fiscal responsibility."

Ike Widens Breach

Eisenhower at a $100-a-plate GOP fund-raising dinner in Washington visibly widened the breach between the White House and Congress by satire on the stalemate on Capitol Hill.

"Except for the support of some discerning Democrats," said the President, "it is the Republican Party that fights for responsible, sensible, fiscal power in government, as urged in the recommendations of the Administration."

Of the GOP minority he claimed: "Never have so few done so much for the country." Of the Democrats he said: "Never have so many done so little."

Stung by the taunts, Johnson promptly accused the GOP of "political bunk" and charged them with seeking to "sabotage" Congress for political gain in the 1960 presidential elections.

After a meeting of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, Johnson said he could "foresee" the following action by Congress for the rest of 1959 and 1960:

- Passage of a civil rights bill "which will appeal to free men who wish to make progress rather than make an issue."
- Extension of the multi-billion-dollar program under which agricultural surpluses are sold abroad.
- A "general revision" of the farm program.
- Revision of the debt limit as requested by the President. In this regard he noted that while Eisenhower attacks the Democrats on the "spending" issue, the President advocates "raising the debt ceiling to almost an all-time high" and advocates "the sky's the limit so far as interest rates are concerned."
- An aid-to-education bill.
- A revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- Revision of the unemployment compensation system.
- Legislation covering financing of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Leedom Hits Report, Charge Not Denied

Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board, stung by the face-to-face "secrecy" charge of Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), accused a newspaper of "yellow journalism" in printing a report highly critical of the NLRB.

Leedom did not dispute the facts and findings contained in an exclusive story by Carleton Kent of the Chicago Sun-Times, reported also in last week's AFL-CIO News.

Pucinski accused Leedom of "sitting on" the report since Jan. 15.

4,200 IUE Members Get 18-Cent Package

Newark, N. J.—Some 4,200 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in the New York area have won an 18-cent package from the Otis Elevator Co.

The Otis workers, who now average $2.69 an hour, ratified the new two-year contract at meetings in Harrison, N. J., and Yonkers, N. Y.

Box Score of the 86th Congress

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REFORM: Bills to regulate internal union affairs, require union and employer reports on financial and other matters and impose new bans on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing.	**Urges adoption of true anti-corruption legislation to "get crooks, not unions;" opposes Senate-passed S. 1555 as anti-labor because of amendments added on Senate floor.**	Senate passed Kennedy-Ervin bill after adding 35 amendments, many of them anti-labor; House hearings concluded, committee now in executive session. Expected to report a bill.
HOUSING: Multi-billion dollar federal housing program, including urban renewal, public housing, aids for cooperative housing and housing for the elderly, offered in both houses. Administration plan is timid, restrictive.	**Supports enactment of Sparkman-Rains bill, S. 57, with best features of differing Senate and House versions.**	Bill has passed both houses; conference committee considering different versions.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Major bills propose $390 million federal program of loans and grants to aid chronically depressed areas. Administration bill calls for only a token program.	**Executive Council calls for adoption of Douglas-Cooper bill, S. 722, embodying broad program.**	Bill passed by Senate; House committee has reported favorably, but bill is stalled in Rules Committee.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Basic reform sought to set federal standards guaranteeing each worker unemployment benefits for 39 weeks equal to 50 percent of his average weekly wage, to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. Administration opposed federal standards.	**Executive Council urges passage of Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case (N. J.)-McCarthy bill (H.R. 3547, S. 791).**	House Ways and Means Committee has concluded hearings; no final action taken.
TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Proposals to extend benefits to only about 325,000 drawing temporary benefits as of Mar. 31.	**Pres. George Meany said this bill, H.R. 5640, "would do nothing to correct the basic weaknesses in our present unemployment insurance system."**	Bill enacted into law.
MINIMUM WAGE: Urgent need to extend protection of Fair Labor Standards Act to millions not now covered, to increase the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour from the present $1. Administration proposes no increase in minimum, extension of coverage to only 2.5 million more workers.	**Executive Council supports Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill (S. 1046, H.R. 4488), to cover 8 million workers, raise minimum.**	Senate committee has concluded hearings; no action in House.
EDUCATION: Problem is to provide substantial program of federal grants to states for school construction and teachers' salary increases. Administration has proposed inadequate program to help localities float bond issues.	**Executive Council calls for passage of Murray-Metcalf Bill (S. 2, H.R. 22), which would eventually provide $4.7 billion in federal grants annually.**	House committee has reported bill authorizing $1.1 billion in grants for each of 4 years; Senate hearings concluded.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Measures filed to strengthen authority of federal government to protect the civil rights of all citizens, and to affirm Supreme Court desegregation decisions. More tentative proposals are offered by Administration and Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.).	**Douglas-Celler bill (S. 810, H.R. 3147) "deserves . . . the support of all who truly believe in reinforcing our cherished constitutional freedoms," Executive Council says.**	Hearings concluded in both houses.
TAFT-HARTLEY: Several bills have been introduced to make major revisions.	**Vigorous fight planned for legislation repealing Sec. 14 (b), which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work laws," and for other basic modifications.**	Senate Labor Committee has appointed commission of experts to recommend T-H changes. Report expected to be ready for action in 1960.
SOCIAL SECURITY: To expand social security program to make hospital care and nursing home service available to social security beneficiaries.	**Executive Council urges action on Forand bill, H.R. 4700, needed to provide adequate health care for older people and widows.**	No action scheduled; House must act first, under constitutional provision requiring tax bills to originate there. No Ways and Means Committee hearings set.
SUPREME COURT: Several bills have been introduced to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and to change the interpretation of federal legislation.	**Strongly opposes efforts to limit Supreme Court, especially the Smith bill, H.R. 3, which would restrict court's power to interpret federal law.**	H.R. 3 cleared for floor action by House Rules Committee.
ATOMIC ENERGY: To accelerate and expand U.S. program of atomic power plant construction. Administration has proposed an inadequate program.	**Supports broad program to lead the free world in putting atomic power to widespread beneficial use.**	Bill authorizing moderate progress reported by committee.
RAILROAD PENSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Delayed and much-needed increases in pensions and unemployment benefits for rail workers.	**Supported prompt action as essential for equitable treatment for rail workers.**	Bill was passed and signed into law.
TVA SELF-FINANCING: Plan offered to permit sale of bonds to finance construction needed to avert power shortage and to prevent destruction of TVA.	**Supports prompt action on Davis-Kerr bill (H.R. 3460-S. 931).**	Bill passed House; Senate hearings in progress.
PUBLIC WORKS: Bills offered to make federal grants for airport construction and to provide loans to communities for construction of public facilities.	**Asks adoption of airport authorization, public works legislation as current and stand-by anti-recession measure.**	Multi-million dollar airport aid bill passed by both houses; in conference committee.
TAXES: Various measures pending to close tax loopholes and require withholding taxes on dividend and interest payments. Other bills offered to assist special-privilege groups.	**Requests repeal of special tax relief granted to dividend income, repeal of excessive depletion allowances and increases in capital gains tax rates.**	Bill for taxation of life insurance companies passed both houses; now in conference committee; no action on other tax loopholes.
DAVIS-BACON PRINCIPLE: Important new bill proposed to extend provisions of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law to include fringe benefits.	**Asks modernization of Davis-Bacon Act to apply it to overtime, health insurance and other fringe benefits, as embodied in Humphrey-Roosevelt bill (S. 1119-H.R. 4816).**	No action in either house.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Bill filed to continue the mutual security program for technical assistance, economic and military aid to other countries.	**Reaffirms historic support for mutual security program; asks adequate Development Loan Fund to help underdeveloped areas build basic facilities.**	Bill reported by House committee; Senate hearings concluded.
FEDERAL EMPLOYE HEALTH INSURANCE: To provide prepaid health benefits for active and retired federal employes.	**Asks enactment of Johnston-Morrison bill (S. 94-H.R. 208).**	Senate hearings concluded.
AID TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANS: Proposal filed to provide federal aid to consumer-sponsored direct service health plans for needed physical facilities.	**Supports enactment of federal loan program for construction of facilities.**	No action by either house.
FEDERAL AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION: To provide grants to schools training medical and related personnel.	**Supports federal program to alleviate growing shortage of physicians.**	No action by either house.
IMMIGRATION: Bills pending to abolish national origins system, admit 250,000 immigrants annually.	**Supports modification of discriminatory McCarran-Walter Act.**	Senate hearings delayed.
SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE: To modify cloture rule to permit a majority of the Senate to limit debate.	**Urged Senate to change Rule 22 to curb filibusters after extended debate.**	Senate adopted modest rule change providing limited improvement.
RADIATION HAZARDS: To set federal safety standards and federal workmen's compensation standards for atomic energy workers.	**Urges enactment of federal legislation for the protection of workers in atomic energy installations.**	Hearings concluded.

Frustration in Congress

THE BURST OF ENERGY and determination to enact a progressive legislation program that marked the opening weeks of the 86th Congress has been dissipated and replaced by drift and indecision.

The heavy Democratic majorities in both houses, the new young faces replacing diehard conservatives and reactionaries and the "victory for liberalism" spirit that dominated the early stages of the congressional sessions have been frustrated by a President who is exploiting every last ounce of mythology in the "inflation" and "spending" issues.

Uncertain on how to handle the presidentially-imposed issues in light of the 1960 elections and worried by the White House threats to veto "spending" bills, the Democratic majorities are still searching for answers.

Meanwhile, in almost six months critically needed social welfare and economic legislation has failed to clear Congress—legislation that forms the backbone of the Democratic program. The still potent conservative Democratic-Old Guard GOP coalition is undoubtedly responsible for a major share of this lag.

When the Democratic leadership decides to challenge the President directly on the "inflation" and "spending" issues, exposing them as a shallow and narrow approach to the grave problems facing the nation, the drift and indecision can be replaced with a dynamic program that will carry out the mandate of the November elections.

Tight-Fisted Payoff

WITH THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL to abolish the interest rate ceiling on marketable government bonds the Administration's financial chickens have come home to roost.

The Administration's tight-money policy, which has put the squeeze on consumers, small businessmen and state and local governments, has created a situation where the government is having trouble selling its own bonds because it doesn't pay enough interest.

The President's solution is the equivalent of a man painting himself into a corner of a room and then yelling for an axe to chop a hole in the wall.

A Graduation Gift

THE 1959 GRADUATE leaving the classroom for the office, the laboratory or the factory will encounter a new world of wages, hours and fringe benefits. The key to understanding this new world is the union membership card.

American trade unions are directly responsible for the decent wages, reasonable hours, health and welfare plans, pensions, vacations, holidays and numerous other benefits that are integral elements in the nation's industrial and business world.

These benefits have been established by generations of American workers who believed that how much a man earns, how long he works, the safety and comfort of his work place and scores of other conditions should be decided jointly by an organization representing workers—a union—and the employer.

This is the graduation gift of the trade union movement to the 1959 graduates—a gift of dignity, self-respect and a standard of living in keeping with the democratic achievements of America.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Ready to 'Take Him On'!

The Time to Act is Now:

Lessons of Past 3 Recessions Can Help Avoid 1961-62 Slump

SINCE WORLD WAR II we have suffered through three recessions. The cost has been heavy—in lost production, retarded growth, unemployment and in degrading human misery.

A recent study by two eminent economists, W. S. and E. S. Woytinsky, estimates that the three recessions—1948-49, 1953-54 and 1957-58—meant a direct loss in national production of $113 billion. The indirect loss in retarded economic growth reached the staggering sum of $300 billion over the 12-year period.

The Woytinskys' study, "Lessons of the Recessions," has been published by Public Affairs Institute.

The authors are convinced that these critical periods of economic downturns can be prevented—if we plan and start acting immediately.

THEY CONCLUDE THAT the next recession is scheduled about 1961 or 1962. But if we can profit by the lessons of the past we can avoid it. The 1957-58 recession provides some examples. The Woytinskys believe that inaction on the part of the Eisenhower Administration allowed the recession to fall to far more disastrous depths than necessary. They point out:

"Of all government agencies, the Federal Reserve Board alone was prepared to meet the recession. All other agencies were unprepared for prompt action. Moreover, the Administration was not enthusiastic about undertaking anything to provide jobs for the unemployed, least of all to take measures which might cost money.

"When it ultimately agreed to act, the measures it took came too late and were pathetically inadequate. Public opinion and Congress demanded action, however, and to satisfy them, the government announced a long list of measures under the heading of anti-recession policy.

"ACTUALLY, SOME OF THESE measures had been decided upon before the outbreak of the recession and others did not become effective until after the upturn of business. With few exceptions, the anti-recession policies of the federal government were as irrelevant to checking the economic setback as it would be to hose the lawn for civil defense during an atom bomb attack on a city."

In sum and substance, the Administration did too little and too late.

The Woytinskys offer a seven-point program which, they believe, will provide a blueprint for timely and effective action against recessions. In brief it includes:

1—A congressional survey committee to study the character and causes of postwar recessions, and their impact on the economy and its expansion.

2—Amending the Employment Act of 1946 to provide for utilizing the Council of Economic Advisers to warn of economic dangers, keep the nation informed about trends and exercise control over anti-recession measures.

3—Plan the specific steps to be taken against the next recession now. Work out a timetable of application.

4—Take steps to assure steady income to all economic groups at the earliest sign of a recession and when private activity contracts, provide for immediate expansion of public works.

5—Prepare in advance and keep ready to go where and when needed sound public works projects such as highways, schools, hospitals, etc., to be started on short notice.

6—Support anti-recession measures by encouraging private initiative and fostering education and industrial peace.

7—Check the danger of a further rise in unemployment. Cut down and eventually eliminate the accumulated hard core of unemployment.

DR. WOYTINSKY IS considered a leading authority on employment. He notes that our growing labor force can be fully employed only if reductions in the hours of work are made and he offers a gradual, practical plan for doing so without loss of take-home pay or raising of the cost of living.

He notes that the equilibrium between the demand for labor and the supply of labor can hardly be restored without adjustment in hours of work, in conformity with technological changes occurring since 1939, when the last general nationwide adjustment in the workweek was carried out. (Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window).

Morgan Says:

Hope Ahead For Older Citizens

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IS THERE ANYBODY who, in trying to peer into his own private future, has not caught a glimpse of the emptiness of old age and then, with a secret shiver, quickly turned away? The insurance ads tell how the twilight of life can be warmly tinted with the sunset of a carefully financed retirement, and so it can for some, but one of the bleaker truths of the American dream is our cruel neglect of the aged.

Morgan

In the United States today there are 15.5 million persons—nearly a tenth of the total population — who are 65 or over. Thanks to medical and other improvements Americans are living longer lives though not necessarily happier ones. Sixty percent of that 65-or-over class—more than 9 million men and women—have an average income of less than $1,000 a year.

The time has come when the politicians are going to have to give more consideration to these people than referring to them gently as "senior citizens." After all they can vote too. It is a little odd perhaps that some latter-day Dr. Townsend hasn't yet come along to weld the oldsters into a massive lobby. Fortunately, any such exploitation may be forestalled if an incipient move in Congress and a more remote one in the executive branch bear, as is hoped, serious fruit.

Next week a brand new Senate subcommittee on the problems of the aged and aging will be briefed during three days of public hearings in Washington by panels of experts in the fields of health, housing, employment, finances and general welfare of senior citizens.

AFTER THIS KICK-OFF the McNamara subcommittee—on a modest $85,000 budget—plans to hold hearings in various parts of the country. A staff, headed by a former consultant to the Council of State Governments, Sidney Spector, who is also an authority in political science and mental health, and Research Director Harold Sheppard, an industrial sociologist from Detroit's Wayne University, will conduct investigations in homes for the aged, mental hospitals and other institutions and interview a wide variety of senior citizens all across the land. Their timetable calls for a formal report with legislative recommendations by January, 1960. Democrats are reportedly pleased with this sequence, not only because it may give a Democratic Congress a chance to come up with some positive measures on a problem that will be a growing issue in a presidential election year, but because the White House conference on aging is not scheduled until January, 1961.

It may be one of the subcommittee's ambitions to do the White House conference's work for it —a year ahead of time—but the field is vast and much needs to be done.

Vandercook Says:

Foreign Aid Calls For Planning

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

VERY FEW SERIOUS and informed men in or about the government of the U.S. believe that the immensely important—and immensely complicated—U.S. foreign aid program should be brought up to be hacked at, picked at and discussed every single year. There are few projects in either the military or the economic phases of our foreign aid program which can be conceived and carried to a conclusion within a 12-month period. Probably, there are none.

Vandercook

Every project of the Mutual Assistance Program—whether the funds for it are loaned or given—is, under the present arrangement, therefore haunted by the prospect that the golden fountain may be shut off before the project is completed. The administrators, both in Washington and in the field, naturally have a tendency to ask Congress for more funds than they may actually need; just to be on the safe side.

Ideally, as Sen. Fulbright has already proposed in the case of the Development Loan Fund—Congress should appropriate at one time a sufficient sum to meet the expected needs of our foreign aid program—now so vital a part of our foreign policy—for a number of years ahead; with the understanding of course, that the Treasury would be called upon to supply those sums only as they were properly authorized and as the need for them arose. But that plan appears to be doomed by its own simplicity.

CONGRESS—with good reason—is jealous of its powers of the purse. There is a not improper feeling that no one Congress—even in support of so sensible and so widely supported an undertaking as the foreign aid program—has a right, in money matters, to express this year the will of another Congress which will succeed it several years from now. So the annual debate, first in endless committee hearings, then in free-for-all discussions on the floors of Senate and the House, on precisely how much is to be spent in each coming fiscal year on mutual assistance, will probably go on and on.

You're apt to be either 100 percent for some huge figure (without quite knowing what it represents), or dead set against the points of view which should be more densely populated. Foreign aid, almost all rational folk agree, is going to be with us for a long time.

Washington Reports:

Action at This Session Urged On Aid for Distressed Areas

TWO MEMBERS of the House, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, have urged action in this session of Congress to aid distressed areas.

"Even though unemployment has gone down nationally, we nevertheless must aid areas that have a chronic depressed unemployment situation," Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 260 radio stations.

"There is a tendency to relax and take it easy when things begin going better in any field," Rep. Ken Hechler (D.-W. Va.) commented. "We have a serious problem here and must not be lulled into complacency."

The Senate has passed an area redevelopment bill that would provide loans to construct new plants in depressed areas, train workers for new industries, aid communities in restoring economic health and aid distressed rural areas. The President has asked a smaller program and last year vetoed a bipartisan bill as too large.

"ABOUT 70 PERCENT of the population in West Virginia is in 14 labor market areas classified as distressed," Hechler said.

Fulton said six major labor markets and 11 smaller labor markets in Pennsylvania are depressed. He said Virginia has 21 depressed areas, Texas 29, Tennessee 54, as other examples of a nationwide situation.

"This is a national responsibility," Hechler said. He asserted that widespread chronic distress "is a black mark for democracy and the free world."

"It's through an area redevelopment bill that communities and industry will be developed," he added.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

OREGON'S GOV. MARK HATFIELD, a Republican who shares Nelson Rockefeller's distinction as one of the few GOP "liberals" to upset Democratic incumbents last November, made a little Atlantic seaboard news recently by saying kind words for both Rockefeller and Henry Cabot Lodge, our United Nations ambassador, in East Coast speeches referring to the Republican presidential nomination. News from Oregon suggests that the "liberal" label on Hatfield is slightly ersatz, however ambitious the young man may be for the vice presidential spot on almost anybody's ticket.

The Oregon Labor Press reports that Hatfield has vetoed—without the courtesy of consultation with labor groups—nine bills passed by the legislature for the benefit of workers.

He has "vetoed more good bills," commented Edward J. Whelan, a member of the state House who is also executive secretary of the Multnomah County Labor Council, than any other man to serve as Oregon's governor.

"Employers no longer need to maintain lobbyists" in the state capital, said Whelan bitterly, when they have the governor's veto power "in the palm of their hand."

* * *

ONE BILL would have given sawmill workers first claim on the assets of bankrupt employers—and a lot of small operators in the Northwest go bankrupt under the savage competition. Under the laws of almost every state, the wage claims of workers get preference in cases of business failure; the principle holds in Oregon for all employes except those of sawmills. The "liberal" Hatfield killed the measure with a veto.

Two bills would have protected Oregon small-time log-hauling operators from price-cutting competition by giant out-of-state combines such as Georgia-Pacific Lumber Corp. They would have achieved this end by authorizing the Public Utilities Commissioner to set minimum rates. Georgia-Pacific opposed the bills; Hatfield vetoed them.

Another bill would have authorized occupational driver licenses for truck, bus and taxi drivers, to be used only during working hours. At present such workers lose their livelihood if their general driver licenses are suspended—and the Oregon Labor Press says that many licenses are suspended for a series of minor traffic violations not involving serious law violations. Hatfield vetoed.

A bill was passed authorizing limited collective bargaining rights for public employes, and Hatfield as a gubernatorial candidate last August had gone without invitation into a Fire Fighters convention and praised collective bargaining as the only way public employes could get improved salaries, status and working conditions.

He vetoed the bill. Bargaining "cannot operate effectively in a governmental setting," he proclaimed.

* * *

THE INDECENT ABUSES of the government's "security" program are certified in a footnoté to a Supreme Court opinion in a decision stating that for the second time the Interior Dept. had improperly tried to fire an educator, William V. Vitarelli.

Vitarelli worked in a "non-sensitive" position, but he was hauled up on "security" charges. He was asked such questions as whether he thought "maybe Negroes and Jews are denied some of their constitutional rights at present." If so, "in what way?"

Witnesses against Vitarelli—nameless and faceless witnesses—were asked questions including these: "Was he careless with his language around the students or careful? . . . Did you consider Dr. Vitarelli as a religious man? . . . Was he an extremist on equality of races? . . ." Did Vitarelli's projects and activities "extend to the Negro population? . . . were there contacts with Negro groups, with Negro instructors, with Negro students and so on?"

The court's opinion concluded dryly:

"It is not apparent how any of the above matters" could be deemed relevant to the question of whether Vitarelli's employment by the government would be "consistent with national security."

AID TO DEPRESSED AREAS should be approved at this session of Congress despite improvement in the unemployment situation declared Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

For Rubber Workers' Wives:

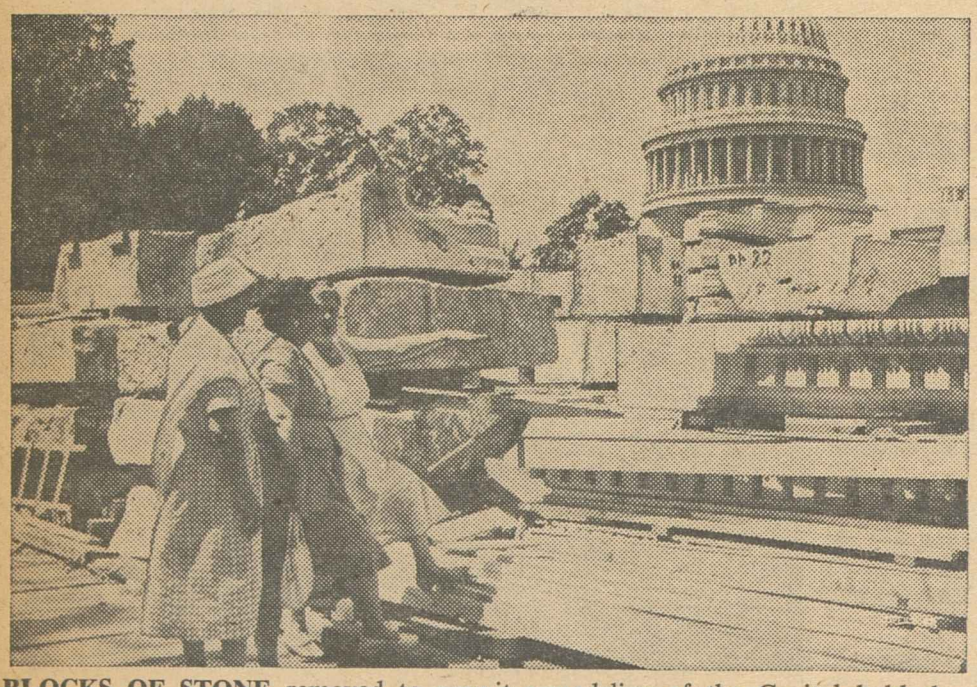
Post-Graduate Course in Good Citizenship

FORTY WIVES of Rubber Workers, who had completed a course on citizenship sponsored by URW Ladies' Auxiliary chapters in Akron, O., raised funds and chartered a bus for a three-day post-graduate course in the nation's capital. Three of the union wives, Rose Noble, Ruby Baker and Lucille Stephens, leave the AFL-CIO building after a tour and conferences with staff officials.

ADMIRING A STATUE honoring pioneer women in the Capitol, Mary Johnson, Janet Johnson and Mildred Goudy found time for sightseeing as well as meetings with senators and congressmen. It wasn't a lobbying trip but auxiliary members reported they got into several "lively discussions" on such matters as minimum wage legislation.

URW STAFF MEMBERS, Fair Practices Dir. James Turner, Education Dir. Joe Glazer and Assistant Education Dir. Bill Abbott, brief Beatrice Warwood, Beatrice Ferguson and Jane Adams on the schedule for a visit to the Capitol. The ladies sat in on committee hearings, met with congressmen and senators.

VISITING ITALIAN EMBASSY, the URW wives listen attentively as an aide describes the operations of a diplomatic mission. At dinner the delegates met Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.) and Vice Chairman Katie Louchheim of the Democratic National Committee.



BLOCKS OF STONE removed to permit remodeling of the Capitol hold the interest of Nella McMullin, Velma Crane and Myra Watson. Also holding the interest of the group was a dinner meeting with Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.), a former field representative of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and a conference with their home-town congressman, Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.).

THE SUPREME COURT was a highlight of the tour. URW wives lunched in the court building, then sat in on a session of the court. Leaving for the next stop, to watch the House and Senate in session, are Thelma Gamble, Bessie Stallings, Mildred Ferguson, Bernice Mackus and Marjorie Twyford. By day's end, the group was footsore but elated over seeing government in action.

Labor Urges New Plan:

More Surplus Food Asked for the Needy

By Bob Cooney

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to enact a direct food-distribution program to rescue "the millions of American families who endure malnutrition and hunger."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, told a Senate Agriculture subcommittee that the country's "tremendous food surpluses" should be used to provide a better diet.

The Eisenhower Administration and the American Farm Bureau Federation were conspicuously in opposition as Republican and Democratic senators joined labor and other witnesses in support of bills to get more and a better variety of food to the needy now.

The bills, on which three days of hearings were held, would set up a food stamp plan to help the needy toward a balanced diet. They would take surplus food distribution out of the hands of Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson and aid local communities in getting better food to the needy. Administration would be transferred to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

"The needy should not be looked upon as human receptacles into which surplus farm products are dumped without proper regard for a balanced diet," Beirne said.

Beirne and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) agreed that the major complaint about the current food-for-the-needy program is that if Benson has surpluses of barley and rye grits and grain sorghums, then that's what the needy get.

Needs Ignored

"If people need milk, they need milk" and not grits, said Humphrey.

Beirne said the AFL-CIO agrees with the Administration that surplus food disposal by the Agriculture Dept. is part of the price support program. That's why a proper welfare program is needed in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and with foods selected to give the needy a balanced diet.

Beirne pointed up the scope of the problem by noting that some 5.7 million persons were receiving surplus foods early this year under the present inadequate program, with millions more in need, in labor's opinion. And still this is not the best answer, he added, in stating this perspective:

"It is only because we have thus far failed to devise truly adequate systems of social insurance and cash public assistance, and even more importantly because we have failed to assure each American family income adequate to dignified living, that we must look to food distribution systems to meet unfilled needs."

Other key witnesses made these points:

● Dir. Albert Whitehouse, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., backed the major bill, S. 1884, introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and 15 other senators.

He pointed out that one good reason for taking the program away from Benson was the secretary's action last year in allowing $83.5 million to go back to the Treasury when it could have been used to purchase food for some of the millions of jobless.

● UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey also scorched Benson's opposition to a welfare program as well as neglect in not processing peanuts, for example, into peanut butter for the needy. Mazey said the taxpayers pay $1 billion a year to store surplus foods while 17 million people suffer from malnutrition.

● Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO said thousands of West Virginians are subsisting on "molly grub," a diet compounded from surplus foods. Over 300,000 people—15.3 percent of the state's population—were receiving surplus food in March.

● Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), a subcommittee member, said the Administration's tying of a $2.5 billion price tag on the food-stamp plan of which he is a co-sponsor is an effort "to scare the public." Only $5 million would start the plan, he said.

● Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) said visits to eastern Kentucky convinced him that "it is a reality that people are in dire need and simply haven't enough money to buy food."

Senators Kennedy, Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) also testified in favor of various food-stamp bills.

POVERTY DESPITE PLENTY in America demands a direct food distribution program to help the needy, Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee tells Senate Agriculture subcommittee. Left to right are Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Beirne, AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank and Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D-N. C.).

Meany Hits Exploiters Of Spanish-Speaking

New York—The American labor movement needs and welcomes Spanish-speaking workers to its ranks because of what "they can do to help organized labor," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a meeting of the Committee on Exploitation of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council here.

Delegates, officers and shop stewards of AFL-CIO unions with large Puerto Rican memberships attended the session.

Purpose of the meeting was to intensify the battle against racketeers who have infested some non-AFL-CIO unions and imposed "sweetheart" contracts upon workers by threats of force and through legal chicanery. Meany attacked "the conniving lawyers, bosses and racketeers who are working together against workers."

Meany pointed out that the American labor movement has been spending money in South America, Africa and Europe to help workers strengthen their unions because the unorganized worker in an underdeveloped country "is a threat to the worker with good conditions, and the organized worker has an intelligent, selfish interest in helping the unorganized."

He urged the delegates to tell their rank-and-file members that "the union is what they make it."

The union, he said, can only do one thing—"give the worker an instrumentality by which he can do something for himself."

Other speakers were Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Central Labor Council president, and Paul Jennings, Exploitation Committee chairman.

Registration Drive Set in Philadelphia

Philadelphia — Organized labor here has launched its "greatest registration campaign ever." The goal: 50,000 more names on the eligible voters' lists.

The joint drive was announced by Edward F. Toohey, director of Labor's League for Political Education, AFL, and Joseph T. Kelley, chairman, CIO Political Action Committee.

They explained that the nonpartisan campaign will seek to overcome an apathy which has cut registration. Special committees will look into the status of new citizens, recently-discharged veterans and new residents as well as those dropped from the rolls.

"It is impossible to be a good trade unionist and, at the same time, be unregistered," Toohey and Kelley said in pointing out the interests of organized labor.

They said union members, partly due to their apathy, realize that gains of the past two decades have been cut into by punitive legislation at all levels. Trade unions have become "a political punching bag for enemies of trade unionism," they declared.

Desegregation Report On UAW Radio Show

Detroit—A documentary report on school desegregation — The Fifth Year—was featured on the Auto Workers' radio program, Eye Opener, on June 11. The UAW early morning broadcast is carried by 21 stations in 12 states.

The documentary was written by Gene Brook and narrated by Guy Nunn. It was an adaptation of the American Jewish Committee pamphlet, The Civil Rights Story, by Theodore Leskes.

Illinois House Rejects Restriction on Picketing

Springfield, Ill.—A proposed new law seriously to restrict the right of labor unions to picket peacefully has been killed in the Illinois House of Representatives.

The bill, supported by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce and 78 other employer groups, would have prohibited peaceful picketing unless a majority of the employes in the picketed establishment were "involved" in the controversy.

In testimony before the House Industry and Labor Relations Committee, Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom, of the Illinois AFL-CIO, said the bill would violate the constitutional guarantee of free speech.

The committee voted 22 to 18 to recommend disapproval of the bill. The recommendation was sustained 93 to 63 in a roll call vote.

The state labor federation was irritated by charges made in the daily press during the consideration of the bill that labor in 1957 had asked for a chance to "clean its own house" and had failed to do so.

"Since that time," Soderstrom said, "the Laundry Workers, the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Teamsters have been expelled by the AFL-CIO. A code of ethics has been adopted.

"Has any other comparable organization expelled any of its affiliates for violating ethical practices in the field of labor-management? Has the association of manufacturers, or the Chamber of Commerce, for example, expelled or even reprimanded any of its affiliated corporations for dealing with those charged with having supplied wholeale union-busting services to companies throughout Illinois and the nation? Quite the contrary.

"They have done nothing of importance to clean up the corruption in the ranks of business. No other comparable organization has done as much as the labor movement to enforce a code of ethical practices upon its affiliates."

Hatters Ask Congress to Probe NLRB; Re-elect Rose and Lewis

New York—A six-point indictment of the GOP-dominated National Labor Relations Board was voted by 300 delegates attending the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers' convention. The union called for a congressional investigation of the NLRB.

The NLRB, said the union declaration, has:

- "Generally strained the law to the detriment of labor."
- Become "an agency that complicates collective bargaining."
- "Overturned long-established rules."
- "Disregarded precedents and interpretations favorable to labor."
- "Delayed the processing of labor complaints while speeding employer-originated cases."
- Become "an impediment to industrial peace."

The proposed investigation, the union resolution said, should make "recommendations for improvements in (NLRB) functioning in the light of its original aims, and in the method of determining its composition."

Earlier Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers lashed out at "phony liberals" and said it's time they should be exposed.

"It's a free country," he said. "Everybody has a right to be a reactionary, anti-labor and a union-buster. But let them not pose as liberals. Let them stay in their corners."

By implication, Dubinsky was singling out as his targets the many directors of New York voluntary hospitals against whom an AFL-CIO union has been conducting a strike now in its second month. He also included in his target garment manufacturers who are fighting ILGWU demands.

In other resolutions, the delegates called for establishment of a needle trades department in the AFL-CIO whose function would be to coordinate garment workers unions, including organization; establishment of a 35-hour week by law for the hat industry; withdrawal of federal tax exemption for bonds issued by municipalities, the proceeds of which are used to lure factories to move from unionized areas to open-shop communities.

Prof. Paul Hays of Columbia University, state chairman of the Liberal Party, said labor must become more politically aggressive, particularly against those forces fighting improved welfare and health legislation.

The convention re-elected Alex Rose to a fourth three-year term as president and Marx Lewis as secretary. New vice presidents chosen were Edwin Erwin, Worcester, Mass.; John Kuliesh, Danbury, Conn., and Jesse Schienen, Baltimore, Md.

Pilots Award Fellowship in Air Medicine

Chicago—Dr. Arvin J. Klein, Brooklyn, N. Y., a flight surgeon at Bergstrom (Tex.) Air Force Base, has been named winner of the second fellowship in civil aviation medicine sponsored by the Air Line Pilots.

He will begin his studies July 1 at the Ohio State University School of Graduate Medicine.

Dr. William A. Jones, the first fellow, is just completing his work. A former pilot, he will soon become a resident assistant in the Atlantic Div. of Pan American World Airways.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen said the union's sponsorship of the fellowship is part of its comprehensive program in the field of health and physical standards. An unusual feature is that the fellowship is being underwritten jointly by the ALPA, which pays $5,200 of the annual cost, and by a pilot who is paying $2,000 with a request that he remain anonymous.

A COMMON GOAL of improved living and working conditions is found among free unions of both West and East, it was agreed at a seminar held in Florence, Italy, by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization. Shown at one of the sessions, left to right on far side of table, are MacDonald Moses of the British West Indies; B. C. Bhagvati of the Indian National Trade Union Congress; Vice Pres. William C. McGovern of the Railway Clerks; Mrs. Ziona Meyer of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation; Executive Vice Pres. Harry Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Liberties, Abolition of Poverty Held Twin Goals Still To Be Won

Geneva—The abolition of want coupled with security of human liberties are twin goals which remain to be won, Rudy Faupl, U. S. worker delegate, told the 43rd session of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Faupl, backed by a delegation of nine American worker advisers at the three-week conference of the 80-nation ILO, urged the 1,000 representatives of governments, employers and labor to work for "an international society in which increased material benefits will enhance and not suppress the dignity of the human personality."

The defeat of Naziism did not end oppression and injustice, Faupl recalled.

"In vast areas of the world economic advance may have been rapid but there has been no evidence of individual freedom," he said.

The economies of the Soviet Union and Communist China, he said, are "dominated by military purposes, and the workers who man their industries and their agriculture are not free to speak their minds, change their jobs, or organize or strike to improve their lot."

Foreign Ministers Meet

Addressing the conference in the huge assembly hall of the Palace of Nations, where the Big Four foreign ministers were discussing two floors below the fate of Berlin, Faupl called on the ILO to "rededicate itself to the cause of freedom and justice everywhere."

"The ILO must pursue the facts impartially and disclose to the world every instance of suppression of freedom wherever it may be found," he said. "For the ILO to do less would be to fail in its most important mission."

Faupl, an international representative of the Machinists, welcomed the increasing emphasis placed by the ILO on its program of workers' education to help spread the fundamental precepts of democracy and social justice. In this way, he added, "increasing numbers of trade unionists all over the world will become the ever watchful guardians of their own liberties."

The American worker delegate pledged continued AFL-CIO support for programs of aid to the underdeveloped countries.

"We feel," he said, "a particularly keen responsibility to the hundreds of millions of people in the newly industrializing countries who are engaged in a revolutionary struggle to wipe out the age-old burdens of poverty, disease and illiteracy."

Nikita S. Khrushchev, boss of the Communist world, sent the icy chill of the cold war into ILO councils in a message complaining about alleged discrimination against delegates from what he calls the "Socialist countries."

Khrushchev's Note

Khrushchev is rankled by the eviction last year, with the help of a strong push by the free workers, of the entire Hungarian delegation.

"The rights of some delegates and even entire delegations . . . were violated as a result of the pressure exerted by certain groups," he said in a message read by the Soviet government delegate, Ivan Goroshkin.

The free workers were already laying their plans again to bounce the Hungarian Communists from the conference. The move was started by a complaint from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions challenging the validity of credentials issued by the Russian-imposed Hungarian government.

One of the main technical items is the completion of three international agreements on the conditions of work of fishermen. They deal with minimum age, medical examination and articles of agreement.

Penny Singleton to Tilt With 4 for AGVA Post

The American Guild of Variety Artists wound up its 12th annual convention in Washington by nominating a long slate of candidates to run for office this summer.

Actress Penny Singleton, incumbent president of the 13,000-member union, was one of five nominated for the AGVA presidency. Opposing her will be Roger Raboid, Joey Adams, Bobby Fay and former Pres. Gus Van.

A factional fight over financing of the union's year-old home for retired workers, which flared up during the convention, is expected to be an issue in the election.

Election of all officers—who include three vice presidents, recording secretary and treasurer, as well as president—will be conducted in a mail poll of the union's membership during July and August. Tabulation of the ballots will be done under supervision of the Honest Ballot Association, with new officers scheduled to be installed in October.

Before winding up its four days of sessions at Washington's Raleigh Hotel, the union approved a resolution calling for abolition of the present 20 percent federal cabaret tax. The tax has been blamed by the union for the fact that thousands of its members are without work.

Following the convention, the union's national board met for two days, during which time it voted to increase initiation fees from the present levels of $100 for principals and $50 for chorus members to $150 and $75, respectively.

Court Bars Vote Count At Belock

A federal judge has ordered the impounding of ballots in a National Labor Relations Board representation election at Belock Instrument Corp., Long Island, N. Y.

Judge Leo Rayfield in the U.S. District Court for Eastern New York, Brooklyn, ordered the action on the uncounted ballots after lifting a temporary injunction secured earlier by the Sheet Metal Workers, one of the parties to the election.

Thirty-six hours before the vote, the court had issued a temporary restraining order barring the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers from campaigning at the plants, and ordering the NLRB to halt plans for the election.

After a four-hour hearing, the jurist permitted the vote to take place but ordered that the ballots be impounded immediately pending a further hearing on the question of issuing a permanent injunction against the IUE and NLRB.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its spring meeting in Washington last month, upheld the recommendation of David Cole, impartial umpire, that the IUE violated the AFL-CIO constitution ban against raiding and should withdraw from seeking representation rights at Belock, where the Sheet Metal Workers currently represent the workers.

Proposal by Hoffmann:

Upholsterers Asked For 'Rights' Charter

San Francisco—Organized labor today faces the stern necessity of demonstrating, affirmatively and convincingly, that "democracy in the active administration of (its) unions is practiced as a living, breathing reality."

With that declaration, Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann has asked the 32nd convention of the Upholsterers, meeting here in a 10-day session, to draft a "charter of members' rights"—a definitive declaration of the democratic rights every union member enjoys.

"Our union can . . . give public proof," Hoffmann said, "that the Senate bill of rights is a fraud and a libel by presenting as a typical example of trade union democracy a public documentation of the UIU charter of members' rights, long since contained in the general laws of our union, as in those of most other unions.

"This affirmative showing will expose and throw the lie back into the teeth of those who would seize on fraudulent excuses to emasculate our unions and shackle, if not destroy, trade union power for social and economic good."

Hoffmann proposed that UIU ask the AFL-CIO to adopt such a charter of rights for all trade union members and that it be offered to those unions previously expelled or withdrawn for their acceptance and compliance.

Appeal Board Reports

Membership rights were also spotlighted in the report to the convention of the UIU appeal board, established in 1953 to hear members' appeals from executive board decisions involving violation of UIU law or policies.

Archibald Cox, Harvard law professor and chairman of the appellate board, credited UIU with breaking the path in establishing impartial review boards. The Auto Worker and Grain Millers also have set up public review boards.

Union "reform" legislation drew fire from another direction. George W. Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, speaking of Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown's union "reform" bill, told the convention:

"In California we have waited long for a liberal, fair-to-labor, administration and labor almost unanimously felt it had achieved this end when a Democratic administration was elected in California last November. We are again learning the bitter lesson here that the Democratic Party is not a labor party nor is it of one mind about labor legislation."

C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO later added:

"The Democratic platform in California is apparently designed to run on—not stand on. With only 10 days remaining, not one piece of major legislation has reached the governor's desk."

Hoffmann Re-elected

At mid-point, the convention returned Hoffmann to office for his 10th term. It also approved revision of its executive board, substituting four operational vice presidents for the former regional vice presidents.

Beware of Catchwords, Connors Tells Grads

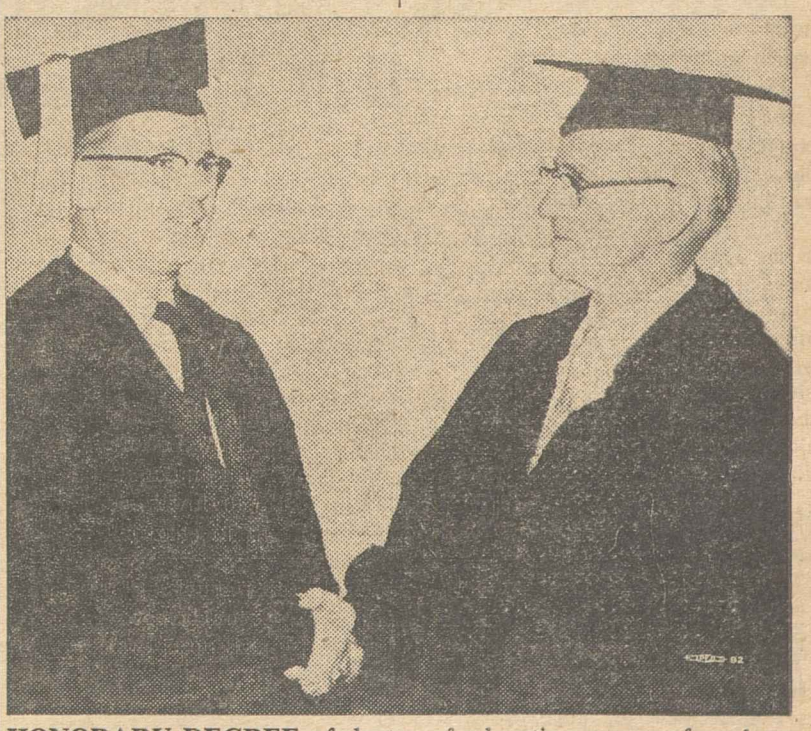
New Bedford, Mass.—A beatnik is "a Babbitt with 5 o'clock shadow," AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors told the graduating class of the New Bedford Institute of Technology in a commencement address in which he urged "genuine non-conformity."

His address followed his receipt of the honorary degree of doctor of education from the institution.

The undergraduate fad of beards or leotards and the rush of parents from "big cars with big fins to small cars with no fins" mark "conforming non-conformists" rather than people of independence, he declared. He urged an end to another "tyranny," that of "semantics" which substitutes catchwords for thought.

Connors concluded by urging the graduates to continue to be students.

"Analyze, distinguish, have the facts so that you can compare, read conservative and liberal periodicals, keep and sharpen your habits of inquiry and study," he advised.



HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of education was conferred on AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors (right) at 59th commencement exercises of New Bedford, Mass., Institute of Technology. At left is John Vertente, Jr., chairman of institute's board of trustees and president of the city central labor body. Connors delivered commencement address to graduates.

At Switchmen's Convention:

Rail Bosses Hit for Attacks on Labor

Buffalo—"High-salaried rail officials" have launched a vicious attack on railroad labor "from their richly-feathered nests," Pres. William A. Fleete of the Switchmen's Union charged in a keynote address to the union's 25th convention. He warned the carriers that the union "will not be done in" by attempts to cut wages and abolish jobs.

Although viewing 1959 as "a year filled with serious problems" for railroad workers, Fleete declared the union is in "far better shape to face up to problems than four years ago." He reported that membership has gone up in the past four years despite a 23 percent decline in railroad employment.

Election of officers and consideration of several constitutional revisions, including a per capita tax increase, lay ahead for the 350 delegates during the remainder of the busy week-long convention in the Hotel Statler Hilton.

The 20,000 member union maintains its international headquarters in an office and apartment building which it owns here.

A principal speaker at the convention, which marked the union's 65th anniversary, was George E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Leighty noted that the Switchmen and two other operating unions, the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors, have proposed a 12 percent wage increase effective Nov. 1.

The railroads, he said, have countered with "a fantastic demand" that the workers take a 15-cent an hour pay cut.

The rail union spokesman declared that "railroad management seems clearly bent upon either forcing a strike or directing a lockout on the railroads late this year."

He served notice that management "should clearly realize that the railroad workers are in no mood to take any form of a wage cut or any lowering of their standards."

"Railway labor is going to make advances in 1959," Leighty declared.

Similar sentiments were expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a congratulatory telegram read to the Switchmen's Convention. He wrote:

"In spite of the important role labor has played in improving the American economy, there remain employers who would try to reward loyalty and years of service of trusted employes by cutting their wages. Labor certainly is not going to stand idly by and let greed for greater profits wipe out the gains made for the working people."

At Monday's opening session, James A. Paddock, president of the Railway Conductors, told the delegates the "real motive behind railroad management's 'featherbedding' charges is to eliminate more jobs."

Unions Reject Rails' Trick Bid for 'Facts'

The presidents of the five railroad operating brotherhoods have rejected the suggestion of the Association of American Railroads that they join in asking for appointment of a presidential fact-finding commission to study work rules.

"We believe it significant that you have completely ignored our contention that a complete study of the financial structure of our industry must be included," they wrote AAR Pres. Daniel P. Loomis, "as well as management practices which adversely affect the economic soundness of this important public service."

The letter was signed by the presidents of three AFL-CIO affiliates—H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen and W. A. Fleete of the Switchmen—and by Grand Chief Engineer Guy L. Brown of the Locomotive Engineers and Pres. J. A. Paddock of the Conductors.

The five union officials accused the carriers of advancing the proposal as a maneuver in advance of forthcoming negotiations.

Boy Who Made Good Comes Back for a Visit

New York—A local boy who made good came back to the old neighborhood the other day to talk about danger and hope in the world outside.

He was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, recipient of the first Labor Award of the Student Council of Samuel Gompers Vocational High School in the Bronx, 10 blocks from P. S. 29 where Meany had gone to public school as a boy.

He told the student assembly that in the race for survival against the menace of "the godless ideology of communism," it becomes ever more important that any young man or woman who has "the natural aptitude, desire and ability to advance" should not be barred from opportunity because of economic conditions at home.

"No student should be lost to America," he said, "because he or his family haven't any money. There should be an investment by our government for the benefit of our country and our future. The cold war we fight may, perhaps, go on for many years and we must meet the challenge inherent in the build-up of Soviet military power."

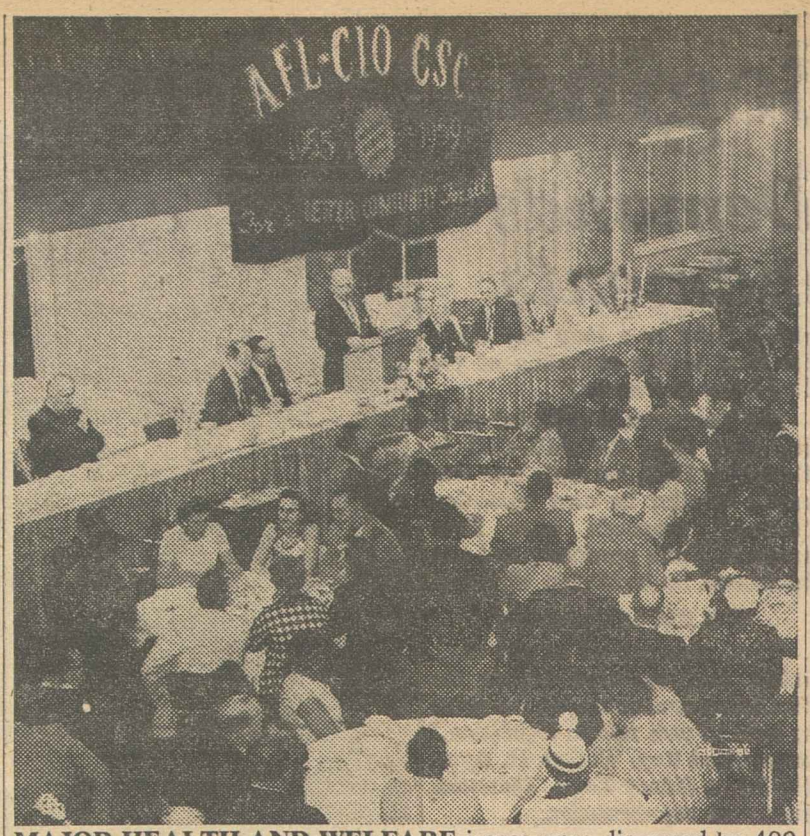
He argued that in the struggle between the free way of life and communism, skilled workers are going to be more and more essential, and the democratic system will have to provide opportunities for workers displaced by automation.

The trade union movement, he continued, offers "a greater opportunity than any other system devised by man for people to advance their material and cultural aims."

"The American labor movement," he declared, "wants to preserve this system, democracy, because only under a democratic system can there be free trade unions."

The Gompers award citation praised Meany for having "contributed appreciably to the advancement of the working men of our nation within whose ranks the Gompers graduates are counted in ever-increasing numbers."

It further asserted that "no one has more strongly supported the concept of the dignity of labor and has fought more diligently for the integrity and honesty of its members and its leaders than the recipient of our award this year."



MAJOR HEALTH AND WELFARE issues were discussed by 400 international, state and local union representatives at fourth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in Chicago. CSA event put particular stress on need for hospitals improving personnel practices and raising wages for non-professional workers.

At Montreal Convention:

Seafarers Back Up Striking Loggers

Montreal—Completing a week of constructive action on seamen's and fishermen's problems, the 9th biennial convention of the Seafarers Intl. Union as one of its final acts voted $5,000 additional aid to the striking Newfoundland loggers. The union had previously given $5,000 and the Canadian District of the SIU another $1,500.

The delegates denounced the strikebreaking activities of the Newfoundland government against the Woodworkers as "repressive tactics of dictatorship" and "a direct threat to . . . democratic rights. . . ."

Other action taken at the week long convention included the following:

- Delegates voted strong criticism of the Senate version of the Kennedy-Ervin bill as calling for federal and state interference in the internal affairs of unions; a dangerous trend toward government control of unions.
- Major oil companies were charged with "flagrant abuses" of tax laws as the delegates called for repeal of the oil depletion allowance and elimination of tax-free runaway-flag fleets. The delegates also approved a proposal urging that 50 percent of U.S. oil imports be carried on American-flag ships, with the remaining 50 percent on ships of legitimate maritime nations.
- Several government agencies, among them the Coast Guard and the Military Sea Transportation Service, were criticized for impinging on the rights of civilian union seamen.
- In the domestic shipping area, the convention charged the Interstate Commerce Commission with favoring railroads over domestic shipping, with the result that the domestic shipping fleet has been virtually destroyed.
- In the fish and cannery field, the delegates took note of the "runaway" fish cannery problem and voted action to bring these plants up to union standards prevailing on the West Coast.

The convention went on record to continue SIU participation in the drive against "runaway-flag" shipping, along with other American maritime unions and unions in the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

Speakers at the week-long sessions included Peter McGavin, representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Claude Jodoin, president, Canadian Labor Congress; Frank Hall, president, Railway Clerks in Canada and Fernando Sierra Berdacia, secretary of labor of Puerto Rico.

The convention re-elected Paul Hall, president of the SIU; John Hawk, secretary-treasurer and Morris Weisberger, first vice president.

Court Curb Bill Branded Massive Peril

Pending legislation to curb the Supreme Court's powers by altering the relationships between the federal and state governments is motivated by "resentment" at court decisions in the civil rights and civil liberties fields, the AFL-CIO has charged.

In letters to all members of the House, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called for defeat of a bill introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), on the ground that it would result in "substantial detriment" to the nation by its provisions that the federal government cannot exercise exclusive jurisdiction in any field unless Congress expressly provides for federal supremacy over state laws.

The House Republican Policy Committee, breaking openly with the Administration, formally endorsed the court-curbing measure. The Justice Dept. had attacked the bill as "the most hazardous" legislation before Congress.

Biemiller warned that the principles embodied in the measure would apply "without distinction" to such divergent fields as criminal law, interstate commerce and labor relations legislation, as well as civil rights and civil liberties.

"It is hardly a secret," the AFL-CIO spokesman wrote, "that the principal motivation behind H. R. 3 is resentment at certain decisions of the Supreme Court against segregation and for civil liberties. . . We are not in sympathy with this motivation.

Biemiller reiterated labor's stand, expressed over the past five years, that Congress should approach any readjustment of respective federal-state responsibilities through "appropriate amendments" to existing laws in question, rather than through sweeping measures of this character.

FTC Examiner Proposes Crackdown on 'Spotlight'

A Federal Trade Commission examiner has issued an order which would stop Ernest M. High, publisher of "The Spotlight," from making false claims to secure ads and printing unauthorized advertisements.

Examiner John P. Poindexter ruled that these unfair practices have "subjected firms and individuals to harassment, intimidation and unlawful demands for payment of non-existent debt."

The FTC said the examiner's ruling is not final and may be appealed.

"The Spotlight" is published once or twice a month as the organ of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employes under a contract under which High pays all publication expenses and is given the exclusive right to obtain advertising, retaining 45 percent of the advertising space in each issue.

The union has filed suit in New York State Supreme Court to rescind the contract. Gordon W. Chapman, AFSCME secretary-treasurer, said the union "is gratified" by the ruling, adding:

"The labor movement in general and our international union in particular are anxious to see an end to noxious advertising practices by solicitors for labor papers as described by the hearing examiner's order."

The examiner found that most of High's advertising is solicited by long-distance telephone by five salesmen operating in a single room—"the typical 'boiler-room' type of high-pressure selling."

About 21 persons who had been solicited appeared as witnesses and testified they refused to place advertisements and so advised the salesmen. Despite this, said Poindexter, High billed them for advertising and in some cases turned the unauthorized accounts over to his attorney, who wrote letters demanding payment.

The examiner noted that evidence showed that "The Spotlight" is not affiliated with or endorsed by the AFL-CIO, as claimed, and that it is not distributed nationally but restricted to the New York City area.

The Intl. Labor Press Association, which has played a key role in the fight on the racket press, channeled complaints about "The Spotlight" to the FTC which led to the hearing and ruling.

House Begins Drafting Labor Measure

McClellan Demands Harsh Amendments

(*Continued from Page* 1)

fight on corruptionists both in management and unions.

Before the House committee as it began sessions on its own "reform" proposals were bills identical to the Kennedy-Ervin bill, endorsed with minor reservations by the AFL-CIO as it emerged from the Senate Labor Committee, and by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.) and Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.).

Hayes Likens NAM, C of C to Red Chiefs

Columbus, O.—The National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, representing the corporate power of America, are masking their campaign for restrictive anti-union laws behind the smokescreen of workers' rights, Machinists' Pres. Al Hayes said in a speech at Ohio State University.

". . . it reminds me," he added, "of Khrushchev and Ulbricht (the Premier of East Germany) pleading for the rights of Western Germany."

Carey Hits Barden

Meany criticized the Barden bills in House testimony earlier in the session and more recently assailed a new Kearns bill, offered as the Pennsylvania Republican in effect renounced his own sponsorship of the Administration proposals of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, testifying as president of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, warned the committee that the Barden bills would "take us a long way down the road to the extinction of the free labor movement."

The Teamsters, unaffiliated since expulsion from the AFL-CIO in December 1957, belatedly sent witnesses to offer its own legislation "reform" proposals after Pres. James R. Hoffa previously had said he wanted no legislation whatever.

'Get Rid of Characters'

"Until you get rid of the characters that appeared before the McClellan committee, we are going to have to pass reform legislation," commented Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) to Sidney Zagri, Teamsters legislative representative.

The position of the Administration on the McClellan "bill of rights" remained publicly confused as Mitchell denied any "difference of opinion" with Pres. Eisenhower but refused to reiterate his opposition to the measure the President has twice praised in press conferences.

Carey warned the House committee against "those who come beating their breasts in alleged defense of the lowly union member." They are the "same people who want to deprive unions of the means to provide these members with effective union representation," he said.

He labeled as "demonstrably false" charges that unions were too strong and pointed to great sections of industry in which the struggle to organize and retain unions is "intense and bitter."

The AFL-CIO had no comment on the last-minute Teamsters' endorsement of some kind of labor-management legislation. A spokesman pointed out that the AFL-CIO had been forced to expel the Teamsters for corruption.

'Bill of Rights' Rift With Ike Denied by Mitchell

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has left uncertain the Administration's position on the McClellan so-called "bill of rights," but has vigorously denied any "major difference of opinion" between himself and Pres. Eisenhower on the issue.

Questioned at his June 9 press conference about an apparent clash between Eisenhower and himself over the amendment introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan, (D-Ark.) and saddled on the Kennedy-Ervin labor bill on the Senate floor, Mitchell said "It is the substance, not the label, we should look at."

Here is the chronology of Administration statements:

At his Apr. 29 press conference, Eisenhower called the original McClellan amendment "a very fine thing," and was critical of Senate changes in some of the amendment's harsher provisions.

On May 12 in Miami Beach, Fla., Mitchell reminded reporters he had opposed McClellan-type bills before House Labor subcommittees. He said he "couldn't understand" what the amendment now meant, termed it "unnecessary," and added, "I would rather see the bill without it."

Questioned about the President's Apr. 29 statement, Mitchell then said: "I don't think the President was praising the original 'bill of rights'."

At his June 3 press conference, Eisenhower reiterated that the McClellan amendment "is one of the things I approved of. I was sorry to see it watered down."

Six days later, Mitchell declared, "The President and I agree that the objectives of the 'bill of rights' are sound."

He declined to say directly if he favored retention of the amendment, stating: "I am not going to comment on details of a bill while the House is considering it. I hope the House will produce legislation along the lines of the Administration's proposals."

Mitchell also said he favored legislation that would not "directly inject the government into the internal affairs of unions"—an argument he had used in House testimony in opposing McClellan-type legislation.

His office later distributed a statement that said: "The Administration's bill does not contain a 'bill of rights' which is designed in those terms. The bill as a whole, however, could be termed a 'bill of rights'."

On other subjects, Mitchell:

- Expressed the hope that Steelworkers' negotiations with the basic steel industry would "produce a settlement which did not lead to a price increase." He declined to discuss specifics, declaring it would be "improper" for a government official to take any position during negotiations.
- Predicted that prices would hold "relatively steady" during the next four to six months, pointing out that the Consumer Price Index has remained fairly level recently.

HONORED FOR HIS ROLE in furthering the "honorable and democratic" goals of organized labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is shown receiving honorary degree of doctor of laws from Boston College. Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., president of the college, bestows degree.

Court Tells Teamsters To 'Clean Up' Union

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Judge Letts in minor matters and emphasized that the monitors should proceed "preferably" through consultation with and "efforts to obtain compliance" from Teamsters' officials.

The court delayed entering its formal "judgment" and invited the union and the monitors to "reach agreement upon a means of carrying out the decisions reached." But it cancelled the stay of execution by which the union was excused from obeying Letts' orders pending the appeal.

The appellate court made the following rulings on Letts' orders incorporating recommendations of the board of monitors:

- In regard to convicted extortionist John J. McNamara, president of Local 295 and secretary-treasurer of Local 808, Hoffa "should exercise his full constitutional compliance" to get McNamara to take a leave of absence pending appeal and permit an audit of the Local 808 books.

Proceed Against Brennan

- Proceedings for investigation and discipline should be launched against Owen (Bert) Brennan, international vice president and close Hoffa associate, on charges of misusing the Michigan Conference of Teamsters Welfare Fund.

Court Hits Schmidt's 'Conflict of Interest'

The U.S. Court of Appeals has held that a "conflict of interest" exists in connection with service of Godfrey P. Schmidt on the Board of Monitors for the Teamsters.

The court held that the question of whether the "obvious" conflict is sufficient to disqualify Schmidt must be determined "initially" by District Judge F. Dickinson Letts who appointed him.

In view of charges of "possible association" between Hoffa and Brennan, independent attorneys should advise those bringing the charges. Hoffa and his colleagues should use "their full constitutional authority" to obtain an audit of the welfare fund.

- Audits, suspensions and procedures generally following recommendations from the monitors should also be carried out in regard to Local 107, Philadelphia; trusteed Local 245, Springfield, Mo.; two Alaska locals; Glenn W. Smith and H. L. Boling of Local 515, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Backers of 'Work' Law Lick Wounds, Set Drive

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the name of E. M. Greb, a Kansas City businessman, with no other indication of sponsorship. Participants were told, in writing for hotel reservations, to merely refer to "the E. M. Greb meeting."

Local reporters were turned away by two "doorkeepers" — Ray Armstrong, who identified himself as a former minister of a Hutchison, Kans., church who is now employed by the Kansas "right-to-work" organization, and William T. Jobe, Jr., identified as an attorney for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

No organization was identified as the sponsor of the conference, but invitations were sent out by the National Right to Work Committee and several other cooperating groups.

One topic for discussion was the use of the phrase "right-to-work," to describe the union-busting laws. Reportedly, several "work" law advocates feel that the "right-to-work" label has been thoroughly discredited in promoting the legislation.

General chairman of the meeting was Jonathan C. Gibson of Chicago, vice president and general counsel of the Santa Fe Railroad. Speakers included Clark McNeal, Republican floor leader of the Iowa House of Representatives.

Meany Given Boston College LL.D. Degree

Boston—Hailed as "the humble workman risen through sheer force of conviction and integrity to a post of unexampled influence in our society," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Boston College.

The Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., president of the college, bestowed the degree and read the citation saluting Meany for "his ringing affirmation of the dignity of man delivered with such eloquence in our own councils and throughout the world."

To understand Meany's "greatness," and "to appreciate the wisdom of his stewardship," said the citation, "we must see the entire labor movement as a second American Revolution, dedicated as was the first to guarantee to all our people the enjoyment of inalienable rights."

The college paid generous tribute to "the honorable and democratic course labor has chosen," adding:

"This has been an historic achievement in America: the emergence of a free labor force in a competitive society served by a civic order equally concerned with the welfare and prosperity of capital and labor."

The honorary degree to Meany, Msgr. Walsh said, was both a tribute to the AFL-CIO president's "conviction and integrity" and an expression of Boston College's "confidence in the just purposes of free trade unions."

6-13-59

Plumbers Tell House Charges 'Erroneous'

Ranking officials of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have repudiated charges by three members of Local 597, Chicago, of irregular election and accounting procedures. They presented documentary evidence to label the accusations "not factual, misleading and erroneous."

Two subcommittees of the House Labor Committee heard the charges of the three complainants which Martin J. Ward, Plumbers' assistant secretary-treasurer and former business manager of Local 597, testified later rose from a factional "controversy" dating back to 1937.

Ward and Martin F. O'Donoghue offered evidence to show:

- Local elections are conducted with complete democracy, with a federal judge supervising both the voting and the count of ballots.
- Charges that a former local official "embezzled" funds and later was given a pension were untrue. The official had used funds to speculate for his private profit, but returned every penny to the local treasury in advance of exposure.
- The union sued to recover speculative profits the official made, obtained a settlement, ousted the official, and he has never drawn a penny from the union since.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. IV — Saturday, June 20, 1959 — No. 25

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Get Crooks-Not Unions!

The AFL-CIO is distributing copies of a four-page leaflet carrying this theme in its fight for honest labor-management reform legislation.

The full text of the leaflet will be found on Page 5 of this issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Copies are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Henderson Strikers Hit by Indictments

McClellan Urges 'Tough' Labor Bill

By Willard Shelton

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) renewed his drive for a "tough" labor bill in a full-scale attack on the AFL-CIO for criticizing his so-called "bill of rights" amendment saddled on the Kennedy-Ervin bill on the Senate floor.

McClellan, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating labor-management abuses, issued what he labeled a "point-by-point rebuttal" of "labor criticism" charging that the amendment was adopted in haste, with many senators admittedly unaware of its contents and its threat to disrupt the operations of trade unions.

McClellan's new blast came as the House Labor Committee moved into daily sessions seeking to reach early agreement on a bill.

It came also as independent experts and influential commentators joined the AFL-CIO in denouncing the Senate-passed labor-management measure and warning that its complicated provisions would put unions in a straitjacket.

These included Walter Lippman, nationally-syndicated conservative columnist, and Dean Frank J. Dugan of the Graduate School of Law at Georgetown University.

Educator Fears 'Anarchy'

Dugan told the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. conference in Philadelphia that the Senate-passed bill "could well create a democracy of minorities in the union hall and anarchy on the building site."

The Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 was called "a full employment act for lawyers," he reminded the IUD, but "if this act passes, the cup will runneth over. You'll need a lawyer in front of you, one in back of you and one at each side of you every moment of the day."

"What I'm really afraid of," he continued is that its complex criminal provisions "will make responsible members of unions afraid to run for office."

Lippman warned that "political demagogues" had "stampeded" the Senate, which previously had been "set to enact a very useful bill."

He said the Kennedy-Ervin bill

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Individual Firm Talks Begin in Steel

New York—The basic steel industry has yielded to Steelworkers' demands and begun company-by-company negotiations with the union in the crucial contract talks being held here.

With less than two weeks remaining before the June 30 contract expiration deadline, officials of the 12 major producers sat down for the first time across the bargaining table with USWA negotiating teams from their respective companies.

Talks were previously confined to a four-man team headed by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and a similar industry group headed by U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper. These talks foundered, McDonald said, because of industry's "refusal to bargain in good faith." He called this part of "a deliberate effort to provoke a shutdown."

The company - by - company talks, due to run two days before resumption of top-level sessions, began as Pres. Eisenhower, at his June 17 press conference, rejected a suggestion that he call steel labor and industry spokesmen to the White House in an effort to reach a settlement.

The proposal had been advanced earlier in the week by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) at the third annual conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Philadelphia.

McDonald reported to the IUD's conference on steel management's

(*Continued on Page 2*)

THIS IS HOW the Worker Father of the Year is greeted when he comes home from work. He's David Cleiman, long an active member and officer of Fur Workers Local 72, Washington, D. C. The welcoming committee is headed by Rona Lynn, 6. Awaiting their turn are Eileen Ann, 10, and Jay (Irwin), 11, with wife Sylvia. (See story, Page 12)

Criminal Charges Filed:

2 Truckers Accused In Loan to Beck

New York—Three giant companies in the trucking industry, together with their two top officers, have been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act by making a $200,000 loan to former Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck.

Beck, convicted in recent months for income tax evasion and embezzlement of union property, also was indicted for having received the money.

Named in the indictment were Roy Fruehauf, president of the Fruehauf Trailer Co., which dominates the manufacture of truck trailer bodies in the U. S., and Burt Seymour, president of Associated Transport, Inc., one of the nation's top five trucking companies. Both companies also were named, along with Associated's subsidiary, Brown Equipment & Manufacturing Co.

It was one of the few times that a federal grand jury has charged management with violating the Taft-Hartley Act provision which prohibits company officials from giving, or union officials from receiving, money or other gifts.

It also marked the first time that indictments have been obtained against management officials as a result of hearings of the McClellan special Senate committee in its more than two years.

In May 1957, the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) disclosed a complex "circular" transaction under which Beck secured the personal loan. It had been preceded by a $1.5 million IBT loan to Fruehauf to help him retain control of his company during a proxy fight.

Complex Deal Revealed

Fruehauf told the committee two years ago that Beck sought the $200,000 loan after learning he was being investigated by tax authorities. Fruehauf said his company's financial structure prohibited the direct loan to Beck.

Seymour testified that Fruehauf, instead, advanced $175,000 to Brown Equipment with the knowl-

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Dynamiting Conspiracy Charged

By Gene Zack

Henderson, N. C.—The State of North Carolina, again arraying its powers on management's side in the seven-month-old Harriet - Henderson Cotton Mills strike, has obtained grand jury indictments charging eight officers and members of the striking Textile Workers Union of America with "criminal conspiracy."

The indictments, alleging the unionists conspired to commit violence in this community, where the National Guard is on round-the-clock duty protecting strike-breakers, were handed down as the McClellan special Senate Committee postponed, probably for a month, scheduled public hearings into anti-union violence in the South.

Indicted by the Vance County grand jury were TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd A. Payton; John Martin, vice president of Local 578; TWUA Staff Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander; and four members of Local 578—Calvin Ray Pegram, Robert Abbott, Warren Walker and Malcolm Jarrell.

They were accused on three counts of conspiring to blow up a power substation of the Carolina Power & Light Co., to blow up the main Harriet-Henderson offices, and to blow up one of the company's two plants which have operated with strikebreakers, under the protection of the state government, since February. All eight were freed in $15,000 bail each pending trial at an unspecified date.

None of the dynamiting which

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Summer News Again Aired By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO's weekend news broadcasts during the summer months are being resumed June 20 over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler announced.

Schnitzler said that the impending crisis abroad and the important issues before the current session of Congress underscore the necessity for bringing the news to the public during the summer months.

George Ansbro, veteran newscaster, will handle the newscasts. The programs will be heard at 12:25 p. m. EDT on Saturdays and 7:30 p. m. EDT on Sundays. Times in other areas can be found in local newspaper schedules.

The weekend newscast series will be in addition to the weekday presentation of news over the ABC network by Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook.

Door to Better Health Care Opens As AMA Ends Ban on Group Plans

A breakthrough to better health care for more union members and their families has been made possible by a historic decision of the American Medical Association to recognize group health plans.

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security welcomed the action of the AMA's annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., as "an important and enlightened step."

He said removal of AMA "onus" attached to doctors participating in group plans would strengthen those plans and encourage their spread as state medical societies apply the new AMA policy and more doctors become available.

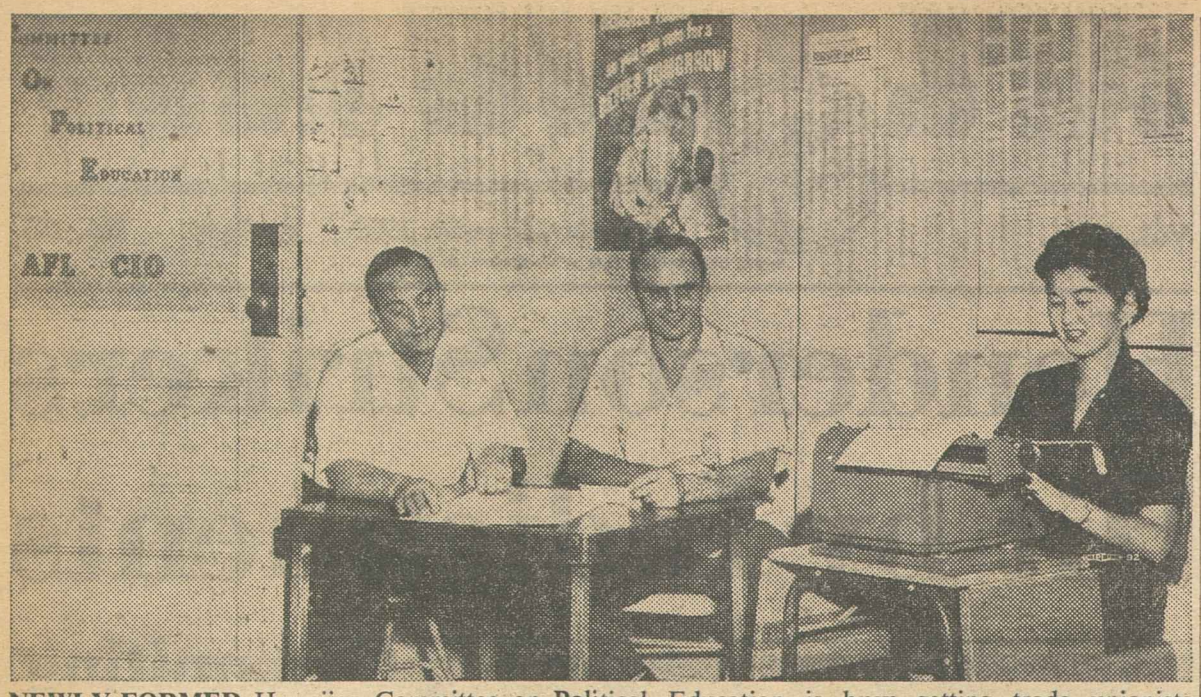
At present about 150 union and community prepaid group health plans serve some 6 million persons. The plans function through the services of a so-called "closed panel" of physicians agreeing to serve the group.

Cruikshank wired congratulations to the AMA on its "affirmative action."

He and other union experts cautioned that the AMA action was "hardly the millenium" since, while more doctors should gradually become available to group plans, other obstacles to their expansion remained.

The vote of the AMA's powerful House of Delegates recog-

(*Continued on Page* 4)



NEWLY-FORMED Hawaiian Committee on Political Education is busy getting trade unionists registered for primaries June 27, general election July 25 to pick governor, senators and congressmen for 50th state. In Honolulu COPE offices are (left to right) National COPE Assistant Dir. William J. McSorley, Jr.; Richard Haller of Masters, Mates & Pilots, an officer in Hawaiian COPE; and Judy Kato, secretary.

Congress Acting on Debt Limit:

Move to Raise Bond Interest Faces Fight

By Saul Miller

Congress is moving to grant Pres. Eisenhower a higher national debt ceiling but a major battle is shaping up on the Administration's bid to remove the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds.

The House Ways and Means Committee cleared for action, expected as the AFL-CIO News went to press, a one-year temporary increase in the national debt limit to $295 billion and an increase in the permanent debt limit to $285 billion—$3 billion less than the President had requested.

But the committee held up action on the request to extend the high interest rate policy by dropping the 4.25 percent ceiling on marketable government bonds running for five years or more and the Administration proposal to increase the interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds. The committee plans to handle these proposals in a separate bill.

While the House group concentrated on the President's monetary policy proposals, the Senate, in a move to break the logjam on housing legislation, approved a House-passed measure raising the interest rate on mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans Administration from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent.

The ceiling on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration had previously been increased to 5.25 percent, placing the GI housing loan program at a sharp disadvantage.

Strong opposition to the Administration's proposal to remove the ceiling on long-term bond interest rates has touched off proposals for a number of alternatives.

Douglas 'Proposal'

One group of liberal Democrats led by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) is opposed to lifting the ceiling, arguing that other means are available that would allow the Administration to meet its financing problems.

The Administration contends that interest rate ceiling must be lifted because it cannot sell its bonds at the present 4.25 percent rate. Economists point out that this is caused by the Administration's tight-money, high-interest rate policies, in effect since 1953, which have caused investors to move out of the bond market in search of a higher return elsewhere.

Douglas in a detailed analysis of the Administration's proposals on the Senate floor declared:

"A great deal of the present difficulty stems from scare talk about monetary inflation which does not now exist, and a refusal to do anything about administered price inflation, which does exist.

"The Administration has been shouting 'inflation, inflation' so long and so hard that a great many people in this country have become unnecessarily frightened concerning the value of the dollar and the stability of our government. Not only has the Administration been doing this, but that part of the press which is its faithful follower has been running huge campaigns to convince the country that this is so . . ."

Douglas charged that Federal Reserve Board and Administration policies of the past few months are like "trying to cure pneumonia by taking out the patients appendix."

While the battle lines were being drawn in the interest-rate fight the FRB reported that despite unemployment of 3.4 million in May, industrial production index rose 2 points to 152 percent of the 1947-49 average and 2 percentage points above the pre-recession high in December 1956.

The index hit a recession low of 126 percent in April 1958; a year ago it stood at 128 percent. FRB officials said the latest figures reflected a new record high in the durable goods industries.

Bosses' Pay High Even in Recession

Two-thirds of American corporations maintained or increased the salaries of their top executives during the 1958 recession, Business Week reports in its annual survey of business leaders' compensation.

Top man in the Business Week survey was Arthur B. Homer, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., who received $511,249. There were 20-odd executives paid $300,000 a year or more. One whopping pay raise went to George W. Romney, president of American Motors, who picked up an additional $100,000 a year.

Steel Demands 'Company Union' As Price for Thaw on Wages

New York—The Steelworkers have issued a sharply-worded, highly-critical analysis of eight major contract changes advanced by the basic steel industry as a price for possible relaxation of the companies' stubborn insistence on a "wage freeze."

The union's four-man top-level bargaining team, headed by Pres. David J. McDonald, rejected the changes asked by the nation's 12 major steel producers, declaring that they were devised to re-establish "industrial dictatorship" and to convert the USWA "into a company union."

This position was unanimously endorsed by the union's 171-member Wage Policy Committee, summoned back into session here as contract talks showed no signs of progress.

Stand Analyzed

In its point-by-point analysis of the proposals, the USWA told management negotiators:

1—"You propose to modify our contractual language so as to enable you to make the improvements or changes you desire 'in the interests of greater efficiency and economy.'

"Otherwise phrased, what this means is that you want to eliminate any employe rights which may exist under our present contracts which in any way restrict you in your endeavor to speed up operations.

"You propose to destroy seniority, eliminate established practices and wipe out the hard-won individual protections upon which individual workers have learned to rely.

"Our answer . . . is that the USWA is not a company union."

2—"You propose to reinforce our present contract prohibitions against wildcat strikes, slowdowns and other interference with production . . .

"As you know, our contracts already contain ironclad no-strike guarantees which are far more stringent than those in effect in most other industries . . . Your request for further provisions along this line can only be intended to vest in you the right to inflict unwarranted punishments upon your employes with no effective recourse.

"Our answer . . . is that the USWA is not a company union."

3—"You ask that we recognize 'the functions of management to develop incentives and establish sound standards.' Again, our present contracts . . . do not prevent management from developing standards in connection with . . . incentives so long as such incentives provide fair, just and equitable compensation and do not actually result in a reduction of earnings for the employes involved.

"Your request for a change must mean either that you are unwilling . . . that incentives be fair, just and equitable, or that you propose to cut the earnings of employes under established incentive plans.

"Our answer . . . is that the USWA is not a company union."

Mediation Service Cases Up in Year

The number of cases being handled by the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service has risen sharply in the last year.

The 200-man field staff intervened in more than 5,600 cases in the 12-month period ending May 1 on the request of either management or labor, the service reported. This compared with some 4,700 cases in the previous 12 months.

4—"You propose 'to clarify the right of the companies to change work schedules.' The companies now have broad rights to change work schedules . . . subject only to the limitation that proper notice be given to the affected employes . . . And even where you violate the provisions with regard to notice . . . our present contracts permit you to proceed with that violation subject to the payment of penalties . . . in only a limited number of cases.

"What you propose is to ignore entirely the interests of the employe in knowing when they are to work and when they are not to work, and to vest in yourselves the unilateral right to make workers come and go without advance notice,

"Our answer . . . is that the USWA is not a company union."

5—"You propose (a) to add additional requirements for the receipt of vacations and (b) to enlarge the period for scheduling vacations.

"The first . . . would impose a double-barreled qualification on the receipt of vacations, requiring a specified amount of work both in the year before the vacation and in the year in which the vacation occurs. This is obviously improper, as the companies themselves recognized when they suggested in 1956 the elimination of the provisions which you now propose to reinsert . . .

"The second . . . evidences your basic view that the rights of employes should be totally subordinated to the whims of the companies. You already have the right to schedule vacations without the consent of the employes during 6 of the 12 months of the year . . .

"Our answer . . . is that the USWA is not a company union."

6—"You propose to eliminate what you say is the overlapping or duplication of benefits under the provisions relating to severence allowance, SUB, insurance and pensions. This is a mystifying proposal, since all of the programs . . . already contain provisions against duplication.

"If what you mean is that retired workers . . . should lose the right . . . to continue insurance protection at their own cost, or that an unemployed worker receiving SUB should be deprived of the already inadequate 30-day continuation of his life insurance coverage during his layoff, then our answer must be that the USWA is not a company union."

7—"You ask that we simplify the procedure for establishment of seniority units. Under our present agreements existing units are preserved and new units are established by mutual agreement at the local plant level; in the event such agreement cannot be reached . . . you have the right to place the job in an appropriate unit, subject to the grievance procedure.

". . . Your proposal for changing this procedure can only mean that you want to simplify it by vesting in the company the unilateral right to determine and revise seniority units.

"Our answer . . . is that the USWA is not a company union."

8—"Your final proposal is that we simplify and clarify contract language. With this objective we certainly agree. In the light of your specific proposals for simplification and clarification, however, we must assume that what you mean by 'simplification and clarification' is virtual elimination. True, this would make it simpler. There is no simpler contract than one which gives employes no rights."

Company-by-Company Parleys Start in Steel

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"Gibraltar-like adamancy" in talks to date.

Industry Changes Rejected

After stubbornly insisting on a one-year "wage freeze," he said, the industry indicated it might be willing to soften its approach in exchange for eight major contract revisions that would "eliminate virtually every right of the individual" and lead to "industrial enslavement."

The eight contract changes were angrily rejected by the USWA's 171-member Wage Policy Committee at a day-long session here. The committee said the company offer amounted to "an unspecified vague implication that the companies may choose at some time in the future to share the fruits of 'new economic progress' brought about by the sacrifice of individual rights."

Before going into the company-by-company sessions, the 435 USWA members who make up the 12 individual negotiating teams gathered to hear reports on the status of talks to date.

McDonald bluntly warned management representatives not to be "misled" by newspaper and magazine polls which purport to show that USWA members are not in sympathy with the union's demands for broad contract improvements, including wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, improved Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, and either a shorter workweek or longer vacations to spread the work.

Earlier, McDonald had told a press conference that he and other USWA leaders had received "thousands of letters" in recent weeks from rank-and-file steelworkers pledging their full support to the union's negotiating teams.

Court Rules Strike Legal:

Hospitals Hold 1st Parley with Union

New York—For the first time in the six-week hospital strike, union and management negotiators met face-to-face at the bargaining table June 17. The hospital moved after a Supreme Court judge ruled the strike was "legal."

The meeting, held at City Hall at the urging of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, marked at least a small break in the attitude of the seven struck hospitals—that to sit down with the union representing their workers would constitute "recognition," the issue for which 3,000 of their employes have struck.

Spokesmen for Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, said there are unresolved issues in the interpretation of the recommendations of a fact-finding committee, headed by veteran mediator William H. Davis.

The union, which has accepted the proposals for limited union recognition "as a basis for negotiations," expressed hope that the face-to-face meetings would bring about a settlement.

Meanwhile the hospitals' claim that the strike is "illegal" was sharply rejected by New York Supreme Court Justice Henry Epstein.

Refusing the request of five struck hospitals for an anti-strike injunction and contempt action against Local 1199 officers, Justice Epstein blasted the refusal of the institutions to bargain as "an echo of the 19th century."

Pointing out that attorneys for the hospital had conceded that employes have a legal right to join a union, he added:

"To make that admission and then to refuse to discuss grievances with such collective representatives is to render the recognition meaningless. It is in effect telling employes they may freely organize and join a union, pay their dues but can never have their union speak for them."

The ruling was in direct conflict with the earlier action of Justice Charles J. Beckinelli in Brooklyn who, in separate proceedings, had imposed 15-day jail sentences on two union officials and $250 fines on the officials and the local. The contempt of court penalties were upheld by the Appellate Div. of the State Supreme Court, which considered the case solely on technical and procedural grounds.

In the earlier stages of City Hall mediation talks, the hospitals had refused to meet directly with the union and insisted on being represented by a 30-man committee from the Greater New York Hospital Association.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis had charged that hospitals not directly involved had placed pressure on the struck institutions and were responsible for prolonging the strike. In at least one case, the union says, it reached a tentative agreement with a hospital which was repudiated under pressure from the association.

Four thousand journeyman members of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have voted unanimously for a $1-a-week assessment to aid the strikers.

Earlier, the Clothing Workers and its New York affiliates had voted a $13,000 contribution and pledged picket-line support and food donations. More than a score of other unions have donated food and money.

While the City Hall mediation efforts were continuing, another union which has been granted recognition by several proprietary (profit-making) hospitals, Building Service Employes Local 144, met with a committee representing 37 proprietary hospitals to discuss a master contract.

Hospitals Told Bargain Ban 'Unjust, Unfair'

New York—Hospitals "no longer possess the right" to deny workers the "privilege of collective bargaining," the head of the American Hospital Association has declared.

Taking a position directly contrary to that of voluntary hospitals here, currently locked in a labor dispute with Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, AHA Pres. Ray Amberg said demands of hospital employes for union recognition stem from the fact that they feel "the old system is unjust, unfair, or . . . not in their best interest."

Writing in the June issue of the association's official journal, Dr. Amberg said that the desire among hospital employes for union recognition "has arisen as a desire for a democratic method to solve the problems of employer-employe relations principally due to the lack of functioning of the direct employer-employe method" previously demanded by hospital administrators.

Border Unions Sign Reciprocal Pay Pact

Austin, Tex.—Texas and Mexican trade unions along the Rio Grande border have joined in a pacemaking pact which could wipe out the long-time employer practice of using jobless Mexicans to undercut U. S. wages and working conditions.

Pres. Jerry Holleman of the Texas State AFL-CIO announced that a joint U. S.-Mexican trade union commission will negotiate with contractors on international projects such as the Diablo Dam, scheduled for construction near Del Rio, Tex. Agreement on wage scales and working conditions will be followed by contracts.

The pact came out of meetings recently concluded in Laredo and Nuevo Laredo by 35 U. S. and Mexican union representatives. It applies to Texas and four Mexican border states.

The two-day conference also urged counterpart unions on each side of the Rio Grande to work out reciprocal agreements. Such agreements would require that Mexican workers crossing the Rio Grande to work in the United States would work only under U. S. union wage, hour, and working conditions.

Such arrangements are already in operation between Carpenters and Teamsters unions of Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, between the building trades councils of El Paso and Juarez and between the Lower Rio Grande and Matamoros building trades group.

The pact negotiations were sponsored by the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT), regional arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

CHEERS FROM PICKET LINE in Akron, Ohio, greeted news of the settlement of the Rubber Workers' 54-day strike against B. F. Goodrich. Workers won a 30 percent hike in pensions plus other major benefits. A few days later, a similar settlement was won at Firestone, winding up the union's non-wage agreements with the industry's Big Four.

Firestone Peace Pact Yields Pension Gains

Akron, Ohio—Substantial pension gains, improved insurance benefits and a new "supplemental workmen's compensation program" have been won by nearly 18,000 Rubber Workers after a 58-day strike at Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

With the last holdout among the Big Four rubber companies signed to a contract covering working conditions, pensions and fringe benefits, the union now will seek "a general wage increase" in negotiations scheduled later this year.

Pay rates are covered in separate contracts, subject to reopening this summer.

More than 100 delegates to a URW policy committee meeting in Chicago adopted a statement pointing to increased productivity and "record profits" in the rubber industry.

"A wage increase is justified and is necessary to maintain and improve living standards," URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster declared.

The Firestone settlement, like the B. F. Goodrich agreement reached a few days earlier, boosted the formula for computing normal pensions from $1.80 a month for each year of service up to 30 years to $2.40 a month for service prior to Jan. 1, 1959 and $2.50 a month for each year thereafter, with no limit on the number of years.

The supplemental workmen's compensation program provides that the company will pay a worker for the first week he is off the job with an injury. Also if workmen's compensation, which begins the second week, is less than the accident and insurance benefits provided under the contract, the company will pay the difference.

Unions Coordinate Meat Bargaining

Chicago—The Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers will follow a policy of close cooperation in negotiations with the meat packing industry.

Officers of the two AFL-CIO unions said they will exchange information and coordinate bargaining strategy in the separate negotiations. In 1956, when the unions were attempting to work out a merger, joint negotiations were held.

The policy of separate but coordinated bargaining is the normal pattern for the industry, the unions stated.

British Strikes Fewer Last Year

London — British workers were forced to strike far less often in 1958 than in 1957, according to official figures reported by the Ministry of Labor.

Man-days lost by strikes last year totaled less than 3.5 million compared to a post-war high of nearly 8.5 million in 1957. The number of strikes dropped by 230 to 2,629, of which 71 percent lasted no more than two days and another 12 percent no more than three days. Six big strikes accounted for two-thirds of the lost days.

Court Upholds ABC Local's Right to Assets

New York—The Appellate Div. of the State Supreme Court has unanimously upheld a landmark decision establishing the right of local unions of bakery workers to take their treasuries and assets with them when they break with the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers and affiliate with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The BCW, ousted from the AFL-CIO because of domination by corrupt leadership, had appealed a decision by New York Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio, who had held that loss of "highly-prized" AFL-CIO affiliation justified the action of two New York locals in switching to the ABC.

The BCW had sought to seize the assets of the two locals after the disaffiliation.

Action of the appellate division continued an unbroken series of court victories in various states for the ABC based on the principle that expulsion of their former international by the AFL-CIO freed local unions from "contractual relationships" with the BCW.

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee had filed a "friend of the court" brief on the appeal supporting the position taken by attorneys for the ABC and Locals 50 and 51.

2 Unions Pick Cole to Study Merger Plan

David L. Cole, noted national labor mediator, has been selected to conduct a study of the feasibility of merger of two AFL-CIO entertainment unions—Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists.

In a joint announcement, AFTRA Pres. Clayton Collyer and SAG Pres. Howard Keele said the study would get under way immediately, with Cole scheduled to report back upon its completion to the merger study committees of the two unions.

Cole, a former director of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, is currently the permanent arbitrator under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement.

Steelworkers Push 'Belching Hell' Probe

The first major disaster in five years in the metal mining industry has focused fresh attention on efforts of the Steelworkers to win federal and state safety legislation for these miners.

A "belching hell" blast on June 1 at the Inland Steel Co.'s Sherwood iron ore mine at Iron River, Mich., killed six miners and left six more in the hospital.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines has had a team investigating the accident. James Westfield, the bureau's assistant director of health and safety, told the AFL-CIO News that analyses of air samples taken from the mine show there was a fire in the upper levels but gave no indication of explosive gases.

A report from the scene quoted one survivor as saying the sudden disaster was signaled by a "belching hell" blast of fire.

John C. Olds, president of the 67-member USWA Local 2709, said that 37 men were temporarily trapped and four were "scalded to death." They were Rudy Carl Anderson, August Zucal, Einer Johnson and Ingaborg Wester.

Howard Groop died in the hospital the next day and Talbot Shaver succumbed a week later. The hospitalized miners "badly burned on the face and hands" are Albert Berg, Robert Jarvey, Wilfred Peterson, Everett Groop, Attilio Tessaro and Leo Maki.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, expressing "grief and shock" at the disaster, promptly dispatched USWA Safety Dir. Frank Burke to Iron River to aid the local Safety Committee.

McDonald also called attention to the union's long support of a bill by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) which would extend federal safety regulations to ferrous and non-ferrous mining operations. The union has some 30,000 members in the non-coal mining industry, chiefly in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Minnesota's iron ranges and the area of Birmingham, Ala.

The Eisenhower Administration opposed legislation for safety inspection of non-coal mines in 1957 and reiterated this stand in a recent letter from the Interior Dept. to Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.).

Get Rid of That Old Mask!

Organized Doctors End Group Health Plan Ban

(*Continued from Page* 1)

nized that low-cost group health plans, many union-pioneered or supported, were successfully meeting people's needs and providing "good quality" medical care.

"These are the facts of life" was the commonest observation made by speakers at the AMA convention.

Group-practice health plans took hold during and after World War II as physicians recognized the value of gathering specialists and expensive equipment under one roof and as prepayment plans for large groups of patients became economically feasible.

Unions Recognized Value

They took a spurt forward as unions recognized the value to their members of prepaid group-health programs and used their strength at the bargaining table to develop new plans or expand existing ones.

Under pressure of these developments and to forestall national health insurance legislation, AMA state groups approved such substitutes as so-called Blue Shield and Blue Cross plans. Under them, the patient picks his doctor, and hospital costs and doctor-set fees are paid in full or part by the plans.

But the prepaid group plans, experience showed, generally provided a wider scope of services more efficiently and at lower cost with doctors employed through "closed panels" or on some form of "salary."

The major plans include:

- The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, first set up by Henry J. Kaiser in 1943 for shipyard workers and now serving nearly 600,000 people with some 500 physicians on what amounts to a salaried basis. At least six AFL-CIO unions have coverage for their members and families under the plan.

- The Health Insurance Plan, founded by the late Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and now serving over 500,000 members in the Greater New York area through 32 panels of doctors. More than a dozen unions have coverage for their New York members.

- The one-million member United Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund, which also built its own hospitals in remote mining areas.

A new plan soon to go into operation for the Detroit area is the Community Health Association, with UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther as chairman of the board. UAW members, now covered under union contracts by Blue Cross and Blue Shield throughout Michigan, have the option of switching to the more comprehensive CHA if they live in the Detroit area.

The Steelworkers, now covered by a Blue Shield type of health insurance, are considering some form of prepaid group plan as part of their current negotiations.

Barred in Past

AMA policy in the past has opposed such prepaid group plans on the grounds they limited the "free choice of physician" by requiring the patient to use only certain doctors and certain hospitals. The AMA contended that only the direct doctor-patient relationship, with the doctor setting the fee, provided the best medical care.

Intrusion of a "third party" between patient and doctor undermined medical standards, state and local medical societies claimed.

The union doctors played key roles in slaying this myth.

Dr. Leo Price, who heads the health program of the Ladies' Garment Workers, served on the AMA's Commission on Medical Care Plans. The commission's three-and-a-half-year study, reported to the AMA convention, said the group had visited prepaid group plans and "uniformly observed care of good quality . . . made avaliable to patients."

Dr. Warren F. Draper, executive medical officer of the Mine Workers' Fund and a former member of the AMA's ruling House of Delegates, carried the fund's experience into the AMA convention.

Draper pointed out that the AMA rule that every licensed physician is considered competent left the miner with the "free choice" only of the camp physician and left jobless and retired miners without care. The UMW fund built up a panel of the best doctors it could get and has paid some 7,000 doctors through its plan. This, Draper emphasized, is genuine free choice and brought better care at a lower cost.

The conservative social context of the AMA report was balanced by Price in footnotes. The report said the 20th century has seen "basic freedoms of mankind restricted or even abolished in many lands."

Price declared the 20th century has also seen new freedoms, new opportunities for social and scientific advance and improved social status and living standards.

"This is particularly true with regard to medical care made available through vast funds resulting from collective bargaining which seeks to secure more medical care for large industrial groups," he wrote.

McClellan Demands 'Tough' Labor Bill, Assails AFL-CIO

(*Continued from Page* 1)

as it came from committee was "remarkable" in that it provided "powerful remedies" for abuses in unions or by union officials and "yet had the support of the AFL-CIO."

Columnist Scores Amendments

The bill was "in no sense a soft or timid affair," he stated in his copyrighted column distributed by the New York Herald Tribune, and "it is not often that a powerful special interest" supports laws "to regulate itself" and "invites public disclosure of its intimate and internal affairs."

"When such an extraordinary thing occurs," he said, "one might fairly expect Congress to seize the opportunity to get the agreement signed, sealed and ratified."

"But that is not what happened," he said. On the Senate floor "amendments were added containing bits and pieces of a so-called bill of rights" that labor considers intolerable.

Labor reforms can now be saved, he concluded, only if the White House and the Democratic leadership "want to save them," and this is made more difficult by "demagogues who do not want a bill because it would deprive them of an issue to beat their breasts about."

AFL-CIO Renews Attack

The AFL-CIO renewed its attack on the Senate bill as two spokesmen carried the fight direct to the public in a broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris charged that "every new version" of labor legislation since last year "has been weakened" in areas dealing with reports by employers on money spent to interfere with collective bargaining rights.

As the Senate bill now reads, Biemiller said, "many things could be done by employers to smash or harass unions, and no report would be required."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) at a Liberal party dinner in New York warned that Congress "must not be stampeded" into passing "any old kind" of bill.

'We should not have a bill which will weaken or cripple the labor movement or (its) democratic processes," he said. "We need a bill which will help the honest labor leaders remove the cancer of corruption" from the ranks of a few unions.

McClellan 'Rebuttal'

McClellan's major point in his "rebuttal" of AFL-CIO criticisms was that labor was wrong in charging that his "bill of rights" was adopted in haste without understanding of its complicated provisions.

It had been "considered" in committee, he said, and "debated longer" on the floor than any other proposed amendment to the Kennedy-Ervin bill.

He did not mention the fact that after "consideration" the Labor Committee which worked for weeks last year and this to draft effective but non-punitive legislation rejected his amendment and that its members voted against it by a 10-to-5 margin on the Senate floor.

He did not repeat his acknowledgment before both Senate and House committees this year that he was not an expert on labor-management law and that such statutes needed to be carefully and expertly drawn.

He quoted Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) as stating that a revised "bill of rights"—which McClellan then voted for himself as against his original—was "sound," and said that this "clearly refutes" an AFL-CIO "implication" that Kuchel "didn't know what he was doing."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony on June 3 cited "prominent and conscientious senators" as having frankly stated "they had not read the original" McClellan amendment "when they voted for it."

Kuchel indicated on the Senate floor Apr. 25 that he read the original McClellan "bill of rights" for the first time the day after he had voted for it. He said other senators of both parties, burdened with more than 100 proffered amendments on their desks, had had the same experience and developed doubts comparable to his.

Hotel Union Calls Labor Bill 'Invasion of Rights'

St. Louis, Mo.—The Hotel Workers' executive board has advised the House Labor Committee of its "complete disapproval" of the amended Senate-passed labor-management bill.

The board in a resolution adopted here charged that the language would "impose costly legal procedures which would bankrupt" and destroy the autonomy of many small unions; open the doors of unions to "disloyal" persons whose purpose in joining is to "disrupt from within"; and impose "ambiguous" duties on officers that nevertheless subjected them to "severe penalties."

The board also charged that in its present sweeping language the bill is a "most serious invasion of the right to self-regulation" and "places sweeping power" in the secretary of labor, warranting fear that he would become "a 'czar' with life or death power over unions."

ITF Chief Holds U. S. Responsible For Increase in 'Runaway' Ships

American "runaway" merchant vessels flying the flags of Panama, Liberia and Honduras (Panlibhon) have created "the biggest problem world shipping has ever faced," Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation told a Washington press conference.

A total of 1,000 American ships, he said, have now shifted to foreign registry. The ITF feels the U. S. government is primarily responsible for allowing a situation which has taken jobs away American seamen, is undermining the economies and labor standards of its maritime allies and poses a threat to Western defense on the seas, Becu declared.

Exec. Sec.-Treas. A. E. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives' Association backed up Becu at the press conference.

Their charge drew comment from Under Sec. of State C. Douglas Dillon which asserted that foreign registries by American shipowners grew up "in response to the competitive problem posed by the lower cost of operation under foreign flags."

He led an ITF delegation which filed protests with Labor Undersec. James T. O'Connell, Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and other senators and congressmen.

Magnuson agreed with Becu that the "runaways" present a "serious" problem. Urging an international conference of the free maritime nations, he said America cannot rely in an emergency on "an American-owned tanker caught in the Indian Ocean with an Indian crew, Italian officers and a Panamanian flag."

The ITF delegation earlier met with leaders of the Seafarers' and National Maritime Unions in New York. They set plans for another meeting of the ITF Seafarers' and Dockers' Section "to continue this fight." Becu reported that last December's four-day worldwide ITF boycott of "runaway" ships was "a gigantic success."

The ITF nevertheless recognizes that the real answer must come through governmental action, he said.

American-owned "runaways" make up 42 percent of the 16 million gross tons sailing under Panlibhon flags, and this amounts to 15 percent of total world tonnage.

Liberia has become a favorite haven for the "runaways," Becu noted. It had no ships registered before 1949 and now accounts for some 10 million gross tons. Liberia also made up one-third of the world's tonnage increase during 1957.

Costa Rica pulled out of the "runaway" flag club last November when its legislature repealed laws which enabled foreign ships to register there.

Becu pointed out that shipowners benefit by escaping taxes in their own countries, whether it be the U. S. or Greece, and by avoiding union-won wage and fringe benefit standards.

The Panlibhon countries rely on these "runaways" for part of their national income.

Friends of UN Pick Hayes as Advisor

New York—Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists has been named to the Advisory Council of the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, Chairman Charles F. Willis, Jr., has announced.

The committee is a privately-supported citizens' organization whose chairman is named by the President of the U. S. and whose purpose is to arouse interest in the UN. Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president, is chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Get Crooks—Not Unions!

"We support legislation that will get at the crooks.

"We oppose legislation which will do harm to the trade union movement."

With these words, AFL-CIO President George Meany summarized labor's opposition to the so-called "labor reform" bill passed by the Senate.

The Senate's amendments changed the bill (S. 1555) from one which would have aided the trade union movement in its campaign against corruption into a measure which could do grave and irreparable harm to clean, decent American unions.

This leaflet outlines the evils of this bill and summarizes the legislation the AFL-CIO seeks.

Defend Your Union

Reactionary employers are trying to destroy your union.

They don't want to get the crooks. They like doing business with the crooks.

Unless you join this fight now they can block labor's battle against corruption. They can pass laws that will drastically weaken your union.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY

Tell him you want to get at the crooks.

Tell him you won't stand for a law that hurts your union.

Tell him you want honest labor-management reform—not labor ruin.

Where to Write

Your Congressman
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

How the Senate Bill Would Hurt Your Union

On the floor of the Senate amendments cutely titled a "Bill of Rights of Members of Labor Organizations" were added to the measure. Instead of establishing "rights" for union members, these amendments would destroy the most effective right a worker has—the right to a strong and effective union. Here's how:

- The bill says a union must accept every person who applies for membership. This would make it impossible for unions to keep out Communists, crooks or company spies who try to infiltrate our ranks to destroy unions.
- The bill pretends to guarantee equal rights for members. In practice it would mean the government would decide who could run for office, for it outlaws union constitutions prohibiting Communists and other destructive elements from being candidates.
- The bill limits the methods by which union members can determine how their dues will be set. International unions would be required to set dues at conventions, and would be forbidden to do so by referendum.
- The bill substitutes the federal courts for normal, democratic trade union procedure, thus exposing unions to constant law suits by company agents, Communists or disgruntled candidates rejected by their fellow-members.
- The bill threatens local union officers with two years in prison and $10,000 fines for such reasonable rulings as denying a drunk the right to speak at a meeting. An entire local union could be jailed for disciplining a worker who led a wildcat strike.
- The bill pretends to require equal reporting by labor and management, but actually it allows employers to conceal anti-union expenditures. For example, an employer could maintain a regular, full-time labor spy on his payroll and never have to report it.
- The bill empowers the federal courts to decide for what purposes union funds may be spent. It exposes union officials to civil and criminal prosecution for carrying out a membership vote to extend strike aid to another union. A single company spy could use this provision to keep a union or its officers in court all year, every year.
- The bill imposes new bans on peaceful picketing which would not only block traditional union activities but would invite unscrupulous employers to escape legitimate union organization by signing backdoor, sweetheart contracts with corrupt locals.

Labor Wants An Anti-Racketeering Law

The AFL-CIO wants a sound, constructive law to get at the crooks in management and labor. We want:

- Public financial reports by unions and employers, policed by the Secretary of Labor to eliminate corruption.
- Safeguarding of union election processes by federal law.
- Elimination of improper trusteeships imposed for unethical purposes.
- Encouragement of voluntary codes of ethical practices by union and employers, including their own enforcement provisions, and establishment of a continuing study of labor-management relations through an advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor.
- Embezzlement of union funds to be made a federal crime.
- Overdue revision of Taft-Hartley in areas where labor, management, the Administration and Congress have long agreed justice requires it. These provisions would sanction pre-hire contracts in the construction industry, reinstate pre-hearing elections, restore the voting rights of economic strikers and eliminate the jurisdictional "no man's land" created by the NLRB.

Most of these measures were contained in the bill reported by the Senate labor committee. They will protect the democratic rights of union members and safeguard their funds. They will promote better relations between labor and management.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

George Meany, *President* Wm. F. Schnitzler, *Sec'y-Treas.*

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McClellan's Pitch

THE HYPOCRITICAL posturing of Sen. John L. McClellan as a defender of the rank-and-file union member has served to clarify the basic issue involved in labor reform legislation.

McClellan, Goldwater & Co. are not interested in getting the crooks, but in persecuting and drastically weakening the trade union movement.

McClellan's table-thumping performance before the House Labor subcommittees—during which he found AFL-CIO objections to the so-called bill of rights in the Senate-passed bill "disgusting"—exposes his professed objective of protecting union members from the "labor bosses."

This is the thoroughly discredited pitch of the Old Guard Republicans in the 1958 elections. It is the pitch of the Smith-Connelly Act providing for government-conducted strike votes which was wiped off the statute books as a monumental failure. It is the pitch of the union-shop election provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, repealed with the support of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft after it too proved a monumental failure.

These earlier attempts to isolate the "labor bosses" failed because the union member doesn't regard his duly elected leaders as "bosses." He's proved it in innumerable elections under both acts.

But McClellan, who has acknowledged at various times his novice status in the intricate field of labor-management relations, has seized on the issue anew and confused and distorted the basic problem—the need for a sound constructive law to get at the crooks in management and labor.

As Walter Lippmann pointed out in his nationally syndicated column, the demagogues who want a political issue, not a law, are endangering the passage of sound, constructive legislation.

The "labor bosses" pitch may make a good re-election issue in Arkansas but it can serve only to frustrate the objective to "get crooks—not unions!"

A Welcome Step Forward

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has moved somewhat reluctantly to bring its social viewpoint in line with its scientific know-how by withdrawing its objections to group medical plans.

Plans developed by trade unions and other groups to achieve the best possible health care at the lowest possible cost have demonstrated beyond any possible doubt that the group approach works and works well. The AMA has, until its recent convention, waged a relentless fight to put these plans out of business.

But after an investigation of the type of medical care furnished by these plans, the AMA has decided to withdraw its opposition—as opposed to giving the plans its blessings and approval.

This is a heartening step no matter how reluctantly taken. But now that the AMA has indicated an inclination to enter the 20th Century of medical economics it might well consider going the rest of the way in reversing its patent-medicine type social viewpoints.

Withdrawing its bitter opposition to proposals that health care for the nation's aged be provided under the social security system would complete the picture of a 1959-model medical organization.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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You're Right on Target

"Anything but Bright..."

Low Benefits Depress Jobless

VIRGINIA'S "SUBSTANDARD" unemployment benefits system provided an inadequate cushion for workers who lost their jobs through closing of the American Viscose Corp., plant at Roanoke, a new survey by the Textile Workers Union of America has revealed.

TWUA, which has been making a continuing study of the social effects of the plant closing, turned over its findings to the House Ways and Means Committee during recent hearings on federal unemployment compensation standards. The testimony has just become available in printed form.

More than half of the 2,200 Viscose workers —only a handful are still at work at the plant— had worked there for 30 years or longer. They lost their jobs at a time when nearly 10 percent of the community's labor force was already unemployed.

UNION-NEGOTIATED separation settlement helped supplement the meagre unemployment benefits, but comments from older workers attached to the questionnaires tell a story of discouragement and tragedy for men and women over 50 but under retirement age.

A 60-year-old mechanic who worked 34 years at the Viscose plant wrote: "My health is good and I feel I can do better work now than any time in my life. I have looked for work in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, and now I realize no one will hire me and it will be five years before I will draw social security. The days ahead look anything but bright. . . ."

A WIDOW WHO HAS exhausted her benefits said: "It hasn't been easy. I am 59 years old and everywhere I go they say you (are) too old and without experience and that hurts. I worked for Viscose nearly 33 years, for which I am very thankful, but old people have to live on."

One desperate former worker, despairing of the future, wrote the TWUA: "please try to get a bill passed that at least will pass approval on putting people out of their misery by putting them to sleep. A span of 25 years between 40 and 65 is a long time to strive for a mere existence. . . ."

THE SOLUTION, TWUA Vice Pres. Wesley W. Cook told the House committee, is enactment of legislation setting more adequate standards of unemployment compensation, plus a legislative program geared to assisting areas hard hit by unemployment. He also urged freezing the social security benefit rate so that older workers who lose their jobs after long service would not have their future benefits reduced because of several years of unemployment or low wages.

Trade Unions Seek New Pattern

DR. RAWLE FARLEY HAS PROVIDED a much-needed history and guide, not only for active Caribbean trade unionists, but also for those many thousands who are as yet only dimly aware of what the labor movement means to them.

Caribbean trade unionism has moved forward from the chaotic and bitterly painful explosions of the Thirties. Yet there is much to be done. The strength of such labor unions as the National Workers' Union of Jamaica, the Barbados Workers' Union, and the Trinidad & Tobago Federation of Trade Unions is a measure of the extent of progress.

In these areas particularly the Caribbean trade unionist can walk with his head high, knowing that he is associated with an organization that is rooted—not a fly-by-night group that can be shaken to its foundation by demagogues.

Farley has a message not only for workers but also for the employers. Management can benefit from solid trade union activity and industrial peace. Moreover, Farley argues for free democratic trade unionism. Autocratic, totalitarian distortions of trade unionism have no place in a free country or in a free world. Free trade unionism must be the vital force with its own sense of independence and its true connection with the masses of workers. Free labor must also be aggressive and constantly "on the move."

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A Federation of the West Indies is, of course, a most significant development, and it will have great bearing on the state of Caribbean trade unionism.

There is a danger of supporting a specific blueprint or set of trade union plans for the Caribbean. There is no particular United States or English brand that will fit every situation. Just as Caribbean nationalism has developed from older systems, so can Caribbean trade unionism expand. The traditional and political connection between Great Britain and the West Indies is important. The proximity of that area to the western hemisphere and to the United States is also of great significance. What may result is a unique hybrid which will contain an ingredient that only West Indian trade unionism can supply.

The Caribbean Trade Unionist: Rawle Farley, published by the Daily Chronicle, Ltd., Georgetown, British Guiana, 93 pp.—HARRY POLLACK

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

DEMOCRATS on the House Appropriations Committee are having a lovely time exposing to their voters back home the shortsightedness or duplicity of the Eisenhower Administration in the Case of the Oversize Submarines.

A shipbuilding company at Pascagoula, Miss., it appears, is building four giant non-economy-size nuclear submarines for the Navy and the ship channel isn't deep enough to let the monsters get to the sea.

There they would sit, landlocked and helpless, unless Congress voted the money to rescue the Navy by deepening the Pascagoula channel. It is a classic example, said the newsletters of Democratic congressmen to their voters, of the "fellow who builds a boat in his basement and then can't get it out of the door." Cost of the remedy: $1.2 million for dredging.

The valid point made by the House Appropriations Committee is that the Eisenhower Administration is being forced, at least for Pascagoula, to accept a "new start" on a rivers-and-harbors project financed with federal funds.

"New starts" on rivers, harbors, dam and reclamation projects are *verboten* under Pres. Eisenhower. The policy of a "freeze" on new starts dovetails conveniently into the Administration's hostility to public dams, power and reclamation projects and its doctrine that any federal expenditure to improve a community or area is inflationary creeping socialism.

The official House Appropriations Committee report pointed out that "rigid" adherence to a "no-new-starts" policy inevitably results in such "absurdities" as Pascagoula.

The Administration, it continues, "either purposely intended" to get out of the mess by letting Congress "overrun" the budget or to deepen the channel on its own by diverting money voted, at least from the viewpoint of Congress, for other purposes.

There isn't any good answer to this analysis. The Appropriations Committee voted specific money for Pascagoula, and it's a lead-pipe cinch that the appropriation will go through.

* * *

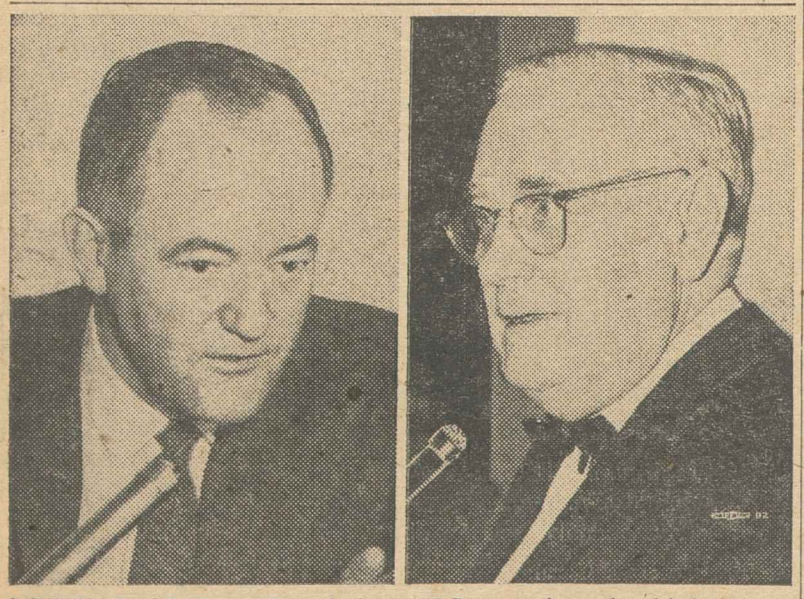
THE OFFICIAL ECONOMIST of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Emerson Schmidt, has contributed another oddity to the news by managing to shock Mr. Eisenhower's housing administrator into an indignant documented reply to C. of C. attacks on federal housing programs.

Schmidt testified, before a recent Senate Banking subcommittee, that he doubted whether "Americans are any better housed" today than in the "boom years" of the Twenties despite all government housing programs since then.

Norman P. Mason, FHA administrator, was so incensed that he replied with an "open letter" complete with government press release on the major points.

The major points were impressive:

- Sixty percent of our urban families now own their homes, as contrasted with about 40 percent in both 1920 and 1940. Families are younger when they buy homes—the average age of FHA borrowers is 35 years.
- There are fewer collapses and foreclosures now that FHA borrowers aren't loaded with exorbitant second and third mortgages. Twice as many families own their homes as in 1926; the rate of foreclosures under FHA is about 40,000 a year as compared with 68,000 in 1926 and 250,000 in 1933.
- Houses are better built under FHA standards. A lot of the houses built in the Twenties were "shotgun houses, tenements . . . that many cities are trying to get rid of—and pressing the federal government to help tear them down."
- Schmidt in praising the Twenties ignored the fact that housing then went into a slump, so that only 93,000 houses were started in all the country in 1933: the "insolvency of housing" helped push us into depression.
- For 10 years under FHA we have built more than a million houses a year and "all this without costing the taxpayer a cent."



MUTUAL SECURITY, vital to U.S. security, should be on a long-term basis, declared Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) at left, Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican member. Both were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

Vandercook Says:

Politicians Block Labor Reform

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

FOR A SECOND YEAR in succession, the strong probability seems to exist that Congress may adjourn before any bill has been passed to police American labor unions so as to drive from all posts of leadership the kinds of crooks, racketeers and labor dictators who have been made conspicuous by the McClellan committee hearings and by the expulsion of the worst of those corruptly-dominated unions from the AFL-CIO.

Vandercook

If that does happen, blame will be distributed in all directions.

More correctly speaking, it will be distributed in all directions but the right one. For, if a practical anti-racketeering labor bill again fails to get through Congress, the fault will not be that of the legitimate organized U.S. labor unions.

The unpleasant truth seems to be that a kind of conspiracy exists on the part of congressional conservatives to block the passage of any labor bill this term so as to have a false complaint against congressional liberals at the next election. I have carefully chosen to say "conservatives" and "liberals" rather than Republicans and Democrats, for the curious underground campaign which is being waged against the passage of labor legislation crosses party lines.

Southerners (and it must not be overlooked that Senator John McClellan of Arkansas is very much a southern conservative) have joined with reactionary Republicans in an ancient parliamentary device. They have contrived to make the labor bill so "tough" (and so unintelligible) that the proponents of straightforward labor legislation may not, in conscience, eventually be able to vote for it.

IF THAT HAPPENS, the reactionaries will point to their opponents as weaklings who are the unions' hired men and, they think, will have a powerful talking point during the 1960 election campaign. And it will not be true at all.

There have been few pieces of legislation of any kind in recent years which have been more carefully written, or more carefully studied before written, than was the Kennedy-Ervin labor bill originally submitted to the Senate. Its purpose was explicit. It was devised to drive crooks out of the American trade union movement. By requiring that all financial transactions by labor unions and union officials be made public, it was the intention of that bill to make all misuses of union funds—if not impossible—at least highly dangerous.

The hodge-podge of labor legislation passed, with a variety of motives, by the Senate, is now before the House Labor Committee for restudy. There is some prospect that in that committee a bill may still be reshaped which will achieve its intended purpose.

Morgan Says:

Justice Dept. Seems Confused

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ALMOST FROM THE EMERGENCE of labor racketeering as a national issue, responsible leaders of the trade union movement have appealed to law-enforcement agencies to help them clean house. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has stressed labor's legal limitations in dealing with this problem, its lack of subpena and punitive powers. Entire unions have been suspended or expelled from the AFL-CIO for failure to cope with racketeering and corrupt practices, the huge and powerful Teamsters Union providing the most celebrated example. But as Meany and his colleagues have pointed out, such drastic action, which is not without financial and other sacrifice to the parent body, can become a mockery if district attorneys and grand juries do not fortify its meaning with indictments and prosecutions for wrongdoing. AFL-CIO officials have been critical of the lack of such efforts in such places as Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

Morgan

Against that background, it should not be too surprising that elements representing the decent, responsible majority raised bitter cries of anguish and protest when two unions of exemplary record became entangled with the law.

There were charges that the government's anti-trust indictment in New York against a local of the Ladies' Garment Workers and various employer organizations for making collective bargaining agreements allegedly in restraint of trade represented political persecution of a union identified with the Democratic party and even more distinguished under the leadership of its president, David Dubinsky, for its battles against racketeers and racketeering in the industry.

At the convention last fortnight of the Hatters, Pres. Alex Rose accused the Justice Dept. and the National Labor Relations Board of "anti-union bias" in a case in Louisville, Ky., involving the jailing of a union organizer on a charge of perjury.

THERE ARE MORE than incidental indications that the government is stepping up its pressure on the Teamsters. The recent anti-trust indictment of a Teamsters local and four union officials in Los Angeles is considered important. The defendants are accused of conspiring to monopolize a slippery million-dollar industry—the export of yellow grease.

Last week's unanimous action by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington directing the Teamsters to pursue a clean-up as ordered by court-appointed monitors is encouraging. But as an anti-Hoffa Teamster remarked at the time, it will take the combined efforts of the courts, responsible labor leadership and an aroused public opinion to convince rank-and-file Teamsters that they have a stake in clean unionism.

Washington Reports:

Democrat and Republican Urge Full Mutual Security Funds

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (Minn.), Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, that he disagreed with other members of Congress in threatening to cut foreign aid below Administration requests if the President vetoes domestic programs considered vital.

Appearing on the program with Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican member of the committee, Humphrey said:

"I don't believe in a policy of just trying to get even. Just because the Administration lacks will and imagination for proper domestic programs doesn't mean we should cut the foreign aid program. We might make certain adjustments, as in military assistance."

Wiley said the military assistance part of the mutual security program provides the United States with "the most for our money" in defense.

"This includes more soldiers, ships, planes and guns for manning the free world defenses for less money than could be obtained in any other way," he maintained. "Also, mutual security provides economic assistance to bolster the economies of free nations in their efforts to withstand the pressures of communism. All in all, the program is an investment in the security of the people."

Scholarships Use of Enemy Assets Urged

The AFL-CIO has urged a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to approve legislation to finance a national scholarship program with the income from enemy assets seized during World War II. The program would be administered by the National Science Foundation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley endorsed the provisions of a bill sponsored by Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) for disposal of $100 million in seized assets.

The money would be used to settle claims for war loss to assets of American citizens with remaining funds used for scientific scholarships and fellowships. Children of veterans would be given preference. While the war claims are being adjudicated, the Smathers bill provides that the fund be invested with the income going into scholarships.

Riley said approval of the legislation "will make possible the education of many young persons who would otherwise be unable to continue their education."

He said while limiting the scholarship to scientific fields might be immediately justified, authority should be given to offer scholarships in other fields at a later date.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) is chairman of the subcommittee considering the bill.

U.S. Indicts 2 Truckers for Loan to Beck

(*Continued from Page* 1)

edge that the money was to be used for the Teamsters' president. Thereafter the loan went through a bewildering course of transfers back and forth to Seymour, Seymour acting for Brown, Fruehauf and a bank to which the loan was finally unloaded.

The effect, the McClellan committee said, was to conceal in Fruehauf books the fact that the $175,000 had been put up for Beck's benefit.

If convicted, the defendants are subject to fines of $10,000 and a year in prison for each.

HONORED at testimonial dinner is George Molinaro, speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly and still-working auto worker and UAW member in Kenosha, Wis. At right is Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D.). Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) was principal speaker.

Union Worker Heads Wisconsin Assembly

Kenosha, Wis.—An active working member of Auto Workers Local 72, who is also speaker of the Wisconsin General Assembly, was honored here in his home town at a testimonial dinner given by his co-unionists, friends and state and national political leaders.

George Molinaro, speaker of the Wisconsin assembly and a long-active union member who also still works on the automobile assembly line at American Motors, was described by Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson as "one of the greatest speakers we have ever had in the state of Wisconsin." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) called him one of the ablest state legislative leaders in the nation.

Before his election to the Wisconsin legislature and his elevation to speaker of the house, Molinaro was a sparkplug in his local and a recognized community leader. He served as vice president of UAW Local 72 for 15 years, and as a member of its executive board.

When the legislature is not in session, Molinaro works as a repairman on the motor line at the American Motors plant here.

Despite his necessary absences for legislative duties, he maintains an active interest in his local union.

Under his leadership, the Wisconsin assembly has made substantial strides in the current session.

In the main address, Humphrey told the 800 who turned out to honor Molinaro that three goals confront the nation—the winning of a lasting peace, fulfillment of the nation's economic potential, and achievement of dignity and liberty for every American.

Calling for enactment of an equitable civil rights program which will insure equal employment opportunity, school integration and the right of every citizen to vote, Humphrey said:

"The road to understanding and tolerance may be rough but we must travel it if we are to survive in a world two-thirds colored."

In Wisconsin on a three-day tour, Humphrey was also speaker at a Committee on Political Education dinner in Fond du Lac.

Congress Bows to Veto Threat on Airport Bill

The Democratic-controlled Congress has bowed to the threat of a presidential veto of pending airport legislation and passed a stop-gap measure designed to hold the line at current spending levels only until after Pres. Eisenhower leaves office.

Action on the airport bill was the first direct move to break a deadlock which Democrats say has plagued the 86th Congress for six months.

The compromise airport bill, voted overwhelmingly in both houses, calls for $63 million a year for the next two fiscal years to continue federal aid to states and communities in constructing runways, hangers, control towers and essential terminal facilities, and installing air traffic safety systems.

The Senate originally passed a four-year, $465-million measure supported by the AFL-CIO as necessary to meet the needs of the jet age. The House pared this back to $297 million, also for four years, in an announced effort to fend off a veto.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), sponsor of the original Senate-passed measure, took the lead in urging that the stop-gap bill be approved.

He made it plain that passage of the compromise would give Congress an opportunity to "take another look at this problem" in 1961 "with better understanding on the part of the occupant of the White House." Eisenhower's term runs out in January 1961.

Eisenhower himself had proposed a four-year, $198-million measure that would have reduced spending year by year. It called for federal expenditures of $65 million the first year, $55 million the second, $44 million the third and $34 million the fourth.

Passage of the Administration measure might have had effect of committing the incoming President elected in 1960 to withdrawal of federal participation from the airport construction field.

Montreal Convention Acts:

Office Employes Study Withdrawal

Montreal—A resolution adopted by the 300 delegates to the eighth convention of the Office Employes Intl. Union authorizes the executive board to call a special convention to consider withdrawal from the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress "if that step becomes necessary to sustain our rights."

A similar resolution which would have authorized the executive board alone to make the withdrawal had been voted down the day before by the delegates.

Pres. Howard Coughlin of New York had declared that an action of such far-reaching significance should only be taken as the result of a special convention.

The resolutions reflect deep-seated fears by the delegates of what they consider incursions of other unions in the white collar field.

Coughlin, president of the 14-year-old union, said other unions are not able to properly service a white collar membership. The situation creates "antagonism among workers to the detriment of all organized labor," he said.

The move is part of an over-all program in which the OEIU plans to intensify organizing activity among white collar workers.

Delegates learned from one speaker that the problems of organizing in the white collar field are not peculiar to the U. S. and Canada.

David Curry of London, a vice president of the Clerical and Administrative Employes which represents 60,000 general clerks in Britain, told the delegates that "the closeness of the white collar employe to the employer is the greatest hurdle to organizing work in Great Britain."

Top Leaders Reelected

In nominations, Coughlin and Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks of Washington, D. C., were unopposed. Contests developed in three of the seven vice presidential areas.

Though the OEIU has more than trebled its membership since 1945, the year it was chartered as an international union, officers feel that the organization's greatest successes are still to come. In a Canadian Broadcasting Co. interview, Coughlin declared the potential membership of the OEIU was 8 million.

Cavender Defeated In Denver Runoff

Denver—George A. Cavender, president of the Colorado State AFL-CIO, was defeated in his bid for the post of mayor of Denver in a special runoff election.

Cavender, currently president of the City Council and a member of the Teachers for nine years, polled 50,305 votes to 58,016 for Richard Batterton in the June 16 balloting.

Steelworker, Union Leader —and Novelist

Buffalo, N. Y.—Angelo Giglio is a man of many talents.

By day he works in front of the open hearths of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.'s steel mills.

In his off-duty hours, he serves as financial secretary and chairman of the grievance committee of Steelworkers Local 1060. He is also a member of the USWA Wage Policy Committee, representing Dist. 4.

And in his spare time, Angelo Giglio is also an author.

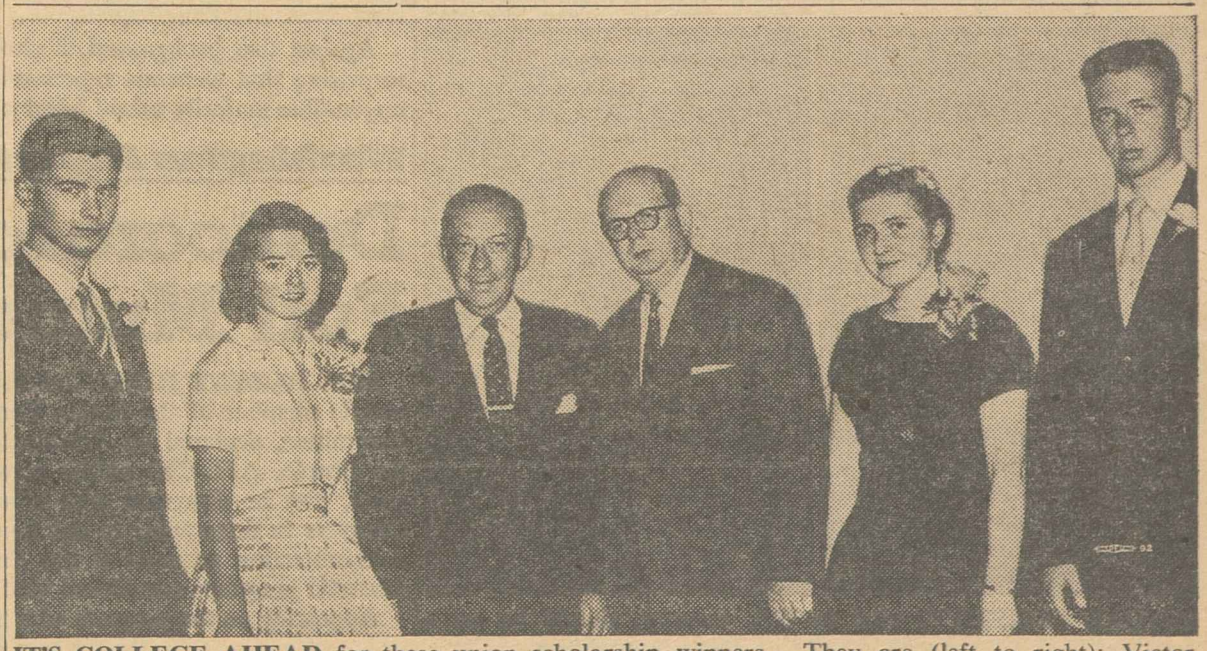
His first book, A Neapolitan Knight, has just been published by Vantage Press. It has been described as a vibrant, adventure-filled historical novel of two

Angelo Giglio

swashbuckling 17th century heroes who left their marks, not only in the Old World but in the Americas as well.

Giglio, as a high school youth, became interested in Henry Tonti, one of the daring adventurers who served with LaSalle on his New World explorations.

That school boy's interest led to study and research and an absorbing interest which led to the steelworker's writing of A Neapolitan Knight. Giglio has disclosed that it is the first of what will be a series of three books about the little-known man who figured so forcefully in the founding of the New World.



IT'S COLLEGE AHEAD for these union scholarship winners. They are (left to right): Victor Revenko; Ann M. Barry; Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, who spoke at the award ceremony; Pres. David Sullivan of Building Service Local 32B, New York, which gave the scholarships; Felicia Krywienko; and Patrick McKenna. Winners are children of Local 32B members.

'Excessive' Charges Lift Defense Costs

Negotiated Contracts Hit by Sen. Douglas

Profit-swollen corporations have made millions of dollars through "excessive" charges to the federal government on Defense Dept. contracts, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) has charged.

He aired his views, backed up by case histories from the files of the comptroller general's office showing $25 million in overcharges, at recent Senate Finance Committee hearings on a House-passed measure to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

The act permits the federal government to dig into old contracts and, where costs and profits seem out of line, to renegotiate them downward and recover the difference from the company involved.

The Eisenhower Administration originally had asked that the act, scheduled to expire June 30, be extended only two years. As it passed the House, however, the measure continues until 1963 the government's power to renegotiate any contract.

Douglas made it plain he favored the four-year continuance. But he stressed the fact that this effort to recover "excessive" charges should be the "second line of defense" against any industry raids on the Treasury.

As the "first line of defense," the senator called for a system of "legitimate, competitive bidding" on the majority of contracts. This, he said, would avoid the necessity of constantly going back and trying to determine whether the original contract—arrived at solely by negotiations between industry representatives and military contracting officials—contained exorbitant costs to the government.

Douglas sustained his contention that there are "gross defects" in the Pentagon's system of negotiating contracts by citing 20 case histories showing "excessive" costs which topped the $25 million mark. Some of this has since been recovered.

He called the score of cases "a series of damning reports." Implying that there were many more instances, he emphasized that "these are simply the cases that the comptroller general was able to investigate."

Douglas also decried the growing practice in the Defense Dept.—a practice which the Pentagon is now seeking to have formalized as part of the pending multi-billion-dollar Defense Appropriations bill—to pay any contractor a "share" of savings that are achieved by the government through contract renegotiation.

Normally, he said, this "share" to the contractor runs to 25 percent of the overcharge.

Such a practice, Douglas told his colleagues on the Finance Committee, would "encourage" a company to make an over-estimate—on the theory that every dollar of excessive costs detected by the comptroller general's office would automatically mean at least 25 cents in added profits for the company.

Douglas pointed out that in fiscal 1958 the bulk of the Defense Dept.'s $21.8 billion in contracts went to 100 of the nation's largest companies, including their 153 subsidiaries—most of them via the "negotiated contract" route.

Pentagon records, he said, showed that these giant corporations received $16.2 billion worth of contracts—74.2 percent of the total.

Raps Industry Tie-Up

At the same time, the senator loosed a blast at "the frequent tendency of high officers in the armed forces, either upon retirement or resignation, to enter the service of firms dealing with the government."

In making out his case against the negotiated-contract principle, the Illinois Democrat read into the record examples from the comptroller general's files which he termed "damning reports on the contract procedures of all branches of the Defense Dept." They included the following:

McDONNELL AIRCRAFT CORP.—"In establishing a firm price for airplanes to be produced . . . Navy contracting officials utilized, without adequate . . . evaluation, cost data which included duplicate costs and costs not applicable to the airplanes.

"The contractor incurred costs of about $6 million less than the amount contemplated, of which $2.6 million could have been recognized by Navy contracting officials. . . ."

As a result of the comptroller general's action in bringing its findings to the Navy's attention, "the contractor offered to reduce the price by $3 million. As of Dec. 1, 1958, the Navy had not accepted the offer."

BOEING AIRPLANE CO.—Proposed prices for certain B-52 spare parts, accepted by the Air Force, "contained estimated subcontract prices which were higher than the prices established by Boeing with its subcontractors." As a result, prices were "excessive by about $5 million," which was reduced to $4.3 billion after an adjustment.

In another Boeing case, in which the aircraft firm dealt with Rheem Manufacturing Co. of Downey, Calif., the "ultimate cost to the government was excessive by $178,000."

In a third Boeing case, the comptroller general reported, the firm awarded a "firm fixed-price purchase order" to Cessna Aircraft, although Cessna "was not in a position to prepare realistic cost estimates." The prices, said the report, totaled $6.3 million, which "proved to be 37 percent greater" than the costs of $4.6 million "actually incurred by Cessna."

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP.—Amounts for subcontracted items were $4.1 million in excess of "amounts that the contractor knew would be incurred for those items." Of this, $2.8 million "was known to the contractor prior to the submission of its proposal," and the remainder of nearly $1.3 million "became known to the contractor prior to completion of negotiations."

CHRYSLER CORP.—A report on an Army contract, while containing no dollar figures, showed that "unnecessary cost was incurred by the government through the extensive use of time and material subcontracts without adequate cost controls."

A. O. SMITH CORP.—Because Defense Dept. officials "negotiated prices without verifying cost data" submitted by the corporation, it became necessary to secure a $126,775 refund.

CHANCE-VOUGHT AIRCRAFT, INC.—Another report containing no dollar amounts was critical of the firm for having figured in its contract price the full cost of property damage insurance on government-owned facilities being used without charge by the government.

GENERAL MOTORS—On a $118.7 million contract, the firm charged "excessive contract prices," at least partly due to the fact that GM took "the same rate of profit on subcontracted major components as on items to be manufactured in its own plant."

FRIDEN, INC.—In renegotiation, one contract was reduced $128,000, another $446,200, with the comptroller general's report adding: "We believe, however, that further savings might have been realized if agency contracting officials had given adequate consideration to available cost data."

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.—For three fiscal years ending Oct. 31, 1956, the company earned a 36 percent profit—roughly $1 million a year for the three years—on a contract for aircraft fuel cells.

GENERAL MOTORS — The company's AC Spark Plug Div. set "unreasonably high prices." After the comptroller general's action, the company made a $750,000 refund.

PHILCO CORP.—"Deficiencies in administering two subcontracts" eventually resulted in refund to government of about $1.4 million. Even after the refund, said the report, the "failure to exclude improper costs . . . resulted in excessive cost to the government of about $29,200."

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP.—The company's charges to the government were "$933,463 higher than costs incurred."

AVCO MANUFACTURING CORP.—The Air Force accepted "more than $1 million of recorded costs which the contractor included in error in its pricing proposal." The contractor has since made refunds totaling $1.1 million.

CURTISS-WRIGHT CO.—On a $27 million contract handled by its wholly-owned overseas subsidiary, Curtiss-Wright Europa, the company was guaranteed a profit of 8.5 percent of total costs, but not to exceed $2.1 million. The comptroller general branded the contract arrangement "illegal."

$50,000 CHECK from William Green Memorial Foundation is presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) to Dr. Mason P. Gross, president of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Money from fund honoring memory of late president of former AFL will go toward construction of labor-management center at Institute of Management and Labor Relations on Rutgers campus.

Upholsterers Spell Out Guarantees of Members

San Francisco—The threat to labor of an "insistent" anti-union propaganda campaign furnished the backdrop to major policy decisions in the final sessions of the eight-day 32nd convention of the Upholsterers' Intl. Union.

"Seldom in American history," UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann told the delegates, "has there been so insistent a campaign of anti-union propaganda hurled at our Congress as we have witnessed during the (McClellan) committee hearings and Senate debates on the Kennedy-Ervin bill."

The Upholsterers' response to the challenge they saw took these forms:

- Endorsement of AFL-CIO opposition to the McClellan-amended Kennedy-Ervin measure.
- Condemnation of McClellan committee procedures as the "wrong way to go about" investigation of, and legislation on, evils in labor relations.
- Approval of a model "Charter of Members' Rights," along with a recommendation asking the AFL-CIO to challenge both affiliated and unaffiliated unions to adopt similar codes.
- Renewal of the union's pioneering appeals board, a panel of prominent outside citizens authorized to hear members' appeals from disciplinary decisions of the UIU general executive board.

The convention approved the AFL-CIO stand on the amended Kennedy-Ervin bill after hearing a detailed analysis of the measure and a point-by-point comparison of the procedures of the Douglas committee in its 1955-58 investigations of welfare funds and those of the McClellan committee.

The report held up the Douglas committee as a "model of proper procedure," and vigorously condemned the McClellan probe as "the wrong way to go about it." Other reports cited repeated instances of press distortions of the latter committee's activities where they related directly to the UIU.

The convention approved the "Charter of Individual Members' Rights," codifying membership rights and guarantees now scattered through the union's general laws, and ordered it printed in the foreword of its constitution and for public information.

In addition to similar action urged on the AFL-CIO through its Ethical Practices Committee, the charter will be reported by UIU delegates to their central labor bodies. The delegates saw the charter as a necessary answer to the "demagogy and hypocrisy" of the "so-called McClellan 'bill-of-rights' amendments."

In other actions, the convention:

- Concurred in the "general regretful estimate that the Eisenhower Administration has shown a growing deficit in its fund of leadership in foreign affairs, economic life, civil rights and promotion of science and education far outdistancing any dollar deficit real or feared in its financial budget . . ."
- Upheld its delegates' stand against expulsion of the Teamsters from the AFL-CIO, terming the action as "inappropriate, ineffective and irresponsible" today as it was a year and a half ago.
- Protested the invasion of organizing jurisdiction of smaller unions in the AFL-CIO by large unions in remote and unconnected industries and mentioned specifically conflicts with "steel, electrical, textile and many other large unions."
- Urged North Carolina's Gov. Luther H. Hodges to use the National Guard, now protecting strike-breakers, to close a mill that had repudiated its agreement on a settlement of the Textile Workers' Union of America strike.
- Expressed a doubt that the present United Nations administration and structure can be entrusted with many of the new functions proposed for it—or even some of the old ones.
- Pledged support to the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Church Group Raps Bias Against Plus-40 Workers

Seattle, Wash.—Discrimination against workers over 40 who are not ready for retirement extends even into the ministry, the general board of the National Council of Churches declared in a resolution deploring the "growing tendency in business, industry and the professions" to withhold jobs from those in that age group.

The board called on the churches and all employers to re-examine their hiring practices to counteract "the under-utilization of the growing segment of our manpower resources between the ages of 40 and retirement."

In addition, it proposed that church groups and people support responsible organizations and legislative or other programs which "discourage arbitrary discrimination" in employment based on age, and also encourage "intelligent use of all the capacities of our senior citizens."

THREE PRESIDENTS of the European community and AFL-CIO leaders discussed the problems of the 6-nation operation at a luncheon in Washington. From left: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Paul Finet, president, Coal & Steel Community; Walter Hallstein, president of the European Economic Community; Etienne Hirsch president, European Atomic Energy Community; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty. Finet was the first president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Reds Buy Growth by Sacrificing Human Rights, Faupl Tells ILO

Geneva, Switzerland—Rudolph Faupl, American worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization conference, has become a prime target of Soviet attempts to answer charges that Communist countries buy economic growth by sacrificing union rights and human liberties.

"It is clear that he does not represent the real feelings of the American workers," Pyotr Pimenov, Soviet Union spokesman, claimed of Faupl in the general debate.

Pimenov, who wears the heavy tag of chief of the international section, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, charged that what he termed the "anti-Soviet propaganda" of the AFL-CIO delegate was aimed at creating a "cold-war" atmosphere.

U.S. Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told the ILO that the American economy was hitting "record levels" and that the "unemployment problem is receding."

Of special interest to ILO delegates from other countries was his report that one lesson learned from the latest American recession was the "valuable fact that our unemployment compensation system can be a stimulating factor for economic as well as social protection."

"We will continue our efforts to improve that system," Mitchell told the conference. In the U.S. Mitchell has relied on "states' rights" improvements, and has refused to support federal minimum standards.

Mitchell also announced U.S. official support for a worker-endorsed proposal to have the Intl. Labor Organization set up in Geneva an Institute for Social and Labor Studies. Such an institute could develop, he said, "into an instrument for training and for studying a whole range of questions in the labor-management field."

Aid to New Nations

It would be of particular assistance, he said, to newly-developing nations which face collective bargaining and other problems for the first time and looked to the ILO for help.

Joe F. Meyer, chairman of the Ghana Trades Union Congress, disclosed how the labor movement in one newly independent African nation had looked abroad for examples in strengthening its foundations.

The AFL-CIO merger had set a pattern which was followed when 80 heterogeneous colonial "house unions" in Ghana were merged into 23 national unions, he reported. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which the AFL-CIO helped to found, had been consulted on the reorganization plans, Meyer said.

A highlight of the second week of the 80-nation ILO conference was the settlement of an issue in the Employers' Group which has regularly disrupted the constructive work of the sessions. By a vote of 137 to 112, with 12 abstentions, the conference decided to allow a three-man board rule whether two "employer" delegates from Communist countries must be seated on technical committees.

Employer delegates from the West have steadily refused to assign Communists "employes" to committees on the ground that they took orders solely from their governments. For several sessions the issue has been debated on the conference floor "ad nauseum," charged Sir Alfred Roberts, British chairman of the Workers' Group.

Should Have Learned

In announcing that "free world" workers would refuse to support "the employers" in this argument, he said the employers should have learned to deal with the Communists in their group as the workers did "without wasting the time of people who are coming here to do a real job of work."

Removal of the issue from the conference floor allowed the delegates to get back to the basic work of the technical committees on which all members of the AFL-CIO delegation have assignments.

Sec.-Treas. George Johanssen of Alaska Fishermen's LIU 1821, helped wage what appeared likely to be a successful fight to have the conference adopt an agreement on minimum working conditions for fishermen which would be binding on ratifying governments.

In another committee, Elwood Swisher, vice president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, faced more of an uphill battle to get a binding "convention," instead of a mere recommendation, for the protection of workers against the hazards of atomic radiation. It was uncertain if the committee composed of worker, government and employer delegates would support the "convention" approach.

Article Tells Labor Role in World Affairs

New York—The role of U.S. labor in world affairs is surveyed in the May issue of Intercom, magazine published by the World Affairs Center for the United States.

The study, printed in a special section, covers programs of labor education in world affairs in the U. S. and programs of trade union cooperation in technical assistance and economic development in other countries. It lists material and resources available from organized labor, the U.S. government and international organizations.

Intercom said it "affords an impressive and revealing picture of American labor's manifold activities in world affairs—of its cooperation with government, business and other private groups—in programs of international aid and education—and of its response to every opportunity to help fellow workers all over the world to develop the techniques of effective democratic organization."

The World Affairs Center is a private, non-profit, non-partisan group founded by the Foreign Policy Association in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace.

ICFTU Plans to Cite South Africa to ILO

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions plans to submit a complaint to the Intl. Labor Organization's Forced Labor Committee on "appalling" conditions among African workers on white-owned farms in South Africa.

The report will be based on information gathered by ICFTU Organization Dir. Charles H. Millard and Pieter de Jonge, of the ICFTU staff. They found that in some instances African prison labor is exploited for a few cents a day under threat of the lash, and that in other cases African workers are subjected to harsh treatment.

IUE Local 'Adopts' Italian Youngster

Nutley, N. J.—The 2,200 members of Local 447 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have financially "adopted" an 11-year-old Italian boy through Foster Parents' Plan, an international relief organization.

The youngster being cared for by the generosity of the IUE local members is Luciano Gabriele, who lives in Caserta, Italy, with his widowed mother and his two brothers.

AFL-CIO Calendar Of '59 Conventions

Following is a list of conventions scheduled the remainder of this year by national and international unions, the AFL-CIO and its departments, AFL-CIO state bodies and other major labor groups. Changes and additions will be announced.

Date	Organization	Place
June 22-26	Communications Workers	Cleveland, O.
June 22	Retail Clerks	Los Angeles, Calif.
June 22-26	Newspaper Guild	New York, N. Y.
June 26	Montana	Helena, Mont.
July 6	Operative Potters	Montreal, Que. Can.
July 13	Locomotive Enginemen & Firemen	St. Paul, Minn.
July 13	Washington	Bellingham, Wash.
July 16-18	Kansas	Topeka, Kans.
July 21	Stove Mounters	Kankakee, Ill.
Aug. 3	Oregon	Seaside, Ore.
Aug. 6-8	Nevada	Reno. Nev.
Aug. 10-15	Brewery Workers	San Antonio, Tex.
Aug. 10-15	Photo. Engravers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Aug. 15-21	Typographical Union	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 17-21	Teachers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 25-27	Marble Polishers	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 30	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 31	Painters & Decorators	Cleveland, Ohio
Aug. 31-Sept. 5	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill	Montreal, Que. Can.
Aug. 31-Sept. 2	Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 7-11	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 8-12	Illinois	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 9-11	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 10-12	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 14	Metal Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 14-18	Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Operators	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 14-16	Intl. Labor Press Assn.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 14-18	Stereotypers	New Orleans, La.
Sept. 14-18	Post Office & Postal Transportation Service	Rochester, N. Y.
Sept. 14-18	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 15-16	Union Label Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 15-16	Maritime Trades Dept.	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 17-25	AFL-CIO	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 18-20	Vermont	Bennington, Vt.
Sept. 21-25	Woodworkers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 27-Oct. 3	Broadcast Employes & Technicians	Chicago, Ill.
October	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
October	Brick & Clay Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
October	Chemical Workers	Cleveland, O.
October	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
October	Radio & Television Directors Guild	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 5-9	Chemical Workers	Cleveland, O.
Oct. 7	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 9-16	Auto Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 12-14	Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.
Oct. 12-16	Allied Industrial Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 16-17	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 16-18	North Dakota	Minot, N. D.
Oct. 19-21	Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 19-23	Telegraphers	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 21-24	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 26-30	Leather Workers	New York City, N. Y.
Nov. 2-5	Horseshoers	Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 9-10	Industrial Union Dept.	Washington, D. C.
Nov. 16-19	Texas	San Antonio, Tex.
Nov. 16-19	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Nov. 16-19	New York	Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 17-19	Iowa	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Nov. 29-Dec. 4	Maryland-D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Dec. 17	AFL-CIO Auxiliaries	San Francisco, Calif.

Pay Hikes End Guild Walkout in San Jose

San Jose, Calif.—A two-year agreement providing for pay increases ranging from $3.50 to $5.50 a week, with a wage reopener at the end of the first year, has ended a strike of 255 members of the Newspaper Guild at the San Jose Mercury-News.

The Guildsmen have been off the job since Feb. 14, when they were locked out by management following a strike by the mechanical unions. They joined the picket line in a walkout of their own when their contract expired Apr. 30.

The new contract sets the top minimum wage for reporters at $142.50 a week. It gives society reporters, who have been paid considerably less than general assignment reporters, increases of $9.89 the first year and $5.50 in the second, plus whatever is negotiated in the wage reopener.

The agreement also extends sick leave by two additional weeks, increases the night differential from $1 to $1.50 daily, and gives contract coverage to some correspondents.

Schnitzler Hits Congress:

Musicians Hike Fees, Vote To Keep Annual Convention

Seattle, Wash.—A fund-raising measure that will enable the Musicians to hold annual conventions was passed here this week over some opposition by the 1,200 delegates to the union's 62nd convention.

The action reversed a vote a year ago in Philadelphia which called for biennial conventions beginning next year.

Delegates nominated all officers for re-election without opposition.

Herman D. Kenin, formerly of Portland, Ore., and now of New York, who succeeded James C. Petrillo of Chicago, heads the slate.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a major speech charged that the Democratic 86th Congress has "fumbled repeatedly" on needed bills for schools, minimum wages and unemployment compensation and has "spent a good deal of time concocting a package deal of restrictive legislation" which "under the name of reform" would make effective union operations "virtually impossible."

He reminded the delegates that the AFL-CIO had strongly supported legislation to protect the funds and safeguard the democratic rights of union members, but that when the Kennedy-Ervin bill "hit the Senate floor, the egg hit the fan."

'Hybrid Mess'

It is "needless to say," he declared, that the federation opposes the bill in its present form as a "hybrid mess."

Schnitzler acknowledged that "the mills of Congress grind slowly" and that this is only the first session of the 86th Congress. But labor, he said, "should not have to go hat in hand for action to meet the urgent needs of all the American people."

"The time has come for labor to take its rightful place as one of the permanent democratic institutions," he said. "The time will come when workers get tired of being kicked around and go to the polls in full force."

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell painted an optimistic future for the economy.

He said that 193 million people will live in the U. S. in 1965 and their earning power will be 40 percent higher than that of the work force today.

Mitchell saw in this demands for greater skills, more schools, more training, more roads and all the other things needed to provide the consumer goods that the American people need.

The fund raising measure approved by the convention would assess an initiation fee ranging from $3 to $20 on new members, depending on the fee charged by the local union, and raise from $50 to $100 the minimum initiation fee the local could charge new members.

Kenin ruled that the fund-raising measure carried on a voice vote. This was after Vincent Skillman of Memphis, Tenn., had unsuccessfully pressed for a roll call vote.

Top officers renominated by the delegates, other than Kenin, were William J. Harris, Dallas, vice president; Stanley Ballard, Minneapolis, secretary; and George V. Clancy, Newark, N. J., treasurer.

Clancy supported the revenue measure, saying the federation ran "$260,000 in the red last year." He said the annual convention expense is nearly $400,000.

NICKELS, DIMES AND DOLLARS collected by members of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers made up most of the $250,000 which Ed. S. Miller (right), president of the union, is presenting to Danny Thomas, TV comedian, for the pediatrics research hospital in Memphis, Tenn., named in honor of St. Jude, Thomas' patron. Presentation took place in St. Louis, with Gov. James T. Blair (left) looking on.

Schnitzler Blasts HEW Job Training Program

Harrisburg, Pa.—AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has accused the Eisenhower Administration of "bureaucratic blindness" in bypassing labor's long-term apprentice training program in favor of an abbreviated course which he warned would produce only "half-trained" workers.

He charged that there is "some evidence" that the U.S. Office of Education is aiming at the production of "technicians" who would be "trained merely in one or two skills and sent out into the labor market to compete at lower rates of pay with fully-skilled journeymen."

The Office of Education is part of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, headed by Sec. Arthur S. Flemming.

Addressing civic, labor and industry leaders attending Pennsylvania Gov. David Lawrence's Conference on Employment Skills here, Schnitzler called the training program another example of the "negative and defeatist attitude" of the White House, which he said has refused to face squarely the problems of high unemployment resulting from automation.

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer called for creation of a Human Energy Commission "to study unemployment and manpower problems, to invite the collaboration of labor and management, and to prepare constructive and workable programs to protect and conserve America's greatest asset — its human resources."

Schnitzler was sharply critical of the Office of Education's recent announcement of an "ambitious program" calling for two-year training courses for unspecified "technicians." The financing will come through funds available under the National Defense Education Act.

The government bureau, he said, has refused to make funds available for vocational school courses which, with on-the-job training, comprise labor's apprentice training program.

Job Training Stressed

"Most of the union apprenticeship programs," Schnitzler said, "involve four or five-year courses, which include not only classroom instruction but on-the-job training. They are, for the most part, conducted by joint labor-management committees.

"The unions insist, from their own experience, that there is no substitute for on-the-job training. They look with natural suspicion on any program limited to school instruction only.

"In the final analysis, half-trained technicians will never be able to compete successfully with fully-trained and fully-skilled journeymen.

"But will our young people have the patience to go through with four or five-year apprenticeships when the government offers them the treacherous alternative of easier, shorter, two-year 'technician' courses?"

Schnitzler warned that the programs may not train young people "in skills which will provide them with assurance of permanent jobs," but rather may be confined to "single processes that may be outmoded by automation within a few years and leave them high and dry again."

He expressed fear that the whole Office of Education program could result "merely in a dangerous dilution of skills."

Pennsylvania Praised

In sharp contrast, he said, Pennsylvania under Lawrence has embarked on a "refreshingly constructive" program calling for the enlisting of both labor and management support to retrain unemployed workers in skills that would equip them for new jobs.

This is part of a double-barreled statewide recovery program which also includes a campaign to bring in new industries to aid the 400,000 workers left jobless as an aftermath to the 1958 recession.

Praising Pennsylvania's efforts, Schnitzler said that "whatever can be done at state and local level is all to the good." He added:

"But as the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt repeatedly said as far back as 1936, this nation is an 'economic whole.' The federal government must assume the responsibility of finding and carrying into effect the ultimate answer to the recurring economic illnesses which cause industrial stagnation and widespread human misery."

He said the answer lies in an all-out national campaign to "survey the impact of automation and to cushion its shock" through programs of "federal government investment" which would stimulate construction of millions of new homes, thousands of new schools, better roads, improved airports, and urgently-needed community facilities.

Jacobson Made Doctor of Letters

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Joel R. Jacobson, executive vice president and legislative director of the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council, has been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Montclair State College.

Jacobson, a member of the State Citizens Committee for College Opportunities, was honored as "a tireless worker for the improvement of educational opportunities for all youth."

The citation was read by Dr. E. DeAlton Patridge, president of the college, and the degree was conferred by George F. Smith of the New Jersey State Board of Education.

Hotel Workers Raise $250,000 for Hospital

St. Louis, Mo.—The Hotel & Restaurant Workers have presented a gift of $250,000 to Danny Thomas, radio and television comedian, for the new pediatric research center at Memphis, Tenn., he is sponsoring in fulfillment of a long-standing vow to St. Jude, the apostle who has become "patron of the hopeless."

The presentation was made at a dinner here following a meeting of the union's general executive board, which was named a national committee for the center when the drive for funds was launched

Pres. Ed. S. Miller. in presenting the check to Thomas, explained the fund included a $50,000 grant from the international union and approximately the same amount from "various of our friends on the other side of the bargaining table."

"But most of it," he explained, "in nickels, dimes and dollars, came from voluntary solicitations by devoted union members in the shops and at union meetings."

Thomas said he had asked the union to help him fulfill his pledge to St. Jude by raising funds for the child research center to be named in the apostle's honor because he had worked "from coast to coast with your members and had found them always ready with a word of encouragement in the bleak days when I didn't know whether I was going to make the grade in show business."

The union did better than merely "come through." Its members, officers, locals and friends raised 25 percent more than the original goal of $200,000.

Some 1,100 guests attended the dinner, including Gov. James T. Blair of Missouri; Pres. John Rollins of the Missouri AFL-CIO; leaders of St. Louis' clerical, trade union and civic bodies; members of the St. Louis baseball teams, and Joe Garagiola, former big league baseball player

Also present "in person" was St. Jude himself, thanks to George Patrick Forman, Irish-born member of the union's Local 1 in New York. Forman, a waiter, inspired by the union fund-raising drive, arranged to obtain a statue of the saint from a Dublin manufacturer of religious articles.

The statue will be placed in a Danny Thomas ward in the research center, which will be devoted to studying catastrophic diseases affecting children. The 60-bed institution will be a free, nonsectarian, interracial research hospital staffed by faculty members of the University of Tennessee's College of Medicine. The Sisters of St. Francis will be in charge of nursing services.

Switchmen Elect Speirs President; Convention Boosts Per Capita

Buffalo—The Switchmen's Union wound up its 25th convention here with election of a new president and a near-unanimous vote raising the international lodge per capita tax by 85 cents to $2.50 a month.

Neil P. Speirs of Belmont, Calif., was chosen to head the 20,000-member union. He succeeds William A. Fleete, 66, of Cleveland, unable to run for reelection because of a constitutional bar against candidates over 65. A motion to extend the age limit to 70 was defeated 182 to 122.

The action of the 350 delegates in boosting the per capita, Sec.-Treas. Daniel W. Collis said, would enable the union to cover rising operating costs, finance organizing activities, and "strengthen our union for forthcoming negotiations with the railroads."

Much of the convention was given over to painstaking consideration of a host of amendments aimed at revising and streamlining the constitution. Among these was a resolution, unanimously adopted, pledging the union's full endorsement of the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices.

Delegates cheered a militant address by James A. Paddock, president of the unaffiliated Conductors & Brakemen, charging the railroads with attempting to destroy craft and class lines through a campaign to force all "operating" employes into "one big pot."

In the election contests Speirs, an international vice president since 1955 and general chairman on the Southern Pacific, defeated Vice Pres. George E. Clark of Sacramento in the presidential contest by a vote of 165 to 136.

Collins was re-elected to his second four-year term as secretary-treasurer by a vote of 174 to 124 over William Meyers.

In other action, the delegates:

- Endorsed a goal of a six-hour working day without reduction in pay, coupled with a guaranteed five-day workweek.
- Went on record in favor of a system of paid sick leave and longer paid vacation schedules.

IUD Warned of Industry 'War' on Labor

Management's Bargaining Table Attitude 'Hardening', Parley Told

By Dave Perlman

Philadelphia—Management is backing away from the bargaining table, preferring an all-out war on labor to negotiating in good faith, leaders of industrial unions charged at a collective bargaining conference here sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a keynote address, cited a "hardening" of management attitudes at the bargaining table. He warned that "collective bargaining is breaking down" because employers are merely going through the motions of negotiating without any genuine desire to reach fair agreement.

Uppermost in the minds of the 1,000 delegates to the two-day conference was the deadlock in steel negotiations.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald was given a rising, cheering ovation when he said:

"We want a labor agreement. Only the steel industry wants a strike . . . we will strive, strive, strive to get an agreement."

But, he emphasized, the Steelworkers "will not—positively will not—take a backward step" by giving up working conditions won during the past 18 years.

In other conference highlights:

● IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey charged that "class warfare is being provoked by big corporations" which despite "unprecedented profits" assert "they will not grant a single penny in wage increases."

"Big business," Carey declared, has carried its war on unions "to the state legislatures and Congress" in addition to the bargaining table.

● Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers emphasized that while unions temper their bargaining demands because they are aware of the need to assure the economic survival of their employers, "large segments of management" are still "unwilling to recognize collective bargaining as having a permanent place in our society." They are "out to destroy unions," he charged.

● Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared labor runs into "a brick wall of opposition" when it tries at the bargaining table to translate "glittering generalities" to which everyone gives lip service into the "specifics" of decent wages and working conditions.

● Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers asserted that "in industry after industry, even in those long under union contract, the lines are stiffening and the process of collective bargaining, which once may have been characterized by mutual respect and willingness to compromise, is now marked by strife and struggle."

● IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse said the Eisenhower Administration "shares the blame" for weakening of collective bargaining. "When the President of the United States makes it appear that a union-negotiated wage increase is some kind of a social crime . . . it is no wonder that reactionary elements in business respond with cheers."

Reuther called on industry leaders to accept the "joint responsibility" of labor and management to find "new means of cooperation" in achieving the "balance between productive power and and purchasing power so essential to economic growth and expansion."

He said there is a "desperate need" for top leaders of labor, management and consumer groups to sit down together and explore informally "the broad problems facing the nation," including the issue of a shorter workweek, the relocation of industry and the effect of atomic power.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg charged that the inflation cry is being raised by those who think "a steel worker's $3 an hour is inflationary, but a stockholder's higher dividends are inadequate."

Appearing on a panel with University of Buffalo Prof. Joseph Shister and J. A. Livingston, financial columnist, Ruttenberg declared that "union strength and collective bargaining" lessened the force of the 1958 recession and helped the economy.

Two senators—one the chairman of the Republican National Committee and the other a possible Democratic presidential candidate—presented the viewpoint of their respective parties on collective bargaining.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) charged that the Administration's actions "demonstrate it does not really believe in the principle of collective bargaining" even though it "continues to pay lip service" to the principle. He declared: "I categorically reject the notion that inflation results primarily from increases in wages. . . ."

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) told the conference the "majority view" of Republicans is that "collective bargaining provides a means of broadly distributing and equitably sharing the constantly-expanding output of goods and services." Negotiations, he said, should be carried on "without government interference."

Attacks 'Work' Laws

Morton declared "decisions relating to the union shop should be determined by collective bargaining between employers and unions and not through 'right-to-work' laws."

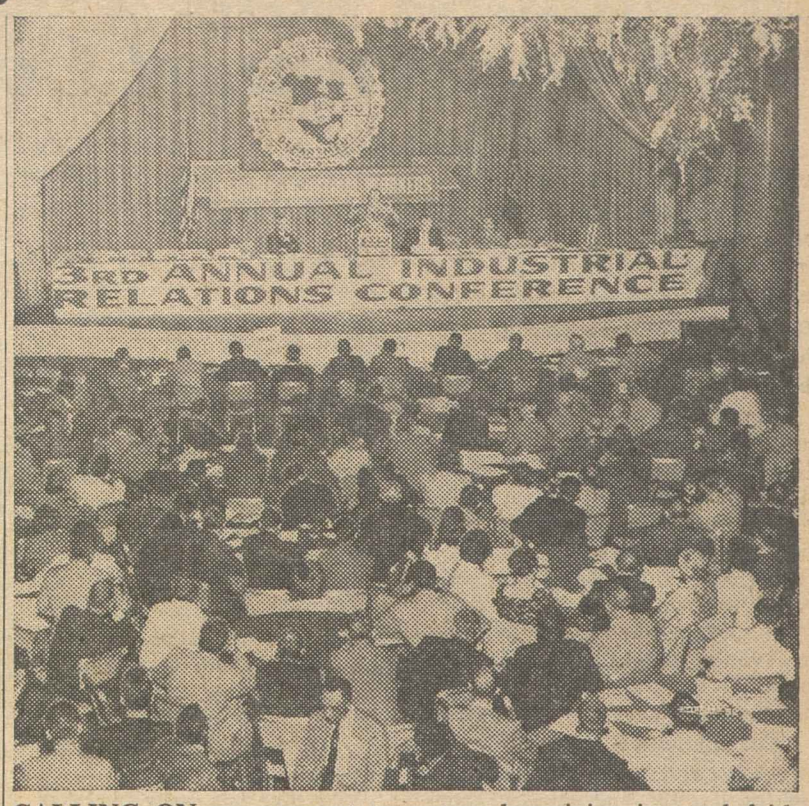
Delegates were welcomed by Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) who declared "bluster and pretense" have no place in union-management relations. Collective bargaining, he added, requires "the full facts of a situation and the intelligence and ability with which to apply this information."

We Can Stand It If Barry's Unhappy

Philadelphia—Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.), departed from his prepared text at the IUD conference here to emphasize that he opposed "right-to-work" laws out of "personal conviction" — and presumably not as a spokesman for the GOP national committee which he heads.

Shortly before he spoke, Morton had received a phone call from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who has been the GOP's most outspoken advocate of compulsory open shop laws.

Questioned about the conversation, Morton told newsmen: "I frankly don't think Barry is going to be very happy about what I said today."



CALLING ON management to restore bargaining in good faith and stop trying to break unions, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. keynotes the IUD's industrial relations conference at Philadelphia.

Union Fur Cutter Wins Worker Father Honor

David Cleiman, who has 20 years of active trade unionism behind him although he's only 37, has been selected as Worker Father of 1959 by the National Father's Day Committee.

Vice president of Local 72 of the Fur & Leather Workers Div. of the Meat Cutters in Washington, D. C., he has held union office for 19 years and has compiled an impressive record of community activity in suburban Silver Spring, Md., where he lives with his wife, Sylvia, and their three children—Jay (Irwin), 13; Eileen Ann, 10; and Rona Lee, 6.

Cleiman is employed by the Capitol Fur Shop in Washington, where he has been a cutter for 13 years.

A native of Bucharest, Rumania, he was brought to this country at the age of 3 months. His family settled in Philadelphia, where he grew up and entered the fur trade at the age of 17. He and Mrs. Cleiman, childhood sweethearts, were married 14 years ago, when she was a secretary. She has not worked since their marriage.

Cleiman spent four years in the Army during World War II, serving in Africa, Italy, France, Germany and the Pacific theater, including Hawaii.

He and Mrs. Cleiman are members of the Parent-Teacher Association and attend practically all meetings. In addition, he is an enthusiastic worker in the Silver Spring Boys' Club, of which Son Jay is a member. His other hobbies include gardening and constructing model airplanes in his home workshop.

His principal hobby, perhaps, is union activity. In addition to being vice president of Local 72, he is a member of its retirement fund committee, and in the past has served as treasurer and recording secretary.

The entire family was to be flown to New York for a week as guests of the Fur Information & Fashion Council, the labor-management organization set up to promote more widespread use of furs. The trip coincides with Fur Market Week, an annual event of great importance in the industry, and is marked by a heavy schedule of sightseeing.

Upon his return to Washington, Cleiman will be guest of honor at a banquet to be tendered by his employers, David and Norman Silverman.

"He's a fine, conscientious worker," they agreed, "and a fine family man."

6-20-59

Dynamiting 'Conspiracy' Indictments Hit 8 Henderson TWUA Strikers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the indictments allege was "plotted" ever took place, and the substation and plant buildings are undamaged.

Payton branded the charges as "absolutely untrue." He declared:

"One of the greatest aspects of the Henderson strike has been the question of property rights versus human rights. I have pointed out repeatedly that all major forces of the state have been lined up and used on the side of property rights."

He accused the state of ignoring the "human rights" of the 1,100 striking members of Locals 578 and 584 in their struggle to "preserve human dignity."

The strike began Nov. 17, 1958, after management rejected TWUA's offer to renew the previous contract without changes. Instead, the company demanded elimination of an arbitration clause which had been in existence for 14 of the 16 years in which the union has held bargaining rights. The company also wanted a no-strike clause added to the contract.

The arrests were announced by Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell, who several months ago accused Payton of lying in connection with one of two mysterious attacks on the union leader. Payton has declared he will bring a civil suit against Seawell charging him with slander and defamation of character.

The crackdown on the alleged "conspiracy" charges was launched when agents of the State Bureau of Investigation arrested the four rank-and-file members of Local 578. They were held without bail in the Henderson jail for 48 hours, with armed National Guardsmen stationed in front of their cells on Seawell's orders, while SBI Chief Walter F. Anderson grilled them.

Payton and the other union officials surrendered voluntarily, posted bail, and were awaiting a bill of particulars to be presented at a preliminary hearing in Recorder's Court here when the grand jury returned the indictments. Hours later, the SBI announced it had uncovered a "sizable amount" of dynamite in an undisclosed cache, but declined to reveal any details.

The dispute between Payton and Seawell involved a Mar. 26 attack on the union official, when thugs hurled rocks through the windows of his car as he drove down a lonely stretch of highway here. He suffered face and head cuts from flying glass.

Within a matter of hours, at a hastily-summoned press conference in Raleigh, Seawell denounced the story as a "hoax."

Payton said his damage suit will rely, in part, on the results of a lie detector test to which he submitted voluntarily in Washington. It reportedly substantiated the fact that the union official gave a true account of the attack.

Sayen Again Heads World Pilots' Group

Helsinki, Finland—Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots was recently re-elected president of the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations at its conference here. The federation represents 20,000 pilots in 33 nations.

Southern Unions Meet On Civil Rights

Louisville, Ky.—The AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights held its initial meeting here to discuss ways and means of furthering realization of the AFL-CIO civil rights policy at state and local levels.

The advisory committee is designed to provide for means of closer consultation between executive officers of state federations and with the national AFL-CIO on civil rights problems.

The meeting was chaired by Stanton E. Smith, president of the Tennessee AFL-CIO. Other members attending were Harold B. Boyd, president, Virginia AFL-CIO; J. W. Holder, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina AFL-CIO; Barney Weeks, president, Alabama AFL-CIO; Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer, Kentucky AFL-CIO. An extensive report was sent the meeting by Jerry R. Holleman, president, Texas AFL-CIO.

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Steel Shutdown Looms as Industry Clings to 'Freeze'

House Unit In Votes On Labor Bill

By Willard Shelton

The House Labor Committee, working steadily on the production of what may eventually become a substantially-modified bill on labor-management reform, has tentatively approved amendments to the Senate bill that would reduce the wide-ranging powers of the secretary of labor.

One amendment would knock out the unrestricted authority of the secretary to force small unions to file the same detailed bookkeeping reports with the Labor Dept. that are required of large locals. The House committee version would exempt small locals, with fewer than 200 members, from filing requirements unless they are shown to have denied appropriate information to members.

The committee continued its work as a substantial flow of mail to the Capitol began to express the anxiety of rank-and-file union members and leaders about the Senate bill, which was loaded with stringent amendments on the Senate floor.

Speeches on both the House and Senate floors indicated that members of Congress were beginning to take a sharp second look at provisions which the AFL-CIO has denounced as "ill-considered and ill-advised" and threatening "grave and irreparable harm" to the trade union movement.

Senate Bill Assailed

Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) in a full-scale attack on the Senate bill denounced it for failure to deal adequately with "flagrant" instances of management corruption in the collective bargaining field.

In a letter to Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) of the House Labor Committee, Shelley called the Senate measure "unfair and discriminatory."

He demanded legislation on management corruption that would get at "all those hundreds, perhaps thousands, of respectable lawyers and labor relations consultants who daily advise business on how to seduce labor officials, how to threaten union spokesmen, how to beat up labor organizers who refuse to be seduced or silenced."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) took the Senate floor for a speech on "What's Right With American Labor" and urged that Congress concentrate on working "to help the 18 million Americans in unions, these decent law-abiding American citizens, protect and strengthen their unions."

Paying tribute to Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) for his floor leadership in trying to save the committee-approved Kennedy-Ervin bill, Humphrey warned that some of the changes made over

(Continued on Page 4)

TRIUMPHANT HOSPITAL WORKERS lift to their shoulders two leaders of their successful 46-day strike for recognition—Pres. Leon J. Davis of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO which mobilized full union backing.

Victory in New York

Hospital Workers Win 46-Day Strike

New York—Nearly 3,000 hospital workers, who made trade union history during a bitter 46-day strike for recognition, have proudly returned to work after winning what their leaders described as "a partial victory."

Agreement by the hospitals to deal with representatives elected by the workers, including union officials, was termed "backdoor recognition" by Pres. Leon J. Davis of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Davis told the cheering strikers at a ratification meeting: "We'll be in the front door before long."

The seven struck hospitals agreed in a "statement of policy" to:

- An immediate wage increase.
- Premium pay for overtime, effective July 1.
- A grievance procedure, including mediation and arbitration, with the worker having the right to be represented by "anyone he may designate."
- Annual review of wages, working conditions and fringe benefits by a permanent administrative committee composed equally of representatives of the hospitals and the public.
- Recognition of the right of hospital workers to join and remain members of a union without discrimination.

Strong support by New York's million-member trade union movement enabled the strikers—many of them underpaid Negro and Puerto Rican workers—to hold out during the weeks when the hospital administrators stubbornly refused to talk to union representatives.

New York unions and tens of thousands of individual members contributed generously of food and money for strike relief and turned out regularly on the picket lines for mass demonstrations of support.

AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann said the labor movement's support of the strikers was "the finest display of unity" in the city's history.

"The newly merged New York City Labor Council, under personal day-by-day direction of Pres. Harry

(Continued on Page 3)

Union Urges Firms To Show 'Good Faith'

By Gene Zack

New York—Steel contract negotiations headed down to the wire with the Steelworkers urging management to break the existing deadlock by good-faith bargaining to avert an industry-forced work stoppage June 30.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has repeatedly charged management with "a deliberate effort to provoke a shutdown."

With only days remaining before the contracts covering 500,000 steel workers expire, the industry handed the union an ultimatum demanding indefinite extension of the present agreements.

Failure to accept the offer within 24 hours, the industry said, would mean the 12 major steel companies would begin laying off workers four days before expiration of the contracts and closing down key operations.

The contract extension, said the industry's chief spokesman — U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper—would permit contract talks to go on. At the same time, he bluntly added that the basic steel industry was determined to "hold the line" in its insistence on a one-year "wage freeze."

Union Rejects Ultimatum

The union's 171-member Wage Policy Committee — summoned back into emergency session for the third time in the two-month-old negotiations — voted unanimously to reject the industry demand.

The committee's action was based on the fact that management's proposal for an indefinite extension of the contract made no provisions for retroactivity on any gains negotiated in subsequent meetings.

As the contract talks showed signs of collapsing, the Wage Policy Committee authorized its four-man negotiating team to make a counter offer calling for a 15-day contract extension with all improvements retroactive to July 1.

There were no indications, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, whether the 12 major steel com-

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'59 Profits Soaring to New Highs

The prospect of soaring profits became more vivid for American industry as the government reported sales of manufacturers at an all-time high for the first quarter of 1959 and also reported that profits before taxes jumped a spectacular 53 percent above the level of the comparable quarter in 1958.

Sales of manufacturing corporations for the first quarter this year, the Federal Trade Commission and Securities & Exchange Commission said in their joint quarterly statement, were $80.7 billion—"a record amount for a first quarter" and $8.1 billion above sales in the first quarter of 1958, when mass joblessness began to reflect substantially the plunge into recession.

Employment in 1959, although rising, continues to lag behind the climb in business activity.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that its Industrial Production Index moved from 127 in May 1958 to 152 in May 1959, a jump of more than 19 percent.

Employment in manufacturing and mining, the government said, rose only from 15.9 million to 17 million—slightly less than 7 percent.

The rosy government sales and profits statement was underscored by a report in the current issue of

(Continued on page 2)

'Can't Stop Growing,' Suffridge Tells Clerks

By Dave Perlman

Los Angeles—"We can't afford to stop growing," Pres. James A. Suffridge told delegates to the Retail Clerks convention here.

Suffridge reported a 30 percent gain in membership since the union's last convention four years ago, but also warned that employers with whom the union deals have become more powerful through mergers and expansion.

These developments, he said, have "transformed" the retailing business, and he called for a stepped-up organizing drive among workers in the multi-billion-dollar industry.

The 1,000 delegates, representing 350,000 RCIA members, heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler deliver a biting indictment of "collusive" employer resistance to wage increases and new benefits.

Schnitzler warned the delegates of "open warfare" on the labor movement "in state legislatures, in the courts, in proceedings before federal agencies, in Congress and at the collective bargaining table."

Delegates also heard AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 12)

Housing Bill Passed; Ike's Aides Urge Veto

The heavily-Democratic 86th Congress passed and sent to the White House an omnibus housing measure substantially compromised in an effort to get it past a hostile President, but there were numerous signs the measure might be vetoed anyway.

Passage of the $1.3 billion housing bill came amid a sharp increase in the tempo of activities on both sides of Capitol Hill—a sign that the legislative logjam that marked the first six months of the present session may have been broken.

In rapid succession:

- The House, by a vote of 271-142, passed a $3.5 billion Mutual Security bill. The measure was $366 million less than the President had requested, and somewhat shifted the program's traditional emphasis from military aid to economic assistance.
- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 13-2 to approve a $4.1 billion foreign aid bill, $255 million more than the Administration requested. It was the first time in the program's history that a congressional committee voted to increase the total re-

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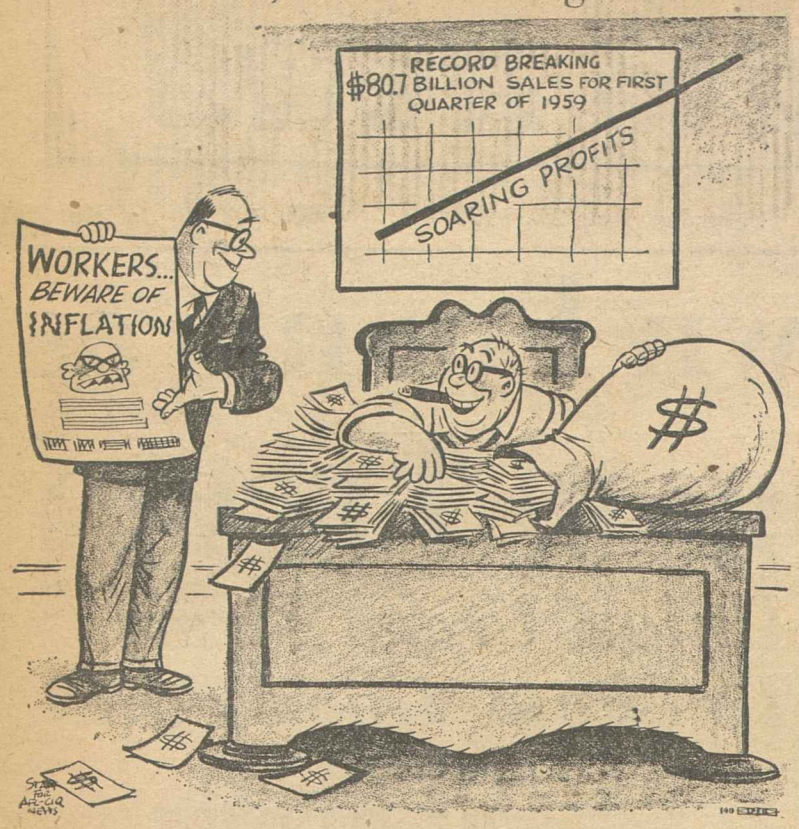
'Yeah, Run the Ad Again'



Profits Hit New High; Employment Still Lags

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Fortune, a business magazine, that net profits after taxes for all corporations in the first quarter of 1959 ran at a seasonally adjusted rate of "just over $23 billion—about equal to the pre-recession levels and 50 percent higher than at the recession bottom a year ago."

$25 Billion Year

The Fortune report said that net profits of all corporations in the second quarter, ending June 30, were estimated to be running at an annual rate "approaching $25 billion" seasonally adjusted.

The indication, economists said, was that all corporation profits after taxes would continue at about the same $25 billion rate in the third quarter of this year and jump again in the fourth quarter—normally a highly-profitable period—to produce net profits after taxes for the year approaching $25 billion—far above the previous record high of $23.1 billion in 1956.

Booming sales and greater net profits per dollar of sales were reported for manufacturing corporations in the FTC-SEC report.

Unit Costs Drop

Overhead and unit costs, reflecting production cost per unit, were reduced as sales expanded. Profits after taxes per dollar of sales for manufacturers jumped from 3.4 percent in the first quarter of 1958 to 4.7 percent for 1959, the government agencies said.

The annual rate of profits in terms of the net worth of manufacturing corporations—the equity of stockholders on the basis of actual investment—went higher, from 6.8 per cent in the first quarter of 1958 to 10 percent in 1959, the FTC-SEC reported.

The Labor Dept.-Commerce Dept. report for employment in May showed that the number of unemployed had dropped by 240,000 to a level of 3.4 million, while employment climbed more than seasonally with the surge in production.

The rate of unemployment was still 4.9 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis as compared to 4.1 percent in May 1957—just before the recession began.

Auto Workers Win 23-Cent Package

Hamilton, Ont.—A 25-day strike by more than 400 members of Auto Workers Local 525 at the Studebaker-Packard plant here was settled with a package of 23 cents an hour payable over three years.

The basic increase is 6 cents an hour per year, with a lump sum in lieu of retroactivity. The first boost raised the base rate to $1.91 an hour.

'Propaganda Barrage' Scored:

Economic Policy Committee Hits Steel Industry 'Humbug'

The AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has accused the basic steel industry of "hypocritical humbug" in insisting on a one-year "wage freeze" for 500,000 members of the Steelworkers at a time when steel profits are soaring to record heights.

Devoting the June-July issue of its publication, Economic Trends and Outlook, to the current steel contract talks, the committee headed by Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the nation's 12 major producers were conducting a "self-serving, make-believe crusade against inflation" through a "propaganda pitch" that any wage increase would automatically result in higher prices and increased unemployment.

The publication said that the industry answered USWA demands for sweeping contract improvements — keyed to higher wages, improved pensions, a shorter workweek or longer vacations to spread the work, and improved Supplemental Unemployment Benefits — by setting forth a "revolutionary and curious" proposition:

"First, the steel companies would reverse established industrial relations policies by denying their workers any wage or other improvement for a year or more—regardless of productivity and profit gains.

"As for themselves, they neither promise nor as much as vaguely suggest that steel prices and soaring profits might be rolled back or even held in check.

"Finally, just on the outside chance that consumer prices might rise despite the wage freeze they would impose, they demand the immediate end of contract clauses which now give the worker some protection against a cost-of-living rise."

Misleading Ads

The committee was critical of the multi-million-dollar advertising campaign designed to "sell" the industry position to the public, declaring that it "carefully overlooks" several pertinent facts.

Contract negotiations thus far in 1959, said Economic Trends, have "provided wage increases for workers in a number of industries in which hourly earnings approximate and exceed those in steel." The publication pointed specifically to negotiations already concluded in the petroleum refining, bituminous coal, glass and building construction industries.

The publication added that "the steel companies themselves recently negotiated a 25-cent-an-hour increase for bituminous coal miners who are on steel company payrolls, even though the wages of these men were on a par with steel workers prior to the 1959 coal wage increase."

The committee noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month pledged organized labor's full support to the USWA, declaring:

"The basic issue in the steel negotiations is whether an industry which is swollen with profits resulting from mechanization and the increase in output per manhour can terrify the country with phony appeals to the dangers of inflation and thus prevent its workers from obtaining the benefits to which they are entitled on the basis of a fair sharing of the industry's increased profits and productivity."

The Economic Policy Committee made this point-by-point refutation of the industry's "propaganda pitch:"

- The industry's repeated references to the average steel worker receiving "$3 an hour, $24 a day . . . clearly seek to create the impression that his yearly wages average $6,000 or more." Actually, said the committee, "few steel workers enjoy a full work year as steel executives do." The report said: "Less than one-third" of the workers earned more than $6,000 in 1958, and only once in 13 years has work averaged 40 hours pay a week for a full year.
- "Even $3 an hour for workers fortunate enough to be employed year-round can hardly be viewed as a luxury wage. . . . The yearly income it would produce would provide considerably less than the $6,435 needed in 1958 by a home-owning family . . . according to the respected Heller Budget compiled at the University of California."
- "For more than 20 years the story of steel has been more output with less workers and constantly-rising profits. Twenty years ago it took 22.1 manhours of production and maintenance labor to produce a ton of finished steel shipments. . . . As of March-April 1959, it had fallen to 11.4."
- Over the 20-year period from 1939 to 1959, the committee went on, steel productivity rose 87.9 percent while real hourly earnings went up only 71.9 percent. "Since the rise in workers' real benefits has actually lagged behind the productivity rise, these improvements could and should have been financed without price increases at all."
- **The pricing policy of the industry has "paid off" for the stockholders. Last year, U.S. Steel's operating rate was 59.2 percent—the lowest since 1938, yet its profits totalled $301.6 million after taxes, "the fourth highest level in the corporation's history."**
- In recent testimony before the Kefauver Senate Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Roger Blough, board chairman of U.S. Steel, complained that workers, not stockholders, "are getting rich." The AFL-CIO committee pointed out that in 1940, a single share of U.S. Steel's common stock had a market value of about $54. Today, that same share has been divided into six shares with a total market value of $570—"a rise of over 1,000 percent."
- The companies "raise the foreign competition spectre" without pointing out that 1958 steel imports "were equal to only 3.1 percent of total U.S. production. . . . They shrewdly conceal . . . the fact that much of the (1959) buying from overseas has been generated by fear of a mid-summer strike, which the industry itself has planted."

Steel Showdown Looms, Firms Cling to 'Freeze'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

panies would accept the counter proposal or whether it would proceed with its plans for forcing an industry-wide shutdown.

As negotiations neared their climax here, wildcat strikes erupted in five cities—Pittsburgh, Vandergrift and Verona, Pa.; Canton, O., and Birmingham, Ala.—idling nearly 8,000 steel workers. Local union leaders said the walkouts resulted from management harassment designed to provoke the union into a general strike.

In Birmingham, pickets carried signs accusing industry negotiators of being "unfair to the human race."

Meanwhile, with the prospect of a nationwide shutdown looming large, the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington ordered a 60-day rail embargo on the shipment of iron ore to the steel mills, effective June 30.

Despite the adamant stand against any contract improvements, the usually-reliable trade publication, Iron Age—often considered the unofficial spokesman for steel management—was flatly predicting a wage settlement offer would be made by the 12 companies. Cooper dismissed all such reports as "guessing games."

The "wage freeze" proposal was first announced by the industry in April, a month before contract talks got under way here. Since that time, it has been featured prominently in the multi-million-dollar industry advertising campaign in which the steel producers have cited the twin "threats" of "inflation and foreign competition" as the reason behind its bargaining table position.

Assault on Contract Gains

Earlier this month, after contract talks foundered for weeks, the industry stepped up the tempo of its assault on the USWA by demanding eight basic contract changes that would have sharply curtailed union-won gains in the areas of seniority, incentives, work schedules, vacations, Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, insurance and pensions.

Accompanying this proposal was a vague offer that union acceptance might make it possible for USWA members to "share the fruits of new economic progress" at some unspecified time in the future.

McDonald denounced the proposal as a "sweeping attempt to destroy individual employe rights," and the Wage Policy Committee angrily rejected the company proposals, terming them a giant stride toward "industrial enslavement."

Compromise Housing Bill Passed; Veto Threatened by Ike's Aides

(*Continued from Page* 1)

quested. Quick Senate floor action was in prospect.

- The House Democratic leadership reportedly rejected the President's proposal to repeal ceilings on government bond interest rates—3.25 percent on savings bonds and 4.25 percent on five-year marketable government bonds. The opposition was based on the position that the Administration and the Federal Reserve System have deliberately forced up interest rates by a "tight money" policy.
- By a vote of 225 to 192, the House passed a "states' rights" bill aimed at curbing the powers of the Supreme Court. Final congressional approval of the bill opposed by the administration and denounced by the AFL-CIO appeared doubtful.
- In a dramatic night session, the Senate rejected the nomination of the controversial Adm. Lewis L. Strauss as secretary of commerce. The vote to reject Strauss, who figured prominently in the Dixon-Yates scandal, was 49 to 46.

Change in Housing Bill

The compromise housing measure was changed from the original versions which passed the Senate and House chiefly by reducing sums proposed for slum clearance and public housing. It still far surpassed, however, the program recommended by Pres. Eisenhower.

The Senate bill would have authorized $2.1 billion for slum clearance over a six-year period, plus 50,000 additional public housing units. The House bill would have provided $1.5 billion for slum clearance in the next three years, and an additional 140,000 public housing units.

Under the compromise, $900 million would be set aside for slum clearance in the next two years, coupled with authorizations for 45,000 public housing units plus another 100,000 "at the discretion" of the President. Eisenhower had proposed a token $350 million for slum clearance, and demanded an end to public housing.

The compromise passed the Senate by a 56-31 vote, and the House by a 241-177 vote. Neither margin was sufficient to override a veto.

There is a sweetener in the omnibus bill, in the form of a $5 billion authorization urgently requested by the President to restore the depleted authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure home mortgages.

Budget Dir. Maurice H. Stans warned the Senate he would recommend that the President veto the bill, and Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason denounced the compromise as "not in the best interests of the American people."

Pollock Charges:

N.C. Moves Fast To Try Strikers

Henderson, N. C.—The State of North Carolina, in what the Textile Workers Union of America has branded an all-out effort at "union-busting," reportedly is moving for speedy trial of eight unionists indicted on "criminal conspiracy" charges in connection with the seven-month-old Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills strike.

State Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell was reported to have asked for a special Superior Court session for mid-July, instead of waiting for the regular fall term, for trial of the TWUA members on three separate counts of conspiring to dynamite buildings in this National Guard-patrolled community.

The secret indictments were handed down by a Vance County grand jury against TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd A. Payton; John Martin, vice president of striking Local 578; union staff representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander; and four members of the local.

In New York, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the law-enforcement apparatus of the state had been mobilized against the union for the sole purpose of breaking the strike.

The administration of Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D), he said, is now "openly committed to union-busting in an effort to end the resistance of 1,100 locked-out Harriet-Henderson workers." Pollock said the governor apparently hopes "that with the strike leaders behind bars, the protests of the Harriet-Henderson workers will vanish."

The TWUA president charged that the governor is trying to "get off the $25,000-a-week hook" the state has been on because of the stationing of 400 National Guardsmen here on a round-the-clock basis to protect imported strikebreakers. Hodges, he said, wants to avoid more of what Pollock branded "the outrageous expenditures to assist an employer in union-busting."

Pollock was critical of the fact that the State Bureau of Investigation, which normally confines its activities to gathering evidence, actually initiated the charges that the eight TWUA members conspired to blow up buildings. None of the dynamiting which the indictments allege was "plotted" ever took place.

He also criticized the "peculiar circumstances" by which a preliminary hearing was avoided to spare the state the necessity of presenting a bill of particulars to the defendants.

"The whole operation is one of extreme haste to gain convictions in an atmosphere of anti-union hysteria. . . . The Hodges Administration apparently believes picketing will come to an end with the jailing of the strike leaders," Pollock said.

"The vast majority of the 1,100 Harriet-Henderson workers are peaceful, law-abiding citizens and they have been shamefully treated by the state Administration.

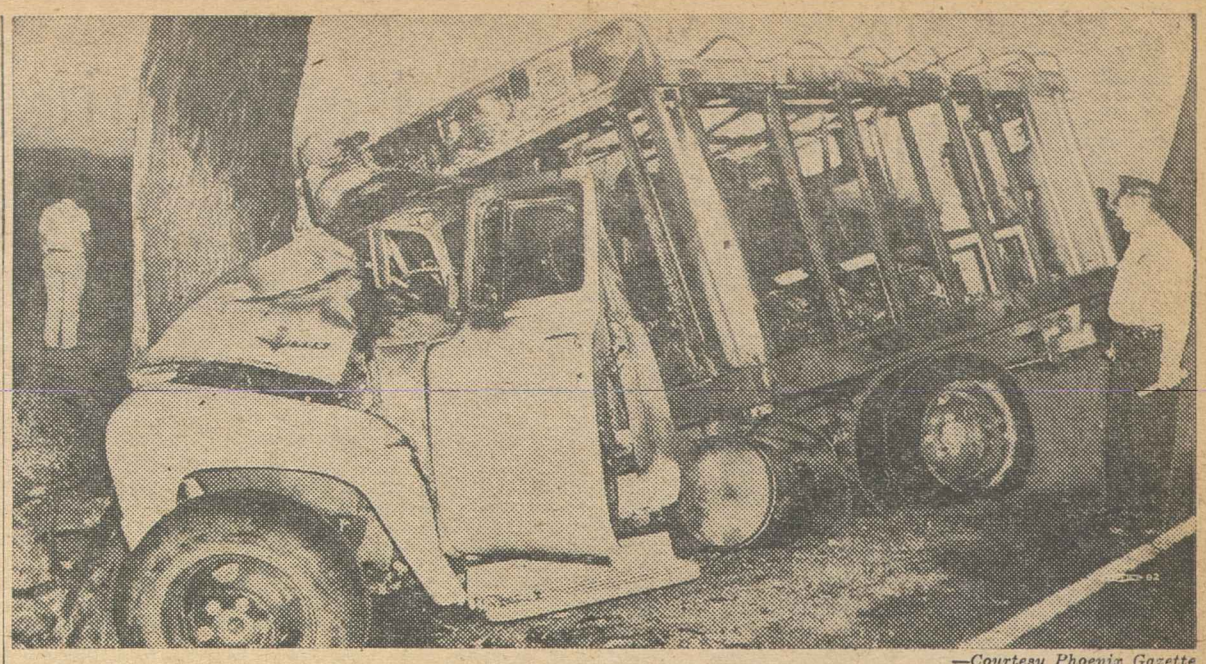
"They will not simply dry up and blow away. . . . They will be a scar on the conscience of North Carolina and on the record of the Hodges Administration until a just settlement of this dispute is reached."

Gov. Hodges Leaves For Tour of Russia

Raleigh, N. C.—Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) has left for a tour of Soviet Russia leaving unsettled behind him the strike of the Textile Workers Union of America in the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills and the "occupation" of Henderson by the National Guard.

The governor has used the Highway Patrol and 400 National Guardsmen to protect strikebreakers at the mill, and his attorney general was instrumental in bringing "criminal conspiracy" indictments against 8 TWUA members.

Hodges' departure, with eight other governors, led a reader of the Charlotte News to ponder, in a letter to the editor, whether he was making the trip "to teach the Soviets new methods of crushing the people of occupied countries."



—Courtesy Phoenix Gazette

FORTY-SIX FARM WORKERS were crammed inside the rear of this truck-bus when it crashed into a tree near Phoenix, Ariz. Fifteen Mexicans and an American driver died in flames, the survivors were badly burned as an extra gas tank in the passenger compartment "burned like a blowtorch." "They were fighting like animals to get out," the surviving driver said.

16 Migrants Killed, Broad Inquiry Asked

The "flaming deaths" of 15 farm workers and a driver in a truck crash near Phoenix, Ariz., should produce a full-scale congressional inquiry into the Mexican farm labor importation program, Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the Agricultural Workers has declared.

Mitchell, who has charged that Mexicans are imported in excessive numbers and depress domestic farm labor wages and standards, said a report from union representatives in Arizona left "no doubt" of negligence by both the government and the employer transporting the workers.

He referred to overcrowding, explosion of an auxiliary tank of gasoline inside the passenger section and obstruction of the only exit. The toll so far is 16 dead, with nearly all 32 survivors badly burned and injured.

The June 8 tragedy was touched with irony—and Mitchell's points were underscored—when the Labor Dept. on June 17 issued safety requirements which undoubtedly would have lessened the death and injury toll had they been enforced on the death vehicle.

The new rules, issued over the opposition of growers, requires an emergency exit in addition to the regular exit; the death truck had none. They prohibit fuel from being carried in the same compartment as the workers; in the death truck, a 35-gallon tank of gasoline "burned like a blowtorch." They require unobstructed exits; luggage blocked the death truck's only exit.

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), in a full page of the Congressional Record, inserted a press account of the Phoenix accident and called attention to the "long-neglected" plight of some 2 million domestic farm workers. He urged support to counter rancher and farmer pressures against improved farm worker standards being proposed by the Labor Dept.

The Phoenix accident exposed a gap in transport safety standards for imported Mexicans. This gap is now partly closed by the Labor Dept.'s new "short-haul" safety rules governing intra-state trips,

A Labor Dept. official, who said the new rules had been in the works for some time, said he expected publicity surrounding the Phoenix crash might spur grower compliance.

"It sounded like a loud clap of thunder," a nearby resident said when the converted bus-truck ran off the road about 4:30 a.m. and crashed into a big tree. Forty-six Mexican workers were trapped inside as flames engulfed the truck; 15 of them were burned to death.

IBEW Wins New Jersey Utility Strike

Newark, N. J.—Staving off management efforts to water down a union security clause in the previous contract, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won a 39-day strike against the Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

The 5,400 members of 13 locals which form the IBEW System Council in bargaining with the state-wide public utility, ratified a new contract which left the union security clause intact. The pact also provided for a 5.3 percent package wage increase.

All of the IBEW members returned to work except those at the distribution center in Hackensack. The 350 workers there remained on strike pending settlement of a dispute involving the suspension of a foreman for turning down an assignment during the strike.

22 Bell Pacts Signed in '59 By CWA

The Communications Workers completed the current round of negotiations with Bell System operating affiliates by reaching agreement on a new contract covering nearly 22,000 Long Lines employes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The settlement was the 22d with 19 Bell System companies signed since bargaining began early in the year. The new contracts brought gains which the union estimated at more than $60 million to 233,000 workers.

In the Long Lines settlement, plant workers got $2 to $5 a week and traffic and clerical employes $1 to $3 in wage increases. All wage inequities between Long Lines and the operating companies were eliminated; 20 cities were up-graded and transportation allowances were increased.

Workers' Education Local Re-elects Segal

Ben Segal, education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been re-elected president of Workers' Education Local 189 of the Teachers.

Named vice presidents were Tom Cosgrove of the University of Chicago Labor Program and Jack Sessions of the Ladies' Garment Workers' training program. Holgate Young of the Machinists was elected financial secretary and Ralph Reuter of the ILGWU Education Dept. was chosen recording secretary.

46-Day Strike Won by N.Y. Hospital Workers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Van Arsdale, Jr., and a 10-man negotiating committee worked around the clock. All unions in the AFL-CIO—international and local—rallied behind the fight in behalf of these exploited workers," Mann said.

"The battle marked a resurgence of the union spirit in New York and the whole city is talking about it. The motto was 'These workers shall not be abandoned.' The victory, however, could not have been possible without the unity of purpose by the strikers themselves."

At the ratification meeting, cheering strikers hoisted Van Arsdale and Davis to their shoulders and carried them triumphantly through the packed hall.

Mediation Panel

The final settlement was based on proposals made by a three-member panel, headed by veteran mediator William H. Davis, wartime chairman of the famed War Labor Board.

Conflicting interpretations of the recommendations led to the first face-to-face meeting between Local 1199 representatives and the hospitals. An outgrowth of the talks was the policy statement, which the union agreed to recommend to its members. The statement is expected to spur union organizing drives in the city's other non-profit hospitals.

As part of the settlement, the hospitals agreed to drop all legal actions brought against the union.

One exception, by mutual agreement, was the hospitals' appeal from the ruling by State Supreme Court Justice Henry Epstein who held the workers had the right to strike for union recognition and refused to issue an anti-strike injunction and/or cite the union leaders for contempt.

Both sides agreed that important principles of law were involved and that the appeal should be followed through with the understanding that no punishment would be sought by the hospitals.

High Court Reaffirms Union's Right to Picket

The Supreme Court has nailed down a decision barring state courts from issuing injunctions or awarding damages against unions for peaceful organizational picketing despite prohibition of such picketing by so-called state "right-to-work" laws.

The court denied a rehearing petition filed by Baumgartner's Electric Construction Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., on a 5-to-4 decision throwing out a heavy state court fine levied on Local 426, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In the original decision, the high court held that the Taft-Hartley Act's guarantee of a union's right to peaceful picketing preempted the field for the federal government. As a result, it ruled, such picketing is subject only to federal law and cannot be abridged by a state law purporting to outlaw organizational picketing.

The case reached the court in this fashion:

In 1955, Local 426 picketed Baumgartner's, the lone holdout among the electrical contractors of Sioux Falls against an IBEW organizing drive. When IBEW pickets appeared, other union tradesmen quit work.

The company, alleging it lost eight contracts in this manner, brought suit for a permanent injunction and actual and punitive damages under South Dakota's "work" law.

The circuit court of Minnehaha County issued the injunction and, after a jury trial, awarded actual damages of $3,177.84 and punitive damages of $20,000.

The IBEW local appealed to the South Dakota Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment on the injunction but affirmed the judgment for damages.

The U.S. Supreme Court's action, based on the preemption doctrine, struck down the damage suit as well.

RECIPROCAL WAGE PACT covering construction workers on both sides of the Rio Grande along the Texas border was signed as the result of meetings between Texan and Mexican union leaders in Laredo and Nuevo Laredo. Shown, left to right, are David Sternback, AFL-CIO staff member who is an assistant secretary of ORIT; Sec.-Treas. Amador Robles of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) in Coahuila; Robert P. Sanchez, Latin-American advisor to the Texas AFL-CIO; CTM Assistant Sec. Jesus Yuren; Pres. Jerry Holleman of the Texas AFL-CIO; and AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Lester Graham.

Shelley Hits Senate 'Reform' Bill As Soft on Employer Corruption

The Senate-passed labor-management reform bill pending before the House Labor Committee has been denounced by Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) for failing to deal adequately with "flagrant" instances of wrongdoing by management, "unethical lawyers" and so-called labor-relations "middlemen."

Shelley read on the House floor the text of a detailed letter to Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N.C.), House Labor Committee chairman. In it he criticized the Senate version of labor-management legislation and the even more punitive bills proposed by Barden and Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.) as "unfair and discriminatory."

The California Democrat called for legislation that would go beyond the cases of "obvious types of unethical, if not illegal behavior," and get at "all those hundreds, perhaps thousands, of respectable lawyers and labor relations consultants who daily advise business on how to seduce labor officials, how to threaten union spokesmen, how to beat up labor organizers who refuse to be seduced or silenced."

More than two years of hearings by the McClellan special Senate committee, Shelley said, "have revealed that corruption, gangsterism, violence and bribery have characterized . . . the behavior of some management officials, some unethical lawyers and other types of labor relations middlemen, and some corrupt public officials." He said:

"In case after case, it has been demonstrated that union officials have been bribed into, threatened into, or maneuvered into corrupt coalitions with crooked elements that originate outside the labor movement."

Shelley added: "Neither the Kennedy-Ervin bill as it passed the Senate, the Barden bill, nor the Kearns bill comes anywhere near solving the kinds of problems which have been exposed in the course of the McClellan hearings."

He was scathing in his indictment of lawyers, declaring the McClellan record made it "very clear that much of the corrupt practices, both on the labor and the management side, have been engineered, directed, and protected by the activities of members of the legal profession."

Senate Amendments 'Shocking'

Shelley said he was "shocked" that on the Senate floor the "very mild provisions" affecting the operations of lawyers contained in the original bill sponsored by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), were "completely vitiated" by an amendment introduced by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) "that in effect exempts all lawyers from any reporting requirements."

To document his charge of "shady practices" by the business community, Shelley cited the McClellan committee's interim report criticizing at length the activities of Nathan W. Shefferman, whose firm, Labor Relations Associates of Chicago, earned $2.4 million in fees from management in seven years. Said the report:

". . . the activities of Shefferman provide a shocking indictment of the activities of a number of employers.

"As long as there are employers who persist in the antiquated notion that all unions are evil and their organization attempts may be met by any tactics, fair or foul, Shefferman and other fixers . . . like him will continue to exist and prosper."

Shelley also listed these additional highlights of management wrongdoing exposed by the Senate committee:

Chicago Hotel and Restaurant Industry—The investigation revealed that the Chicago Restaurant Association paid Abraham Teitelbaum, former counsel for gangster Al Capone, $125,000 a year to serve as a labor relations consultant.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) charged that "dishonest management" hired gangsters and hoodlums to negotiate "collusive deals."

Trucking Industry — "Collusion between industry and discredited union officials," Shelley said, was "strikingly illustrated" in the 1957 trial of Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa on charges of bribing a member of the Senate committee staff. Hoffa was acquitted of the charge.

John Bridge, head of the Motor Carriers Labor Advisory Council, subsequently told the committee that industry leaders tried to get good newspaper publicity for Hoffa because he had been "very helpful to the industry."

The committee called this "highly improper," and suggested it was designed to "influence the jury" in the bribery trial.

Coin Machine Industry — McClellan charged racketeers had a "stranglehold on the industry" through "collusion between employers" and creation of unions "for the sole purpose of acting as an enforcement arm for hoodlums."

Insurance Industry — The committee charged that the Dearborn Insurance Agency of Chicago milked 21 union-management health and welfare funds of an estimated $500,000 in excessive commissions on policies issued through the Occidental Insurance Co.

Newspaper Industry — Shelley said testimony concerning New York publishers "knuckling down to cheap extortionists" constituted "one of the most shocking revelations to date." Testimony indicated that more than $750,000 had been made in payoffs to alleged labor racketeers.

The Hearst-owned American Weekly indicated it paid $24,000 for "labor peace" over the past six years; the New York Times and New York Daily Mirror acknowledged that in 1946 and 1948 they paid more than $80,000 to insure delivery of Sunday supplements threatened by strikes against a private printing concern.

Anti-Union Violence — Shelley said he was "pleased" that the committee plans hearings into anti-labor violence. In the 25 years since passage of the Wagner Act, he said, "it would seem reasonable to expect we would be free of industrial spies, of hired thugs, of cruel violence." He condemned the recent "resurgence of merciless violence aimed at union organizers . . . trying to bring the benefit of unionism to some of America's most downtrodden workers."

In detailing his criticisms of management wrongdoing, Shelley commended AFL-CIO leaders for having made it clear "that trade union ethics should not be modeled after the ethics of the market place."

"The truth is altogether too clear," he continued, "that the ethics of the business world are mighty low. In a business climate characterized by tax cheating, stock manipulations, collusion, bribery, call-girl operations, government procurement frauds, mislabeling, etc., it is small wonder that a union official occasionally forgets his original dedication and emulates his business friend."

Shelley said there is a need for legislation to help the labor movement clean house, but declared he would not vote "for a measure which is aimed at weakening the legitimate, honest, militant trade unions."

Islands of Jobless:

New Drive to Aid Distressed Areas

Economic recovery has bypassed the nation's 179 distressed areas, where unemployment remains at 10.8 percent, Sec.-Treas. Solomon Barkin of the Area Employment Expansion Committee has declared.

Barkin released his study of distressed areas in a series of breakfast meetings with freshmen congressmen. The committee is pushing for area redevelopment legislation similar to that passed last year by Congress but vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower.

The Senate has passed a bill broader in scope than the 1958 measure. It was reported out of the House Banking Committee, and has been "pending" in the hostile House Rules Committee since May 19.

Barkin contrasted the 10.8 percent jobless rate in the distressed areas with the national jobless rate of 4.9 percent.

Little Relief Extended

"There has been little relief for the areas where the problem is greatest," he emphasized. He said conditions can be expected to get even worse.

Of the 179 distressed labor markets in 29 states, there are 28 in New England and 35 in the Mid-Atlantic states; 48 in the South; 45 in North Central states and 13 in the West.

Barkin said the Labor Dept. classifies 32 of the total as major distressed labor market areas and 132 as smaller.

23 Percent Jobless

The highest jobless rate in the nation is the 23.1 percent in the Biddeford-Sanford area of Maine. Others with 20 percent and over are Uniontown-Connelsville, Pa.; Pikeville, Ky.-Williamson, W. Va.; St. Helens, Ore., and Astoria, Ore.

Twenty other labor markets have over 15 percent unemployed and 66 others have from 10 to 15 percent jobless, he said.

"In addition to these urban distressed areas, there are at least 663 counties qualifying for rural redevelopment benefits," Barkin added.

"They have a population of more than 15.5 million and are divided among 20 states."

The need for prompt and favorable House action is "urgent" Barkin said.

House Unit Pushes Work on Labor Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Kennedy's opposition may "deserve a second look after their full implications become fully understood."

Praises Union Democracy

Labor unions have made "democracy" and "citizenship" and "the right to petition" a "reality to millions of men and women," Humphrey said.

Unions have led the fight for minimum wages, unemployment insurance, better schools, health benefits for retired people, development of the country's natural resources, the Minnesota Democrat said.

"It is this concern with the general welfare that I find so right with the labor movement," he said. It is labor's "realistic understanding" of our obligations "in the world struggle for peace and freedom."

Before the House committee as it worked toward a bill to report to the floor were four major proposed measure—the Senate bill, a new bill by Barden, a bill by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.) and a new bill by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.).

Technically the group was working on the Senate bill as a basis for operations, but indications were strong that the committee might finally report a measure so sharply amended that it would be a new group effort representing the consensus of committee thought.

The committee tentatively approved an amendment killing the Senate bill's requirement that each union member be given a copy of all reports filed with the Labor Dept. Substituted was language to require that the information be available to members.

AFL-CIO Renews Plea For Security Benefits

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to close "important gaps" in the social insurance program for retired workers by boosting benefits, broadening coverage, and providing adequate health care for the aged.

Testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank and Asst. Dir. Katherine Ellickson of the Dept. of Social Security said the country "can afford to do better" by its senior citizens.

The subcommittee's exploration of the problems of the aged, the federation spokesmen said, can expose "the deplorable situations" prevailing in many areas and can "help speed better legislation."

To achieve labor's three-pronged goal of improving the social security system, Cruikshank and Miss Ellickson said, the AFL-CIO supports "increases in contribution rates on employers, employes and the self-employed," to insure "a sound system" of financing the program.

Although close to 11 million persons now are on the social security rolls, they pointed out, the size of individual benefits are "far from satisfactory." They pointed out that in 1958 the AFL-CIO had urged at least a 10 percent increase in average benefits. Congress raised the level 7 percent.

Migratory Workers

The AFL-CIO spokesmen pointed out that several hundred thousand migratory farm workers are "discriminated against" because of the transient nature of their work, with the result that they are "without any credits or become entitled to much lower benefits than would otherwise be the case."

In the area of health care for the aged, Cruikshank and Miss Ellickson told the subcommittee that the AFL-CIO "supports the addition to (social security) of federal benefits to pay for certain health costs of the aged." Such a plan is embodied in a bill filed by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

Labor Flays Minimum Wage Opponents

Big Business Hostility Termed 'Shameful'

The AFL-CIO has condemned as "misleading" and "shameful" the organized opposition of the Republican Administration and business "front" organizations to pending legislation which would boost the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and broaden coverage to include an additional 7.6 million of the nation's lowest wage earners.

The following is excerpted from testimony presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to a Senate Labor subcommittee, in which the federation denounced the major arguments of those who publicly oppose improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act:

Opponents of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill (S. 1046) have shared one common approach: they all virtually ignore the beneficial effects and the human aspects of minimum wage legislation. Their presentations are typified by a searching for possible reasons against improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act, with a flagrant disregard of the wholesome, desirable results of improvements.

Humanitarian and social considerations are ignored. How much is needed to live on is ignored. The principal effect of the bill—more money in the pockets of the lowest-paid and neediest part of our working population — also goes unrecognized in the opposition presentations.

The testimony of the Chamber of Commerce, for example, speaks of possible "risks" flowing from extension of coverage and raising of the minimum—but does not refer to benefits—benefits evident from experience with previous minimum wage improvements. The Chamber says we should "ponder well" certain risks but does not itself ponder the plight of the lowest-wage workers who are denied a fair share of American well-being.

We do not say the risks and problems of adjustment should be ignored. But we do urge that they be examined in perspective. We urge that arguments against the bill be weighed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the advantages to be gained from the bill.

It is clear to us that balanced evaluation of the pros and cons presented at these hearings must conclude that the positive humanitarian and economic benefits are overriding. The benefits of S. 1046 to low-wage workers, to their communities, to most of business itself and to the economy as a whole, far outweigh the possible ill effects.

TOKEN PROPOSAL OF ADMINISTRATION—The Administration, in opposition to S. 1046, has offered its own proposal, S. 1967. It would merely extend the existing $1 minimum wage to some of the largest excluded companies. It would not extend maximum hours protection nor increase the $1 minimum.

This proposal has been justified by the Secretary of Labor on the ground that it would be the first extension of coverage since the act was adopted.

To us, the very fact that extension of coverage has been unduly delayed for so many years is a compelling reason in itself to take a major forward step, rather than a minute one which would postpone still longer the protection needed by so many uncovered workers.

It is evident that the Administration's proposal is insincere and is intended principally to derail, rather than to accomplish, substantial improvements in the present law.

This proposal was not presented until four and one-half months after Congress convened and until the final stages of the Senate subcommittee's hearings. This delay occurred despite the fact that the proposal is fundamentally the same as one the Administration made two years ago.

If there was a genuine desire by the Administration for action, its proposal would not be so severely limited, would not have been subject to such delay in its introduction and would have given more vigorous support than the quiet and halting manner of its introduction.

Second, the proposal is little more than a gesture, the very minimum gesture the Administration could escape with. The extension of coverage it would provide is piddling when compared to the need.

It is reminiscent of the Administration's argument in 1955 that a minimum wage of $1 was going too far. It is abundantly clear that acceptance of the Administration's 90 cents in 1955 would needlessly have kept 10 cents an hour out of the pockets of several million of the nation's low-paid workers.

Now again the Administration is trying to hold back needed improvement. Its proposal would shortchange several million needy workers who should and could be benefited by adoption of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

There are also serious flaws in the yardsticks which the Administration proposal would use to measure coverage.

Its proposed test of $1 million in direct purchases across state lines would invite manipulation of purchases as a means of escaping coverage. It would be difficult to apply because of special problems of isolating and measuring direct out-of-state purchases as compared to the readily ascertainable sales yardstick used by S. 1046.

On top of all this, the Administration proposal adds an employment test. The additional test of 100 employes as a prerequisite for coverage would effectively allow most large employers to continue uncovered, no matter how large their direct inflow of purchases across state lines.

Only about four-tenths of 1 percent of all retail enterprises have as many as 100 employes. This means that over 99.5 percent of all retail firms would be left uncovered by the Administration proposal for extension of coverage.

Even for the limited group of firms to which it would extend coverage, the proposal would continue without change the complete exemption from the maximum hours standards of the act.

The Administration also refuses to call for any increase in the $1 minimum despite the inadequacy of that amount, despite the steady rise in the cost of living, the advances in productivity, and the upward movement of wages generally.

We should not be misled into thinking that there must be a choice between extended coverage and an increase in the minimum. The need for one should not be permitted to obscure the need for the other. Both are needed. Both are feasible and can readily be absorbed by the economy, at the same time.

Indeed, since the principal uncovered industries—retailing and service—traditionally get a notable economic boost from a rise in low-income consumers' purchasing power, the best time for them to adjust to coverage is precisely when the minimum is raised.

"DANGER OF UNEMPLOYMENT" — Perhaps the principal single argument made against S. 1046 is that it would curtail employment. This argument is almost a reflex response of opponents to FLSA improvement.

The AFL-CIO is highly-conscious of employment difficulties. We hardly would seek a measure whose net effect would be increased unemployment.

In our judgment, adverse employment effects of S. 1046 would be negligible. Experience with previous minimum wage adjustments demonstrates that isolated employment difficulties in the marginal situations are more than offset by the stimulation of new and higher-wage job opportunities.

"INFLATIONARY" EFFECTS—Another argument aimed at S.-1046 is that a $1.25 minimum and expanded coverage would cause inflation. One would "logically" expect price increases to flow from an improved minimum wage law, this argument runs. Neither logic nor experience, however, support a contention of any appreciable inflationary effects.

As Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director, told the committee, "even if every cent of the additional wages paid because of the $1.25 minimum were to be passed on in higher prices, the total increase in the overall price level for the nation's output would still be a rather negligible one-half of 1 percent."

EFFECTS ON SMALL BUSINESS—In an effort to capitalize on public sympathy for small business, opponents of S. 1046 say that extension would hurt small retail and service business.

This claim is amply refuted by the bill itself and by material already in the hearing record. It demonstrates that small retail and service businesses stand to benefit, not lose, from this measure.

We estimate that of all the retail enterprises in the country, S. 1046 would extend coverage to only 10 percent, that is, only the larger ones. It would exempt the small retailers, those who have less than $500,000 sales a year.

The Chamber of Commerce acknowledges that small business would not be covered by S. 1046, but argues that, even though not covered, small retailers would have to raise their wages to compete with larger covered retailers for employes. In practice there has been little evidence of wage competition for employes between small and large retailers.

In any event, it is hard to see how the chamber can argue with a straight face that uncovered stores would have to raise pay to compete for employes while at the same time it is arguing that the covered stores would be laying off employes.

EXTENSION OF HOURS STANDARD—The principal argument against extension of the 40-hour week to uncovered workers, particularly in retailing and service, is that long hours are required to service the public.

Some years ago this argument had a persuasive ring, but a great many retailers have now demonstrated that a 40-hour workweek is quite feasible and compatible with sound service to the public. It has become evident that there is nothing inherent in the nature of retailing which requires that retail employes work excessive hours with no overtime pay. Stores may be kept open any hours the employer wishes without requiring that individual employes work more than 40 hours or work overtime without the overtime pay prevalent in the rest of American industry.

Indeed, the major reason many uncovered firms retain long workweeks is simply that their competitors have them. Application of the act's 40-hour standard to large retail and service firms is the only practical and prompt means of extending to their workers the same reasonable standards prevailing in the rest of the economy.

The Chamber of Commerce recognizes that retailers could adjust to the 40-hour standard. But the chamber complains that a cutback in hours would force curtailment of earnings opportunities for some employes because "under a restricted 40-hour selling week, sales people working on a commission basis would be denied the opportunity to maximize their earnings."

This eager rush to the defense of worker earnings is in bad taste for an organization which at the same time is doing its utmost to fight establishment of a decent minimum wage for retail workers.

WHILE CONGRESS moves slowly on minimum wage legislation, organized labor at grass-roots level works to stimulate petitions, letter-writing campaigns urging passage of Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill. Here Philadelphia unionists meet with Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) who joined in petitioning Congress for prompt action on the bill.

Wage-Hour Case Told in New Pamphlet

The case for a $1.25 federal minimum wage and extension of wage-hour coverage to 7.5 million more workers has been stated pictorially in a new 12-page AFL-CIO pamphlet.

The two-color pamphlet has been sent to members of Congress and to central labor bodies and affiliated unions.

Sketches and graphs show how passage of the AFL-CIO-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would close wage-hour loopholes, put unemployed men and plants back to work and produce more tax revenue.

Two pages are devoted to farm wages and the need for passage of the McNamara-Roosevelt farm minimum wage bill.

The pamphlets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications for 5 cents per copy, $3.50 per hundred and $25 per thousand.

Double Standard on Tips Hit by Restaurant Union

The restaurant and hotel employers who on payday count their workers' tips as "wages" refuse to consider the same tips as "wages" when they write out their social security payment checks, the AFL-CIO Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union has told Congress.

Public Relations Dir. Frederick B. Sweet filed a statement with the Senate Labor Subcommittee to counter the anti-minimum wage arguments of the National Restaurant Association.

He said the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill "properly makes no allowance for tips" in its proposal to bring service workers under the minimum wage law.

For too long, he said, the industry has "let the public meet its payroll with tips."

What Are They Waiting For?

THERE ARE UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS that Congress, as always at this time of year, is ending its preliminary engagements and moving into the pitched-battle stage of the legislative process. It would be nice if action could be foreseen on a minimum wage bill, to raise the minimum and extend protection to millions of workers who remain underpaid and "uncovered," to use the depressing phrase of the legalists.

Hearings of the Kennedy subcommittee in the Senate reveal that in 1959, as in 1957 when extensive hearings were last held, the Eisenhower Administration and the lobbyists of the business trade associations intend to yield no ground unless they are compelled to.

Labor Sec. Mitchell can argue plausibly, as he has done for weary years of his term of office now, that we can't go too far in what is always a step-at-a-time process.

His attitude of sweet reasonableness hasn't gained him a thing with the American Retail Federation, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, plus all the other little manipulated front groups such as the trade association of retail hardware dealers. They want to step backwards, if anywhere.

On page 5 of this issue, the News carries substantial parts of the text of AFL-CIO testimony refuting Administration and business trade association arguments against the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

These arguments are a rehash of the claim, familiar since before the first wage-hour bill was passed in 1938, that "business" and "stability" somehow will be menaced if not ruined if employers are compelled by federal law to lift their wages a bit, to pay in 1959 as much as $1.25 an hour.

About the evils of underpaying workers, the Administration and business have little to say. They are silent about the affirmative benefits of raising standards so as to give more people a chance at what is labeled prosperity.

The 86th Congress has an inescapable obligation to the 20 million workers in interstate commerce who are "uncovered" by the Fair Labor Standards Act and who are paid, generally, less than a decent minimum wage. These are workers who because of isolation or tradition or other circumstances cannot easily organize for collective bargaining to protect themselves.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, to raise the minimum wage to $1.25, is moderate in approach and carefully drafted. It would extend protection to only about 7.6 million of the 20 million uncovered workers. These workers are employed in giant industries and by substantial employers who have neither economic excuse nor moral justification for lagging behind the standards of modern America.

Profits and Inflation

THE SURGING PROFITS of American industry—profits mounting to all-time record highs while 3.4 million are still left jobless in the backwash of recession—are never deemed "inflationary" by the companies that get them or the stockholders who receive fatter dividends.

But the same companies pour out millions upon millions of tax-exempt money, listed as a "business expense," to spread propaganda that the country will be ruined, the widow and orphan will sink into degrading poverty, if a union in good faith bargains for—and gets for its members—a fair share of the rising prosperity its workers help produce.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Will Anything Ever Come Up?'

To Be Weighed by ICFTU:

World Boycott of South Africa Proposed to End Slave Labor

The following editorial on the shocking use of convict labor in South Africa, entitled "End Slave Labor in South Africa!" appears in the July issue of Free Labor World, monthly publication of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It is based on a report by ICFTU Dir. of Organization Charles H. Millard, formerly Canadian director of the Steelworkers, and Pieter de Jonge, of the ICFTU staff. An interview with the indignant Millard, printed in the Natal "Mercury," and a bitter resolution calling for a boycott of South Africa passed by the ICFTU African Area Committee touched off a worldwide series of newspaper exposes of the mistreatment of Negro Africans by White South Africans.

FOR A LONG TIME now the ICFTU has been carrying on a sporadic campaign to expose the iniquity of the racialist and anti-labor policies of the South African government. We have also sought to awaken the labor movement to the danger of these same vicious ideas and practices being imported into other African countries where the development should be towards ever wider freedom for the African peoples.

We use the word "sporadic" advisedly. It is true that ICFTU governing bodies have several times adopted resolutions calling attention to the evils of "apartheid," that articles have been featured in ICFTU publications and that a complaint has been filed with the Intl. Labor Organization.

With the host of urgent problems facing the international free trade union movement it may be our resources have not allowed us to give this problem all the attention it deserves.

The shocking facts brought to light by the recent visit to the Union of South Africa by the ICFTU Dir. of Organization, C. H. Millard and Pieter de Jonge of the ICFTU secretariat, and the resolutions subsequently adopted by the ICFTU Area Committee in Nairobi, now leave no choice to the conscience of the free trade union movement.

UNLESS WE UNDERTAKE immediate resolute action, not only to expose this evil for what it is, but also to set in motion a campaign which will strike men apparently impervious to the censure of civilized opinion where it really hurts—in their pockets—then we will be failing in one of our primary duties: the duty to lead the fight on behalf of oppressed and down-trodden workers.

The Area Committee's resolution will convey some of that feeling of burning indignation which led Millard to denounce in forthright terms the worst iniquities of the degrading "apartheid" system while still in the Union of South Africa. This was the start of a widespread campaign of protest in certain sections of the South African press and later in that of the whole world.

South Africa is a country which claims to be civilized, yet which subjects the majority of its citizens to a regime of inhuman treatment at least as brutal as that of Hitler or Stalin.

Twelve months' imprisonment with flogging: this is the punishment regularly meted out to Africans for the heinous crime of sitting on a park bench reserved for whites. Thousands of Africans are constantly being rounded up on the streets for the offense of failing to carry their passes, carted off like cattle in cages—without trial and without a chance to contact their families—and set to work under the threat of the lash for white farmers at ninepence a day. Are the men who callously perpetrate — and incidentally make handsome profits out of—this kind of bestiality likely to be influenced by moral appeals?

IN THE NAME of common humanity this is clearly a case for action by the whole international labor movement. And in passing let it be said in all frankness—for this is no time for mincing words—that far too many South African trade unionists of European origin have too long accepted, if not actively supported, the policy of "arpatheid." Fortunately there are signs that, in response to the persistent efforts of a courageous group of enlightened leaders, they are now begining to face up to their duty towards their oppressed African fellow-workers insofar as organizing them into trade unions is concerned.

The Area Committee has posed the question quite bluntly. No doubt there are likely to be many legal and other difficulties involved in putting into effect the three lines of action it proposes: a ban on the movement of migrant workers into South Africa; the inclusion of fair labor clauses in contracts passed to that country; and a boycott of South African goods.

Whatever the difficulties may be, we believe that they can be overcome if the labor movement tackles them with the determination warranted by the cause.

Morgan Says:

Foreign Aid Emphasis Shifting

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF SOLID DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE are any indication, Congress is going to force the Administration to shift the emphasis of the foreign aid program from the military toward the economic side.

This doesn't mean that expensive support in arming friendly or even uncommitted countries can be eliminated but the case histories of Iraq and Pakistan ought to have taught us, before this, that military assistance is a dubious security and it often causes graver problems than it meets.

Morgan

This is obviously what Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.) had in mind when he devised three major points included in the bill which the House has passed. Freshmen congressmen don't usually make such a deep impact on major legislation but Bowles is anything but a novice in government and world affairs. His arguments and judgments, based on his varied experience as an administrator and as ambassador to India, bore weight with his colleagues.

In the past, the aid program has seemed to put a premium on a Communist threat—implying that unless a country had one it was hardly eligible for our help or at least that our help would be in proportion to the size of the threat. Bowles made some language changes in the House bill to emphasize that we had broader motives of assisting other peoples to stand on their own feet and that our belief in freedom should sustain this objective even if Communism had never been invented.

At the same time, another Bowles addition puts a burden on a prospective recipient government to demonstrate its willingness to adopt vigorous self-help measures in order to be eligible for money from the Development Loan Fund, though this would not imply internal meddling by the fund.

The third Bowles amendment would not allow weapons grants to any nation except to meet a direct Communist threat or perform "agreed missions" within collective defense arrangements under treaty and even then the arms and weapons would be limited so as not to overburden the recipient's economy or strain its relations with a neighboring nation.

HERE, CLEARLY, Bowles must have had in mind the turbulent, complicating history of American military aid to Pakistan and how it has strained our relations with India. On the basis of his diplomatic experience in Asia he was convinced such a move would be a major blunder and he told the State Department so at the time. He feared it would ruin the slow but sure progress Pakistan and India had made toward settlement of differences and provoke strong Communist counter-thrusts in Asia.

After we formally announced a military pact with Pakistan in 1954, nearly everything Bowles predicted came true.

White Collar Workers Vote Union in Big Cincinnati Firm

Cincinnati—A major breakthrough in white collar organizing here is proof that cooperation between regional AFL-CIO offices and international unions does pay off.

The breakthrough came with a 333-297 victory by the Office Employes Intl. Union at the local plant of R. L. Polk & Co., where employment ranges from a seasonal low of 750 to a high of 1,000.

Polk, a huge nationwide concern, is in the direct mail and publishing business, but a major portion of its income comes from supplying detailed registration figures on new car purchases to automobile manufacturers.

Company Campaign 'Rough'

The campaign against the union which was waged by Polk was, according to William L. Kircher, assistant director of AFL-CIO Reg. 9 "really rough."

The company sent letters to workers' homes, employes were called into the front office for "little talks," layoffs were manipulated, and retroactive pay increases were given to some—not to others.

Despite this, and the general air of anti-unionism spawned by congressional hearings, a 14-vote defeat of two years ago was turned into victory now.

Local AFL-CIO observers give credit for the victory to the union's attractive redhaired local representative, Sunny Crawford.

"All we did here in the AFL-CIO office was cooperate," Kircher says, "Sunny and the OEIU did all the work."

In September 1956, there was only one OEIU local here and it had only four members. The AFL-CIO regional office offered to supply office space, free rent, mimeographing—everything they needed to start a campaign if they would send in an organizer.

"The initial result was that Sunny Crawford, who had experience organizing for the IUE, was hired," Kircher reported. "The net result is that after about two and a half years of a continuous, cooperative campaign, we now have Polk, plus two other locals, both with about 200 members in each."

In addition, Sunny has four other campaigns under way which will bring in another 200 or so members.

"I think," Kircher said, "that this proves white collar workers, who now outnumber their brothers in blue collars for the first time in history, are becoming more receptive to unionism. They just need the facts and a chance to vote. It also proves the value of cooperation between international unions and regional offices of the AFL-CIO."

Cooper, Gore See Passage Of TVA Self-Financing Bill

PASSAGE OF a TVA self-financing bill is fairly well assured this year according to a Republican and a Democratic member of the Senate from the TVA area.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) asserted that self-financing of the Tennessee Valley Authority projects is preferable to coming to Congress every year for funds needed "with doubtful results." He noted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 260 radio stations, that the bill passed the Senate in the previous session of Congress, has been asked by the Administration, and has so far passed the House this year.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) discounted the objections to provisions requiring that each "specific power-generating facility be approved by Congress," and to disputes over restriction of TVA service extension.

"The controversy," he said, "is not over the basic principle of the need (of granting TVA the power to refinance $750 million to build needed generating facilities), but over the details and the amount of control that will be exercised here in Washington."

COOPER POINTED OUT that despite the self-financing plan, the TVA would remain under control of Congress.

"The board of directors is appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate," Cooper said.

Gore said that "people in the valley overwhelmingly feel that the management functions of TVA belong to and can more properly be exercised by a board of directors living in the valley where the problems occur. Many people think that the Bureau of the Budget is seeking the kind of control over the self-financing that would amount to transferring some of the management functions from the board of the TVA, where it properly resides, to the Bureau of the Budget here in Washington."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ANY PRESIDENT is entitled, except for overriding circumstances, to the Cabinet officers of his choice and the Senate no doubt would have been well advised to confirm Adm. Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce.

It is not possible to believe, however, the half-chortling claim of official Republican spokesmen and the comment of ill-guided newspaper columnists that the rejection of Strauss will become a major 1960 political issue.

Pres. Eisenhower blundered in challenging the Senate and the majority Democrats in Congress by nominating Strauss for a cabinet post in defiance of the clear warning that the admiral could never have been confirmed for another term on the Atomic Energy Commission.

There are citizens of integrity and independent judgment who bear witness that in moments of crisis Strauss served his country well in a long, although largely unknown, public career. He nevertheless revealed more recently, an arrogance in handling criticism, and a tendency to suggest that mere senators, politically elected, deserved something less than total candor in performing their appointed task of review of Executive Dept. operations, including appointments to office.

There is a well-understood technique in this country for handling political appointments to which the Senate strongly objects: the essential element is that the President, if he sees he may be licked, spares his man, himself, the Senate, and the country the embarrassment of forcing the issue. A cabinet official barely confirmed is a dead duck and a liability, and his nomination should be withdrawn before the Senate is compelled to dump him.

Mr. Eisenhower responded to the 1958 Democratic election victories by deciding that his job was to take the counter-offensive on bills, programs and appointments. He is being misled again by partisan Republicans. It isn't "strength" to refuse to make terms with legitimate political realities, on vetoes or policies.

Every time a GOP spokesman tries to make Strauss a 1960 issue, a Democrat is going to cry "Dixon-Yates" in reference to the collapsed Administration scheme to cook the goose of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in which Strauss was inextricably involved.

When people muse about the heat and power the White House threw into the futile Strauss fight, Democrats will ask why Mr. Eisenhower showed no comparable zeal to get House Republicans to vote in 1957 for the federal school aid bill which he had solemnly promised in 1956 in his re-election fight.

Harry S. Truman, no shrinker in a fight, recognized realities when years ahead of Eisenhower he bowed to Senate opposition and withdraw his nomination of a beleaguered powerful Democrat, Edwin Pauley, for undersecretary of the navy.

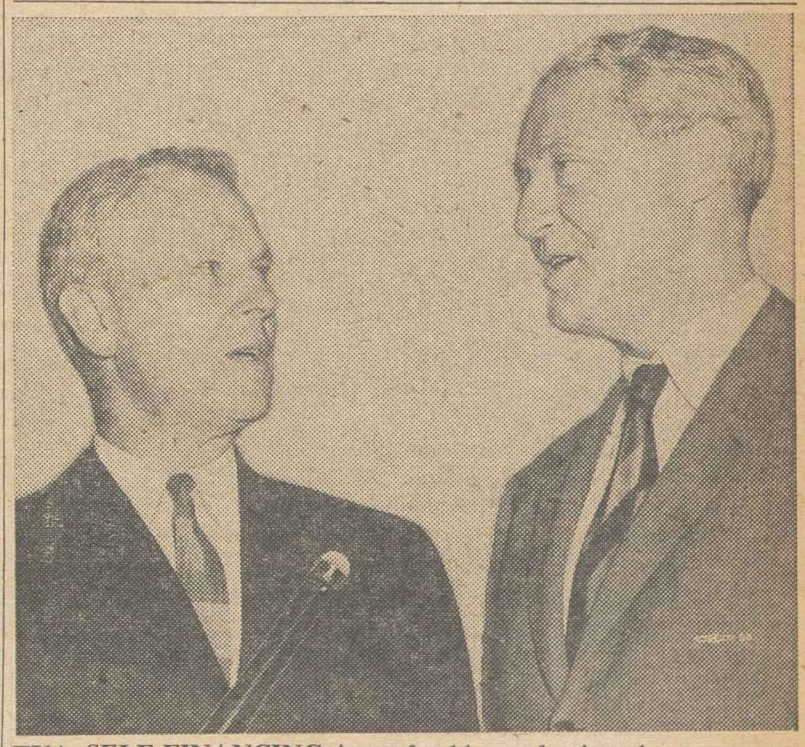
There is no political mileage in Strauss—for anybody.

* * *

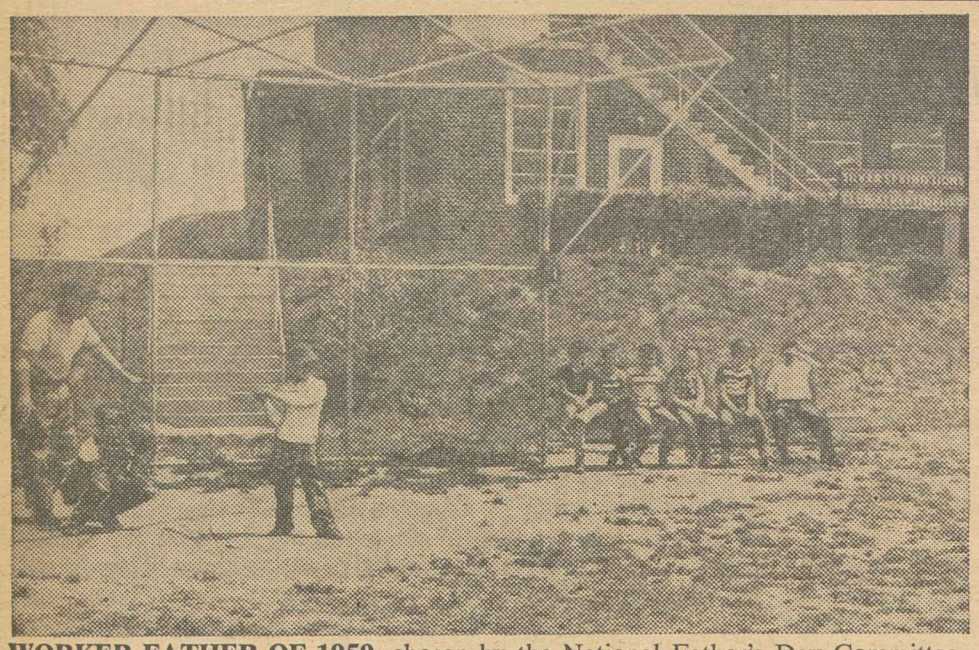
THE HOUSING BILL presents the first major combat over the strategy and tactics of Democrats in Congress and the White House on legislation. The President's spokesmen warned that they would urge a veto of the bill, despite the reduction in its scope, and the Democrats decided to make a test case of Mr. Eisenhower's "the federal-government-should-get-out-of-everything" doctrine.

The bill is trimmed down. But "trimming" and budget-slashing are games, played because the President sets the terms solely according to his notion of what constitutes "inflation."

The issue is projection of urban renewal and slum clearance, public housing and expenditures to make the programs possible. Mr. Eisenhower wants to kill these programs and a test is presented at last which even a technically successful veto would not finish.



TVA SELF-FINANCING is preferable to forcing the agency to come to Congress every year for funds, Tennessee Democratic Sen. Albert Gore (left) and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

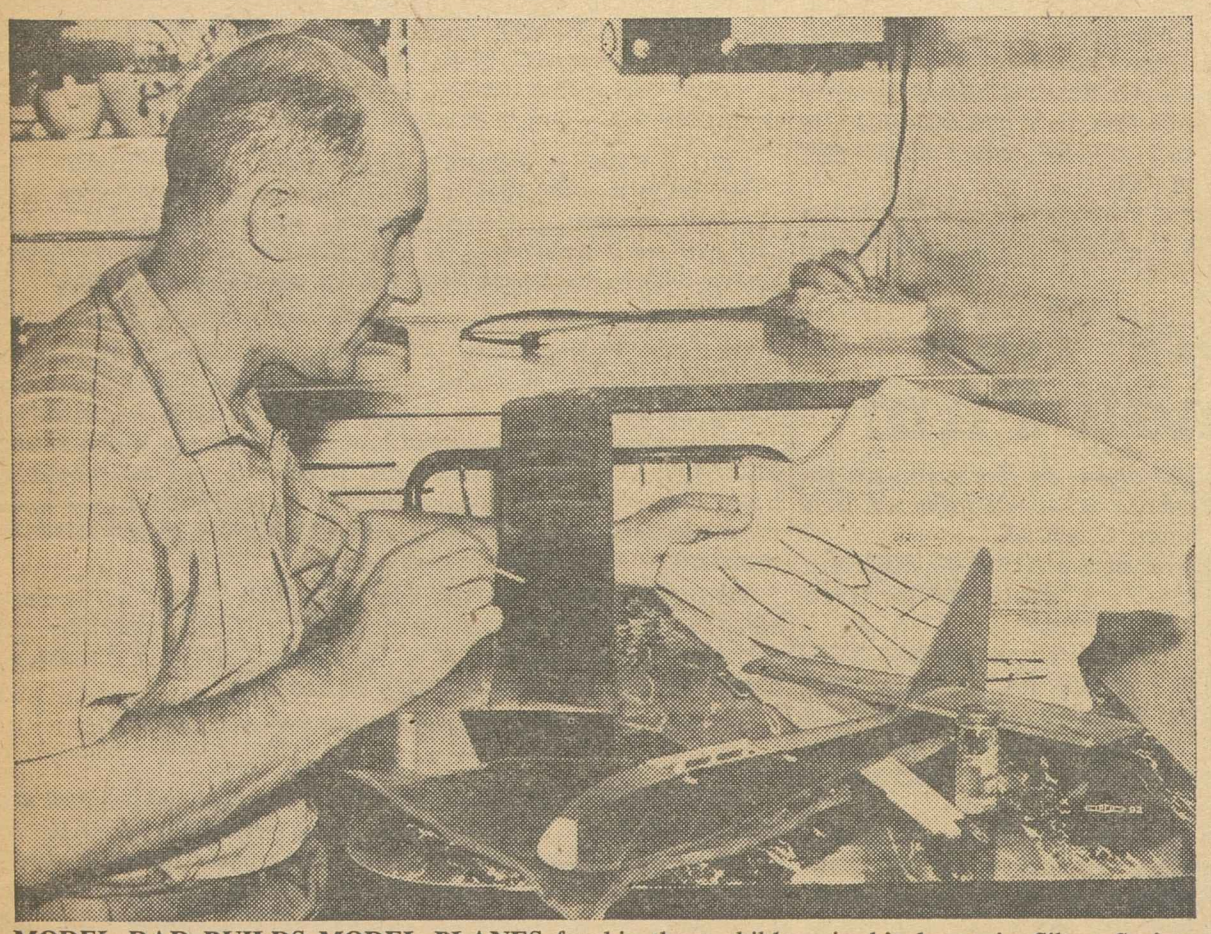


WORKER FATHER OF 1959, chosen by the National Father's Day Committee, is David Cleiman, a member of Fur Workers Local 72, a unit of the Meat Cutters in Washington, D. C. He's active not only in his union but also in the Boys' Club of Silver Spring, Md., where he lives and where he is shown officiating at a red-hot sandlot baseball game.

A UNION MEMBER for 20 of his 37 years, and a union officer for 19 of the 20, Cleiman (second from right, seated) is shown at a coffee break with some of his co-workers in the Capitol Fur Shop, Washington, where he has been a cutter for 13 years. He is Local 72 vice president, is on the retirement fund committee and has held other offices.

Chosen by Father's Day Committee:

Union Fur Cutter Named Worker Dad of '59



MODEL DAD BUILDS MODEL PLANES for his three children in his home in Silver Spring, where he and Mrs. Cleiman are active in the Parent-Teacher Association. His selection as Worker Father of the Year meant among other things a trip to New York for the whole family as guests of the Fur Information & Fashion Council, the industry's labor-management promotion organization, during the closing days of Fur Market Week.

SHARING IN THE GLORY of Cleiman's honor are his wife, Sylvia, and their three children—Jay, 13, Eileen Ann, 10 and Rona Lynn, 6. Cleiman was born in Rumania and brought to this country as an infant. He entered the fur industry in Philadelphia.

TRIAL RUN TO AIRPORT for that trip to New York shows the Worker Father of the Year and his family all ready to take off from their home in Silver Spring. The winner's employers plan to honor him with a dinner when he returns from the trip.

ACTIVE IN HIS COMMUNITY as well as in his union, Cleiman regularly leads a task force of Jay and Eileen Ann in working on the yard of their home. Rona Lynn helps, too, by bringing refreshments from the refrigerator for the Worker Father of the Year and his aides. In fact, that's where she was when the photographer took this picture.

Votes Fishermen Standards:

Hungary Delegation Denied ILO Seats; Soviet Bloc Bolts

Geneva—Delegates to the Intl. Labor Organization's 43rd conference for the second straight year rejected the credentials of the Hungarian government, worker and employer delegates.

The delegations of eight Soviet-bloc nations walked out in protest as jeers rang through the hall.

The vote represented an expression of sympathy for the Hungarian people and a protest against Soviet suppression of the 1956 uprising.

Hungarian-born Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, spoke bluntly against seating representatives of "a puppet regime."

Looking on from the public gallery was white-haired Anna Kethly, Hungarian freedom fighter and veteran trade union leader who served as a minister in the government of the executed Imre Nagy.

The necessary two-thirds majority to reject the Hungarian delegation was repeated three times: the government delegates were rejected by 145 to 70 with 38 abstentions; employers by 153-64 and 30; the workers by 146 to 62 and 29.

The votes came on majority recommendations of the Credentials Committee. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions had urged rejection of the Hungarian group.

Earlier, the conference approved the strongest possible ILO action—"conventions" which are binding on ratifying governments—to improve working conditions of fishermen. Sec.-Treas. George Johanssen of the Alaska Fishermen's Union and a member of the AFL-CIO team in the U.S. delegation, led the debate.

A convention setting 15 as the minimum age for employment on fishing vessels was approved by 121 to 19, with the minimum raised to 18 for trimmers and stokers on coal-burning ships.

A second convention requires medical certificates for all fishermen; a third requires recordkeeping on fishermen similar to job records kept on merchant seamen.

Health Services Asked

A "recommendation"—an ILO standard carrying less force than the binding convention—was approved which urged the 80 member nations to act against occupational health hazards. There were no dissenting votes.

This recommendation, which Vice-Pres. A. E. Edwards of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers helped steer through committee, urged the creation of special health services in individual plants or groups of plants to protect workers. Edwards is a member of the worker delegation backing up Faupl.

Committee infighting saw the defeat of resolutions by the Czechoslovak government and the Polish worker delegates to condemn the West's embargo on strategic goods to Communist-dominated countries as contributing to unemployment and another by the United Arab Republic aimed against "mass migration" to Israel.

Chief strategist in defeating the Czechoslovak and Polish proposals was Kalmen Kaplansky, director of the Canadian Labor Congress' Dept. of Intl. Affairs. He was backed up by Vice-Pres. Harry Sayre of the AFL-CIO Papermakers and Paper Workers, member of the U.S. worker delegation, and Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Research Dept., an advisor to the worker group.

U.S. WORKER DELEGATION to the Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva is shown on the steps of the meeting hall. In front, left to right, are Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate; Vice Pres. William C. McGovern, Railway Clerks, and Vice Pres. Edward Marciniak, Newspaper Guild. On steps, left to right, are Vice Pres. A. E. Edwards, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist Sec.-Treas. George Johanssen, Alaska Fishermen's LIU 1821; Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Vice Pres. Joseph Salerno, Clothing Workers; and Executive Vice Pres. Harry Sayre, Papermakers & Paper Workers.

Richardson Helps Set Samoa Rates

George J. Richardson, AFL-CIO special representative, has been named to a Wage-Hour Act industry committee which will recommend minimum hourly wage rates for all industries in American Samoa.

The committee will open hearings in Pago Pago on July 3 as a basis for determining a recommendation for minimum rates at or below the $1-per-hour floor applicable in continental United States. The recommendations of the committee, on which industry and the public are represented as well as labor, become final 15 days after publication.

Present minimums in American Samoa are 52 cents an hour for fish canning and processing and petroleum marketing; 50 cents for shipping and transportation, and 38 cents for other industries. Serving with Richardson as an employe-representative is Moasegi T. Satele, high chief of the government of American Samoa.

Farm Spokesmen Warn Of Dangers in 'R-T-W'

Leading agriculture spokesmen have joined in warning against any attempt to drive a wedge between farmers and organized labor through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

A new pamphlet issued by the National Council for Industrial Peace quotes a cross-section of farm area spokesmen in support of labor's right to negotiate union security agreements. Attacks on the union shop, they say, threaten the existence of farm co-ops and agricultural marketing agreements.

Excerpts from some of the statements follow:

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), ranking minority member of Senate Agriculture Committee: "If labor is denied the right to organize effectively so can farmers be denied the right to organize themselves into farm cooperatives for bargaining purposes."

Ferris Owen, vice president of Ohio Farm Bureau: "As potato farmers we are dependent on marketing agreements in areas where marketing regulations are decided by a majority vote at elections. If 'right-to-work' legislation passes and it becomes illegal for labor to bargain collectively with management, it is just as logical that it might become illegal for us to do this, too."

James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union: "The welfare of those who work on farms and those who work in cities is getting more closely tied together every day. Farmers should realize that the target of the 'right-to-work' campaign is destruction of the same kind of security for wage workers that farmers have fought to achieve for themselves."

John S. Watson, past president, Associated Farmers of California: "I can't see how, in conscience or in logic, a farmer can oppose labor's right to have a union shop. Most farmers invoke marketing agreements which provide that if two-thirds of the farmers marketing at least one-half of a crop vote for a set of marketing rules, all the producers are legally bound to market according to these rules. Yet the so-called 'right-to-work' law would make it illegal to sign contracts providing for a union shop even if 99 percent of the workers vote for it."

Elbert N. Carvel, former Democratic governor of Delaware: "Farmers and those who labor in industry have a common bond. Both toil by the sweat of their brow and both are fighting an uphill battle against overwhelming economic forces to obtain a just return for their labor."

Stewards' Teaching Guide Published

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has published a "Teaching Guide for AFL-CIO Stewards" designed to be used with its recently-published manual for shop stewards.

The teaching guide contains instructions and suggestions for a six-session course. Its purpose is to help union education committees run a program which will help each steward to know and understand the material covered in the steward's manual.

The 37-page guide is available from the Dept. of Education, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C., at $1 per copy.

Court Upsets Conviction of Johnny Dio

New York—The N. Y. State Appellate Division, by a four-to-one majority, has set aside the conspiracy and extortion convictions of Johnny Dioguardi (Johnny Dio), and John J. McNamara, former official of two Teamsters locals here.

A spokesman for Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan said his office would ask permission to carry an appeal to the state's highest court.

Justice Martin F. Frank, writing the majority opinion, held that the state had failed to establish a case against the two defendants. The court ordered the two freed from prison, where Dio was serving a sentence of 15 to 30 years and McNamara was serving a 5-to-10-year term.

They had been convicted late in 1957 of extortion from the Tower-Crossman Corp., and the Atlas Stationery Corp., both of New York City.

Dio, convicted two years ago on another charge of attempted extortion, still is under federal indictment for conspiracy to obstruct justice in the acid-blinding of labor columnist Victor Riesel, and for failing to file income tax returns.

N. E. Fire Fighters Elect

Milford, Conn.—Fire Fighter William H. McClennan of Boston has been elected president of the New England Conference of Fire Fighters. Some 8,500 members of the Fire Fighters in New England area were represented at the two-day fourth annual conference.

Pension Sop for High-Paid:

AFL-CIO Opposes New Tax Loophole

The AFL-CIO has branded as "special interest legislation" a bill that would allow self-employed individuals—chiefly in the high-income bracket—to set aside major sums toward their retirement and then deduct these amounts from their income tax returns.

The AFL-CIO has "vigorous" objections to the measure, Assistant Dir. Peter Henle of the Dept. of Research told the Senate Finance Committee, because instead of correcting "any existing inequity" in the tax laws, the bill "helps to create new ones." In addition, he said, the bill would deprive the Treasury of "much-needed revenue in 1960 and future years."

Sponsored by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D.-N.Y.), the measure swept through the House by a voice vote after little debate, with many important professional associations of doctors, lawyers and accountants openly supporting it.

The bill would provide a special tax deduction for self-employed persons, permitting them to set aside amounts up to 10 percent of their annual income—but not more than $2,500 a year—for "retirement deposits."

The House Ways and Means Committee, in sending the bill to the floor, said it would "achieve greater equality" between employes and the self-employed. The committee had stressed the fact that many workers are protected by "pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plans" on which postponement of taxes is made possible.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said supporters of the bill have "tried to create the impression of a vast inequity in tax treatment," claiming that "all of the nation's wage and salary workers" enjoy "special benefits under private pension plans" while the self-employed are allegedly "deprived of any similar opportunity."

Most Workers Unprotected

"This picture," Henle told the Senate committee headed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), "does not correspond with reality."

Most wage and salary workers, he said, are not presently enrolled under any private pension plan.

"The number of such employes is limited to those whose unions have been able to develop such a program through collective bargaining or whose employers have unilateraly initiated such plans," the federation spokesman said.

He cited a report from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare which indicated that only 17.7 million workers—approximately 40.4 percent of the nation's wage and salary earners — were covered by such private plans as of Dec. 31, 1957.

The department, he said, estimated total employer contributions during that year of $3.9 billion to such plans, while employes paid in another $680 million. This amounted to only 2 percent of wage and salary disbursements, as compared with the proposal to allow the self-employed to deduct as much as 10 percent annually as "retirement deposits."

Henle noted that the Treasury Dept. has estimated passage of the bill would mean a loss of approximately $365 million a year in tax revenue. He added that this would be "a poor time for Congress to pass legislation that would have such a crippling effect on the prospects for increased revenue in the years immediately ahead."

Viscose Contract Yields Pay Hike

A three-year contract with the American Viscose Co., providing wage and vacation gains, has been ratified by members of the Textile Workers Union of America at six plants in Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The contracts provide raises of from 10 to 14 cents an hour for the 8,000 fibers division workers, retroactive to June 1, and aditional five cent increases on the anniversary dates in 1960 and 1961.

Beginning next year, employes with 25 years of service will receive a fourth week of vacation. Age requirement for disability pay was reduced from 55 to 50 and improvements were made in the work-sharing provisions of the agreement.

House Passes Bill to Restrict Supreme Court

The House, by a 225 to 192 vote, has passed a controversial "states' rights" bill aimed at curbing the powers of the Supreme Court, but chances appeared good that the measure would not be enacted into law this year.

It was the second year in a row that the House passed the measure, which would prevent federal law from taking precedence over state statutes unless Congress specifically declared its intent to preempt a given field. But the margin of victory was much smaller than in 1958, largely reflecting the number of freshmen Democrats.

The 1958 version of the "states' rights" bill died in the Senate in the closing days of the 85th Congress. The increased northern and western Democratic strength in the present Senate makes chances for the measure seem less than bright.

The AFL-CIO has vigorously opposed the bill, warning it could invalidate most of the existing federal laws in the labor, civil rights and welfare fields.

The Eisenhower Administration also is strongly opposed to the bill. A Justice Dept. spokesman recently attacked it as "the most hazardous" piece of legislation involving the courts before Congress.

Despite Administration opposition, 114 Republicans in the House joined forces with conservative Southern Democrats to put the measure through. Voting against the bill were 162 Democrats and only 30 Republicans.

Credit Union Act 25 Years Old

The 25th anniversary of enactment of the Federal Credit Union Act, which was signed by the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 26, 1934, was observed throughout the country this week.

In Washington, a series of conferences was held at the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare looking toward further improvements in credit union operations. At a program on the anniversary date, AFL-CIO Economist Frank Fernbach represented labor in a panel discussion on the future of credit unions.

HANDSHAKES LAUNCH a united labor movement in Buffalo, N. Y., at the first constitutional convention of the merged Buffalo AFL-CIO Council. Left to right are State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover; Pres. James L. Kane of the new central body; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann; Edward J. Kwietniewski, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO City Council; and Buffalo Mayor Frank A. Sedita.

Buffalo Merger Unites 100,000 Unionists

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo AFL-CIO Council, a new county-wide organization representing more than 100,000 trade unionists, was cheered into existence here early this month.

About 500 local union delegates formally approved the merger resolution consolidating the Buffalo Federation of Labor and the Greater Buffalo Industrial Union Council by a standing ovation in this city's Memorial Auditorium.

After the vote AFL-CIO Reg. 2 Dir. Michael Mann, who presided at the first constitutional convention, declared the two organizations united and urged the delegates to "work together, fight together and stay together for the good of the men and women who work for a living."

Harold C. Hanover, president of the New York State AFL-CIO, cited the legislative and social needs of workers and called for "a revival of the crusading spirit that built the labor movement in this state."

"We must present to the working people of this state a set of programs and policies geared to the increasingly complex problems of present times," Hanover declared. "We must continuously generate new ideas to meet new problems."

James L. Kane, president of the former federation who came up through the ranks of the Postal Clerks, is the council's first president. Edward J. Kwietniewski, a Steelworkers staff representative and former CIO Council president, is the executive secretary.

Other top officers and the unions they represent are Edward Michaels, Rubber Workers, treasurer; Nelson Duerr, Machinists, recording secretary; and Gerald Roberts, sergeant-at-arms, Teachers.

Vice presidents are Ted Wierzbic, Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Charles Phillips, Printing Pressmen; Charles Cina, Auto Workers, and Michael Rossiter, Laborers.

Office Employes Convention Raises Per Capita, Rejects Dues Increase

Montreal—The Office Employes Intl. Union, winding up its eighth convention here, voted a 5-cent increase in per capita tax, but the 300 delegates rejected a resolution to establish a mandatory $3 monthly dues structure.

The convention, following up on an earlier resolution intimating possible later withdrawal from the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress in a dispute over organizing, adopted a series of actions aimed at intensifying the union's organizational activities.

Howard Coughlin was re-elected president of the 65,000-member union and J. Howard Hicks was renamed secretary-treasurer.

Although more than half the convention delegates were women, an all-male executive board was elected. The lone woman member of the old board—Marie Mann of Denver—resigned due to ill health and the convention chose Frank E. Morton of St. Louis as her successor.

Ask Representation

One woman delegate called it an affront not to have women on the board of a union with such a high percentage of women members. The following day, 20 female delegates picketed the meeting hall demanding better representation. The executive board pledged to discuss the subject at its December meeting.

The Woodworkers' strike in Newfoundland provoked warm floor discussion. Local 343 of Toronto called on the convention to condemn the action of OEIU Local 255 in Grand Falls, Newfoundland, for refusing to support the IWA strike despite CLC policy in support of the loggers.

Newfoundland delegates were criticized for circulating on the convention floor a 14-page mimeographed document supporting the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., and the anti-labor government of provincial Premier Joey Smallwood. The delegates from Newfoundland conceded their report was prepared jointly with their employer and other anti-IWA unions.

Probe Ordered

The resolutions committee had recommended tabling the censure motion, but the delegates instructed the executive board to investigate the situation and take appropriate action.

Following rejection of the mandatory dues program by the convention, the executive board issued a plea for voluntary action by locals to insure a uniform $3-a-month dues level. The board expressed dismay over what it termed the number of locals unable to carry on effective organizing because of inadequate income.

On the organizing front, the convention approved resolutions:

- Urging the AFL-CIO and the CLC "to merge all organized office workers in the U.S. and Canada under the banner of the OEIU."
- Calling on the AFL-CIO to institute a nationwide organizing campaign "to bring additional unorganized office workers" into the OEIU.
- Recommending that all local unions study "the existence of independent unions" in their area as the prelude to their eventual affiliation with the OEIU.

$4.16 Billion Asked of Senate:

House Authorizes $3.55 Billion in Aid

A major congressional battle over the mutual security program was in sight as the House voted a total authorization of $3.55 billion for the coming fiscal year and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended $4.16 billion.

The Eisenhower Administration had asked for $3.9 billion, which the AFL-CIO had strongly supported as the "rock bottom" amount that should be authorized.

The major difference between the House bill and the Senate proposal was in the Development Loan Fund, intended for low-interest, long-term loans to promote economic growth in underdeveloped countries.

The House authorized $700 million for the loan fund, the amount sought by the President, after a last-minute slash of $100 million from the figure recommended by its Foreign Affairs Committee on motion of Rep. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D-Ala.). Support of the reduction came from Southern Democrats and from Republicans fearful of throwing the delicately-poised Eisenhower budget out of whack.

The Senate committee proposed to authorize loans of $1 billion a year for five years. The AFL-CIO specifically urged this part of the program.

The House cut in the loan fund was the only one of about 25 proposed from the floor that was accepted. House action on other sections of the bill included:

Military aid: $1.6 billion asked by Pres. Eisenhower; $1.4 billion authorized, proposed $300 million cut defeated on the floor.

Defense support: $835 million asked, $750 million authorized, proposed cut to $635 million defeated.

Technical cooperation: $179.5 million asked and authorized.

Special assistance: $271.8 million asked, $250 million authorized, $79 million cut defeated.

President's contingency fund: $200 million asked, $100 million authorized.

A 72-page report of the Senate committee called for a "major transformation" in the direction of long-term loans and sharply overhauled other parts of mutual security. It was approved by a 13 to 2 vote. Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.), who with Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) opposed it, filed a lengthy minority report.

Despite the shortcomings of the program, the committee majority said, "it has been, and it remains, the considered judgment of the committee that the mutual security program or something very close to it is at present an indispensable tool of American foreign policy." Shortcomings that have been cited, it added, demonstrate that it "needs improvement, not dismantlement."

4 Who Sued Customer Reinstated by Umpire

Hoboken, N. J.—Four members of Shipbuilding Local 15 won reinstatement to their jobs and eight months' back pay when an arbitrator ruled the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Shipbuilding Div. improperly discharged them because they sued a customer.

The ruling was handed down by David H. Stowe, impartial umpire under the contract.

The four were discharged when they filed a suit for $100,000 each for personal injuries sustained when the S.S. Oslofiord, on which they were working, suddenly tilted 35 degrees. The action was against the ship and its owners and operators, who had to post $500,000 bond before it could sail.

The reason the company gave for the firing was "actions detrimental to the company's business interests and damaging to the Hoboken Yard's reputation and standing in the industry."

Stowe found that the grievants in suing were "within their legal and contractual rights." He pointed out that the agreement neither prohibits nor limits the firm's employes from seeking redress in courts for injuries committed by the company's customers.

The umpire found also that nothing in the suit itself justified the discharges. The complaint, he noted, was "restrained and factual in tone and content, free from blatantly inaccurate and irrelevant allegations."

Nothing in the evidence, Stowe went on, bore out the company's claim of widespread publicity about the suit in marine and legal publications. The firm, he said, appeared to be relying "on the theory that any legal action of this type must have some adverse effect on the business of the yard."

To accept this general proposition, he explained, would in effect be to concede that the exercise of a right not denied by law or by contract is "just cause" for discharge, a concession he was unable to make.

Court Orders Railroads to Rehire Oilers

New York—Bowing to a federal court order, 10 railroads serving the Port of New York have reinstated 125 tugboat oilers whose arbitrary dismissal June 15 touched off a five-day tieup of railroad marine operations here.

Federal Dist. Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan, sustaining the arguments of the Transport Workers which represents the majority of the oilers, directed the railroads to rehire the men "pending the completion of appropriate processes under the Railway Labor Act."

The union contended the dismissal notices—ending the employment of all oilers aboard diesel tugs which haul barges loaded with railroad cars across the Hudson River — constituted a unilateral modification of existing contracts.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill hailed the court order as a "tremendous victory," declaring it marked "an enormously significant step toward the establishment of genuine collective bargaining on every American railroad."

The discharged oilers withdrew picket lines immediately after the court ordered them restored to their jobs. Other crew members, belonging to the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Masters, Mates and Pilots, had honored their picket lines during the five-day work stoppage.

Forand Bill Turmoil:

Organized Medicine Ruptured Over Health Insurance Issue

By Bob Cooney

A press release openly opposing "compulsory government health insurance" ruptured organized medicine's First National Conference of the Joint Council to Improve the Health Care of the Aged.

The American Hospital Association—one of the four sponsoring groups — quickly disowned the statement.

The joint council has been identified in printed reports as linked to a public relations firm and a drive to defeat the Forand bill for social security health protection for the aged. The council aims to set up state councils in pointing for the projected White House Conference of January, 1961.

The bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), which is strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would give hospital care and nursing home service benefits to social security recipients. The House Ways and Means Committee will begin five days of hearings on it July 13.

The AFL-CIO, turned down in its request to become a member of the joint council, had rejected "observer" status at the conference.

The press release of the conference was issued when the prepared text of guest speaker Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey showed he would say—as he did say—that congressional hearings should be held and that part of the problem of health care for the aged must be solved by some such approach as the social security system.

The council interpreted this, apparently, as support for the Forand bill. All four member organizations, the release said, are "unequivocally opposed to compulsory government health insurance for any segment of the population."

American Hospital Association spokesmen told the AFL-CIO News "there is no official change" in its policy position that "ultimately" the social security mechanism may be necessary to help solve the financing problem.

The AHA Washington office also wrote Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), who had addressed the conference, that the Joint Council was not designed to support or oppose legislation "and particularly not the Forand bill."

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept. pointed out the joint council and participants in the conference represented "the providers of care and services for the aged and not the people who receive it."

AMA Leads Opposition

Congressional Quarterly, a highly respected reporting service, over a year ago provided background to current developments when it printed a lengthy report which began:

"The American Medical Association is mobilizing a campaign against a bill (the Forand bill) to provide federal health insurance for old people.

"So far the organization, representing 165,000 doctors, has hired a public relations firm to help defeat (the Forand bill); formed an alliance with three other medical groups to try to convince Congress private insurance can do the job; and alerted member doctors that their individual lobbying help may be needed."

The other groups are the AHA, with 6,000 member hospitals and some 90 percent of all hospital beds; the 90,000-member American Dental Association and the American Nursing Home Association, representing 4,500 homes or one-third of those licensed.

Cruikshank Hits Council

In describing the nature of the joint council, Cruikshank noted the profitmaking nursing homes of ANHA are included while the more representative 190,000-member American Nurses' Association is excluded.

The Nurses' Association, which supports federal action, told the AFL-CIO News it was never invited to join the joint council.

In spurning "observer" status at the Conference as "misleading and fruitless," Cruikshank wrote the joint council:

"We regret that we are not only excluded but that many important organizations with our viewpoint are not permitted an equal voice with the commercial insurance companies or profitmaking nursing homes."

He pointed out labor had advanced health care for the aged in such ways as bargaining for insurance coverage, contributing to hospitals and sponsoring high-quality health centers.

Meyner Urges Action

Gov. Meyner told the conference's 300 delegates that America now has some 15 million "senior citizens" over age 65, with the proportion increasing annually. Another 35 million are between 45 and 64.

Warning of their political potential, Meyner said, "Fifty million people will be heard in a democratic society."

Of those over 65, Meyner said, one-fifth to one-fourth have no income; two-thirds have very low incomes and only about one-fourth either continue working or are spouses of wage-earners.

"The typical person, after 65, will have an income of less than $1,000 a year and very little or no (health) insurance. Yet he will require two and one-half times as much hospital care as a person under 65," Meyner said.

Urging a federal look at the problem, Meyner said "it is idle" to suppose such high-risk, high-cost people can afford private insurance premiums; health care under social security would not be "free" as some doctors and dentists allege because it comes out of worker and employer contributions and state action would lead to the same patchwork of standards as under jobless pay.

HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR diamond and platinum tiara on loan from Harry Winston, Inc., is used to crown 18-year-old Therese Washington, clerk-typist on Amsterdam News, winner of Newspaper Guild of New York's "Miss Page One" title for 1959. Performing ceremonies is last year's queen, Barbara Sechko. Annual ball preceded ANG's 26th conventon.

News Guild Urged to Boost Defense Fund

New York—Delegates to the 26th annual convention of the Newspaper Guild heard a strong plea to double efforts to build a $1 million defense fund as a bulwark against the "massive retaliation" of struck publishers.

This retaliation, Pres. Joseph F. Collis declared, results in the suspension of all newspapers in a city when one of them is struck by any of the unions in the plant.

"The publishers' long-publicized facade that they are in business as public servants has been abandoned by them," he asserted. "They now admit that their first interest is making money."

Collis was the keynote speaker as nearly 275 delegates—a record number—opened their convention here this week. They were welcomed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner who, in listing the merits of New York City, concluded with the declaration:

"This is a great union town and as long as I'm mayor it's going to be a great union town."

This feeling was echoed by union leaders in the city who described as "inspiring" the victory of hospital workers in the settlement over the weekend of their 46-day strike for improved wages and working conditions and union representation. Among the speakers were Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director, and James Quinn, treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council.

At the convention banquet, the Guild gave its $500 Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award for outstanding local Guild work to two members of the Toronto local, Clifford Hulme and Edward Ecker. They were credited with organizing the Brantford Expositor unit of the Guild and leading a successful three-day strike against stubborn management opposition, thus breaking an anti-Guild barrier which had "protected" provincial dailies in Ontario.

The major item of business before the convention—a proposal that the amount of monthly per capita dues allocated to the defense fund be increased from 30 cents to 60 cents—reflects the concern of Guild leaders over the mounting attacks by publishers.

In urging adoption of the recommendation, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson noted that strikes and lockouts had cost the Guild more time and more money in the past year than ever before.

"Not since our formative days have our defenses been so sorely tried," he declared. "We must take immediate action to strengthen our Defense Fund and, simultaneously, we must quicken our own activities, intensifying our organizing, firming up our bargaining, improving our relations with our sister unions, and increasing our political activity."

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., also endorsed the proposal for a defense fund per capita increase, but he urged the delegates to take fund financing as well. Despite a record membership of more than 30,800 reached during the year, the Guild operated at a slight deficit.

A political contest was in sight for the last day of the convention when officers were to be nominated for the next two-year terms. Nominations are made in convention and the Guild elects by membership referendum.

No opposition has been announced to Farson and Perlik, who hold the top salaried positions in the union, but a probable race was building for the unpaid presidency, now held by Collis. Arthur Rosenstock of New York, a former vice president, has been proposed as a candidate.

Musicians Renew Vow To End Cabaret Tax

Seattle—The 20 percent cabaret tax, which has thrown thousands of the nation's performers out of work, came under sharp attack in the closing days of the 62nd annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

The 1,080 delegates gathered in the Civic Auditorium here roared their approval of a resolution which commended the actions of Representatives Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) and Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) in leading the battle to repeal the tax.

The resolution branded the wartime tax as a "job-destroying" device which has hurt the employment opportunities not only of AFM members but also of entertainers in sister AFL-CIO unions.

The convention, fighting on another front to increase the employment prospects of its members, passed another resolution directing officers of the federation to demand that the Federal Communications Commission deny license renewals to broadcasters who refuse to use "live" talent.

The delegates accepted a bid from Las Vegas, Nev., to become next year's convention city on the heels of earlier action restoring the AFM to a basis of annual conventions, as opposed to biennial conventions approved in 1958.

The delegates approved a finance committee recommendation to increase the salaries of officers. There was some opposition to the increases, based on a floor suggestion that they be postponed one year to improve the union's financial structure.

Previously the delegates had voted to increase initiation fees at the international and local levels.

The salary of Pres. Herman D. Kenin was boosted from $20,000 to $35,000 a year.

Stanley Ballard, secretary, was increased from $12,500 to $25,000 annually; and George V. Clancy, treasurer, from $12,500 to $22,500. The treasurer receives $2,500 yearly for services to the union's Theater Defense Fund.

Kenin, Ballard, Clancy and Vice Pres. William J. Harris, who were unopposed for re-election, were installed at the final session along with five executive board members who also were re-elected.

Board members include: Lee Repp, Cleveland; E. E. Stokes, Houston; Albert Manuti, New York; Charles H. Kennedy, San Francisco; and Walter M. Murdock, Toronto, who represents Canadian locals.

Following a long-standing tradition in the AFM, the last "order of business" for the four-day convention was the disbursement, on the convention floor, of $300,000 in per diem and expenses to the delegates representing 685 locals.

2 New Unions Sign Defense Strike Pact

Two more AFL-CIO unions have signed an agreement with Pan American World Airways which formalizes the union custom of handling military cargo regardless of walkouts against commercial operations.

The two unions which signed no-strike pledges governing "cargo and personnel essential to national defense" are the Railway Clerks and Transport Workers. Three other AFL-CIO affiliates with Pan-Am contracts—the AFL-CIO Pilots, Flight Engineers and Dispatchers — previously had made the pledge part of their contracts. The Teamsters and Plant Guard Workers, unaffiliated, also signed.

The union-airline pacts are aimed at countering the argument before Congress of the giant Military Air Transport Service that strikes stand as a threat to the commercial transport of military cargo and personnel.

Goodfellow New Head of Glove Union

Milwaukee—Some 100 delegates to the Glove Workers' 24th biennial convention elected Joseph Goodfellow of Marinette, Wis., as president to succeed the retiring Thomas Durian.

James Vanderwall of Douds, Iowa, was elevated to the secretary-treasurership vacated by Goodfellow.

Durian, longtime chief of the union, reported in his keynote speech that the union's organizing force has been expanded in a drive for new members in response to setbacks suffered as a result of the economic recession and a slack period in the industry.

He gave top priority to the union's need for organizing, called on all local officers to support the campaign and urged participation in a union label drive.

Convention Re-elects Beirne:

CWA Boosts Per Capita, Plans Expanded Organizing Drive

By Gervase N. Love

Cleveland, O.—Some 2,000 delegates and alternates took a hard look at the finances of the Communications Workers during the 21st annual convention here and then gave their officers the tools to make their strong union stronger by approving an increase of 50 cents a month in the per capita tax.

The vote, overwhelmingly affirmative, came after a long discussion of a report in which the Finance Committee spelled out in detail the things the union would have to do without unless the per capita were raised, and the additional things it would be able to do if the increase were approved.

The additional 50 cents per month per member means the CWA will be able to carry out a series of bold plans for expansion of its activities—including organizing, servicing, public relations, consolidation of the Washington and Richmond, Va., offices and establishment of a building fund to purchase the new international headquarters in Washington, which will be completed in September.

It also will permit a start on repayment of loans from local unions which have kept the international going since a proposed per capita increase was rejected at the 1958 convention.

Support for the increase was voiced by delegates from all parts of the country. Before the final vote, a move to change the effective date from July 1 to Sept. 1 was roundly defeated. The convention action boosts the per capita to $2 per member per month, plus 50 cents earmarked for the Defense Fund.

Beirne Warns of Automation

The convention, after hearing Pres. Joseph A. Beirne warn that automation is "the adversary who cuts off your legs before you know he's coming," called on Congress to establish a "bureau of automation" in the Labor Dept. to maintain surveillance over the situation and make recommendations to Congress and the President.

The resolution pointed out that in the year ending Dec. 31, 1958, total Bell System employment dropped 8.5 percent while telephones increased by 2.5 million, local calls increased 4.4 percent and long distance conversations jumped 5.4 percent.

The convention also endorsed suggestions for a collective bargaining program which would help offset the job-displacing effects of automation and provide for transfers of employes from obsolete jobs to newly-created jobs, with employers paying the cost of relocation when moving to another community is necessary.

In a letter of greeting to the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the CWA to continue to make improvements in the wage and working conditions of its members — the job it has "performed well throughout its history."

Executive officers of the union were all re-elected. Beirne defeated Edward J. Ward of St. Louis Local 6350 by a vote of 230,227 to 13,281.

Earlier Ward and the seven other members of the local's executive board had been refused delegates' seats by convention vote after the Credentials Committee reported charges of dual unionism against them for which no defense was offered. Ward was accused of "assistance and support" of the unaffiliated Independent Workers of Long Lines, a union dual to the CWA.

Vice Pres. James M. Massey turned back a challenge by Harold Wright, Local 4302, Akron, O., by a count of 187,836 to 51,260.

Vice Presidents John L. Crull and Ray Hackney and Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood were re-elected without opposition.

In other actions, the convention:

- Called for enactment of the Kennedy - Morse - Roosevelt bill which would boost the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to, among others, 20,000 phone operators employed in exchanges with fewer than 750 stations.
- Asked repeal of the excise tax on telephone, radio and cablegram services.

CWA Hails Truman As 'American Ideal'

Cleveland — The Communication Workers convention, hailing former Pres. Harry S. Truman in "this his 75th year for his accomplishments and for his spirit, symbolizing as they do the great American democratic ideal," authorized the officers to present him with a gold membership card "as a symbol of our respect and love of this great American."

The CWA was the first international union in 1948 to endorse Truman, who has spoken at three past conventions. In a message he sent the delegates "my very best wishes" and expressed the wish he could be here to greet them.

LABOR SEC. JAMES P. MITCHELL gives his 82-year-old mother, Mrs. Anna Driscoll Mitchell, a congratulatory kiss as she is honored at the Retail Clerks convention in Los Angeles as a former member. Presenting a plaque and gold replica of the honorable withdrawal card issued to her in 1899 are Joseph McComb (left), president of RCIA Local 1360 in New Jersey, and RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge.

Mrs. Mitchell Honored As Veteran Unionist

Los Angeles—Mrs. Anna Driscoll Mitchell, 82-year-old mother of the Secretary of Labor, was presented with a gold honorable withdrawal card during the Retail Clerks convention here.

It was an exact duplicate of the card issued to her in 1899 when she left her job as a clerk in an Elizabeth, N. J., dry goods store on the eve of her marriage.

A chance remark by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge—that he believed his mother had once been a member of the Retail Clerks—led to a search of microfilmed records of the union's early years and the discovery that Mrs. Mitchell, under her maiden name of Anna Driscoll, had indeed been a member in good standing for three years. She took out the withdrawal card when she left the trade.

Also given to Mrs. Mitchell here was a letter from Pres. Eisenhower noting that she would be sharing the platform with her son at the RCIA convention and praising him as "one of the most valuable members of the top Administration team."

Eisenhower said he relies "heavily" on Mitchell's "judgment, his advice and his good common sense."

6-27-59

Suffridge Tells Clerks' Convention 'We Can't Afford to Stop Growing'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Pres. George Meany denounce the "deliberate campaign" by anti-labor forces to discredit unions. "The only real security we have is the respect and allegiance of our members," he said.

Meany addressed the convention through a filmed message prepared just before his departure for a conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) were among the headliners who addressed the convention. It was McClellan's first appearance before a union convention since his special Senate committee began its investigation in the labor-management field.

Mitchell said unions can continue to aid in raising living standards of Americans by pushing their drive to organize the unorganized. He asked support for legislation to protect "the forgotten people of America—the farm workers," who, largely without organization, "work for long hours at low wages."

Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board, who followed Mitchell as a speaker, departed from his prepared text to comment that "if Jim Mitchell is seeking a higher office after his speech here this morning, you ought to know that you people really have friends of labor at the higher levels in the Republican Party." Mitchell has been mentioned as a possible GOP vice presidential candidate for 1960.

McClellan, invited by RCIA Pres. Suffridge to "feel free" to say anything on his mind, praised the Retail Clerks as "without any reservation as clean and open as a union should be."

McClellan, whose so-called "bill of rights" amendment to the Senate labor bill has been blasted by the AFL-CIO, told the delegates:

"I don't know whether I come as one called an anti-labor senator. I know in my heart that I am not."

He said if he were a worker in a factory or store he would be a union member. Legislation, he said, isn't needed to protect "the great rank and file of union members" because the "majority of union officers are honest, clean, dedicated men." McClellan said there is a need for legislation because "tragically there are a few areas of the labor movement and of business operating contrary to the interests of the majority."

Schnitzler called on the delegates to "organize for political objectives just as determinedly and intensively as we have organized over the years on the economic front."

Spelling out the areas where attacks have been launched on labor's rights, Schnitzler cited:

- "Extreme and harassing legislative proposals which have been flooding the hoppers in the state capitols this year." He also warned that labor "can expect no peace, not even a breathing spell, in the drive to enact phony 'right-to-work' laws."
- Use by the Justice Dept. of anti-trust laws to "persecute . . . an outstanding, clean and democratic union—the Ladies' Garment Workers."
- Transformation of the National Labor Relations Board through new appointments made by Pres. Eisenhower into "an instrument of retribution against labor."

Schnitzler praised the Retail Clerks for "courageously and effectively facing up to the problem of discrimination" and matching words with deeds "on the organizing front and at the negotiating table."

Suffridge told the delegates that social legislation "languishes" in this session of Congress. He called for action on extension of the minimum wage to retail workers and increasing the minimum from $1 to $1.25 an hour.

Plans for a $2 million organizing drive in the retail field highlighted the report of the executive board.

Jobs Protected, RLEA Agrees to Rail Merger

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has withdrawn objections to the proposed merger of the Virginian and Norfolk & Western Railroads as the result of an agreement guaranteeing job protection for the workers, Chairman George E. Leighty announced at the conclusion of an RLEA meeting in Washington.

Specifically, the agreement guarantees that on the effective date of the merger, the N & W "will take into its employment all employes of the Virginian who are willing to accept such employment," and that none of the present workers on either railroad "shall be deprived of employment or placed in a worse position with respect to compensation at any time during his employment because of the merger."

Leighty signed the agreement on behalf of the RLEA. Pres. Stuart T. Saunders signed for the N & W and Pres. Frank D. Beale for the Virginian.

The agreement also applies provisions of the industry's Washington Job Protection Agreement of 1936. The N & W further pledged itself to assume, under the 1936 pact, all "contracts, schedules and agreements" between the Virginian and the unions represented in the RLEA.

"I believe it is a fair agreement and I want you to know that we intend to live up to it," Saunders said in addressing the RLEA after the signing.

"I am sure that in 99 percent of the cases problems of this sort can be solved on an equitable basis when you approach them in a spirit of fairness as we have done in this instance. This is a friendly example of what can be done if we sit down and talk to one another."

"We were convinced of your sincerity and your desire to make a fair and equitable agreement with us," Leighty responded. "We have approached it on that basis, and I want to assure you that we will endeavor to do our part to make it a workable agreement."

17 Co-Sponsor Ban on Farm Child Labor

A bill to prohibit commercial child labor in agriculture, introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), now has 16 co-sponsors, one a Republican.

The Democratic group is made up chiefly of northern and midwestern liberals, bolstered by Alaska's two Democrats.

The bill would extend to agriculture the provision of the federal wage-hour law which bars the employment of children under 16 during school hours. Exceptions would be made for children working on farms owned by their families and, as at present, for 14 and 15-year olds under special Labor Dept. regulations.

During 1957, McNamara said in introducing the bill, some 227,000 children between 10 and 13 were listed as paid farm workers.

AFL-CIO News

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Steel Pacts Extended Two Weeks

By Gene Zack

New York—The Steelworkers and the basic steel industry stepped up the tempo of contract talks here on the heels of union action in extending for two weeks the contracts which were due to have expired June 30.

The extensions—to 12.01 a.m. July 15—came at the request of Pres. Eisenhower, who called on both sides to continue in session "without interruption of production" until new contracts are agreed upon.

Despite resumption of the meetings between top USWA and industry negotiators, management continued its stubborn insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" for 500,000 USWA members, coupled with eight contract changes that would sharply curtail union-won gains in the areas of seniority, incentives, work schedules, vacations, supplemental unemployment benefits, insurance and pensions.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has repeatedly charged that this was part of a "deliberate effort" on the part of the 12 major steel producers "to provoke a shutdown."

A rash of wildcat strikes flared up across the country, halting operations at least temporarily at the giant Fairless works of U.S. Steel at Morrisville, Pa.; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Aliquippa, Pa.; and Inland Steel Co. and Republic Steel Corp. in Chicago. In addition, steel union crewmen halted Great Lakes iron ore shipments to some of the largest mills.

Ask Return

McDonald said the international officers had sent telegrams to officials of locals involved in the walkouts "directing immediate withdrawal of all unauthorized picket lines and resumption of operations." He called on all USWA members to stay on the job under the terms of the extension agreements.

In urging both sides to continue talks, Eisenhower rejected a union request that the White House name a fact-finding board to bring out "the relevant facts" concerning wages, profits and productivity.

The President contended that the Taft-Hartley Act's authorization for White House appointment of fact-finding boards in labor-management disputes was limited to "emergencies affecting the national health and safety."

Meanwhile, Sen. Estes Kefauver

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Congress Steps Up Pace; Labor Hits Nixon Report

Bond, Tax Issues Roil Democrats

The Nixon Cabinet Committee report on "price stability" and government policies is both "disappointing and dangerous," the AFL-CIO has charged.

In a full-scale attack, AFL-CIO Economic Policy Chairman Walter P. Reuther said the Administration has merely "complacently congratulated itself" on economic ideas that "have plunged the nation into recession twice in five years and sowed the seeds of a third recession."

The Nixon Cabinet Committee statement and the AFL-CIO response came as liberal Democrats in both the House and Senate began building up a revolt against tax and high-interest policies of the Administration.

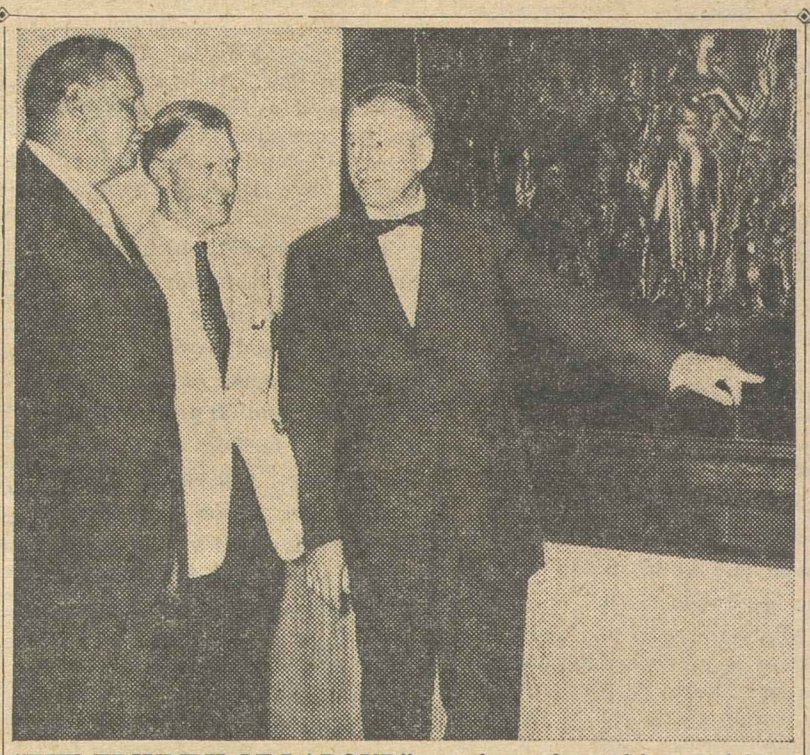
In a hot fight on the Senate floor, the majority of Democrats deserted the party's leadership to charge in effect that a liberal tax-law amendment had been deliberately sabotaged by ranking conservative members of the Finance Committee who yielded to the House and agreed to "compromise" the amendment out of the bill extending Korean-war excise and corporation taxes.

Interest Rate Fight

On the House side, objections by Ways and Means Committee Democrats slowed down, if they did not halt, another "compromise" by which the leadership had agreed to let Pres. Eisenhower raise the interest rates on long-term government bonds.

The Administration's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability and Economic Growth in its first report

(*Continued on Page* 2)



"THE TRIUMPH OF LABOUR"—a plaque framed in wood from Lord Nelson's flagship, HMS Victory, a gift from British labor in 1919, is appreciated anew at AFL-CIO headquarters by (left to right) Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Sir Thomas Williamson, head of Britain's General & Municipal Workers; and Sec. Newton W. Black, Glass Bottle Blowers. (See story, Page 10.)

GOP Again Threatens Ike Vetoes

The predominantly-Democratic 86th Congress sharply stepped up the tempo of its activities on major legislation in the face of new warnings that Pres. Eisenhower would veto measures he considers "inflationary."

As fiscal 1959 ended on June 30, to the tune of an estimated $13 billion budget deficit—largest in the nation's peacetime history—there were these developments in the legislative tug-of-war:

- In a burst of speed dictated by the fiscal year deadline, the President signed three compromise measures boosting the national debt limit, continuing Korean-war corporate and excise taxes for another year, and boosting to 5.25 percent the interest rate on GI housing loans.
- The President also signed a $126 million airport bill devised by the Democratic leadership to avert a head-on clash over the "spending" issue by continuing federal aid at present levels until after Eisenhower leaves the White House in January 1961.
- Still awaiting White House action was a compromise $1.3 billion omnibus housing measure. Like the airport bill, it was built on the "hold-the-line" principle, but goes far beyond Eisenhower's recommendations on slum clearance and public housing. The President has until July 8 to act, with Administration aides recommending a veto despite a "sweetener" in the form of FHA lending authorization asked by Eisenhower.
- The President vetoed two agricultural price support bills—

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Section Weakened:

House Unit Votes on Employer Reports

By Willard Shelton

The House Labor Committee, moving slowly through point-by-point discussion of the Senate-passed labor-management bill, has tentatively voted to approve a change making even less significant the weak Senate sections on management reports of its expenditures to discourage union organization.

Members of the group suggest that they may finish work on a committee version of the bill within about two weeks, but others think final decisions will not come until late this month.

The committee adopted language proposed by Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) to whittle down the amount of information that would have to be reported to the government by employers spending money to keep their workers from organizing and bargaining effectively.

The Senate bill requires that employers must report expenditures designed to "persuade" workers not to exercise their rights of self-organization. The Barden amendment changes this to require reports only of expenditures made to "interfere with, coerce or restrain" workers.

Ease Up on Employers

The effect is to relieve employers from reporting any funds spent to discourage unions except where a direct unfair labor practice is committed.

The House committee retained language exempting employers from reporting expenditures to an attorney or expenditures made to "any regular officer, supervisor or employe" as his regular compensation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony June 3 before the House committee denounced these

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Crew of 'Independence' Hosts at Hospital Party

Stapleton, N. Y.—The officers and crew of the luxury liner Independence were slated to spend the July 4 holiday weekend at sea but at the same time they were scheduled to act as hosts at a big two-day party for patients in the Public Health Service's Marine Hospital here.

From the master down to the newest members of the Maritime Union among the crew, everybody kicked in to a fund to finance two big holiday nights for the patients, who do not share ordinarily in entertainment available at many government hospitals.

On the evening of July 4 a first-class motion picture was to be shown in the hospital auditorium, followed by a cartoon, a short and appropriate refreshments. Usually, only two second-class feature films are shown monthly.

On the following night, the schedule called for an hour and a half of "live" entertainment, including professional and novelty acts arranged by Gus Meyers, entertainment coordinator for American Export Lines, operators of the Independence. Johnny Addie, TV fight announcer, will represent the ship's personnel.

A door prize ticket was to be given each guest as he enters the auditorium on July 4, with drawings for numerous prizes scheduled for both evenings.

The personnel of the Independence in September 1957 sponsored a "Sailor for a Day" party aboard the ship for the orphaned children of merchant seamen.

Anti-Labor Catlin Act Repealed in Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.—The punitive Catlin Act, pushed through by Wisconsin Republicans four years ago in an effort to put political handcuffs on organized labor, has been repealed.

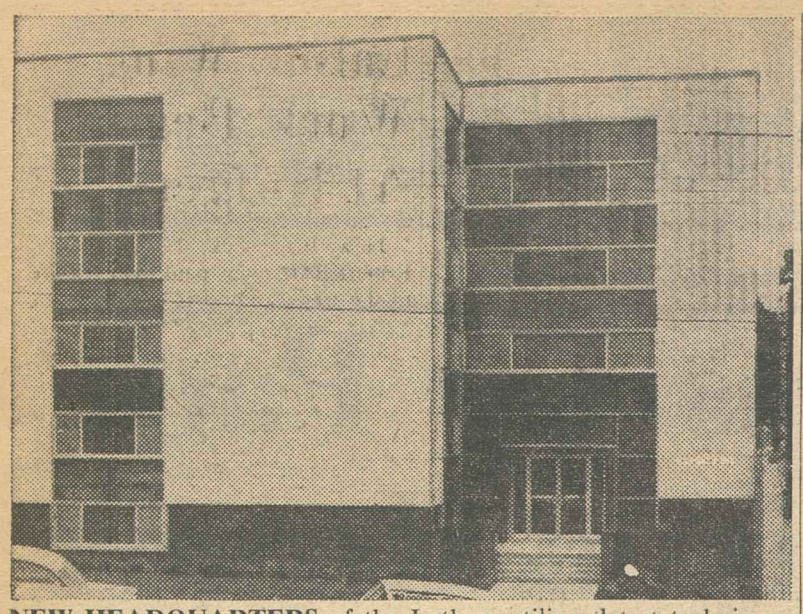
Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D) signed the repealer after liberal Republicans joined with the Democratic minority in the state Senate to pass the bill by a single vote. It had previously passed the Democratic-controlled Assembly.

The Catlin Act prohibited unions from helping candidates for state office and outlawed union contributions of "any money or thing of value, directly or indirectly, . . . for any political purpose whatsoever."

The bill's author, former Assembly Speaker Mark Catlin, came out of political obscurity to testify at public hearings in a vain effort to block repeal of the law he bulldozed through in 1955 after labor-backed Democrat William Proxmire, since elected U.S. senator, threw a scare into the GOP by coming within 36,000 votes of winning the governorship.

Catlin, who was being boomed by right-wing Republicans to take over the seat of U.S. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) in 1956, was charged with unethical practices in offering to use political influence to obtain pardons for prisoners and charging excessive fees to inmates of the state prison.

He was defeated for re-election to the Assembly and later found guilty by the State Supreme Court, which fined him $1,500 and suspended for six months his license to practice law.



NEW HEADQUARTERS of the Lathers utilizes latest techniques developed by the lathing and plastering industry. The three-story building in suburban Washington is of cement plaster, backed up by insulating concrete, with a black granite base.

Lathers Dedicate New Headquarters

"We are handing over as an heirloom for the future the conditions and benefits won through long years of struggle and sacrifice," William P. McSorley, president emeritus of the Lathers, declared at the dedication of the union's new headquarters building in suburban Washington.

McSorley, making his first public appearance since his recovery from a paralytic stroke, shared the speakers' platform with Lathers' Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn, who presided, and with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Addressing himself to the union's "younger members," McSorley charged them to "assume the responsibility for advancing your union."

"Just paying your dues doesn't mean anything unless you also take an interest in the organization," he emphasized.

Mtichell, who told the gathering he was "deeply moved" by McSorley's remarks, said he wished the American people could get to know "the vast majority of trade union officers."

Declaring that "the trade union movement is for the good of America," Mitchell added "I only wish that message could be gotten over to some legislators."

He praised the union-industry teamwork that went into the construction of the Lathers building, which utilized new materials and construction techniques as a demonstration of advances in the use of lath and plaster.

A letter from Pres. Eisenhower, read by Mitchell, paid tribute to Mashburn as "a friend and former colleague . . . whose service to the trade union movement and to his fellow men is an inspiration to all."

Mashburn, who was undersecretary of labor during the tenure of the late Martin A. Durkin, served as acting secretary during the month between Durkin's resignation and Mitchell's appointment.

The Lathers' three-story building utilizes cement plaster sprayed on over metal laths and light steel studs, backed up with 2.5 inches of sprayed-on insulating concrete with a zinc foil vapor barrier and a plastered interior. The outer surface solidifies into a brilliant white, pebble-grained textured coating which is described as waterproof and weather-resistant.

The building's base and entrance arch are of black granite and the solar gray plate-glass windows are trimmed with gold aluminite. David Baker was the architect and builders were the Davis, Wick, Rosengarten Co.

House Group Votes Changes In Labor Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

exemptions as totally improper.

Some of the worst cases of management corruption uncovered, Meany said, involved lawyers, and there is no reason for exempting employers from reporting payments to regular employes merely because "an employe's regular duties may be labor espionage."

Winners Named in Labor Essay Contest

Austin, Tex.—Eighteen high school students throughout the state have been named winners of scholarship awards totaling $3,125 in an essay contest sponsored by the State AFL-CIO and affiliated unions.

Topic for the essay contest was "Annual Salaries for Texas Legislators."

Top award of $500 was won by Linda Shira, Bellaire high school senior, who urged more adequate salaries for legislators. Seventeen other contestants won awards ranging from $50 to $300.

86th Congress Begins to Move In Face of New Veto Threats

(*Continued from Page* 1)

one hiking wheat price supports from 75 to 90 percent of parity, the other stabilizing tobacco price supports at 90 percent of parity.

• Congress passed a $3.9 billion farm money bill to finance the Agriculture Dept. during the new fiscal year. White House approval of the measure was expected shortly. For the first time, the bill would set a $50,000-per-crop ceiling on price support benefits to any individual farmer. Similar provisions were in the vetoed wheat and tobacco bills.

• The Senate plunged into full-scale debate on a $4.1 billion Mutual Security bill, as AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House Appropriations subcommittee to halt its practice of undercutting the foreign aid program by slashing appropriations.

The airport bill which Eisenhower signed had been cut back sharply from more ambitious measures passed earlier by the House and Senate to forestall a threatened veto. It provides federal aid for facilities essential to the "safety, convenience and comfort" of airline passengers. This includes runways, hangers, control towers, terminals and air traffic safety systems.

Specifically prohibited—as the AFL-CIO had urged in supporting broader measures aimed at preparing airports for the jet age—was commitment of federal money for parking lots, bars and lounges, night clubs, private clubs, garages and commercial offices at airports.

Debt Limit Raised

The bill boosting the national debt limit raised the permanent ceiling from $283 to $285 billion, and at the same time permits a one-year temporary increase to $295 billion. In passing the measure, Congress ignored Eisenhower's request that the permanent limit on the national debt be raised to $288 billion.

Final Senate action on the excise tax bill—rushed to prevent $3.1 billion in tax revenues from expiring at midnight June 30—was marked by a heated floor debate led by liberal Democrats fighting to close tax loopholes favoring stock dividend income over wages and salaries.

Earlier, by a 47-31 vote, the Senate had voted to repeal the major part of the special 4 percent tax relief allowed stockholders on income from dividends. Because this provision differed from a House-passed measure, the bill went to conference committee, where, liberals charged, the Senate yielded too easily to House members.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D.-La.) urged the Senate not to be stampeded into backing away from its earlier position, and recommended unsuccessfully that it pass a simple 30-day extension of present rates while conferees huddled again over the bill. Long called the yielding to House members on the dividend tax issue a "travesty on justice."

The Senate conferees also backed down from an amendment that would have repealed the 10 percent tax on passenger travel as of Aug. 1, accepting instead a proposal to reduce the levy to 5 percent effective June 30, 1960.

Signing of the boost in GI housing interest rates from the previous 4.75 percent level is expected to give a shot in the arm to sales of homes to veterans. The market had dropped to a low ebb as banks and lending institutions, anticipating the more attractive interest arrangement, stalled on final settlement of pending applications.

Coupled with the interest rate increase was a provision making $100 million available to the VA for direct lending to veterans in small towns and rural areas where they are unable to obtain privately-financed GI mortgages. Eisenhower had opposed that provision.

Clague Renamed Chieftain of BLS

The nomination of Ewan Clague for another four-year term as commissioner of labor statistics has been sent to the Senate by Pres. Eisenhower.

Clague, who is 62 and a highly respected career public servant, has held the post since his first appointment by former Pres. Truman in 1946 except for a year as special assistant to the secretary of labor.

Compensation Benefit Hiked in Connecticut

Hartford, Conn.—Major improvements in Connecticut's workmen's compensation law topped what the State AFL-CIO has termed "a remarkable record of liberal legislation" in the first Democratic-controlled legislature in 82 years.

Improvements in the law include:

• Maximum benefits raised from a flat $45 to 55 per cent of the state's average production wage; minimum benefits up from $15 to $20.

• Restrictions on the second injury fund removed. It may now be used in cases where there is an increase in disability.

• A special fund to guarantee payment of benefits where employers or insurance carriers become insolvent.

• Coverage lowered from employers with three or more workers to those with two or more, on a mandatory basis.

• Waiting period lowered from seven to three days and time an employe must be unable to work to collect for entire period lowered from 10 to seven days.

• Improved rehabilitation payments and extension of period in which claims must be filed.

AFL-CIO Lashes Nixon Committee's Report

(*Continued from Page* 1)

June 28 treated inflation as a serious threat and took as its viewpoint the theory that a fight against inflation was essential to "insure" growth.

The committee is headed by Vice Pres. Nixon and has as its members the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Raymond J. Saulnier, and five Cabinet officials, including Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The committee report made no departure from established Administration policy and recommendations, merely arguing that there is a "serious risk" of price rises that would be "directly harmful."

It argued that we can "move forward into the greatest and soundest" period of future progress only if the "inflationary forces" it spied were checked.

$212 Billion Deficit

Reuther lashed back that this report called simply for "continuance and intensification" of policies that have "encouraged administered price inflation, seriously retarded economic growth" and produced "the biggest peacetime budget deficit in the history" of the country.

In the Eisenhower Administration, he charged, the economy has expanded so slowly that the people have been "robbed of $212 billion in goods and services" in the past five years.

Pointing out that the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report last year had urged a 5 percent annual growth rate for the economy as "essential" for our foreign and domestic commitments, Reuther said that during the seven years before Eisenhower "a growth rate close to the 5 percent figure" was actually maintained.

It was the Administration's failure to maintain this growth rate, he said, that had "unbalanced the budget by unbalancing the economy."

Edward A. McCrone Dies of Heart Attack

Scranton, Pa.—Edward A. McCrone, retired Connecticut regional director for the former CIO, died here recently of a heart attack.

Active throughout his lifetime in union affairs, McCrone was a former mine worker here and later became president of the Scranton Central Labor Union. He was one of the first organizers of the CIO and in 1939 was appointed a regional director with headquarters in New Haven. He retired in 1955.

Surviving are his wife, three daughters and a son.

The House Democratic leadership was checked in its proposed compromise with the Administration on the issue of bond interest rates by a spreading tide of objection from liberals and rank-and-file House members that threatened a serious floor fight.

Ike Gets 'Compromise'

Eisenhower had asked that Congress eliminate the existing 4.25 percent interest ceiling on long-term marketable government bonds. Democrats at first indicated they would turn down the proposal but the leadership then worked out an agreement that would allow the President to hike the rate whenever he announced that such an increase was "in the national interest."

The Ways and Means Committee at first tentatively approved the "compromise," but growing dissatisfaction was reported by younger members of the committee from rank-and-file Democrats. The committee postponed action the day it was slated to vote formal approval.

The Senate fight on the tax-amendment was marked by highly unusual charges that the Senate's spokesmen on a joint House-Senate conference committee had in effect "sold out" the amendment because they personally opposed it.

The Senate had voted 47 to 31 to attach to the tax-extension bill an amendment destroying most of the effect of the Eisenhower 1954 tax-law changes that gave favored treatment to dividend income over income earned as salary or wages.

Yielded 'Too Softly'

The amendment was dropped by Senate conferees, its advocates charged, with no more than half-hearted protest, and liberal Democrats strongly implied that the majority desire of the Senate was denied proper expression by veteran conservative Democrats on the conference committee. They yielded "too soon and too softly," it was asserted.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D.-Okla.) insisted that the Senate conferees tried hard, but he gave no denial or direct reply when Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) charged that one Democratic conferee had asked his colleagues to accept the House bill even before the House conferees were officially appointed.

In the showdown roll call, the conference report was accepted 57 to 35, but only 25 Democrats were willing to go along with 32 Republicans to approve the compromise. All 35 votes against the conference recommendation were cast by Democrats refusing to follow the leadership and the Finance Committee conservatives led by Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

Get Union Shop, Too:

37 More Hospitals Sign in New York

New York—Workers at 37 privately-owned hospitals here have won a union shop, substantial wage increases, overtime, holiday and welfare benefits in a three-year master contract negotiated by Building Service Employes Local 144.

The agreement followed swiftly the victory won in a 46-day strike against non-profit hospitals by Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Unlike the non-profit institutions, the proprietary hospitals did not balk at the principle of union recognition. As profit-making institutions, they do not share the exemption from state and federal labor laws claimed by the non-profit hospitals.

The agreement, providing wage increases ranging from $30 to more than $60 a month over the three-year period, also includes a five-day week, six days a year of cumulative overtime, two-week vacations, seven paid holidays and a jointly-administered insurance and hospitalization fund.

While conditions varied from hospital to hospital, most workers had been on a six-day week without paid overtime and with no assurance of paid vacations.

Other key provisions include a dues checkoff and arbitration of grievances.

In another development, Local 302 of the State, County & Municipal Employes bowed to a court restraining order and called off a five-day strike against Brooklyn Hospital, a non-profit institution not involved in the recent RWDSU hospital strike.

The union voted to return to work under a hospital pledge of no discrimination against the strikers but said it would appeal the restraining order in an effort to establish the legal right of hospital workers to strike and picket.

In an aftermath of the Local 1199 strike, the appellate division of the State Supreme Court overruled Justice Henry Epstein, who had refused to issue a permanent anti-strike injunction or to punish the union for disregarding an earlier temporary restraining order. However fines totaling $2,500 against the union and its president, Leon J. Davis, and a 15-day jail term imposed on Davis will not be put into effect in view of the strike settlement agreement.

Local 1199 will appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Strike Fails to Upset Apprenticeship Rites

Los Angeles—A strike by Plasterers locals here didn't prevent labor - management cooperation in a joint apprenticeship graduation ceremony.

Area contractors sat next to union representatives just off the picket lines to honor 38 apprentices who were given journeymen certificates after completing a three-year work-study training course at Los Angeles Technical College.

Theodore Timpone, area supervisor of the State Apprenticeship Standards Div., said the ceremony was the first ever conducted during a strike and hailed it as demonstrating "an adult attitude by labor and management toward their industry."

GROUND-BREAKING ceremony marks beginning of work on labor wing of Rutgers University Management-Labor Institute. Lewis M. Herrmann and Sol Stetin, co-chairmen of labor's fund-raising drive, wield spade, flanked by state, university and New Jersey labor officials. Third from right is John Connors of AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, representing national federation.

Labor Wing Work Begun At Rutgers

New Brunswick, N. J.—Gov. Robert B. Meyner paid high tribute to the trade unions of this state for making possible the labor wing of the new Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations.

Meyner spoke at groundbreaking ceremonies for the labor unit of the new building. Presiding were Lewis M. Herrmann, editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald, and Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America, co-chairmen of the year-long drive for $500,000 in building funds.

In commending labor's "generosity," Meyner said:

"I wish that this particular deed might win the fanfare and publicity that greet labor's occasional misdeeds.

"This will be the first Labor Education Center on any university campus in the United States that has been financed entirely by contributions from organized labor. I know that the management people who are here today will want to make rapid progress toward raising the funds to construct the management wing of this new installation."

Rutgers' Pres. Mason W. Gross and former Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, who in 1947 signed the act which created the new institute, also spoke.

Joining in the ceremonies were Louis P. Marciante, president of the State Federation of Labor; Paul Krebs, president of the State CIO Council, and Joel R. Jacobson, executive vice president of the State CIO.

Court Victory Revives Indiana 'Work' Fight

Indianapolis—The big issue in Indiana politics in the 1960 presidential year will be the state's so-called "right-to-work" law—whether it should be repealed or made tougher.

To the dismay of some national GOP leaders who have decided that "work" laws are political poison, Indiana's Republican Party will be staking its chances—and possibly the state's electoral votes—on the same issue on which it took a beating last November.

The issue was brought to a head by Republican Gov. Harold W. Handley's reaction to a state Appellate Court decision which knocked out some of the teeth in Indiana's "work" law by upholding agency shop agreements requiring non-members to pay service charge to the union which represents them in collective bargaining.

Handley promptly issued a statement calling on the next legislature to close what he called a "loophole" in the law.

The court said that Indiana was one of only four "right-to-work" states whose law did not specifically prohibit agency shop agreements. If the 1957 legislature had intended to ban the agency shop, the law should have so stated, the court declared.

Showdown Battle

State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells said Handley's statement definitely sets the stage for a showdown battle in the only major industrial state which bans the union shop.

Democrats pledged to repeal the GOP-passed "work" law swept into control of the State House of Representatives in the 1958 elections and won a majority of the state Senate seats up for election.

Because only 50 percent of the Senate is elected each two years, holdover Republicans were able to block passage of a "work" repealer this year.

Governorship at Stake

The governorship will also be at stake in 1960, and here, too, "right-to-work" will be a key issue. While Handley is ineligible to run for another term, Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker, currently boomed as his successor, is the leader of the GOP "right-to-work" bloc.

Resentment by Indiana voters over passage of the "work" law under Handley's administration has been credited by political observers with being a factor in Handley's defeat by Democrat R. Vance Hartke in the election for the U.S. Senate last November.

Stieber Gets Post At Michigan State

East Lansing, Mich.—Dr. Jack Stieber, associate director of Michigan State University's Labor & Industrial Relations Center, will succeed Dr. Charles C. Killingsworth as director on September 1.

Killingsworth, former chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, resigned to seek more time for research and teaching. Stieber, who went from Harvard Business School to MSU, formerly was an aide to labor members of the WSB and a Steelworkers' research associate.

Jump in Unemployment Boosts NMU Benefits

A sharp rise in unemployment helped boost benefit payments under Maritime Union security plans to a record $4,275,000 in 1958, according to the annual report issued by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and Pres. Ralph Casey of the Merchant Marine Institute, co-chairmen of the trustees.

The total paid out of the plans was 30 percent more than in 1957 and in addition to greater unemployment, also reflected an increase in benefits, they said. The recipients were an estimated 20,400 seamen and members of their families.

Unemployment benefits of $515,000 went to 7,950 seamen last year, compared to $240,000 paid to 5,700 members of the merchant marine in 1957. Payments were raised last June from $30 to $40 a week for those not entitled to unemployment compensation and from $15 to $25 for those eligible for payments from states.

Pension payments increased to slightly more than $1.1 million paid to 1,406 beneficiaries last year from $672,000 that went to 1,082 recipients the previous year. The rate rose from $65 to $100 a month, plus social security, last June.

Welfare benefits, which include death benefits for seamen, and hospital and surgical payments for both seamen and their families, increased by $166,000 last year to $2,645,000 with the number of claims unchanged.

The benefit plans cover 40,000 seamen sailing on 610 deep-sea vessels under NMU contract and their families. They are financed by employer contributions of $1.25 a day for each crew member, which totaled $9,150,000 last year compared with $10,170,000 in 1957.

More than $3.5 million was added to the pension trust and raised the reserve to $21.1 million. The fund earned income of $716,000, which exceeded administration costs of $715,000.

Price-fix Indicts 2 Rubber Firms

Federal grand juries have indicted the U.S. Rubber Co. and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. on charges of illegally fixing the prices of synthetic foam rubber mattresses and refusing to do business with firms that sold the products at a lower price.

Separate indictments were returned by a grand jury in Denver against U.S. Rubber, which manufactures mattresses, and by a Memphis grand jury against Firestone, which makes mattress fillers. Both companies were charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by consipiring with distributors and retailers to fix minimum retail prices.

As a result, the indictments allege, consumers have been "deprived of the benefit of free and open competition."

Justice Dept. officials said the indictments resulted from information developed during a major investigation of the rubber industry now going on before a federal grand jury in Chicago.

Building Local Leader Given Guild Award

New York—Pres. David Sullivan of AFL-CIO Building Service Employes' Local 32-B was honored by the Newspaper Guild of New York with its Page One Award in the field of labor.

Sullivan was cited as the outstanding labor leader of 1958.

The award, voted unanimously by labor reporters on major New York newspapers and by trade union editors, was given Sullivan for his leadership in administering the affairs of Local 32-B over a period of 25 years. He also was commended for his efforts in the area of community service activities.

Sullivan thanked the Guild and accepted the award "in behalf of the 37,000 members of Local 32-B whom I have had the honor and privilege to serve as well as on my own behalf personally."

Farm Labor Hauling Rule Revamp Backed

The American and Mexican trade union movements have declared they will back Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell "to the hilt" in defending the new safety rules on short-haul transport of imported Mexican farm workers from being undermined by farmers and ranchers.

But Mitchell could be "a little more realistic" in acting to build up his "woefully inadequate" compliance staff, added Frank L. Noakes, chairman of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

The new safety rules on short-hauls, usually trips of less than 75 miles intrastate, came a few weeks after a truck crammed with 46 Mexicans crashed into a tree near Phoenix, Ariz.

The death truck in which 15 Mexicans and an American driver were cremated and the survivors burned and injured, violated a number of the safety-rules now in effect.

While the rules hold the employer "responsible" for violations, no penalties are spelled out.

One of the surviving Mexican workers has filed suit for $750,000 against the Garin Produce Co. of Salinas, Calif., owner of the death truck, according to the San Diego Labor Leader, an AFL-CIO weekly.

Mitchell several times has acknowledged widespread violation by growers of regulations covering farm workers, both domestic and those imported from Mexico. He also has said agriculture violates the child labor law more than any other industry, and has said the department suffers from lack of enforcement funds.

Noakes charged that "over the years nothing has been done to build up the Labor Dept.'s compliance staff." He agreed that the Budget Bureau has blocked recommendations by the Labor Dept. staff from reaching Congress, but argued that Mitchell could do more.

Noakes is secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes and speaks for the million-member Railway Labor Executives' Association in Latin American affairs.

The U.S. Section represents the AFL-CIO, the RLEA and the Mine Workers.

Court Upholds Right to Picket Store Center

Baltimore, Md. — A Maryland court has ruled that pickets can not be barred from a privately-owned shopping center, that organizational picketing within the shopping center by a local of the Retail Clerks is protected by free speech guarantees and that federal law precludes any interference by a state or city court with the right to picket peacefully.

Criminal Court Judge Edwin Harlan made these points in reversing a Magistrate's Court conviction of Edmund D. Williams, Jr., for "trespass by picketing."

Williams is a business representative of Retail Clerks Local 692, which has been picketing Sun Ray Drug Co. stores here as part of a citywide organizing campaign. He was arrested for picketing a Sun Ray outlet in the Mondawmin Shopping Center in defiance of notices posted at entrances to the shopping center, reading:

"No solicitors, peddlers, picketers permitted on Mundawmin property without consent of the owners. Those not securing such consent will be considered trespassers and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Although the $25 fine levied against Williams was suspended, the Retail Clerks pressed the appeal as the first test in Maryland of the right to picket in a privately owned shopping center.

Judge Harlan declared that opening the shopping center to the public made it "a quasi-public place" and added that "a tenant in a shopping center deserves no special immunity from labor union activity over that of the tenant elsewhere."

Pollock Director Of Sclerosis Society

William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, has been elected to the board of directors of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, which raises funds for scientific research into the cause of the disease and methods for its control.

Pollock becomes the second representative of organized labor serving on the MS Society board. John D. Carney, a member of the national staff of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, has been a board member for several years.

'You Were Saying . . .'

Steelworkers Extend Pacts at Ike's Request

(*Continued from Page* 1)

(D-Tenn.) stepped into the breach with a fact sheet based on public testimony taken last year by his Senate Anti-trust and Monopoly subcommittee's investigation of "administered" prices. Kefauver said the public record clearly indicates "there is ample room for a reasonable upward adjustment in wages without the necessity of a price increase."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) endorsed Kefauver's move, declaring that "improved wage and fringe benefits are possible without increasing steel prices." He was critical of Eisenhower's rejection of the union request for creation of a fact-finding body,

Praises 'Statesmanship'

Humphrey praised the "high degree of statemanship" demonstrated by the USWA's executive board and its 171-member Wage Policy Committee in voting the extension, and called on the steel industry to use the two-week period "to join with representatives of the union in developing a reasonable solution of the present crisis."

In addition to extending the contracts with the 12 major producers, the union also negotiated similar extensions with some 70 other steel companies not represented in the joint bargaining.

McDonald, in a press conference, expressed the hope that the industry would "finally see the light of reason" and begin genuine collective bargaining instead of clinging to its "obstinate demand" that the employes settle for a "wage freeze" at a time when industry profits have soared to record heights.

The USWA president also was critical of the industry's demands for changes in eight points of existing contracts. He said this was "a program designed to revive company unionism and wreck the industrial democracy and individual freedom won for union employes through many years of struggle and sacrifice."

Morgan Cited For Coverage Of Education

St. Louis, Mo.—Edward P. Morgan, sponsored by the AFL-CIO in a daily news and comment program on the ABC radio network, was honored here as the 1959 School Bell Award of the National Education Association was presented to the network for the Morgan broadcasts.

Wiley Hanse, ABC manager of public affairs, received the award for ABC at the first general session of the annual NEA convention. The award cited the program for its "distinguished continuing news coverage of education during the school year 1958-'59 aired over a national radio network."

The program was selected for the award by a jury of prominent education officials, including Lawrence G. Derthick, U. S. commissioner of education, and the presidents and executive directors of the American Association of School Administrators, the Council of Chief State School Officers, National Association of Secretaries of State Teachers Associations, National Citizens Council for Better Schools, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the NEA and the National School Board Association, Inc.

Several years ago Morgan was chosen for the Peabody Award, highest honor that can be won by a radio newsman and commentator. Morgan is heard on the ABC network Mondays through Fridays at 7 p. m. EDT. Readers should consult their local papers for the time in their area.

Kefauver Fact Sheet Shows:

Steel Can Raise Pay Without Price Boost

Senate subcommittee records clearly prove that the basic steel industry, riding the crest of record-breaking profits, can afford to give the Steelworkers a "reasonable" wage increase without boosting prices, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) has asserted.

Kefauver, chairman of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee, said he based his conclusion on testimony taken during last year's probe of "administered" prices—a device by which key industries control prices without regard to costs, supply or demand.

The Tennessee Democrat issued an exhaustive "steel fact sheet" on profits, productivity and wages—the issues most directly involved in current contract talks between the USWA and the nation's 12 major steel producers. In it, he bluntly warned that any hike in steel prices, rather than a wage increase, would "touch off another round of inflation."

Disputes Industry

He thus took public issue with the industry's stubborn insistence on a one-year "wage freeze." The companies, in a multi-million dollar propaganda barrage, have claimed that pay increases for 50,000 steel workers would be "inflationary."

Kefauver noted that Pres. Eisenhower recently indicated at least luke-warm support for the idea of publishing an impartial fact sheet on the steel contract issues. White House aides dissuaded the President from injecting the Administration into the negotiations.

Kefauver said his fact sheet was based on "the public record." He added:

"If there is one conclusion which appears evident to me from these facts it is that, given good faith on the part of both management and labor, there is ample room for a reasonable upward adjustment in wages without the necessity of a price increase, which would touch off another round of inflation.

"If moderation prevails, management, labor and the public will win. If it does not prevail, everyone will lose."

Tracing the course of wages, productivity and prices in the steel industry, Kefauver's fact sheet brought out these points:

● "The average annual rate of increase in man-hour productivity in the steel industry appears to lie in a range of from 3 to slightly over 4 percent. In recent years the rate of increase appears to have been somewhat greater for U.S. Steel than the remainder of the industry."

● "Since World War II . . . (the) rise in unit labor costs has been substantially exceeded by the increase in steel prices."

● "The increase in steel prices in 1957 was at least twice the increase in costs resulting from the wage adjustments called for in the contract between the steel companies and the USWA."

● "Instead of being just a part of a general inflationary movement, the price advance in steel since World War II has been substantially greater than that of the rest of the economy." Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, steel price increases were "approximately four times the increase" of all other commodities from 1947 to 1958.

● "The cost to the direct buyers of steel of the price increases between the second half of 1955 and 1958 has been in excess of $5 billion . . . This is without allowance for the 'pyramiding' which takes place between the direct buyer and the ultimate consumer (which) occurs as a result of the efforts by sellers in each successive stage of manufacturing and distribution to raise their prices . . . not only to cover the higher dollar cost to them but also to preserve their customary percentage margins."

● "Since World War II the upward movement of steel prices has continued during periods in which unit labor costs have fallen or demand has declined . . . The price of steel maintained its advance during the recessions of 1953-54 and 1956-58, during each of which the demand for steel was sharply curtailed."

● "One effect of the steady increase in steel prices has been to curtail steel exports and spur imports. Indeed, the American steel industry appears to be in the process of pricing itself out of the world markets, and inviting expansion of imports."

Lakes Seafarers Win Job Security

Detroit—Three thousand members of the Seafarers' Great Lakes District have won company agreement to an iron-clad program of job security and company seniority protection.

A contract spelling out job rights was signed by SIU representatives and officials of 14 Great Lakes steamship companies. It will go into effect upon ratification.

The new program, geared to company-wide seniority, protects job rights and seniority during vacation, illness, service in the armed forces, time off and when a ship is laid up for repairs.

Union and shipping officials forecast that the job security program will have the effect of stabilizing the industry.

California Hikes Benefits For Jobless, Disabled

Sacramento, Calif.—Major labor-backed improvements in unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and California's unique disability insurance program were passed by the state legislature as a logjam broke just before adjournment June 19.

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown's controversial labor reform bill was killed late in the session by its return to committee. After it had been stripped in committee of amendments supported by the State AFL-CIO, labor withdrew its earlier support and urged its defeat. Although Brown still asked passage, 19 Democrats joined 31 Republicans to recommit the bill against the opposition of 27 Democrats and 2 Republicans.

The two package unemployment compensation boost provides:

● An increase in maximum benefits from $40 to $55 a week.

● Automatic extension of duration of benefits by 50 percent whenever statewide unemployment reaches 6 percent. This would boost the duration to a maximum of 39 weeks during periods of severe recession. The present jobless rate is below 6 percent.

The legislature earlier passed what State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty described as "the most substantial improvements in workmen's compensation" enacted in 15 years.

It raises the maximum weekly benefit from $50 to $65, the maximum for permanent disability from $40 to $52.50 and hiked minimum benefit rates by $15 a week. Death benefits are also substantially raised.

California, one of four states with a disability insurance providing partial pay protection for workers who are unable to work because of illness or off-the-job injury, also increased its schedule of benefits in this area.

The maximum was hiked from $50 to $65 a week, effective Jan. 1, 1960. The program is financed by a 1 percent payroll tax paid by the worker on his first $3,600 of earnings. There will be no change in the insurance rate. Groups of workers continue to have the option of participating through the state fund or obtaining coverage through private insurance firms.

Steel Hikes Some Prices Without Pay Rise as Alibi

New York—A Wisconsin industrialist has charged that the "high-handed" steel industry is raising its prices in the midst of contract talks in which the steel firms have flatly refused to grant wage increases to 500,000 members of the Steelworkers.

The charge of the almost-secret price gouge was made by the owner of an engineering and manufacturing concern in a letter to USWA Pres. David J. McDonald. To protect him against possible industry reprisals, the industrialist's identity was not disclosed.

The letter to McDonald said:

"While the steel industry is asking for a 'wage freeze,' steel warehouses which are controlled by steel have quietly passed out price increases on small quantity orders for hot rolled products.

"This is even before any wage settlement.

"This is a good example of the high-handed way steel puts a squeeze on our economy."

'Peace Is Our Profession':

Labor Visits Strategic Air Command Hq.

SEC.-TREAS. WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER sits at senior controller's panel at Strategic Air Command Hq. during AFL-CIO team visit to Offutt Air Force Base.

AFL-CIO LEADERS talk with Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander in chief. From left, Vice Pres. James B. Carey, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Pres. Paul L. Phillips, Power, and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan.

LABOR TEAM LISTENS to briefing officer in underground command post which coordinates nation's deterrent to aggression from any quarter of the globe.

AMERICA'S POWERFUL Strategic Air Command, the global striking force deterring Communist aggression against the U.S., was visited late in June by an AFL-CIO team headed by Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The 30-man labor group, in a day-long briefing session climaxed by a tour through SAC's command control center at Offutt Air Base in Omaha, Neb., was the guest of Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander in chief.

Power, in a 90-minute briefing, told the AFL-CIO team the facts about SAC's mission, organization, capability and manpower. His briefing was supplemented by SAC officers describing in detail the operations of the Air Force command which serves as a deterrent against war by packing a knockout punch for the enemy if the Soviet Union ever attacked the U.S.

Power pointed to SAC's motto, posted on billboards at the base entrance: "Peace is Our Profession."

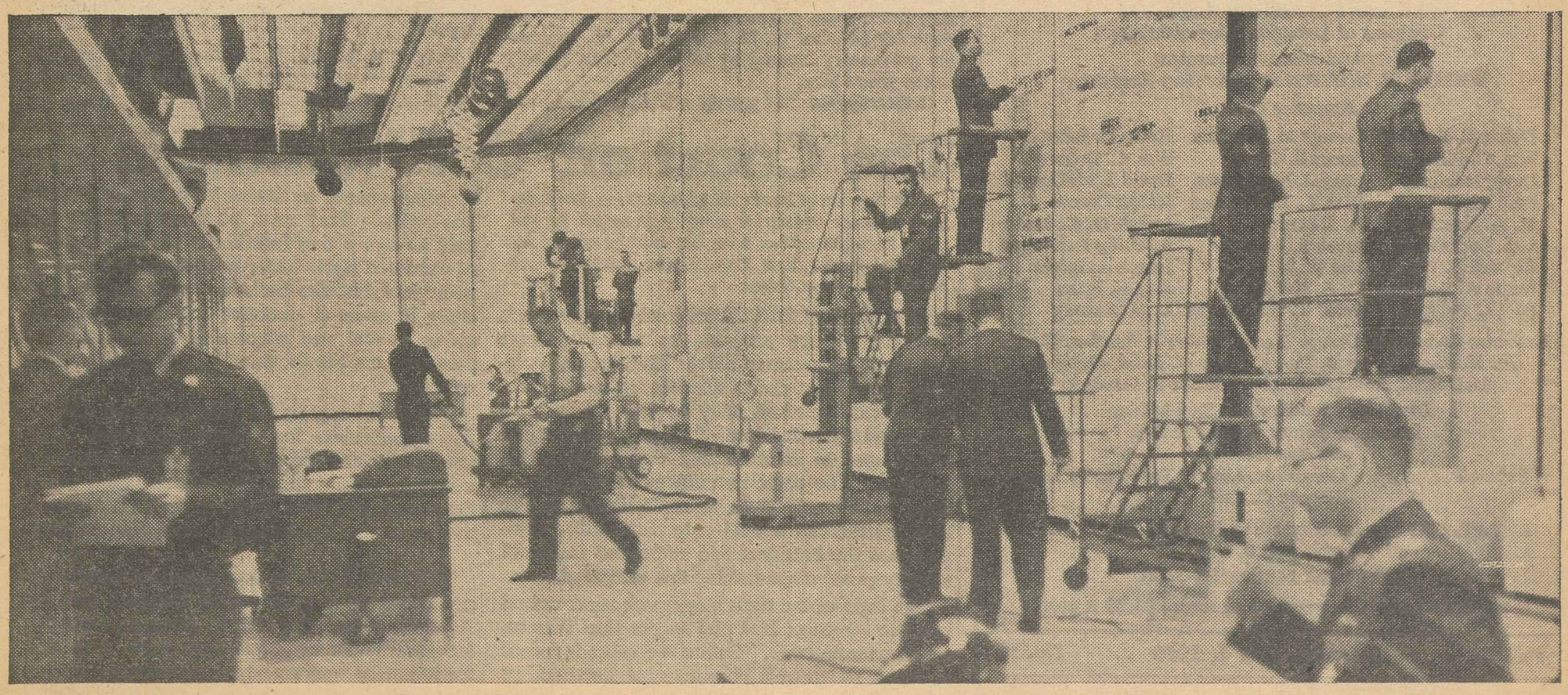
Speaking the language of trade unions, Power discussed the wages, hours and working conditions of his men and described SAC's continuing efforts to improve housing, for example, to induce trained men to serve longer terms in uniform.

★ ★ ★

POWER TOLD THE AFL-CIO group that the training of each airman and officer costs the taxpayers thousands of dollars. Each trained man who leaves the service when his basic tour of duty is up adds to the total cost of national defense. Trained and satisfied men, he said, who continue to serve beyond the tour of obligation save the taxpayers a staggering sum.

Following the briefing, the AFL-CIO group, which included Vice Presidents James B. Carey, Joseph D. Keenan, Richard F. Walsh, Karl F. Feller and Paul L. Phillips, toured the three-floor, underground command post.

AMERICA'S most important phone—the bright red "hot line" used to alert SAC's entire combat forces in 30 seconds.



UNDERGROUND CONTROL CENTER—buried far below the earth, SAC's reinforced concrete command post houses this 140-foot long, 21-foot high operations control room. Here in event of war, SAC's commander in chief could order America's massive knock-out punch into action.

'Get Crooks, Not Unions'

IN THE ABSENCE of sensational news out of the House Labor Committee on the drafting of labor-management legislation, members and officials of unions may have the impression that nothing much is happening. Any such attitude is a very serious mistake.

The House committee is working hard if slowly to make decisions on the Senate-passed version of the Kennedy-Ervin bill, and the lobbyists who want to weaken labor are closely studying every step.

Those who want to use the reform issue to strike at the stability and bargaining power of unions are calculating their advantages. They are maneuvering to marshall every instrument of influence and pressure at the strategically decisive moment so as to drive the worst possible bill through the House.

In 1958 such bust-the-unions tactics were brilliantly successful. The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers had the connivance of right-wing Republicans and southern Dixiecrats who don't want real "reform" but want either to whittle down unions or preserve abuses among a few as an "issue." At the supreme moment on Aug. 18, 1958, a Republican rose on the floor of the House to announce he was authorized by Labor Sec. Mitchell to brand the Kennedy-Ives bill, which had passed the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote, a "bad" bill.

Labor must prepare again to battle the planned blitz of right-wing business organizations and those politicians who have had the gall to complain that the stringent regulations inevitable in any management-labor reform bill are "too soft" on unions. The phrase is an insult.

Objective and honorable members of the House will welcome letters from constituents telling why labor objects to the Senate bill, why labor wants a fair, equitable bill designed to "get crooks, not unions."

The Nixon Committee Hoax

IT IS EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT to discover, from the first report of Vice Pres. Nixon's so-called Cabinet Committee on economic policies, precisely what the Administration had in mind in creating the group.

Its membership consists solely of people already totally committed to Mr. Eisenhower's official line that the people of the U.S. have nothing to worry about in the economic field except "inflation."

Nobody can imagine, surely, that Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson would vote in this committee for policies that challenge his own thinking as he maps plans to sell his sadly-sagging government long-term bonds.

Not even an innocent would suppose that Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, who as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers encourages Eisenhower to worry about "inflation," would suddenly reverse himself and as a member of the Nixon group report solemnly to the nation that he had given the White House bum advice.

There is not a syllable that shows a desire to reply cogently to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report urgently stating that the country must have an economic growth rate of about 5 percent a year to maintain full employment and meet our world responsibilities as leader of the free nations.

Under the circumstances, the appointment of the Nixon group was little more than a hoax, a device to make the people think they are getting independent advice when in fact they aren't.

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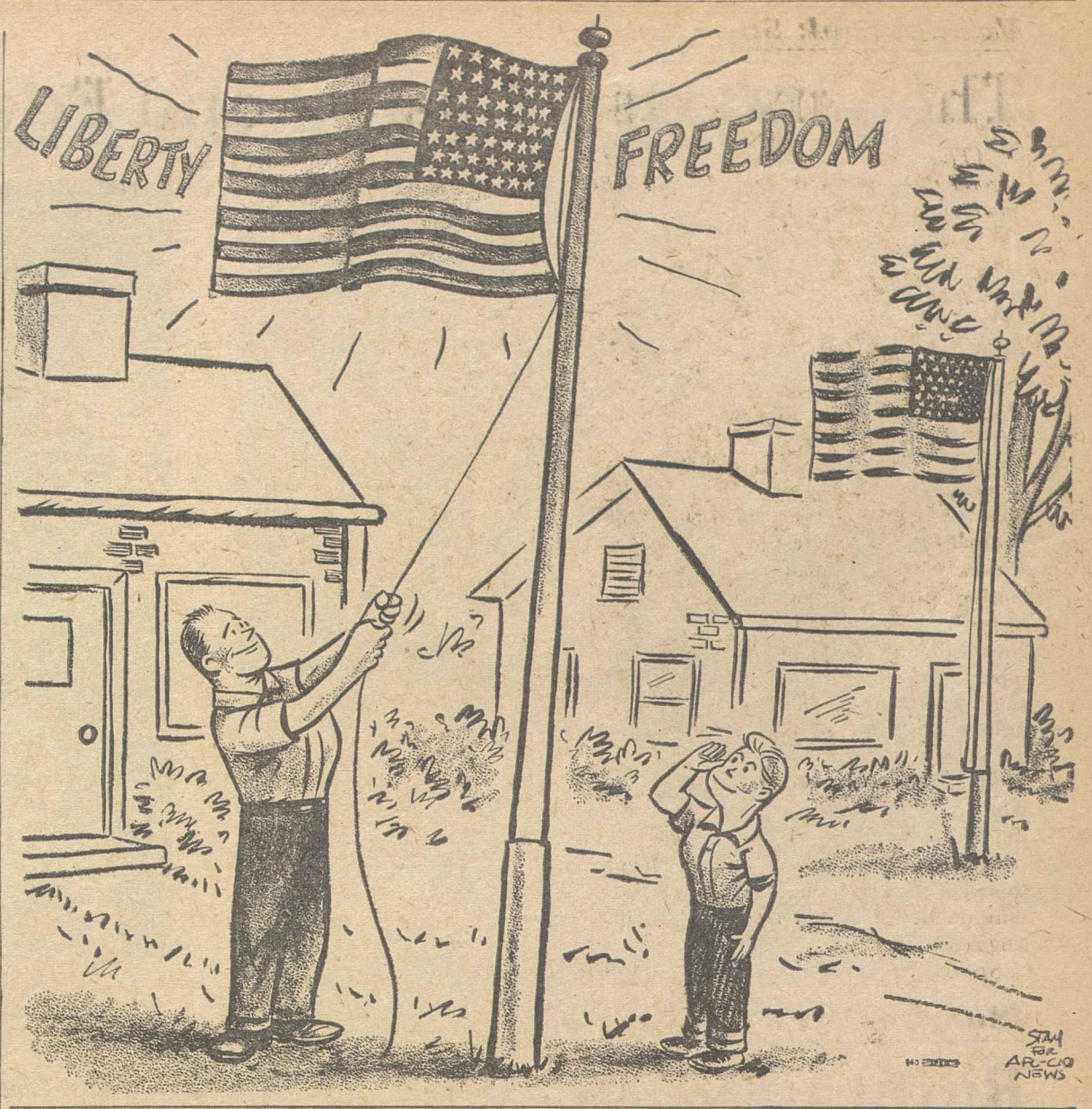

Strikebreaking in North Carolina:

Raleigh Newspaper Questions 'Evidence' Against TWUA

The use of the full powers of the State of North Carolina against the beleaguered Textile Workers Union of America, struggling grimly for survival in Henderson, N. C., has drawn critical editorial comment in newspapers in that southern state.

One of these editorials, in the Raleigh News and Observer June 16, dealt with the "peculiar" aspects of the manner in which "criminal conspiracy" indictments were brought against eight TWUA officers and members.

The full text of the editorial, entitled "A Time to Reserve Judgment," follows:

THE CHARGES of conspiracy to dynamite an electric power substation and the two struck cotton mills at Henderson against three union officials and five strikers have unusual aspects. The public should reserve judgment until there is an opportunity to know the facts.

Agents for the State Bureau of Investigation on Sunday obtained warrants and personally served four of the warrants. The official announcement on the case did not come from Henderson, but from Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell in Raleigh. A preliminary hearing was originally scheduled for today, but yesterday Solicitor W. H. S. Burgwyn, Jr., bypassed the preliminary hearing by taking the case directly to the grand jury.

Ordinarily, the SBI merely collects evidence and turns it over to local law enforcement authorities. It is also highly unusual for the attorney general to become involved in a criminal prosecution unless the case reaches the Supreme Court on appeal.

These facts combine to give this case a peculiar status.

The charges have been made with the backing of the SBI and the attorney general, but in the absence of a preliminary hearing there will be no presentation of the state's case and no opportunity for rebuttal by the defendants until the actual trial, the date for which is expected to be set today. (Editor's Note: The trial is scheduled to open in Henderson July 13.)

The charge of conspiracy is regarded as the most difficult of all criminal charges to prove. The fact that this case was not brought under the statute making it a felony to injure or attempt to injure persons or property by explosives, but on conspiracy charges indicates that there is no evidence of an attempt to carry out whatever conspiracy may have existed.

State officials appear to be convinced that the Textile Workers Union of America is an evil organization.

Be that as it may, its members and officers, like all other citizens, are entitled to their day in court and they should not be prejudged.

The Court on 'Confrontation'

The Supreme Court's decision striking down the government's industrial security program in the form in which it has been operated produced an editorial in the New York Times, excerpts from which are given below.

IN ITS FIRST DECISION on the government's industrial security program the Supreme Court has acted with commendable restraint and wisdom. It did not decide whether a defense plant worker can constitutionally be found a security risk—and often deprived of his job—without being allowed to confront and cross-examine his accusers. The court properly noted the importance traditionally given to confrontation in our legal system, but it held only that neither Congress nor the President had authorized industrial security proceedings lacking this safeguard.

The logic of the court's approach, summarized in a few sentences by Chief Justice Earl Warren, seems unanswerable. Before the court is forced to reach so grave a constitutional question, he said, "It must be made clear that the President or Congress . . . specifically have decided that the imposed procedures are necessary. . . . Such decisions cannot be assumed by acquiescence or non-action. They must be made explicitly not only to assure that individuals are not deprived of cherished rights under procedures not actually authorized, but also because explicit action, especially in areas of doubtful constitutionality, requires careful and purposeful consideration by those responsible for enacting and implementing our laws."

The decision gives the Administration alternative opportunities for constructive action. The government can accept the situation as the court leaves it, simply providing confrontation under the present program. Or it can draft a new executive order or legislation to meet the decision.

THE DETAILS are less important than a fair and constructive approach by Congress and the Administration. Our security programs—the one for government employes even more than that for industrial workers—have an unhappy history of unfairness. The Supreme Court's decision can, and we believe will, lead to a better solution of the problem.

Vandercook Says:

The Envious Whistle—and Fact

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

WHEN ANY CONFLICT occurs between large opposing groups of human beings (who so frequently imagine that their interests are much more at variance than they really are) it becomes increasingly difficult for outsiders to discover the facts. The truth, as we're all of us aware, is strongly colored by emotion. As, in their turn, emotions are colored by self-interest. Precisely such a major conflict of points of view is now taking place between the Steelworkers, representing a membership of close to half a million, and the 12 big corporate entities who produce most of the steel which is made in this greatest of all steel-producing nations.

Vandercook

There are "claims and counter claims" but in that hailstorm of contradictory assertions, a certain number of incontrovertable facts may be distinguished.

Spokesmen of the industry are fond of pointing out that the "average" employe in a steel mill earns better than $3 an hour: That unvarnished fact as is intended, frequently has the effect of producing a low — even an envious — whistle. Steelworkers are held to be among the more fortunate of mortals. Let's see . . . reckon office workers, for instance, who usually have year-round jobs . . . that's $24 a day not counting overtime. And that, by multiplication, is more than $6,000 a year and that, reflects the bystander, is not bad going. It wouldn't be, if that was the way things worked out. But they don't.

It is a matter of fact that, individual steel workers have actually achieved the ideal of full annual employment only one year out of 13. When bad times come, as they did during 1949, then again during 1954 and once more during the latest recession, massive lay-offs have hit steel workers hard and early. So that those "good wages" have applied, for a great many steel workers' families, during only a few months a year. And for some of them, for less than that.

IN THE PAST 20 YEARS, steel productivity —in terms of output per man-hour—has risen almost 80 percent. That production miracle has been accompanied by an increase in the mill-workers' "real" wages of just under 72 percent.

Little if any of that gain in productivity has been reflected in benefits to the public expressed in lower prices.

Morgan Says:

Rights Commission Holds Hope

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

FAIR-MINDED CITIZENS can agree with an official of the NAACP in Tallahassee who saw the life sentences given all four white youths convicted of raping a Negro college girl in Florida as an important step toward eliminating the double standard of justice. There is other encouraging evidence that the forces of sanity and decency in the South are making an increasing impact on the problem of race relations — an impact which some other sectors of the country, for all their lip-service to fairness, may find it difficult to duplicate.

Morgan

Last week, for example, Florida's Gov. Collins vetoed legislation which would have authorized the expenditure of half a million Florida tax dollars for a segregationist propaganda campaign. The fact that the idea collapsed too in three other states which were supposed to cooperate with Florida on the venture may have some added significance.

The end of the double standard, however, is still a long way off. It will take a more enlightened and aroused public opinion and a more consistently responsible political leadership at all levels to keep the limited progress from slipping away. This is why the fate of the federal Civil Rights Commission is so important and why what the commission has to say about itself in its so-called "final report," due in September, can have a vital bearing on such progress.

THE COMMISSION has virtually no powers. In its single hearing on denial of voting rights—which took place in Montgomery, Ala.—it was frustrated, defied and ridiculed. But by these very tokens its importance increased; the focus on systemic suppression of the Negroes' right of franchise was made more vivid.

The Civil Rights Commission now is concentrating on its September report to the President. This could be a watery, timid document. But the commission need go no farther than the evidence it has already gathered in order to put together a telling argument for its continuation; telling, that is, if the Administration is really willing to tackle the stubborn problems of racial prejudice with the ardor and all deliberate speed they call for.

Washington Reports:

Celler, Lindsay Urge Action On Civil Rights Legislation

CHAIRMAN EMANUEL CELLER (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee has predicted passage by Congress this year of a civil rights bill "which will be stronger than the one passed last year."

Celler and Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), also a member of the committee, joined in a bi-partisan plea for effective civil rights legislation on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, which is carried by 260 radio stations.

Lindsay said legislation recommended by a subcommittee provides three "urgently needed" provisions:

1. Assistance to communities which are making a sincere effort to comply with the Supreme Court decision.

"For example," Lindsay said, "a psychiatrist could be provided . . . where a school board needed particular assistance. Expert advice could be provided on request."

2. Authority for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter initially and quickly cases involving so-called "hate bombings" which Lindsay said "have now become an interstate problem."

3. Civil injunctive relief to persons prevented from enjoying equal protection of the law because of race, color or creed. The attorney general would have the power—on request—to issue an injunction to protect the rights of a private individual under the 14th Amendment.

CELLER DESCRIBED this "Title 3" as "a protection of civil rights on all levels of life, not only in education but in labor, housing and transportation."

Explaining his optimism about congressional action on civil rights, Celler declared:

"In the last Congress . . . I was told it was hopeless and that nothing could be done. But with the help of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, we finally evolved a bill. I think with persistence . . . we're going to have a bill which will be stronger than the one last year."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE VOTES in the Senate on the McCarthy amendment to the tax laws give a fascinating reflection of congressional maneuvering on Mr. Eisenhower's "inflation" issue. They also suggest that Democrats ready to meet this issue head-on can do a great deal to clarify public thinking.

The sequence of events was this:

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) filed an amendment to a bill extending Korean war corporation and excise taxes that would have killed much of the Eisenhower 1954 tax-law section that gave special favors to income gained by stockholders.

The McCarthy amendment was passed by the Senate, 47 to 31, on June 25. Four days later, senators appointed to confer with the House on the issue reported back that the House conferees were adamant, that the Senate had been compelled to give up the McCarthy amendment in order to put through the revenue extension.

The Senate thereupon went into an extraordinary floor debate, with champions of the McCarthy amendment almost openly charging that powerful Senate veterans on the Finance Committee, senators who had been named as conferees with the House, had sold the Senate majority viewpoint down the river.

In an extraordinary rollcall, an impressive majority of the Democrats, who as party members are nearly two-thirds of the Senate, indignantly voted to repudiate the "compromise" bill abandoning the McCarthy proposal. The compromise carried, but only because 32 Republicans voted solidly with the minority of the Democrats to accept it.

* * *

FUNNY BUSINESS was apparent all over the place as the Senate debated the odd performance of its conferees.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) of the Finance Committee, who headed the Senate conferees, allowed the burden of defending the so-called compromise to be carried by his second in command, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), who had voted for the McCarthy amendment on the first go-round.

Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), who favored the McCarthy amendment, pointed out that the tax-extension bill had been shoved through the House originally under a "gag rule," giving no chance to liberal Democrats to amend it. When the Senate amended it by adding McCarthy's provision, things somehow vanished in vapor in the conference committee.

To this a so-called Eisenhower Republican, Sen. Frank Carlson (Kan.), plaintively argued that the rules prevented the Senate from delving into the actions and minds of its conferees. Long in effect snorted derisively.

Long asked Kerr whether he claimed that the Senate position was honorably upheld, in discussion with House spokesmen, "by the Senate conferee" who urged "that the Senate recede from the Senate amendments" and accept the House version of the tax-extension bill "before the House conferees had even been officially appointed."

Said Kerr blandly, Long had "propounded a question which I do not understand."

* * *

McCARTHY POINTED OUT on June 25 that 16 present Republican members of the Senate had voted, way back in 1954, to turn down Eisenhower's original request to get the tax laws amended so as to favor people who make their income from dividends rather than wages or salaries. But only one of the GOP members, Sen. William Langer (N. D.), stuck to his guns this year.

The rest of them were unrecorded or voted against McCarthy. GOP senators, even the more liberal, have been turning highly partisan in defense of Mr. Eisenhower in their minority days.

When the final test came June 29 on whether the Senate should put up with what its conferees had done, 35 of 60 Democrats who voted refused to go along with Byrd. Among the 15 freshmen Democrats elected last November, 13 voted to reject the "compromise" which dumped the McCarthy amendment. All 32 GOP senators present voted a party-line approval of the dumping.

REP. EMANUEL CELLER (D-N. Y.), left, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), a committee member, agree that Congress should pass a civil rights bill this session which includes the section eliminated from the 1957 bill, a section giving the Attorney General power to seek court injunctions against violations of civil rights.

Anti-Union Sloganeering:

Phony 'Foreign Competition' Cry Exposed

American industry is currently spending millions of dollars to propagandize against labor's demands for a fair share of the wealth they help produce. In this high-powered campaign, a recurring theme is that wage increases would "price the U. S. out of the world market."

In the following article, written by Press Associates, Inc., in its "Labor Week" service for the trade union movement, this argument is analyzed through a careful study of the entire picture of world competition.

THINKING UP SLOGANS with which to beat labor unions must be one of the steadiest jobs on earth.

Every time you turn around you can find some new trick phrase clearly designed to paint the American worker and especially the American union man as a short-sighted, selfish and greedy individual out to wreck the company for which he works and the economy of the country.

We are now in the midst of another wave of phrase-making that is obviously part of a larger operation to undermine the influence of labor unions and cut down on their economic strength.

In the midst of huge profits and the emergence of millionaires by the dozen, the idea that an ordinary workingman can earn a reasonably decent living is a never-ending source of indignation for the business community.

Back in World War I the big scandal was the planted story that all over the country factory workers were so overloaded with cash that they were buying themselves silk shirts. Well, maybe a few did, but the vast majority of workers didn't. Nevertheless, the "silk shirt" became the symbol around which management rallied in order to keep wages down.

In World War II, the big business propaganda cry was that American labor was unpatriotic, that it had gone on strike against the war effort in order to get itself high wages. The blunt fact is that World War II was remarkable for the scarcity of strikes and for the stupendous outpouring of war goods that won two separate wars—against Fascism in Europe and Imperialism in Japan.

MORE RECENTLY the everlasting drive of business and industry to hold down wages has been marked by shrill warnings against "inflation" supposedly sparked by "soft wage" boosts wrung from some of the country's richest corporations by the threats of all-powerful labor.

Even Pres. Eisenhower has lent himself to this kind of anti-labor sloganeering which is part of the steady outpouring of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The big slogan right now is that we are "pricing ourselves out of the world market."

Is this new gimmick slogan any more true than the World War I charge that all American workers wore silk shirts or that we turned out millions and millions of tons of materials in World War II with the work force on strike most of the time?

The answer is that it is not.

Business propagandists point to the fall in American exports during 1958 and the first part of 1959 and say in effect: "There you see. American wages are so high that the rest of the world can't afford to buy our products. We're pricing ourselves out of the world market and high wages are to blame."

Yet if the facts are examined, the story is quite different.

IN THE FIRST PLACE there has been no catastrophic fall in American exports. In 1958 U.S. civilian exports were about $3 billion less than in 1957. But what the business propagandists fail to tell you is that 1957 was a freak year because of the Suez crisis which opened the door to an abnormally large demand for U. S. wheat, cotton and oil. Actually 1958 exports were $2.3 billion above the annual average for 1952-'56.

Moreover, the U. S. share of total world exports has remained remarkably stable. It was 17.7 in 1950 and with relatively minor fluctuations was 17.2 in 1958—surely no indication that the U. S. was being blacked out by other countries because of high wages paid in our country.

WHERE U.S. PRICES have failed to meet an increasingly competitive market's needs, the blame by no means can be attributed to high American wages. Much of the blame must go to an unwillingness of American industry to cut its profit margin.

On this point, the Research Dept. of the AFL-CIO has observed:

"American firms themselves are going to have to change their whole attitude regarding their role in world trade and to recognize that competition in markets abroad has sharpened and will become increasingly more rigorous in the years ahead. This may require lowering of often excessive profit margins in order to meet the prices of foreign competitors.

"It may also mean more determined efforts to retain markets abroad and open up new ones by really selling American products. If the world is no longer a seller's market for American business and industry, it means that American companies are going to have to buckle down to a real selling job to retain the markets they built up in the years when the U.S. had little competition in the world market."

This advice to American industry to do a better selling job is not to be brushed aside. Only recently the Wall Street Journal discussed the loss of some American markets in Latin America. The article complained that unequipped salesmen were being sent to Latin America and that American firms were underestimating the quality of foreign competitive goods and the superior selling ability of foreign salesmen.

AGAIN, THE OLD ARGUMENT that European workers are grossly underpaid as compared with American workers has been challenged by Steelworkers Pres. David McDonald who has declared that the "low foreign wage argument," at least so far as steel is concerned is misleading.

"The industry," he says, "has perpetrated a statistical trick in comparing hourly wages abroad with high hourly wages here. Comparisons of hourly wages of individual workers are meaningless by themselves, when the average foreign company has on the average two or three times as many workers working a longer workweek, than American companies with the same production. The employe's total wage bill could be, and in many instances is, actually higher abroad."

McDonald also cited the fact that in the U.S., collective bargaining emphasis is on high hourly rates while abroad the chief emphasis is on social security and other fringe benefits which are carefully omitted by American industry when it cites comparative wages.

There are definite areas where low wages abroad have contributed to the loss of American markets, but in these cases the AFL-CIO has suggested that the solution is not to cut American wages and thus reduce vitally-needed buying power, but to take effective action to promote fair labor standards in international trade in conjunction with our multilateral tariff negotiations.

Undoubtedly, as the ruin of World War II recedes and other nations come back with increasing strength into the world market, the pattern of international trade will become more and more competitive.

But it is an ill service to the American people and to American workers to use this development as an unfair and untruthful propaganda weapon to beat down American wages and increase already swollen profits.

How to Buy:

Home Freezer Cost May Cancel Savings

By Sidney Margolius

FOOD-FREEZER PLANS have gotten more respectable now that some of the get-rich-quick operators have been weeded out of the business. Even under the sponsorship of some big department stores, several aspects of high-pressure selling continue. Most importantly, some salesmen still refuse to state the cost of food and freezer separately.

If there is no breakdown, you never know how much you pay for the freezer and how much for the food. You may be paying more for each than if you shopped for the best buy in a freezer and then provisioned it with supermarket specials or bought from local suppliers in bulk quantities for freezers.

But you should examine if the cost of owning a freezer will or will not cancel out the advantages of storing specials or buying in bulk.

Freezers have come down in price in recent years. You now can buy a 13-cubic foot chest around the $250 mark. The fact still remains that a separate freezer often is more of a convenience than a money-saver for many families. You are likely to save money only if you have a large family and use a freezer heavily, or live near a rural area where you can buy meat and produce in bulk at low price or raise some of your own food for the freezer. Otherwise an adequate freezing compartment in a standard refrigerator may be more feasible. It will enable you to take advantage of cut-price meat, poultry and frozen-food specials at the stores.

COSTS OF OWNING and operating a freezer may range from 12 to 17 cents a pound, depending on how often you turn over the contents. Based on research by the U.S. Agriculture Dept., your true costs for owning and operating a freezer costing about $250 and storing about 450 pounds, would run roughly something like this:

Interest on investment at 3.5 percent	$ 8.75
Depreciation (15 years)	16.60
Repairs	8.00
Electricity	30.00
Insurance on food	4.00
Packaging (2 cents a lb. for 450 lbs.)	9.00
Total	$76.35

Thus your freezer operating cost for each pound of food stored would be about 17 cents a pound for 450 pounds a year. If you use the freezer more heavily, and turned over 675 pounds a year, your operating cost per pound would come down to about 12 cents, since most of your costs would remain the same.

SINCE A FREEZER is expensive to own, not only should you work at using it heavily but it should be used primarily for the costlier foods as meat. If you use it to store such items as beans or bread, you have to add 12 to 17 cents a pound.

In shopping refrigerators, compare values by comparing the cost per cubic foot of capacity. Simply divide the number of cubic feet into the price. Upright freezers save space and are more convenient but cost more, as, for example, $18.50 per cubic foot of capacity compared to $16 for a chest.

Similarly, in shopping for a refrigerator compare the capacity of the freezer compartment in different brands and models. The freezer capacity is a more important value than convenience gadgets such as ice ejectors. You may find that a 12-cubic-foot refrigerator of one make provides 74 pounds of freezer-compartment space, but another of the same size provides only 59 pounds.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

And What Do I Do—Who, Me?

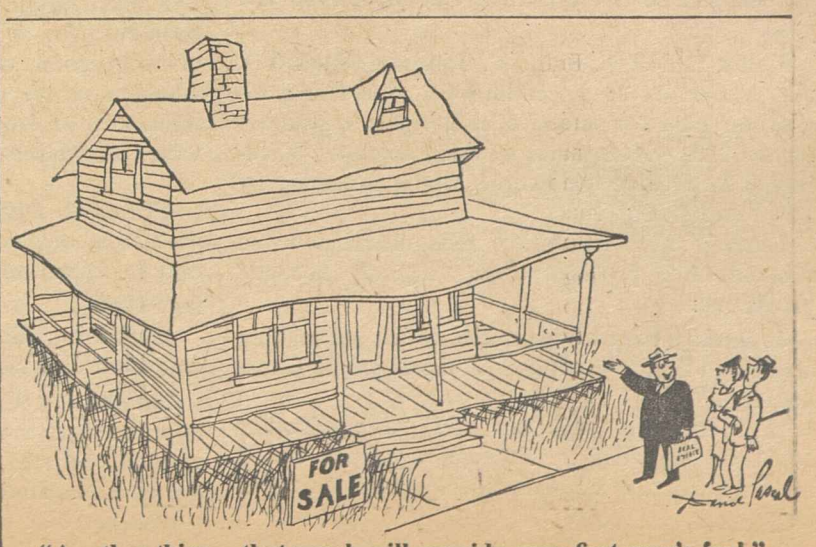
By Jane Goodsell

When faced with an emergency
Like unexpected company
Or mice or earthquake, fire or flood
Or accidents involving blood
Or zippers that refuse to zip
Or two a. m. attacks of grippe
Or funny sounds downstairs at night
Or motors that don't sound quite right,
Am I cool-headed, stout of heart?
Not me. I simply fall apart.

When everything I do goes wrong
From start to finish, all day long:
When sauces curdle, dishes chip,
And souffles fall and faucets drip,
And hair goes limp and hemlines sag,
And fuses blow and children nag
And then, to climax all my woes,
I run my final pair of hose,
Do I surmount these handicaps?
Not me, I don't. I just collapse.

When payday's distant and remote.
And when the wolf is at my throat,
And all the bills are overdue,
And I'm smack out of revenue,
And I have nothing fit to wear,
And roof and furnace need repair,
Do I sit down and analyze
The ways I can economize?
Unh, unh. At times as grim as that
I buy myself a giddy hat.

When I have reached my tether's end
And feel I've lost my only friend,
And I've a simply awful cold,
And look one-hundred-ten years old,
And life seems full of woe and pain,
And all it ever does is rain,
And no one asks me anywhere,
And I can't win at solitaire,
Do I give in to feeling blue,
And mope and pout? You bet I do!



"Another thing—that porch will provide your first year's fuel."

Bargaining Reports Shows:

Week-end Premium Wage Now Common

Premium pay for work on Saturday or Sunday is now a common feature of union contracts, according to the current issue of Collective Bargaining Reports, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Nearly 60 percent of major agreements—those covering 1,000 or more workers—now call for extra pay on Saturdays, the publication says. This is usually time and one-half the regular rate of pay.

The report is based on a new study of major agreements by the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The study surveyed 1,736 pacts covering some 7.8 million workers, or about half of all workers under union contracts, excepting railway and airline employes.

The 57 percent of agreements specifically calling for extra pay for work on Saturday as such cover 59 percent of the 7.8 million total. Other pacts call for premium pay if Saturday is the sixth working day or is in excess of 40 hours. Some industries, like apparel, have largely ended weekend work and so have no contract provision on Saturday or Sunday pay.

"These weekend-premium provisions reflect recognition of the inconvenience of working on a day which most people enjoy as a day off from work," Collective Bargaining Reports said. "They serve also to deter employers from scheduling work on such days."

The trend has been upward. A similar study in 1952 showed Saturday pay called for in only 48 percent of major pacts covered.

Saturday premium pay is widely prevalent in manufacturing industries, with 64 percent of such pacts requiring it. In non-manufacturing, where Saturday work has been the practice, only 43 percent call for premium pay. However, this is up from the 23 percent of the 1952 survey, while the rise for manufacturing, less sharp, was from 58 to 64 percent.

Among manufacturing industries, the highest rate was for furniture, where all 17 contracts surveyed specified Saturday premium pay. Other high rates were found in machinery, electrical machinery and transportation equipment. Construction led the non-manufacturing group, with 86 percent of 148 major pacts calling for Saturday premium pay, compared to an average 43 percent for all nonmanufacturing.

The lowest rates in non-manufacturing were in communications and retail trade, where only 8 and 9 percent, respectively, specified Saturday premium rates. The lows in manufacturing were 31 percent in paper and 33 percent in primary metals.

About 75 percent of all major contracts provide extra pay for Sunday work.

Collective Bargaining Reports also listed average hourly earnings in a half-dozen occupations in six major cities, and gave statistics for bargaining purposes.

State Official Lauded On Return to Union

Harrisburg, Pa.—Joseph Sabel of the Meat Cutters, who has stepped down as state Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry, won praise from management, labor and government for a job "well-done."

Sabel was feted at a dinner sponsored by American Stores, Inc., before returning to his duties as secretary-treasurer of Amalgamated Food Employes' Local 590 in Pittsburgh.

NEW HELMSMAN of Newspaper Guild is Pres.-elect Arthur Rosenstock, second from left, named to succeed Joseph F. Collis, second from right. ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson (right), and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., (left), were re-elected without oppostion. Collis will remain on the Guild's executive board as a vice president.

Carey Asks Senate to Kill Smith Bill

Existing civil rights, labor and welfare legislation passed by Congress over the years would be "reduced to shambles" by a "states' rights" measure which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey has charged.

Denouncing the bill, which was sponsored by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), Carey said its enactment would force the nation "to return to the 18th century" when the states were bound together only in a "loosely-knit confederation."

Smith's measure would prevent federal law from taking precedence over state statutes unless Congress specifically declares its preemption in a given field. It would apply equally to present and future laws. A similar bill cleared the House in 1958, but was killed by one vote in the upper body.

Guild Convention Elects Rosenstock President

New York—Arthur Rosenstock of New York has been elected president of the Newspaper Guild to succeed Joseph F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Rosenstock, a librarian at the New York Post, was unopposed in nominations at the Guild's 26th annual convention here. He will take office Oct. 15. The ANG presidency is a non-salaried post.

Collis said he was stepping down in the interests of unity in a year when the Guild must consolidate its forces to meet publisher attacks and move toward its goal of 50,000 members. He had indicated a year ago that he would not seek re-election to a fourth two-year term but more recently had considered running again. He was the first to second the nomination of Rosenstock.

Collis will remain on the Guild's international executive board as a vice president-at-large. He and five others were elected to at-large seats without opposition. The others are Ed Marciniak of Chicago, Frances D'Hondt of Detroit, Harvey Wing of San Francisco, Richard Davis of Baltimore and Ken Reiger of Toledo, O.

Regional vice presidencies went to Richard Lane of Memphis, Tenn., James B. Woods of St. Louis, Jack Howard of San Francisco, Eric R. I. Cawdron of Ottawa, Ont., and James Egan of New York. The only contest occurs in Reg. I, where Vice Pres. John H. Thompson of Boston is opposed by Daniel McLaughlin of Elizabeth, N. J., a former vice president. The runoff will be by referendum of the members in the region in September.

Returned to office by acclamation were the ANG's full-time administrators, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

The convention voted without dissent to double the percentage of monthly dues now allotted to the defense fund and to increase the monthly per capita payment from $1.50 to $1.80. The increase is designed to accelerate achievement of a $1 million fund for use in strikes and lockouts.

The delegates also designated the next 12 months as an "organizing year" and outlined a course of action aimed at reaching the Guild's immediate goal of 50,000 members. During the past year membership hit a record peak of 30,857.

Target groups in the organizing year will be free riders, unorganized departments of papers with which the Guild already has contracts, and unorganized newspapers in cities where the Guild already has locals. The convention pledged the full resources and manpower of the ANG in the drive.

Printer Urges One Big Union In Publishing

New York—"One big union" in the publishing industry was suggested by a leader of the Typographical Union in an address to the Newspaper Guild's convention here.

Francis G. Barrett, president of "Big Six," the New York local of the ITU, said:

"I see no reason why the various craft unions and the Guild should not merge on a national level into one organization, under departments, covering each operation as it now exists, and supervised by a national council."

Referring to the unaffiliated Deliverers' strike last December, during which all major dailies in New York suspended publication, Barrett said the publishers have appropriated labor's slogan as their own: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

He called for "organic" unity among the publishing craft unions and the Guild which would enable them to deal more effectively with the publishers.

Labor Backs Civil Defense Budget Plea

Labor's full support for civil defense preparation has been emphasized in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee.

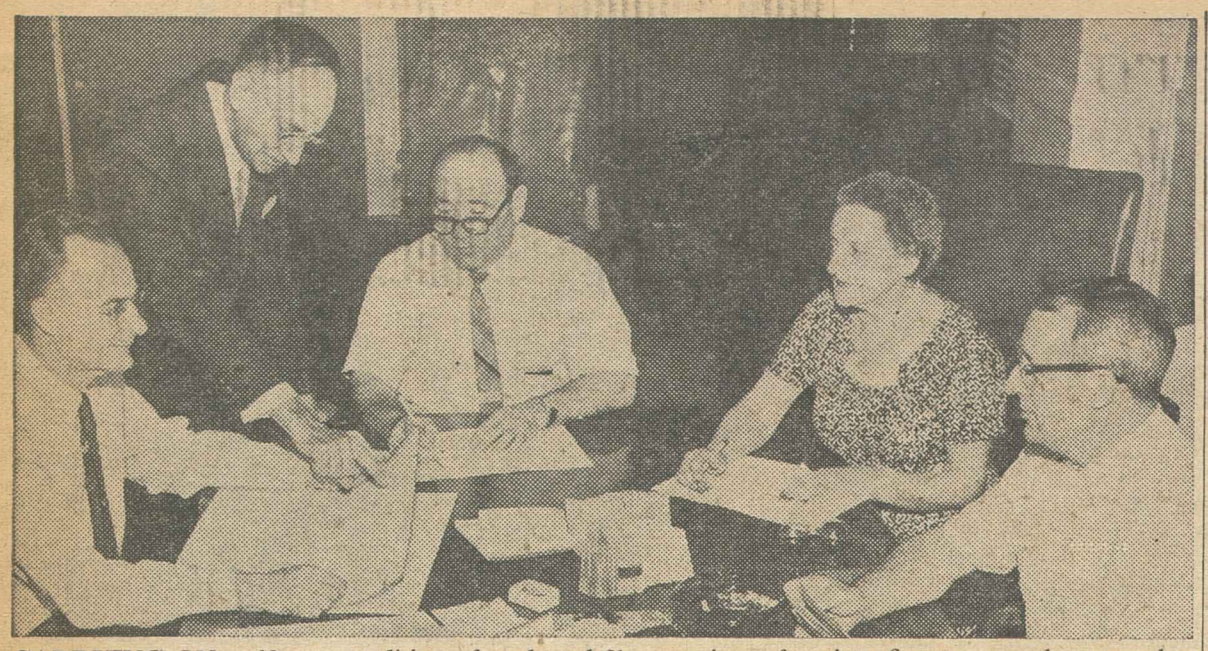
Civil defense is an integral part of the nation's military preparedness, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley emphasized. He urged a subcommittee headed by Rep. Albert Thomas (D-Tex.) to support the full $75 million requested in the budget of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization. The appropriation request includes matching funds for state and local civil defense programs.

Riley praised Office of Civil Defense plans for "an accelerated information and education program dealing with radioactive fallout protection." He told the committee workers in all industries "must first be taught the danger and then the necessary safety precautions" in dealing with radioactivity.

Rate of Premium Pay for Work on Saturday and Sunday, Major Agreements, 1958

Industry	Number of Provisions Surveyed	Percent of Provisions With Rate of— Time and One-Half	1½ & 2	Double Time	Other
Saturday Work					
All industries	987	81%	3%	11%	5%
Manufacturing	723	90	3	4	3
Food	63	86	..	..	14
Primary metals	40	95	..	3	3
Fabricated metal prods.	55	87	2	11	..
Machinery (nonelectrical)	130	96	1	3	..
Electrical machinery	90	90	4	..	6
Transportation equipment	124	92	2	5	1
Nonmanufacturing	264	55	3	31	10
Transportation (excluding railroad and airlines)	55	64	..	4	33
Utilities: electric & gas	37	89	3	3	5
Construction	128	31	5	62	2
Sunday Work					
All industries	1,300	19	3	73	4
Manufacturing	859	13	2	82	2
Food	81	25	1	60	14
Paper	53	28	2	68	2
Printing & Publishing	33	6	..	91	3
Chemicals	30	33	7	57	3
Primary metals	62	32	6	61	..
Fabricated metal prods.	57	2	..	96	2
Machinery (nonelectrical)	136	1	2	97	..
Electrical machinery	96	2	1	93	4
Transportation equipment	129	..	2	98	..
Nonmanufacturing	441	32	5	55	9
Transportation	66	45	..	29	26
Communications	72	69	18	6	7
Utilities: electric & gas	54	35	2	61	2
Retail trade	60	17	2	65	17
Construction	139	9	2	88	1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.



CARRYING ON a 60-year tradition of rank-and-file scrutiny of union finances, a three-member auditing committee of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes goes over the books of the 450,000-member union with an accountant, M. Earl Tedtman, CPA (left), and Sec.-Treas. Jack Weinberger (standing). Committee members are Irving Gould, Atlantic City waiter; Frankie Behan, San Francisco waitress, and C. D. Visina, a cook from Duluth.

Rail Unions Support Accident Report Bill

Railway labor unions, charging railroads with a "shameful" accident record, have appealed to Congress to tighten the Accident Reports Act.

Harry See, chairman of the Safety Committee of the 23-union Railway Labor Executives' Association, urged passage of a reporting bill introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.). See also is legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Railroad Trainmen.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason, in a statement filed with the Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, backed up See by charging that rail employers had erected an "iron curtain" around their accident experience, denying the facts to both workers and the public.

The 66 deaths and 4,482 injuries reported for the first four months of this year exceeded totals for the same periods of 1958 and 1957 even as railway jobs fell off 17 percent since 1957 and even with reporting records which are "full of holes," See declared.

Bolstering his charge that the death and accident toll is understated, See cited cases of injuries which went unreported. He said the Interstate Commerce Commission's "very restrictive interpretation" of existing law enables railroads to escape reporting injuries.

Accidents Unreported

See charged that "many" railroads "deliberately" failed to report accidents. He said so far this year four carriers have been fined on 60 counts for violating reporting rules despite an "inadequate" ICC policing staff.

He told the subcommittee that RLEA three years ago proposed to the Association of American Railroads that a joint national safety committee be set up. He said the unions understand that some railroads agreed but others refused.

"Meantime, conditions have grown worse," he added.

Mason hit the ICC for its "incredible" laxity in overseeing reporting methods. He noted the Budget Bureau has denied the ICC the privilege of publishing its so-called "accident frequency rates" because the statistics under the ICC rules bear no comparison to the accident-reporting standards set up by the American Standards Association.

Mason said he suspects the railroads keep an extra set of accurate injury frequency rates to guide their own insurance departments and safety engineers. The ASA standard records as a death any fatality resulting from a work injury, he said. Under the ICC-railroad standard, a death is counted as such if it occurs within 24 hours after the accident; a death 24 hours after an accident is recorded as an injury.

He said the ASA standard holds an injury is reportable if the worker is unable to work on the day following the injury. But the ICC-railroad rule is that an injury is reportable only if the injury keeps the worker off the job for a total of 72 hours in the 10-day period after the accident, he explained.

See emphasized that complete and accurate reporting of accidents is the only way to discover their causes and eliminate them.

CORRECTION

There were two errors in the calendar of coming conventions in the AFL-CIO News of June 20.

The meeting of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will be held starting Oct. 5 in Cleveland, at the same time and place as the convention of the Chemical Workers, instead of in Chicago beginning Aug. 30, as erroneously stated. The AFL-CIO Auxiliaries' convention will be held in San Francisco, as printed, but simultaneously with the AFL-CIO convention opening Sept. 17 instead of during the week of Dec. 17.

Carlough New Sheet Metal President

Atlantic City, N. J.—Edward Carlough, since 1951 secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, was elected president of the union at a board meeting here. He succeeds the late Robert Byron.

New secretary-treasurer is David S. Turner of Salt Lake City, who has served since 1956 as an international organizer.

Carlough has been a member of the Sheet Metal Workers for 32 years, becoming a journeyman after serving four years as an apprentice. He became president of his local in 1941 and an international vice president in 1945.

Turner joined Local 312, Salt Lake City, in 1948 and rose to be president and business agent before joining the international staff.

Byron, a longtime veteran in the former AFL and friend of the late Samuel Gompers, died a few weeks ago in an Evanston, Ill., hospital. He had planned to retire June 30.

Labor Fetes British Glass Union Group

The exchange of trade union delegations is the surest road to improved understanding between the British and American labor movements, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a visiting British group.

Schnitzler spoke at a luncheon honoring an 11-man delegation from the 800,000-member General & Municipal Workers Union. The group, made up chiefly of workers from Britain's glass industry, made a two-week study tour of the industry in this country under the sponsorship of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The British union last year sponsored a tour of its glass industry by a team from the Glass Bottle Blowers.

GBBA Pres. Lee Minton, in welcoming the British visitors, expressed hope that "this peoples-to-peoples approach will result in a mutual understanding of the similarities as well as diversities which enrich our respective free societies."

Sir Thomas Williamson led the British team in its tour of glass container and fiber glass plants in New Jersey, Ohio and Georgia. In Washington, they toured AFL-CIO headquarters and held a discussion session with AFL-CIO department chiefs.

Questions they fired had to do with American labor's position and approach on labor - management corruption, the unorganized, union security, runaway plants, women working on late shifts, married women workers and international activities.

CLC Suspends Seafarers Union

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has suspended the Seafarers from membership on the ground that the union has invaded the jurisdiction of the National Association of Marine Engineers, another CLC affiliate.

The decision was announced by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin in a letter to SIU Vice Pres. Hal Banks. Jodoin cited a stand by the SIU before the CLC executive council "in which you emphatically stated your refusal to abide by the decisions of the executive council."

The CLC's next convention, scheduled for Montreal in April 1960, will consider the suspension. The last CLC convention expelled the Operating Engineers and the Technical Engineers, which previously had been suspended also for disregarding jurisdictional lines.

Over Red 'Management':

Employer Delegates 'Strike' ILO Finale

Special to the AFL-CIO News

Geneva, Switzerland—Additional measures to protect workers against job hazards, and new proposals to promote teamwork within nations for the solution of economic problems, were tentatively adopted by the Intl. Labor Conference as it wound up its 43rd session here.

In accordance with the standard practice of the 80-nation ILO, these new measures aiming at social progress will be submitted to member governments for consideration before being whipped into final shape at next year's session.

Employer delegates from the non-Communist countries boycoted final sessions of the committees which prepared the two sets of proposals. Their refusal to participate stemmed from the presence of employer delegates from the Soviet bloc. When the ILO refused to accept their argument that Soviet "employers" shouldn't sit on committees, U.S. as well as other employer spokesmen from the free world stalked out.

Reporting for the committee studying effective consultation between public authorities, employers and workers' organizations, Edward Marcianiak, vice president of the Newspaper Guild twitted them by declaring:

"Thirty employers in our committee were on the picket line and not in the committee room."

Elwood P. Swisher, another AFL-CIO representative at the conference, referred to the employer bolt as an "unauthorized strike."

Marcianiak and Swisher were among 10 AFL-CIO advisers working with Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the conference.

Central Issue

David A. Morse, ILO director general and a former U.S. assistant secretary of labor, warned in his final address that "employment is clearly the central issue of social policy in the world today."

"The creation of new jobs through economic development," he said, "is lagging behind population growth. The great issue which faces us all during the next quarter of a century is whether economic and social development can overtake population growth."

Swisher, vice president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, stressed the "need for international action in the field of radiation safety" as he presented, in the name of the worker delegates, the conclusions of the radiation committee.

He told the conference the proposals should be unanimously adopted "so that the development of atomic energy can go forward hand-in-hand with, and not at the expense of, the safety of the workers."

The proposals spell out minimum standards to be followed by governments in establishing rules and procedures for the protection of workers. These standards are to be incorporated into an international convention, or treaty, after being given a final reading next year.

The proposals laying down the basis for "effective consultation and cooperation" between public authorities, workers' organizations and employers were reported to the plenary session by Marcianiak. He said they concern "the area of economic life which lies between collective bargaining on the one hand and social legislation on the other."

Goals Listed

"Through consultation and cooperation," Marcianiak said, "the ILO now seeks to discover new and better ways of improving social security, increasing employment and stimulating production, among other objectives."

The ANG official urged "workers, employers and governments alike" to return next year with more thoughts on the matter so that the final recommendations to be made on it will be the most effective possible.

Despite the hassle over the employer "strike" and the delay needed to eject the Hungarian delegation from the three-week conference, all substantive work was completed. Three conventions on working conditions for fishermen and a recommendation on the setting up of occupational health services at places of employment were adopted in final form.

Ernst Michanek of Sweden, secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor in his country, was elected chairman of the ILO's Governing Body for the coming year. He replaces Julio Barboza-Carneiro, ambassador of Brazil.

Sir Alfred Roberts of Great Britain was re-elected chairman of the Workers' Group, and Pierre Waline, of France, chairman of the Employers' Group.

6 U.S. Unions Back Latin America Drive

Chicago—A Coordinating Committee to help Latin American unions organize food, drink and tobacco workers was set up by six AFL-CIO affiliates at a meeting in headquarters of the Meat Cutters here over which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presided.

The drive to enroll Latin American workers in the industry into free, democratic unions will be directed by the Intl. Union of Food, Drink & Tobacco Workers, the international trade secretariat in the field, and will be in charge of Andrew C. McClellan as IUFDTW's Western Hemisphere representative.

McClellan for the past three years has been general representative of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He left after the meeting here for Geneva, Switzerland, for conferences with IUFDTW Pres. Jull Poulsen, and will soon establish a temporary headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The Coordinating Committee named as its secretary-treasuerer Harry R. Poole, executive vice president of the Meat Cutters.

Present at the meeting here in addition to Schnitzler and McClellan were Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters; Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway of the Packinghouse Workers; Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Pres. Mort Brandenberg of the Distillery Workers; Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Sec.-Treas. Harold A. Schneider of the Grain Millers; and David Sternback, AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative.

Kennedy Bill Backed:

'Humanized' Immigration Policies Urged by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to "liberalize and humanize" the nation's immigration policies as the "most lasting and most appropriate" way for the U.S. to observe World Refugee Year which began July 1.

Testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder called for speedy enactment of a three-pronged program which would:

- Raise to 250,000 a year the number of quota immigrants admitted to the nation.
- Modernize the "discriminatory" national origins quota system, basing new quotas on "such relevant factors as family reunion, technical and professional needs, refugee relief, national interest and resettlement."
- Insure "democratic administrative procedures" both for aliens and naturalized citizens, while still taking "reasonable precautions" to keep out subversive elements.

The federation spokesman noted that World Refugee Year has been recognized by 52 nations, including the U.S., with this country's responsibility for participation being placed with the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a broadly-based group formed to act as an informational and educational agency on refugee issues.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a vice president of the committee, and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, is on its board of directors.

Bookbinder told the Senate subcommittee that of the several bills before it, the one introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) "constitutes the most basic and significant change" in the immigration laws and represents "substantial progress toward liberalizing and democratizing" policies in this field.

The Kennedy bill, he said, like the one filed in the House by Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), "frankly and boldly strikes at the national origins system" by establishing quotas based upon the populations of other countries rather than on the national origins of the American population. The AFL-CIO spokesman hailed this approach toward eliminating the "rigidities and inequities" of the present system.

In urging admission of 250,000 immigrants annually, as called for in the Kennedy bill, Bookbinder said the nation could absorb that number of new citizens "without undermining employment opportunities for American workers." He added that organized labor does not "overlook the fact that there are still more than 3 million American workers totally unemployed."

The AFL-CIO, he said, recognizes that "a sudden, major increase in our labor force could cause dislocations. Automation has eliminated many jobs. There are dozens of economically-distressed communities. For these reasons, the AFL-CIO does not advocate unrestricted immigration. We cannot be indifferent to short-run distress of our people. But we can afford to be much more generous than we are now."

Bookbinder was critical of the nation's basic immigration law, the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952, which, he said, "reflects discredited notions of racial superiority" through its insistence on the national origins quota system.

He said that "basic reform" is essential so that U.S. immigration laws will reflect "the humanitarian, compassionate, democratic convictions of most Americans."

CITING ATTACKS on labor in state legislatures and Congress, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler urged delegates to the Retail Clerks convention in Los Angeles "to organize for political objectives just as determinedly as we have on the economic front."

Mills Files Bill to Hike Income of OASI Fund

A bill which would boost revenues of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund $300 million a year by ending an existing "conflict of interest" in the Treasury Dept. has been introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the powerful Ways & Means Committee.

The measure would force the Secretary of the Treasury, when borrowing money for the federal government from the social security system, to pay the same rate of interest he pays in the private money market.

At the present time, the government pays the social security system only 2⅝ percent interest, while paying as high as 4.5 percent to private lending institutions. This costs the social security fund more than $300 million annually.

Mills, whose committee must pass on the proposed legislation, based the provisions of his bill on unanimous recommendations made earlier this year by a 12-member Advisory Council on Social Security Financing.

'Conflict'

The council pointed out that the present law poses a "conflict of interests" for the Secretary of the Treasury. As chief financial officer for the U.S., it said, the Secretary attempts to "minimize interest outgo" by borrowing from the fund at the lowest rate possible. In his role as manager of the OASI fund, it added, he should be trying to get the greatest possible interest to boost the fund's income.

The report of the advisory council—composed of three employer, three employe, and six public members—was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who declared its recommendation would "substantially strengthen the system."

Meany declared: "There is no reason why the government should pay a higher rate on money borrowed from banks and insurance companies than it pays on money borrowed from the social security trust funds."

Strengthen System

The recommendation on the interest rates was one of several suggestions, most of them of a technical nature, aimed at strengthening the operation of the system. All of the recommended changes are contained in the Mills bill.

The report, issued after a 14-month study, concluded that there was no foundation for recurring rumors that the fund was insolvent.

Meany enthusiastically praised the unanimous verdict of the council's business leaders, economists, insurance experts, financiers and labor representatives.

Retired Officers Hired By Big Defense Firms

A small army of retired military officers is serving on the payrolls of giant corporations which have reaped millions of dollars in added profits through "excessive" Defense Dept. contract charges, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) has revealed.

In a speech on the Senate floor, Douglas disclosed that at least 721 retired officers above the rank of colonel are employed by 88 of the 100 corporations holding the bulk of all defense contracts. Most of these contracts, he charged, are awarded without competitive bidding.

"The system of defense procurement has led to great abuse," Douglas said on the Senate floor. "In addition, when companies with defense contracts hire former officers of high rank to negotiate with their former fellow officers, some of whom they have promoted, the potential and actual abuses are magnified."

The speech was a followup to Douglas' earlier criticism, during Senate Finance Committee hearings, of "gross defects" in the Pentagon's system of negotiating contracts. At that time, he cited 20 case histories showing "excessive" costs which topped the $25 million mark.

The 100 companies, Douglas charged, hold "74 percent of all defense contracts," which run to more than $20 billion annually. The top 10 have a total of 372 ex-officers on their payrolls — more than half of the total. They include:

Lockheed Aircraft, 60; General Dynamics, 54; Westinghouse Air Brake, 42; Radio Corp. of America, 39; General Electric, 35; Westinghouse Electric, 33; Boeing Aircraft, 30; General Tire & Rubber, 28; North American Aviation, 27; Intl. Telephone & Telegraph, 24.

The list was furnished by the Defense Dept., Douglas said. Among the major corporations, those which have not yet reported on their military complements include General Motors, Pan American World Airways, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of California, and Motorola. These firms indicated they were still "gathering the information."

Douglas gave this assessment of the military strength of concerns whose case histories of "excessive charges" was documented for the Senate committee and published in the June 20 issue of the AFL-CIO News:

- Philco Corp., which made a "delayed refund" of $1.4 million, 17 retired officers.
- Lockheed Aircraft, which negotiated prices $4.1 million "in excess of amounts that the contractor knew would be incurred," 60 retired officers.
- Boeing Aircraft, with target costs for spare parts $5 million in excess, 30 retired officers.
- North American Aviation, involved with its subcontractors, Rheem Manufacturing Co., in a $178,000 overcharge, 27 retired officers.

Douglas and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) subsequently introduced a bill to fix standards for the employment of former military officers by defense contractors.

Retail Clerks Vote Rise In Dues and Per Capita

By Dave Perlman

Los Angeles—Delegates to the Retail Clerks convention here have voted overwhelmingly to back up their union's $2 million organizing drive with higher local dues and an increased per capita tax.

Major organizing goals outlined during the RCIA's five-day convention include nationwide campaigns at Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck, stepped-up organizing at mushrooming suburban shopping centers and the organization of so-called discount houses where, according to a convention committee report, "hours are long, wages are low and reasonable working conditions are practically non-existent."

Minimum monthly dues a local union may charge was raised from the present $3 to $4. Per capita was boosted from 85 cents to $1.10, with additional increases of 5 cents a year for the next three years to bring the total to $1.25. Part of the increased per capita was earmarked for improvements in the pension and welfare program for employes and full-time officers of the international and local unions.

Many Speakers

The convention, addressed by more than a score of speakers, heard Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston hammer at the importance of organizing in the white collar field.

Delegates gave a warm welcome to both Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown and his Republican predecessor, Goodwin H. Knight. They also heard Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) blast "inefficiency" in the National Labor Relations Board and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) express some "disappointment" in the record of Democrats in Congress.

Reuther described full organization of retail workers as "one of the most important jobs on the agenda of the American labor movement."

He told the delegates that "the same forces who fight labor at every step are battling against our efforts to get an improved minimum wage bill both in terms of benefits and in coverage."

Livingston reported intensified employer resistance to organizing and declared that "as a whole the labor movement has not appropriated sufficient manpower and money to overcome the obstacles employers are putting in our paths today." He reported also on "an all-out organizational campaign" among workers on the "factory farms" of northern California.

Roosevelt expressed "a little bit of disappointment in my own political party" and added that "by airing it, we may perhaps do some good to my party and its leadership."

The delegates voted to authorize the RCIA executive board to increase the number of international vice presidents from 7 to 11 during the interim between conventions.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge said the move would provide for anticipated growth of the union and would also furnish "leeway" for merger negotiations with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Merger Talks to Go On

The executive board reported to the convention that merger talks to date had not resulted in agreement, but that further meetings were expected to be held by committees from the two unions.

In other action, the delegates:

- Emphasized the union's endorsement of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill raising the minimum wage to $1.25 and extending coverage to large numbers of retail workers and others now excluded.
- Brushed aside protest of Suffridge and voted to raise the salary of the president from $35,000 to $40,000 on a permanent basis and to $50,000 during Suffridge's tenure.
- Voted "full support" for the Steelworkers in their current contract negotiations.

Grocery, Congress 'Not too Different'

Los Angeles—Rep. George A. Kasem (D-Calif.), introduced at the Retail Clerks convention as a former member, told the delegates the work a congressman does isn't too different from what he did as a $16-a-week grocery clerk in 1940.

In Congress, said Kasem, "we are still concerned with keeping the public happy and delivering first-class service."

"We have other similarities," he added. "We have canned speeches and packaged bills and some of our lousiest legislation comes gift-wrapped. We also put the pretty produce on top."

'Certain Principles . . . Immutable':

Supreme Court Ruling Hits at Industrial Security Program

The Supreme Court has invalidated operation of the government's industrial security program, which screens the "loyalty" qualifications of some 3 million civilian employes in private plants holding defense contracts.

The court, in an 8-to-1 decision, held that neither Congress nor the President had ever specifically authorized operation of the program in a manner which denied alleged security risks the right to confront their accusers.

The AFL-CIO, at its 1957 and 1959 conventions, adopted resolutions strongly critical of the operation of the program and its abridgement of the civil liberties of workers thrown out of jobs without the opportunity of facing accusers.

In the wake of the court's action, several senators demanded speedy enactment of legislation authorizing continuation of the program. Pres. Eisenhower, at his July 1 press conference, disclosed he had ordered Administration officials to make an immediate study of the situation.

The tone of the majority decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, raised serious doubts as to whether any program that did not incorporate the "safeguards of confrontation and cross-examination" would be constitutional.

Associate Justice Tom C. Clark, the lone dissenter, said the court's language cast a cloud over the security program for government employes as well, since this likewise is operated with no confrontation procedures.

The ruling was handed down in a companion case to one involving a member of the Auto Workers, in which AFL-CIO attorneys had filed a brief attacking the security risk program as "unreasonable."

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris had contended that the harsh provisions of security laws should not be made to apply equally to persons in non-sensitive and sensitive posts.

That case involved Charles Allen Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y., a member of UAW Local 501, who lost his job at Bell Aircraft Corp., in September 1956 after being denied a security clearance on the basis of information supplied by six unidentified informants.

The court ruled the Taylor case was "moot" because Taylor was given a full security clearance, the derogatory information was expunged from his files, and he was reinstated with back pay. All this took place in January 1959, after Taylor had brought his suit against the government.

In the companion case, brought by an $18,000-a-year executive of a Maryland engineering and research firm, the high court went beyond arguments as to the distinction between sensitive and non-sensitive positions and ruled that no authority existed for the sweeping denial of the right of confrontation.

The majority decision said, in part:

"Certain principles have remained relatively immutable. . . .

"One of these is that where governmental action seriously injures an individual . . . the evidence used to prove the government's case must be disclosed to the individual so that he has an opportunity to show that it is untrue.

"While this is important in the case of documentary evidence, it is even more important where the evidence consists of the testimony of individuals whose memory might be faulty or who, in fact, might be perjurers or persons motivated by malice, vindictiveness, intolerance, prejudice or jealousy.

"We have formalized these protections in the requirements of confrontation and cross-examination."

HAWAIIAN MEMBERS of the Communications Workers, sending their first delegation to a convention, sent along leis as greetings from the 50th state to (left to right) Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood, Dir. Elaine T. Gleason of Long Lines, which includes Hawaii, and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

2 More Newspapers Admit 'Peace' Payoffs

Officials of two more major newspapers have admitted to the McClellan special Senate committee that they made payoffs to local Teamster officials to insure "labor peace."

Charles Obermeyer, business manager of the Detroit Times, testified that Joseph Prebenda, secretary-treasurer of IBT Local 372, received $36,022 in wages and another $12,701 for "truck rental" over the past five years, "to avoid any trouble."

Prebenda insisted he and his brother earned the money by delivering newspapers. He receives $320 a week in salary and expenses from the local.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph's Business Manager William J. Poch said the newspaper paid more than $100,000 in salaries and rentals to Theodore Cozza, president of Local 211, during the past nine years. Poch said this was done "for fear of disturbing labor relations."

Recently officials of the New York Times, New York Daily Mirror, and the American Weekly, a Hearst-owned supplement, testified about similar payoffs in the New York area.

The committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) heard Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa declare that he does not intend to move against officials of his union accused of misconduct, at least until after the committee winds up its investigation.

Hoffa, scheduled to undergo further questioning later, was brought back for quizzing about his two-year-old pledge to clean up the union ousted from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 for being under corrupt domination. The committee conducted a similar interrogation of the Teamster president in 1958.

Schmidt Quits As Monitor Of Teamsters

Godfrey P. Schmidt, a member of the Board of Monitors for the Teamsters Union, has resigned as an aftermath of an appellate court decision stating that he was involved in a conflict of interest.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia left it up to District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who appointed Schmidt, to determine if the conflict of interest was serious enough to justify Schmidt's removal. Schmidt resigned without waiting for a decision.

The appellate court, which upheld a decision by Letts spelling out the powers of the monitors, also said that ranking Teamster officials must obey "clean-up" orders of the monitors which Letts found reasonable and put into the form of court directives.

Schmidt was named as a monitor by Letts on the nomination of rank-and-file New York union members protesting the election of James R. Hoffa as president of the Teamsters. Schmidt was the attorney who filed an injunction petition seeking to prevent Hoffa from taking office. The legal proceedings were temporarily halted by a consent decree leading to appointment of the monitors.

The appellate court said that Schmidt's position as representative of truckers dealing with the Teamsters created the conflict of interest. Schmidt has testified recently in favor of harsh legislation to regulate unions.

Judge Letts is expected to name a successor to Schmidt as a monitor representing the rank-and-file members who objected to Hoffa's election.

Foes Unite Henderson Strikers, CWA Learns

Cleveland, O.—Everything the state and the courts do to crush the strike of the Textile Workers Union of America in Henderson, N. C., "just cements us together that much closer," Mrs. Esther Johnson, one of the strikers, told the Communications Workers convention.

"One thing that goes with union is solidarity," she said. "I have heard it said in our community that 'these people would not stick,' but they have. For nearly eight months we have stuck together, and they are running three shifts and some people say, 'what now?'

"But we started out to win, and win we shall because we just refuse to give up.

"They cannot make good yarn. They have people in there making just any kind of yarn. We know they cannot hold out and make a profit the way they are doing. They cannot keep these national guardsmen there forever. We are going to be there forever."

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. May Wrenn, another striker who spoke briefly, thanked the CWA and its members for the moral and financial support that has helped them maintain the walkout at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. The convention gave them a standing ovation.

"I am one of the older ones who worked before the union," said Mrs. Wrenn, "and so I know that I want to keep the union and if I never go back to work, if I finally get so old they won't accept me, at least I am going to keep on trying to get it for the younger ones who are coming on behind us, because we do want our union."

A resolution of support for the strike, sponsored by the entire North Carolina delegation was carried unanimously.

CWA Sets New Rules On Dual Union Trials

By Gervase N. Love

Cleveland, O. — Members of the Communications Workers charged with dual unionism in the future will be tried at the international level rather than in the local under a major constitutional amendment adopted at the union's 21st annual convention here.

The revision in basic law was approved after prolonged discussion and searching questions from the floor on the recommendation of the convention's constitution committee. In its report, the committee recalled that several times locals have failed to file charges of dual unionism where they were justified, and that in some cases local trials have been held in which those charged were, in effect, "whitewashed."

The amendment as adopted provided that charges of dual unionism be heard by three members to be selected by the international executive board from a trial panel composed of one member elected in each of the union's geographical districts.

In other constitutional changes, the convention established a new union district, No. 10, composed of all CWA members in Canada, and made the new states of Alaska and Hawaii part of the union's Dist. 9.

A statement on foreign policy declared the Soviet Union "must be made to understand that we will have no part of any agreement that would amount to a surrender of the German people, whether from East or West, to a form of government other than that of their own free choice."

It also called for a sound disarmament program, improvement of the foreign aid program and extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

In other resolutions the convention continued organization of workers as the union's top priority program; endorsed proposals for strengthening the United Nations by charter revision; called on all locals to establish community services committees and direct them to work closely with the appropriate AFL-CIO central bodies; endorsed the union label campaign; and voted to continue its efforts for a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Washington.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, the only scheduled speaker, was unable to appear because of the urgent press of negotiations in basic steel, and sent a telegram of regret in which he also expressed confidence that CWA members were solidly behind the USWA "as we strive for a fair and just settlement."

A National COPE Award for Good Citizenship was presented to the union by Sec.-Treas. Elmer J. Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO Council on behalf of National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt. Individual awards were presented by the union to local COPE leaders and to districts for meeting COPE dollar quotas.

7-4-59

Ex-Officers Of Jewelry Union Indicted

New York—Two former officials of the Jewelry Workers, who resigned under fire from the AFL-CIO Executive Council and Ethical Practices Committee, have been indicted here on charges of stealing union funds.

Hyman J. Powell, former secretary-treasurer, was charged with the theft of $22,334, and former Vice Pres. Frank C. Iandoli was charged with stealing $2,114. They also were charged with forging accounts to cover the thefts.

The union, placed under trusteeship at its own request by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany seven months ago, held a cleanup convention in Washington in May in which it elected new top officers, pledged strict adherence to the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, and requested Meany to name a monitor to help the new officers put the union back on its feet.

Also resigning, as the result of the Ethical Practices report which pictured the union on the "verge of moral and financial bankruptcy," was the former president, Joseph Morris.

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Housing Bill Vetoed by Ike, Clashes Flare in Congress

'Completely Recalcitrant':

Basic Steel Firms Forcing Shutdown

New York—An industry-forced steel strike appeared in the making as of 12:01 a.m. July 15 as the companies still refused to bargain beyond their proposals for a one-year wage freeze and abandonment of the union-won work rules and cost-of-living escalator.

Despite a two-week extension of the contracts by the Steelworkers at the request of Pres. Eisenhower, the 12 basic steel companies remained "completely recalcitrant" in their refusal to budge from their original demands.

No Progress

Administration efforts to find a basis of agreement between the companies and the union appeared to be yielding no results despite reported efforts by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Vice Pres. Nixon.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, after a brief visit with Nixon, told reporters he told the vice president that the "steel industry seems to be intent on provoking a shutdown" and that the Steelworkers do not want a strike.

McDonald added he told Nixon the negotiations since the two-week extension voted by the union had got "absolutely nowhere" because of the companies' attitude.

Following the McDonald-Nixon visit, Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference in Washington that he contemplated no new White House action to head off a strike, adding that he had placed no time limit on his request for extension of negotiations in his letter of June 27.

McDonald told reporters that

(*Continued on Page* 2)

House Unit To Let Ike Hike Bonds

Presidential authority to remove the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds has been voted by the House Ways & Means Committee.

The action, said Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson, "accomplishes for the most part the objectives we sought."

The President some weeks ago had asked Congress to remove the present 4.25 percent ceiling on marketable bonds running for five years or more because the Treasury was having difficulty selling them at that rate. The proposal was attacked as opening the way for higher interest rates all through the economy.

The committee, after weeks of negotiation, came up with a decision to give the President the authority to remove the ceiling rather than have Congress lift the ceiling but for only a two-year period.

It also adopted a provision stating the congressional desire that

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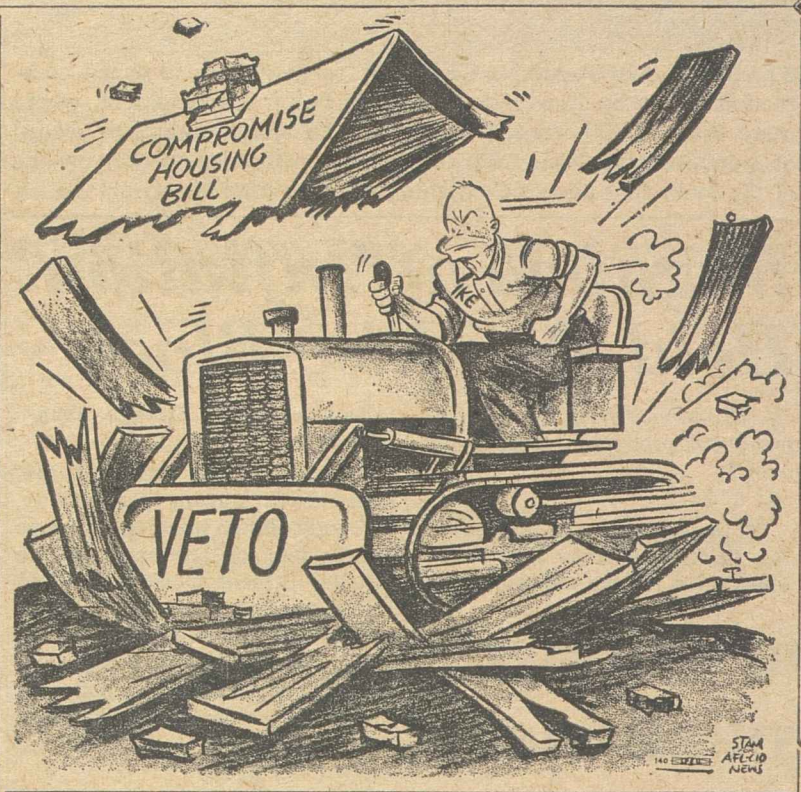


Labor Plea For Okay Is Rejected

Pres. Eisenhower vetoed the sharply pared-down omnibus housing bill amid signs that the veto presented a clash with the Democratic Congress that might become a major issue in next year's political campaigns.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), Senate and House sponsors of the bill, denounced the veto and called for an effort to override it. Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate majority leader, called the Eisenhower veto message "partisan and political."

The AFL-CIO had asked Eisenhower six days before the veto to sign the housing bill as a "moderate" proposal resulting from "searching congressional study and debate" and passed with "strong bipartisan support."

The measure was "not inflationary," said Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, in a letter to the President. Federal expenditures called for represented "for the most part repayable loans," he pointed out, and he said White House approval of the bill was "vital to bring good homes within the financial reach" of more families in America's growing population.

The clash over housing programs was marked by strong language that pointed up a basic conflict of philosophy between the White House and the Democratic congressional majorities.

Without mentioning the fact that

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Keyserling Study Shows:

Fake Inflation Issue Block to Pay Hikes

The campaign against adequate wage gains is a "subdivision of the spurious campaign against inflation" which is based on the dangerously misguided idea that "the way to fight inflation is to cripple economic growth."

That's the conclusion of a new study published by the Conference on Economic Progress entitled "Inflation — Cause and Cure."

The 59-page study, prepared by Leon H. Keyserling for the conference representing business, farm and labor leaders, warns that the Administration's present policies are the same policies which "converted the recovery of 1955 into the stagnation of 1956 and 1957 and the recession of 1957-58."

The "spurious campaign against inflation," waged by "the most powerful organs of the government, reinforced by powerful private propaganda," says the study, has misused the threat of inflation "to defeat or retard our most profound national objectives."

Analyzing the argument that wage rates have risen faster than productivity, or output per man-hour, thus increasing business costs per unit of production, the CEP study declares:

Profits Outrun Wages

"The price increases that took place in key industries were not necessary to sustain an adequate level of profits, but instead resulted in an excessive expansion of profits. This profit expansion far outran wage increases."

The use of administered prices—prices set without relation to supply and demand but to a predetermined profit rate—has resulted, says the study, in allowing major companies in basic industries to show a profit even if operating below 50 percent of full capacity and to make "huge profits long before they are operating at reas-

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Labor in Drive for Safe Labor Day Weekend

The trade union movement is taking the lead in a nationwide campaign for a safe and sane Labor Day weekend.

The safety drive "to check the senseless slaughter on our highways" will be carried on during the summer through affiliated unions and the labor press, announced Chairman Richard F. Walsh of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, said the campaign will be conducted in cooperation with the National Safety Council. The NSC's Labor Conference is headed by Machinists' Vice-Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller.

Walsh pointed out that the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May meeting gave full backing to the campaign. He added:

"The council recognized that the Labor Day weekend was an especially appropriate period for the labor movement to take the lead in this kind of humanitarian undertaking."

Walsh emphasized that the reduction of deaths and injuries would contribute immeasurably to the proper celebration of labor's holiday and asked the support of every union member and family.

In asking editorial support and "generous" coverage from labor newspapers and magazines, Walsh pointed out that labor editors can secure stories and mats from G. G. Grieve, Secretary of the Labor Conference, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

'Work' Group to Fight To 'Last Republican'

Sponsors of so-called "right-to-work" laws, who "set the Republican party back a decade" last year, "apparently are willing to fight to the last Republican in 1960," Fred Hall, former GOP governor of Kansas, has charged.

Hall blasted an announcement by the National Right to Work Committee that it intends to "fight harder than ever" for laws outlawing the union shop. He said the committee had shown that "the 'right-to-work' sponsors view Republicans as expendable."

He charged that "pressure" brought on Republican candidates by "influential sponsors" of "work" laws was responsible for the loss by the GOP of 13 U.S. Senate seats, 49 members of the House, eight governorships and control of nearly a dozen state legislatures.

Despite this, Hall declared, the "right-to-work" groups "now brazenly indicate they plan to renew pressure on Republican candidates to support these unwise and dangerous state laws in the 1960 campaign."

Hall cited statements by former Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn and the present GOP chairman, Sen. Thruston Morton (Ky.), warning against linking the Republican Party to "right-to-work" laws.

He quoted Alcorn as acknowledging that backing "work" laws is "political suicide" and attributing the defeat of "scores of candidates for national, state and

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Can't Blame Barber for Haircut Cost

Anybody who thinks he's paying too much for a haircut can't blame it on the wages of the man who trims his locks, according to Pres. W. C. Birthright of the Barbers.

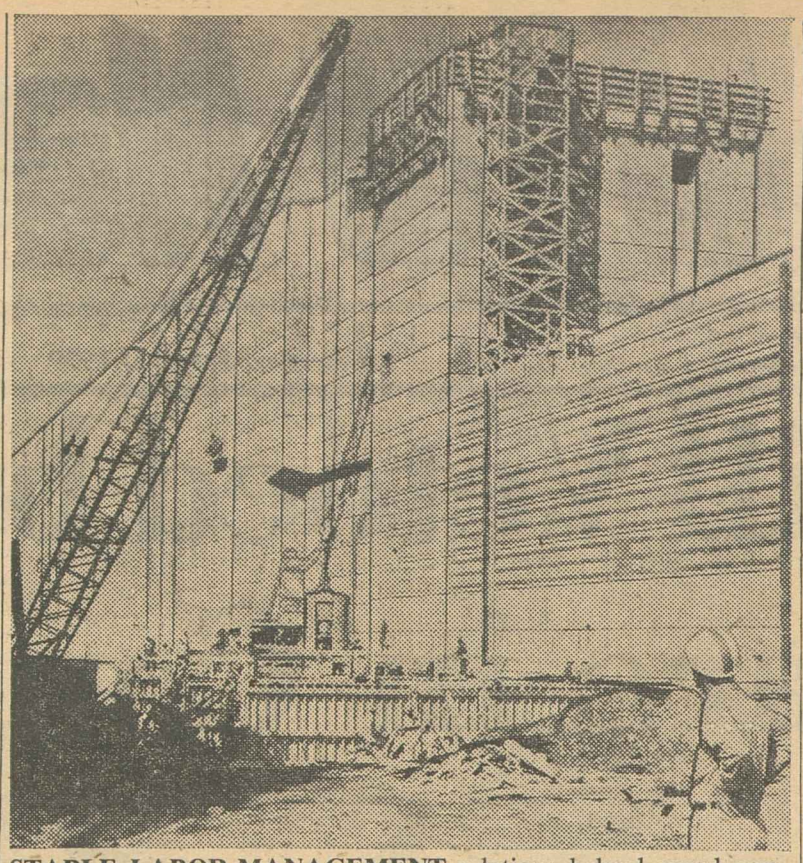
In an article in the Barbers Journal, the union's official publication, Birthright recalls that five years ago the average wage of an industrial worker was $1.77 an hour and that now it is $2.17. The barber, on the other hand, has an average take-home pay of $72 a week for 45 hours or longer—or $1.66 an hour.

"So let's face the facts," he writes. "The barber is making 11 cents less per hour now than the industrial worker did five years ago—and the barbers and beauticians must still meet the increased cost of living. They struggle with 1959 prices."

"They pay taxes," he explains; "they educate their children; they patronize their local merchants. And all of this means they must have an earning capacity to meet these needs and requirements.

"Just take an extra-curricular, out-of-shop glance at the neighborhood barber or beautician. Through the union they donate their time and service to the Crippled Children's program each year. They serve in public office in order to uphold and vote for legislation that improves the local and national well-being. As the people next door, they take an active part as members of their community.

"Surely, in assuming their full share of responsibility, they are entitled to an equal livelihood."



STABLE LABOR-MANAGEMENT relations helped speed completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway & Power Development, where more than 22,000 workers toiled with an almost unbroken record of mutual cooperation. Shown here is construction worker on one of the locks that allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes.

Labor Relations 'Outstanding':

Seaway a Monument To Job Cooperation

Special to the AFL-CIO News

Buffalo—The St. Lawrence Seaway, formally opened by Pres. Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, stands as a monument to labor-management relations at their best.

The seaway, which unlocks the Great Lakes for world trade through a complicated system of dams, canals, locks and dikes, could never have been completed ahead of schedule without top-flight cooperation between unions and employers.

As the new waterway to the nation's fourth seacoast was opened, this opinion was expressed by federal mediators, engineers, contractors' representatives and union officials who were closely associated with the billion-dollar construction project.

The cooperation between unions and employers is illustrated by the fact it took four and one-half years to finish work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development—mamouth construction jobs that were originally projected over a six-year period.

With nearly a score of trade unions representing many of the 22,000 construction workers employed by Seaway-Power contractors at the peak work period, the record shows that there was only one major work stoppage and a mere handful of minor ones.

Col. Loren W. Olmstead, Buffalo district engineer for the U.S. Army Engineers during seaway construction, praised the unions and contractors for getting the job done with a minimum of delay.

'Exceptionally Good'

"We look back with great satisfaction on the labor - management relations the seaway project has enjoyed," Olmstead observed. "They were exceptionally good right across the board for a job of that magnitude."

The army engineer said his office kept a close watch on relations between unions and contractors because of "tight time schedules" to complete the project.

"Any serious work stoppage would have been disastrous to the overall program," he explained.

Olmstead credited a joint labor-management committee with maintaining stable and constructive relations. The committee anticipated problems of jurisdictions, working conditions and contract interpretations and in most cases was able to resolve questions and avert disputes before they arose.

Harry R. Erickson, a veteran of 17 years in industrial relations and personnel work, was in charge of labor relations for the St. Lawrence Seaway Contractors Association from its formation in 1954 until last summer. He had high praise for the unions representing Seaway-Power workers.

"You can't give them enough credit for the way this project was handled," Erickson declared.

Top Staffers Assigned

He said most of the international unions involved assigned top-level staff members to the St. Lawrence construction projects. Erickson commented:

"These men recognized their dual responsibility to service the workers and to get the job done. They lived up to both jobs."

Erickson gave special credit to three union representatives who devoted full-time to the seaway project during peak construction. They are Richard E. Livingston, Indianapolis, general secretary of the Carpenters; Howard Dalton, Rochester, N. Y., representative for the Operating Engineers, and George Bannister of Buffalo, general organizer for the Iron Workers.

Federal Mediator Clarence M. LaMotte of Buffalo kept his eye on union-contractor affairs since they broke ground for the project in 1954. His appraisal of labor-management relations on the Seaway:

"Absolutely outstanding—a good example of how it can be done if people want to be fair in their dealings with one another."

Bugaboo of 'Inflation' Held Pay Rise Block

(*Continued from Page* 1)

onably full production and employment."

It adds:

"The philosophy of high profits through scarcity has been substituted for the philosophy of adequate profits through abundance."

Turning to the argument that wages have outrun productivity, the study shows when the average annual rate of economic growth was 4.6 percent between 1947-53 hourly wage rates did not rise faster than productivity. But when during the 1953-57 period the annual rate of economic growth was cut to 2.4 percent "the inefficiencies of economic slack" reduced productivity gains.

During the recession of 1957-58, when productivity gains were less than half of the 1947-53 period, wage rates grew less than half as fast as productivity gains.

First Priority Neglected

The general anti-inflation campaign, says the Keyserling study has "led us to neglect our paramount national priority, adequate protection of the country from the threat of totalitarian aggression." It has stunted our economic growth and undermined the "source of our domestic strength."

The campaign also has produced "more inflation than we ever had in this country except in consequence of war." The nation's future, it adds, "may well depend on the speed and discernment with which we abandon the effort to sacrifice progress on the altar of false stability and achieve a genuine stability founded upon moving forward."

The current economic recovery, says Keyserling, "offers no indication whatsoever of progress toward removing the great weaknesses in our economic performance."

The first requirement of economic policy to strengthen the nation at home and abroad, the study declares, is a national prosperity budget, which means a "much bigger federal budget and a much more liberal monetary policy."

The tight-money policy of the Federal Reserve Board is "both repressive and inflationary," it adds, calling for FRB support of the government bond market.

Members of the Committee on Economic Progress include AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Al J. Hayes and O. A. Knight.

Copies of the study can be ordered from the CEP, 1001 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington 6, D. C. at 50 cents each with lower rates for bulk orders.

Industry Won't Budge In Steel Negotiations

(*Continued from Page* 1)

"we are confident that the President does not intend that we negotiate forever" and that "if there is good faith on the companies' part" a new contract can be negotiated before 12:01 A.M. July 15.

Commenting in the Senate on the President's news conference remarks, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said Eisenhower had "told the Steelworkers union that it should capitulate completely to the steel industry."

He termed it the "grossest kind of intervention in collective bargaining" while the President assumes a "hands-off attitude."

Humphrey called on the President to accept the original USWA suggestion that a fact-finding board be appointed or urge continued negotiations on the basis that the companies accept "the principle that any settlement ultimately to be negotiated shall be effective as of July 1, 1959."

Meanwhile, wildcat strikes that flared across the country on June 30, the expiration date of the basic steel contract before the extension, were terminated as men returned to work in line with a McDonald telegram directing "immediate withdrawal of all unauthorized picket lines."

Despite the companies' refusal to bargain beyond their initial offers for a wage freeze and a change in eight work rules —described by McDonald as reducing the union to company union status — the Steelworkers have reduced their original demands for 250 contract changes in hopes of extracting a new offer from the companies. As this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press, there has been no change in the companies position.

In a letter to all members in the basic steel industry after the two-week extension was approved, McDonald declared there can be a satisfactory settlement "if the companies now demonstrate some statesmanship and begin genuine collective bargaining. But there is no chance of settlement if the industry continues its cruel, calculated effort to weaken or destroy your job rights."

Canadian Corporate Profits Show Jump

Ottawa, Ont.—Booming Canadian corporations in the first quarter of 1959 boosted profits 20.5 percent before taxes and 16.9 percent after taxes compared with the first quarter of 1958, according to a federal Bureau of Statistics report.

This year's total of $665 million was $113 million more than the $552 million grossed in the first quarter of last year. Profits after taxes were estimated at $367 million in the first three months of 1959, compared with $314 million in the corresponding period of 1958.

In a separate report, the bureau said that the gross national product for the first quarter was at an annual rate of $33.4 billion, up about 2 percent over the final quarter of 1958 and about 4 percent higher than the average for 1958 as a whole.

200 Attend Indiana AFL-CIO Workshop

Bloomington, Ind.—The University of Indiana was the site of the State AFL-CIO's first legislative and education conference, a five-day workshop session attended by nearly 200 delegates from local unions and central bodies.

Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers keynoted the conference.

4 NYC Unions Finance New Housing Co-ops

New York—Four unions here are providing financial backing for two new housing cooperatives which will provide modern homes for 4,548 families in areas formerly marred by slums.

The Ladies' Garment Workers will soon begin construction of the $38 million ILGWU Houses, a 2,820-unit development within walking distance of the midtown Manhattan garment district. The union's pension fund is backing the co-op with a $20 million mortgage.

On the lower east side of Manhattan, rapid progress is being made in construction of the Seward Park Housing cooperative. This 1,728-unit project is being supported by the Hatters, Painters Dist. Council 9 and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3. The three unions, the Workmen's Circle and two savings banks are financing the $22.5 million development.

The two new cooperatives are sponsored by the United Housing Foundation, a non-profit federation of housing cooperatives, labor unions and civic associations. Both are being built as slum clearance projects under Title I of the 1949 National Housing Act.

After an initial equity payment amounting to about 20 percent of the cost of the project, families moving into the co-ops will pay monthly carrying charges averaging $21 a room in Seward Park and $24 at the ILGWU Houses.

TV Magazine Lauds Labor Bond Film

TV Guide, nationally circulated magazine providing listeners with local program listings and TV news, carries an article in its July 11 issue on "24 Hours in Tyrantland," sponsored for U.S. Savings Bonds by the AFL-CIO.

"All production costs on '24 Hours in Tyrantland' were paid by the AFL-CIO," TV Guide reports. "The actors and staff of 'Father Knows Best' contributed their talents to the film."

The film stars Robert Young, Jane Wyatt, Billy Gray, Elinor Donahue and Lauren Chapin, all members of the TV program cast. TV Guide says that the film, to be shown before local groups, institutions and organizations, is expected to have more than 50,000 screenings.

7 Armour Plants Affected:

Mechanization of Packing To Take 4,500 More Jobs

By Bob Cooney

Chicago—The meat industry's drive toward greater efficiency and mechanization has left a jobless trail of tens of thousands of workers, with Armour & Co. recently announcing it will shut down operations involving 4,500 jobs in seven plants. The cuts are to be completed by Aug. 15.

The problem is expected to be a main subject of negotiations, to begin in a few weeks, between two AFL-CIO unions and the packing industry, since this trend has paralleled three-year contracts which terminate Aug. 31.

The work force in basic meat packing has fallen 18 percent since 1956, a drop representing an estimated 30,000 jobs, and both the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters pin the change in the employment picture to the movement of the big packers away from the traditional centers into the livestock areas.

The primary factor, they say, is transportation costs. The packers have found it much cheaper to ship dressed beef. They can cut down the weight 20 to 25 percent by not having to ship the bones, fat and hide that go with the live animal. Thus they lower shipping costs, beat rising freight rates and put themselves within trucking distance of southwestern and southeastern markets.

More With Fewer

In addition, the giant packers are abandoning obsolete and inefficient plants in favor of modern facilities which produce more with fewer workers. Newer firms like Oscar Mayer, Rath and Hormel built their modern plants in the livestock areas to begin with. Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy are now leaving the city for the country.

More or less incidental benefits for the big packers are the non-union, lower-wage areas into which they move and the writing off as losses for tax purposes of abandoned plants, union spokesmen say.

The two meat unions are moving into their coming negotiations with the packers with this problem uppermost in their minds.

The Packinghouse Workers indicate the union will seek job preference for former employes when a chain employer opens a new plant elsewhere and a safeguarding of union wage scales and conditions.

The Meat Cutters say they will seek to formulate plans "to counter the loss of jobs." Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman have urged a union-management approach to the problem.

Meat Cutters' Research Dir. Jim Wishart said an average of 191,300 workers was employed in basic meat packing in 1956. Assuming the same number of hours worked, the average for the first four months of 1959 was 156,000, he added. A small part of the drop he attributes to the 2.9 percent reduction in meat production compared to 1956.

30,000 Jobs Gone

This means, he explained, that employment would be at 186,000 today had there been no effect on jobs due to the technological changes taking place. The cost to the workers has been 30,000 jobs, according to his figures.

The changes have hit hard in Chicago — once "hog butcher for the world."

UPWA Public Relations Dir. Les Orear listed this toll from the Armour decision:

Chicago, 2,500 jobs; Fort Worth, 150; East St. Louis, Ill., 1,120; Tifton, Ga., 165; Fargo, N. D., 290.

The Columbus, O., plant, represented by the Meat Cutters, will lose 300 jobs.

Orear reports that Armour, which now has 23 plants, has shut down seven other plants in the past several years. Wilson & Co. closed its biggest plant in 1955, throwing 3,000 Chicago workers out of jobs, he added.

Orear said the plant closings by Armour gained tax credits for the company totaling $2.4 million in the 1956-58 period.

Although the 2,500 workers to be left jobless in the shutdown of the Chicago plant will receive severance pay, it represents for Armour an escape from "an enormous pension liability," he added. Most of the workers had from 15 to 20 years' seniority, he said.

After Armour announced its new shutdowns, saying it would boost production at other plants and also launch a $50 million modernization program, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein called an immediate meeting of the chain's union officials.

Basic Solution Needed

"America's conscience must be stirred to a realization that a far more basic solution to the problem of plant closings than a union-secured severance check and a few weeks of unemployment compensation must be found," Helstein declared.

Orear said there is a certain amount of "runaway" appeal in the shift of packing operations.

He said Swift & Co. opened a new plant in Wilson, N. C., early this year. The plant is non-union and the company is fighting organization, he said. The pay for 250 workers there averages $1.49 an hour.

By comparison, the unionized Swift plant in Atlanta, Ga., carries on the same type of operation with a minimum wage of $2.08 and an average of $2.47.

Armour is building a new plant in Houston and has another in operation at Lubbock, Tex., he said. These are small but highly-productive plants, he added.

The Lubbock plant is unorganized and has rates ranging from $1 to $1.50 an hour, Orear said. By comparison, Armour's unionized plant at Fort Worth enjoys rates starting at $2.08, he added.

FORTY-NINE STARS distinguish the new Old Glory being raised outside AFL-CIO headquarters, hoisted bright and early on July 4 by Joseph (Tony) Zell (left) and Roy Kirby.

Union Groups Endorse Help For Metal Mines

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Pres. James Boyer of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 8-404, Flat River, Mo., have endorsed House concurrent resolutions setting up a program to aid depressed non-ferrous mining and minerals industries.

Metal Trades Dept. Pres. J. A. Brownlow, in a letter to Chairman Wayne P. Aspinall (D-Colo.) of the House Interior Affairs Committee, traced the employment opportunity difficulties members of some department-affiliated unions have encountered because of low prices for lead, zinc, copper, uranium, bauxite, potash, fluorspar and molybdenum—largely to low-priced foreign imports.

He urged a program that would take into consideration the needs of national defense, including the cost of exploration for future sources of metals that would be needed in case of war, and would also stabilize markets, assure reasonable profits to producers and give job security to the workers.

The local of which Boyer is president represents employes of the St. Joseph Lead Co., largest producer of the metal in the U.S. He told how falling prices have cut employment progressively from 2,740 miners in 1952 to 2,436 in November 1957 and then to 1,744 at present, most of whom have been on a 4-day week since February. The drop in jobs has had serious effects not only on the workers, but also on the company and the community, he said.

He called for a program based on the country's need for lead and other non-ferrous metals, with immediate enactment of legislation authorizing stockpiling for defense purposes plus safeguards against its use in case of labor disputes, and an adjustment and assistance program to help workers, producers and communities where high-cost mines are forced to close.

Fire Fighters 19th Unit in Maritime Dept.

Affiliation of the Fire Fighters has raised to 19 the number of international unions associated with the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The Maritime Register, the department's official publication, in its second anniversary edition pointed out that nine internationals have affiliated within the past two years.

In the same period, the department's port councils—the centers of its work in the field—jumped from six to 20. The councils have their headquarters in the following key ports:

Norfolk, Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Portland, Ore.; Wilmington, Calif.; Philadelphia; St. Louis; Brooklyn; Cleveland; Baltimore; San Francisco; Honolulu; River Rouge, Mich.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans; Seattle, Wash.; Duluth, Minn.; Toledo, O.; Miami, Fla., and Santurce, P. R.

With the increase in affiliations and the growing number of active councils, the publication noted, the department "is better equipped today to help beat" the problems facing maritime workers than ever before.

'Work' Group Turning On More Heat

(*Continued from Page* 1)

local offices largely to the 'right-to-work' issue."

Morton, he pointed out, recently asserted his opposition to "work" laws and declared that "decisions relating to the union shop should be determined by collective bargaining between employers and unions and not through 'right-to-work' laws."

Despite these warnings, Hall declared, the National Right to Work Committee's "cynical answer . . . is to ignore this political fact-of-life and wade into the critically important 1960 presidential election with the 'right-to-work' flag flying."

Henderson 'Conspiracy' Trial Opening Nears

Henderson, N. C.—Grim pickets continued their 'round-the-clock vigil at the gates of the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills here as the spotlight in the eight-month strike shifted to the court house where the "criminal conspiracy" trial of eight union leaders is scheduled to start July 13.

Vice Pres. Boyd A. Payton of the Textile Workers Union of America, two TWUA staffers and five officers and members of the striking Local 578 will be tried under indictments charging them with "conspiring" to dynamite mill buildings.

Presiding will be Judge Raymond Mallard, who was assigned to Henderson earlier in the strike to hear the cases of alleged disorders in the strife-torn community. More than 175 arrests have been made since the mills reopened with the arrival of armed strikebreakers.

Heading the union's legal defense team at the trial will be a Charlotte, N. C., attorney, William Nicholson. TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka arrived in Henderson on the eve of the trial. The union has denounced the criminal charges as a strike-breaking, union-busting tactic.

Facing trial with Payton are Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander, TWUA staff representatives; John Martin, vice president of Local 578, and Calvin Pegram, Robert Abbott, Warren Walker and Malcolm Jarrell, all strikers.

Newsmen arriving to cover the trial found Henderson a heavily patrolled city. National guardsmen were halting tobacco farmers on their way to market their crops and searching their trucks for weapons. The guard formed a bayonet cordon at the plant gates at each change of shifts as strikebreakers went in and out. Only eight pickets were allowed at each gate.

IAM Wins Despite Mohawk Valley Plan

New York—Workers at a big U.S. Gypsum plant here joined the Machinists by a vote of 262 to 70 after a company anti-union campaign which recalled the Mohawk Valley formula and was without parallel in this area in the past 30 years, according to Business Manager Thomas Carey of IAM District 15.

The union charged that the Gypsum plant at New Brighton, Staten Island, followed a deliberately plotted timetable plan in its efforts to "bust" the union drive.

The firm organized its 80 salaried supervisors to classify and report on worker attitudes, the union said, and supplied them periodically with arguments designed to undermine the union appeal.

The company told its supervisors, supplemented by technicians and other management personnel, that they were matched against "one union organizer and a handful of radicals," the IAM said.

The company sent a series of letters to its 400 employes in an effort to convince them the company would "guarantee" their "right" not to join a union. It also accused the Machinists of consorting with "racketeering unions," the IAM said.

Organizer Joseph Hallstein led the successful campaign. The New Brighton plant is one of a chain of 51 plants.

2,000 Pharmacists Win $10 Increase

New York—Pharmacists in 2,000 independent drug stores here will get wage increases totaling $10 a week over the next 18 months in a new contract negotiated by Local 119, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. The raises will bring the minimum pay to $130 a week.

What the Veto Means

PRES. EISENHOWER'S VETO of the Housing Act of 1959 has exposed the essential phoniness of his anti-spending, anti-inflation campaign.

The bill he vetoed was a compromise measure passed by both houses of Congress with bipartisan support. It was designed as a moderate proposal to help meet America's critical housing needs, to enable our cities and their people to take a long forward step toward a better way of life by eradicating slums and providing decent housing for all Americans.

The veto comes on the heels of the President's request for lifting the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds, a move which would force up interest rates all through the economy. The price of money and its effect on general price stability apparently do not concern the President. But the slight cost of providing decent housing for Americans is "inflationary."

The net effect of the President's economic policies as revealed in the housing bill veto and the no-ceiling-on-interest-rates proposal is to build fewer houses at higher prices.

This philosophy carried over into the other areas of American economic life spells economic stagnation and a new cycle of boom and recession in the year ahead.

The President's failure to understand the problem of economic growth and his obsession with "inflation" and "spending" can only lead to more vetoes of reasonable social welfare legislation and a slackening in America's dynamic economy. It will be to the detriment of the nation and the free world.

Blow to the Free World

A **MAJOR PROPOSAL** to strengthen America and the free world in the struggle with totalitarian communism has joined the list of victims of the Administration's cut-spending policies—a proposal that carried the personal support of the President only two years ago.

Under strong pressure from the Administration, the Senate watered down and emasculated the program voted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a five-year $5 billion Development Loan Fund to be financed by loans from the Treasury. This was similar to, although larger than, the program urged on Congress by the President two years ago.

But this year the President, obsessed with "spending," threw out the program for long-term economic development in the underdeveloped nations and asked for a one-year appropriation. Treasury financing, the Administration argued, would upset the balanced budget which the President has made a No. 1 priority.

The Senate finally voted a limited two-year program which knocks out the possibilities for intelligent development of aid programs and weakens the U.S. commitment to long-range economic development in 40 countries.

The House has passed an even more limited one-year authorization of $700 million for the Development Loan Fund. So at the moment the scope of the problem has been narrowed to trying to save the Senate version in conference.

The long-range development fund, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would have been a major investment in peace and freedom to help the nation cope with the tremendous Soviet challenge. It has been reduced to a skeletal program sacrificed on the altar of Eisenhower economic expediency.

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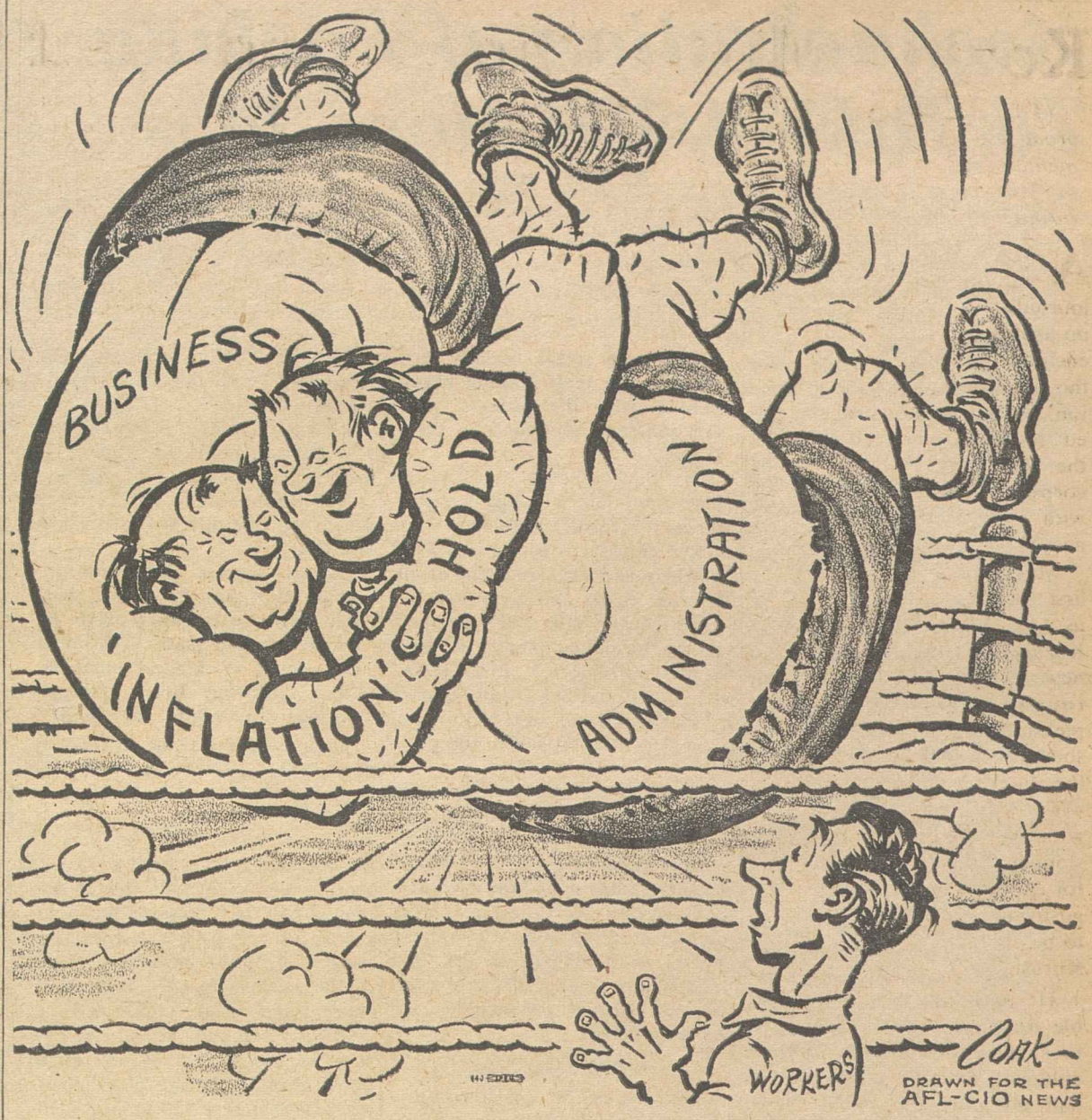
'We Gotta Make This Look Real'



The Real Danger:

Growing Power of Corporations Threatens Democratic Liberties

The growth of corporate power in the United States is explored in the following editorial published in "Union News," official publication of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, entitled "The Real Danger We Face."

IT IS TIME TO LOOK beneath the surface and seek the causes of the insecurity and uncertainty felt by most people. The cold war drags on and on; we have the absurd presence of severe unemployment at a time when business is otherwise booming; the labor movement is fighting a retreating battle; the liberals either have disappeared or are prattling the same old cliches.

There are suggestions of this and that cure for this and that ailment, but most of the cures are like soothing powder on hives without consideration of the deep-inside cause.

We do not subscribe to the devil theory of human affairs; we do not believe that there is a deliberate conspiracy to make slaves (well-paid, perhaps) of the people. But we do believe that massive forces are building up which must be resisted lest we lose personal liberty, independence and opportunity.

CORPORATION EXECUTIVES are merely men who put their trousers on one leg at a time and as individuals are no more and no less honest than the general average of people. Stockholders usually have no influence on company policy. Employes from top to bottom just try to get along. But the tremendous power of the big companies rolls on and snowballs larger. Combine the great and growing power of all the modern corporations and you have a force over the lives of people greater than anything ever known to man.

A corporate decision, no matter how well-intended, has far-reaching effects—economically, politically and in shaping public opinion. Nearly all public information is dominated by corporate money; General Electric tries to brainwash us that what GE really strives for is progress; the steel companies have spent fortunes telling us that even a little creeping inflation is worse than bubonic plague. Nearly all the facts we read and hear are sifted by and nearly all the opinions we are exposed to are shaped by corporations.

CORPORATE LEADERS have made speeches to one another until they are convinced, in all sincerity we suppose, that (1) government participation in the welfare of man is a darned nuisance and must be stopped; and (2) labor unions are a darned nuisance and must be whittled down to size.

So the tremendous power of corporations has been turned willy-nilly against government regulations, government attempts to promote the general welfare of the people, labor unions, imaginative new social ideas and people who express off-beat or radical ideas.

To reshape government, the corporate leaders generally have used the fifth column approach. Most government agencies are in fact operated by and for the industries they regulate. The governments of Canada and the U.S. are headed by men who avow complete and unqualified support of the big business viewpoint with such regularity and sameness that they seem to be reciting a catechism.

TO CUT UNIONS DOWN TO SIZE, the corporation leaders are using government regulation (which they despise so much when applied to business) because even with their power they have been unable to whip the unions at bargaining table or on fair-fought picket line. The current rash of anti-labor legislation in the U.S. and Canada will make knitting circles out of the unions if carried out.

The tendency toward domination not only of economic but also of political and intellectual life by corporate power is referred to by some people with the short, nasty word "fascism." We do not care to use "fascism" or any other word ending in "ism" because demagogues of left and right have ruined them all.

We do believe that the awesome power of corporations must be viewed with alarm and must be curbed. We believe that the several hundred company executives who read this paper closely should be just as concerned with this problem as the working man readers, for if political, social, intellectual and economic life come to be dominated by an aristocracy of corporations they will lose independence of mind and spirit just as surely as the little people.

Morgan Says:

Kozlov Mixes Charm and Flint

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A MAN WHO LOOKS vaguely like a Slavic edition of Ezio Pinza gave local working journalists a taste of what western diplomats are up against in Geneva. One might well spend one enchanted evening or more with Frol R. Kozlov, the other first deputy premier of the Soviet Union, but across a crowded room at lunch with the Washington press corps he mixed charm with a frustrating flintiness.

Morgan

Much more than the first deputy to visit us, Comrade Mikoyan, Kozlov epitomizes the new Soviet image of toughness wrapped in pleasantries. There was something dour about the little Armenian with the sad, Chaplinesque moustache and sarcastic wit. The beaming Kozlov, a stocky man of 50 with wavy grey hair curling back from a high sloping forehead, cuts a far more pleasant figure for export. In fact he reflected the same peasant gusto and earthy good humor that are supposed to be characteristic of his less handsome superior, Khrushchev.

He fairly engulfed his hosts with smiles, voluble greetings and calisthenic handshakes. He had to shake the left hand of the State Dept.'s top cultural exchange negotiator, William Lacey, who had a bandaged broken finger. Kozlov asked what had caused the damage. "East-west relations," Lacey laughed. "It must have happened," the Russian shot back, "in a neutral country."

BUT KOZLOV TOOK so long with his humorless formal televised speech that there was less than 15 minutes left for questions and these were unexpectedly screened by and at the insistence of, Ambassador Menshikov. Nearly everything Kozlov said has been said before and much of his description of the admittedly breath-taking developments within the Soviet Union can be had in handier form in the multi-colored brochures available now in Soviet embassies and consulates.

One of the dangers is of course that we will be inclined to brush much of this aside as boast and bluff and discount the Soviet potential of power. Does this, Kozlov said, with a sweep of his hand and a toss of his head, sound like a people and a government preparing for aggression? We must eliminate the alienations and suspicions, he added. He conceded it would take no little time to make any "radical" improvement in U.S.-USSR relations but he alluded to an old Russian proverb which says you can't drag a fish out of a pond.

When a Communist like Kozlov says that without war "I believe we will have the highest social order in the world," he says it with conviction. When he was asked if he thought the balance of power had shifted to the Soviet Union he replied "the balance of power should be judged on the basis of where the people have the better life." There is a radical difference between his definition of a better life and ours but he obviously believes his.

Which raises the interesting question of how deeply we believe in ours and whether we are prepared to work as hard for it as the Communists are for theirs.

The Need Is Great:

For Refugees, a Year of Hope

THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR which began July 1 is a 59-nation effort to help the world's 2.5 billion refugees find roots, a church leader explained on a labor-sponsored radio program.

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the Washington Cathedral and chairman of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, discussed the problem on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It. Harry W. Flannery, the program's moderator, interviewed Dean Sayre and Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

In Europe, Dean Sayre said, there are some 100,000 people not in refugee camps but poorly settled "wherever they happen to light." Most are Iron Curtain exiles. About 30,000 Europeans are in camps.

In the Middle East, there are 230,000 Algerian refugees now in Tunis and Morocco and about 1 million Arab refugees spread from the Gaza Strip to Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

In the Far East, Dean Sayre continued, about 1 million refugees from Red China have ended up in Hongkong, with others to be found in Vietnam, Korea and other places.

"I have in the last two years been to all of these areas I have just described and I have seen the human misery in which people are obliged to live there," he said.

THE IDEA OF SETTING aside a year to aid refugees originated in an article co-authored by British athlete Chris Chataway. He felt the Geophysical Year could well be followed by a year concerned with human beings and particularly refugees.

The British government presented the idea to the United Nations and, after the U.N. General Assembly designated the year, 59 nations agreed to take part.

The U.S. group, with labor especially active, Dean Sayre said, was set up at a recent White House conference of 200 prominent citizens.

Bookbinder said that American labor will play a substantial part in supporting the program. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is serving as a vice-president of the U.S. Committee and has urged all unions to back WRY.

Labor has called for greater government aid for refugee work and for the admission of at least 20,000 additional refugees into this country, he said. The Intl. Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has set aside $50,000 for WRY, he added.

Washington Reports:

Senators Ask Public Protection On Cuts in Train Service

RAILROADS SHOULD BE required to consider the interest of the public when they take steps to discontinue passenger trains, Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 250 radio stations.

Case and four other Republican senators, with three Democrats, are sponsors of a bill, S. 1331, which would amend the Railway Relief Act of 1958 to protect the interests of the public.

Case pointed out the necessity of maintaining mass transportation service to New York City, saying, "If all the people who enter Manhattan each weekday came by automobile, New York City would have to have five stories of parking space covering all the land from the Battery to 52d street. It's clearly impossible to accommodate large-scale automobile commuting without abolishing the city itself."

YARBOROUGH POINTED OUT that the West was seriously affected by discontinuance of mail trains. Most short-line passenger service in that part of the nation, he said, has been discontinued for some time.

He said the railroads "lose money on some passenger operations, but overall, the freight and passenger operations together are paying the roads a profit every year. Some roads want to take off certain passenger lines, not because they are losing money, but because they aren't making as much money on them as on freight."

Case said that S. 1331 would also provide protection for railroad employes dismissed because of the discontinuance of a passenger line.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AMONG THE SUBJECTS the Administration does not talk about very much is the cost of the federal debt after six and a half years. Not the size of the debt but the cost—the carrying charges, the interest.

The Administration has demanded abolition of the long-established 4.25 percent ceiling on long-term negotiable government bonds. Investors no longer are willing to buy these bonds, says the Treasury Dept., for such low interest rates.

"Low," of course, is a relative term. What the Administration really means is that across six and a half years, in which money lenders and traditional financial operators have had a large influence, the going market rate for money has been forced up by government action. Now the Administration says the government must raise its own interest rates paid so that its bonds can compete.

In 1946, at the end of World War II, the federal debt of $269 billion was serviced for $4.7 billion—the charge for the money borrowed—and investors were glad to buy the bonds. The debt today is only slightly larger—$285 billion—but the Eisenhower Administration this year will pay out $8.6 billion in interest.

The debt has gone up by 6 percent, the interest charges by 80 percent.

Rep. Al Ullman, an Oregon Democrat, points out that the President apparently never thinks of increased federal spending on the debt as "inflationary." But when anyone proposes spending for the needs of school children, for electric power created by dams and for great river valley developments, for housing, medical research or any other purpose that would observably improve the general welfare, Mr. Eisenhower treats it as a conspiracy against public decency.

* * *

THE MOST FASCINATING congressional viewpoint recently unveiled is the frank announcement by Rep. Peter Freylinghuysen, Jr., that he looks with faint approval on the people and groups working the last few years to "get out the vote" election days. We've got to be careful about campaigns which "bring out the uninformed voter," says the New Jersey Republican's press release.

It is fine if "as many citizens as possible" are encouraged to vote, Freylinghuysen said in a speech in New Brunswick, N. J., but it is "far more important" that they be "well informed before voting."

"Blind voting can be dangerous because it can be controlled by bosses and the so-called pressure groups," his press release quotes him as saying.

* * *

SEN. KARL MUNDT, a South Dakota Republican whose pixie manner masks a shrewd brain and a cunning instinct for the main chance, told his constituents in a July 6 newsletter that South Dakota had had a "big week" in faraway Washington just before the July 4 weekend.

It was one of those weeks "that a senator dreams about," Mundt said. As a result of his 10 years of service and the "seniority" which gave him a place in a certain key appropriations group, he was able to have "two important projects earmarked for South Dakota."

These were not the result of any "genius" on his part, Mundt assured his voters modestly; they were just "seniority dividends" for the lucky people, the result of their foresight in keeping him "10 years in the Senate" so he could be "in the right place at the right time."

What is the meaning of this? Mundt is thinking that he faces a stiff Democratic challenge next year when he must face the voters again. South Dakota elected a Democratic governor in 1958, has twice running elected a Democrat as one of two members of the House.

THE PUBLIC must be considered in railroad decisions to end passenger train lines, Senators Clifford Case (R-N. J.), at left, and Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 250 radio stations. Interview was in the Senate radio gallery.

HELPING TO RAISE FUNDS for St. Ann's Infant Home in Washington, D. C., were these speakers at a benefit luncheon sponsored by the Central Labor Council and Teachers Local 6. Left to right, Jay Turner, president of the City AFL-CIO; Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.); Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.); Rev. John J. Murphy, assistant director of Catholic Charities for the Washington archdiocese, and Exec. Sec. John Holden of the Washington Building Trades Council.

In Teamster Hearings:

Employer Uses 5th, Two Admit Payoffs

Two trucking employers have told the McClellan special Senate committee they made "payoffs" to the president of a Teamsters local in Hoboken, N. J., and a third employer invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify about an alleged payoff 12 years ago to John Conlin, then head of the Hoboken local and now first vice president of the international union.

In other testimony before the committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.):

● An employer representative testified that Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa, then a vice president, had offered to settle a Teamsters' contract in New York for less than the local union subsequently negotiated.

● Anti-Hoffa Teamster local officials in Cincinnati charged they had been told to support former Rep. George H. Bender, a Republican, in his 1954 election race for the Senate after a House Government Operations subcommittee, with Bender presiding, halted an investigation of the Teamsters. Contempt proceedings against two officials of the union were dropped Bender won the election to the Senate but was beaten for re-election in 1956.

● Bender, currently chairman of a Hoffa-appointed anti-corruption committee for the Teamsters, told the Senate group the charges were "nonsense." He said he didn't receive any labor support in the 1954 campaign against Thomas Burke, former mayor of Cleveland, Democratic nominee for the Senate.

In testimony involving Teamsters Local 560 in Hoboken, Arthur Pitman, president of the Pitman Co. in New York, told the committee that $2,500 he said he paid in 1954 to Local 560 Pres. Anthony Provenzano was deducted as "entertainment expense" on his company's tax returns.

Another trucking company president, Walter A. Dorn, told the committee that after paying $1,500 to Provenzano he had paid a total of $14,000 in retainer fees to a lawyer he has never seen or spoken to. He said the lawyer, Michael Communale, was suggested to him by Provenzano.

'Fantastic,' Says Witness

Communale, who is a Hudson County, N. J., assistant prosecutor, said it was "fantastic" to consider the $200 monthly payments he received from the Dorn Transportation Co. since August 1953 as payments to insure "labor peace."

Although admitting that he didn't do any work in return for the retainer, he said he considered the money "advance fees for any services I might be called upon to perform."

The Fifth Amendment was invoked by William Jacobson, a trucking company manager, who refuse to confirm testimony by Carl A. Helm, a retired trucker, that payments of $300 a month were made to Conlin "in 1946 or 1947."

Jacobson said he was refusing to testify because "I've got to stay in this business."

Takes 5th Amendment

Conlin, 76, was reported too ill to testify. Provenzano invoked the Fifth Amendment to all questions.

Testimony regarding Teamsters negotiations in New York City was given by Joseph M. Adelizzi, managing director of the Empire State Highway Transportation Association.

Adelizzi said that when Local 807 was holding out for a 25-cent hourly increase, Hoffa offered to settle for 17 cents the first year of the contract and 8 cents the second year. He said Local 807 Pres. Thomas Hickey held out and won the full 25 cents.

Novelty Workers Set Contract Minimums

Montreal, Que.—A program for the establishment of minimum contract standards with respect to wages, hours, working conditions and health, welfare and pension plans was adopted by the general executive board of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers at its first meeting in Canada.

The board voted to recommend to the convention next year that the program be made mandatory for all locals and that they be forbidden to sign contracts which do not meet the prescribed standards.

Union Label Program

In other actions, the board voted to implement a union label program, discuss an overall program of promotion and legislative activity with responsible elements in the industry, and survey the economics of the industries within the union's jurisdiction.

Pres. Norman Zukowsky, in reporting on organizing gains, announced that additional organizers will be placed on the staff to "achieve that 100 percent unionization in our jurisdiction which is essential for the success of our uniformity program."

Reuther Asks More Military Cargo Planes

Detroit — Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther has urged the Defense Dept. to step up production of military cargo planes to "repair the vulnerable gap in our defenses" and help ease unjustified unemployment in the hard-hit aircraft industry.

The UAW leader made his recommendation in a letter to Defense Sec. Neil H. McElroy.

Reuther, referring to correspondence between the Defense Dept. and Senators A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) said he understood that "at this moment, there are not on hand a sufficient number of planes as part of our air cargo fleet adequately to supply Berlin or any other troubled area in the world, should we be confronted with the need to act as effectively as we did during the Berlin blockade."

He asked McElroy to recommend to Congress the type of speeded-up transport procurement plan proposed by Monroney and Symington.

Such action would provide the free world with the ability to localize "inevitable conflicts" and would suit national interests by permitting airlines to adapt the planes for commercial use, he added.

IUE Victor In Disputed Belock Vote

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers won a contested National Labor Relations Board election at the Belock Instrument Corp., Long Island, N. Y., after counting of the ballots had been temporarily delayed.

The Sheet Metal Workers had sought an injunction against the IUE and the NLRB to block the election and pending disposition of this case, U.S. District Judge Leo Rayfield ordered the ballots impounded. When the suit was withdrawn, the ballots were counted and the results announced by the NLRB.

The Sheet Metal Workers in a letter to Belock employes said they withdrew the suit to clear the way for negotiation of a new contract with wage increases regardless of which union won the election.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in its May meeting in Washington upheld the recommendation of David Cole, impartial umpire, that the IUE has violated the AFL-CIO constitutional ban against raiding and should withdraw from seeking representation rights at Belock, where the Sheet Metal Workers had represented the workers.

The IUE won the election with 379 votes as against 103 for the Sheet Metal Workers, 11 for no union, 8 challenged and 3 void.

House Group Sets Changes In Labor Bill

Another week of marathon House Labor Committee sessions on a labor-management bill has produced tentative agreement on proposed changes in the trusteeship and election procedures provided in the legislation voted by the Senate.

Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), committee chairman, suggested that action might be "substantially completed" within a few days, but highly controversial sections of the Senate bill had not yet been taken up.

The committee tentatively voted to restore a provision, rejected by the Senate, to force the opening of union membership lists to so-called "bona fide" candidates for union office. Labor has protested that this would enable spies, gangsters and management stooges to join the union and obtain membership lists by the pretense of running for office.

The House committee language would make the section applicable only to unions having union shop contracts.

Court Remedy Added

In another change on elections, the committee eliminated a provision requiring a member charging an improper election procedure to seek redress through the Secretary of Labor. The House unit would let him apply for relief individually in federal courts. A similar change was voted for so-called recall elections.

A change in the Senate trusteeship provisions would extend from 12 to 18 months the period during which a trusteeship, established by an international for a local union, would be presumed valid.

Chicago Labor Exhibit Trade Fair Highlight

Chicago—Labor's role in world trade is the theme of the Chicago Federation of Labor's exhibit at the Chicago Intl. Trade Fair & Exposition, which opened July 3 and is scheduled to close July 18.

July 10 was set aside as "Labor-Management Day" at the Trade Fair, which celebrates the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and was marked by a state visit of Canada's (and Great Britain's) Queen Elizabeth.

CFL Pres. William A. Lee, commenting on the exhibit, said the seaway has again thrust Chicago into prominence as a trading center and labor welcomes the challenge.

Chicago's workers come from all over the world and the products they make are consumed over the globe, Lee said, and over 800,000 more workers will be needed in the next 15 years to help the city grow. He urged that labor and management cooperate to help provide housing, schools and other necessities.

The labor exhibit at the fair features a pictorial review of organized labor's community activities. Another highlight is broadcasting direct from the fair by Chicago labor's Radio Station WCFL.

Meany on Visit Hails Berlin's 'Great Spirit'

Berlin, Germany—This beleaguered city is more than ever a symbol of freedom to which the American people attach the greatest importance, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told West Berlin's youthful Mayor Willy Brandt.

The AFL-CIO chief met with Brandt between sessions of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive board to discuss the political problems created by Soviet Premier Khrushchev's ultimatum to the three occupying Powers—France, Britain and the U.S.—to get out of Berlin.

Meany told Brandt that "the American people are more prepared than ever to stand together with the brave people of this city in defending it from a Communist take-over." He praised "the great spirit of the Berliners, which you feel everywhere."

Interviewed by RIAS (Radio in American Sector) which broadcasts news from the free world to workers in the Soviet German zone, Meany rejected Soviet allegations that automation would lead to "impoverishment" of workers in the free world.

"We are concerned about automation," he told RIAS, "and we are watching it very carefully but we are quite confident that automation when it comes to its fullest degree will be used in our country for the benefit of all the people. The trade union movement has that as one of its goals."

Meany also told the Soviet-dominated workers of East Germany that "the economic situation (in the U.S.) looks much better than it did even two months ago."

Labor Gifts Swell Negro College Fund

New York—Gifts of $3,000 from the Ladies' Garment Workers and $500 from the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union have launched the 1959 campaign of the Greater New York Labor Committee of the United Negro College Fund.

The fund helps bring a first-class college education within the reach of thousands of students from low-income families, Committee Co-chairmen Morris Iushewitz and James C. Quinn said.

Iushewitz is secretary and Quinn is treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council. The UNCF is endorsed by the national AFL-CIO.

Some 20 unions are represented on the fund's Greater New York Labor Committee.

Meets in Threatened City:

ICFTU Pledges Full Support To Keep West Berlin Free

Berlin—The executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has pledged full support to the preservation of the freedom of West Berlin and insistence on the right of foreign powers to protect the city against abrogation or impairment.

The board called for the convening of a summit conference to conclude agreements about problems which constitute the most serious threats to world peace—particularly the problem of German reunification in peace and freedom.

The ICFTU met in Congress Hall, a modernistic structure four city blocks from Soviet-held East Berlin. Free Berlin itself lies 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain in the heart of Soviet-occupied Germany.

Attending the sessions for the AFL-CIO were Pres. George Meany and European Rep. Irving Brown. Berlin was chosen as the site of the meeting after Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev last November told the western powers to get out of the city—or else.

Bar All Totalitarianism

A report showing that ICFTU affiliates from Great Britain, Greece, India, Israel and Lebanon had attended a congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation last April brought a warning from Meany that fraternal relationships between free trade unions and the so-called labor bodies in totalitarian countries endanger the future of the ICFTU.

"The primary purpose for which the IFCTU was formed," he noted, "was to bring together the world's free trade unions to help one another stay free, and, if possible, to help the victims of totalitarian regimes.

"Under no circumstances should we have contacts with unions in Falangist Spain or unions in Communist countries, including Yugoslavia. If by these contacts you think you are helping Yugoslav workers, dismiss that idea.

"Any contacts with unions in dictatorship countries are used propagandawise to strengthen the regime. These contacts are not with the enslaved workers but with their jailers, and that applies to Yugoslavia, Spain and Russia."

A high spot of the ICFTU session was a luncheon tendered the executive board by Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt, who expressed gratitude for the support his city has had from the free trade union movement.

"We are a divided city in a divided country," he said, "and during these past critical seven months we have received great strength from your understanding and support."

ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer replied that "the problems of Berlin are ours—they concern not only Berlin and Berliners but all of us."

Votes Aid to Tibetans

The board adopted a resolution denouncing the brutal suppression by Communist China of the Tibetan people's fight for freedom and called upon the United Nations General Assembly to deal with this violation of the right to self-determination. In calling for international assistance to Tibetan refugees, the ICFTU made an initial contribution of 25,000 rupees.

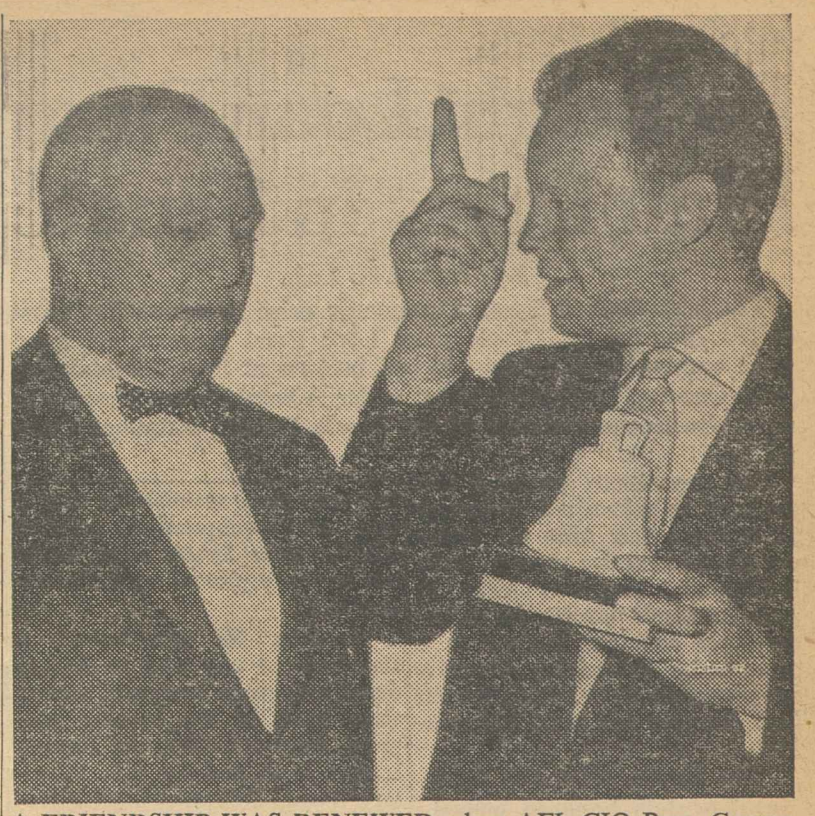
The ICFTU also called on its 137 affiliates in 97 countries to express in an appropriate way their solidarity with the Algerian people. The occasion was a charge that many Algerian trade unionists are still held in jail despite trials and acquittals.

The executive board appealed "most urgently" to the French government to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving a peaceful solution of the Algerian problem based on the principle of self-determination.

Still another resolution demanded that Franco Spain be kept out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other inter-governmental organizations of free nations.

Meany was named to a committee to discuss the possibility of unity with the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), although the board expressed disquiet at the latter group's reported attempts to split the labor movement where it is united.

After long debate, the board voted to invite the United Arab Republic Confederation of Labor to attend the 10th anniversary ICFTU congress in Brussels in December as a guest. This group is the power behind the Inter-Arab Confederation of Labor.



A FRIENDSHIP WAS RENEWED when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin exchanged greetings at a luncheon the latter gave for members of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions during a meeting there. The Liberty Bell Brandt exhibits was presented to him by the AFL-CIO during a tour of this country.

"Stop Cooper! I'll give you your raise."

100 TV Stations Showing 'Americans at Work'

Exactly 100 television stations are now presenting the AFL-CIO's TV film series, "Americans at Work," from coast to coast and in the new states of Alaska and Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The series is made available free of charge to give the stations the opportunity of showing viewers the story of American workers on the job.

Here is the current station lineup for "Americans at Work." Consult your local newspaper where exact day or time is not listed.

CITY-STATE	STATION	DAY	TIME
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI-TV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFAR-TV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK-TV	Sunday	1:45 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA-TV	Saturday	11:45 a.m.
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA-TV	Sunday	4:45 p.m.
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM-TV	Saturday	12:45 p.m.
Fresno, Calif.	KFRE-TV	Sunday	2 p.m.
Oakland, Calif.	KTVU	Saturday	10 a.m.
Sacramento, Calif.	KCRA-TV	Sunday	8:30 a.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KFSD-TV	Sunday	4 p.m.
Colorado Springs, Colo.	KKTV	Sunday	See local paper.
Denver, Colo.	KOA-TV	Saturday	2:30 p.m.
Pueblo, Colo.	KCSJ-TV	Saturday	See local paper.
New Haven, Conn.	WNHC-TV	Sunday	9:45 a.m.
Hartford, Conn.	WNBC-TV	Sunday	11:45 a.m.
Washington, D. C.	WRC-TV	Sunday	9:15 a.m.
Palm Beach, Fla.	WPTV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Pensacola, Fla.	WEAR-TV	Saturday	See local paper.
St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN-TV	Wednesday	10:30 a.m.
Honolulu, Hawaii	KHVH-TV	Please consult your local listing for time and day.	
Wailuku, Hawaii	KMVI		
Lewiston, Ida.	KLEW-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Boise, Ida.	KBOI-TV	Saturday	4 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	WNBQ-TV	Sunday	12 noon
Evansville, Ind.	WFIE-TV	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Elkhart, Ind.	WSJV-TV	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WKJG-TV	Sunday	9:30 a.m.
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT-TV	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Terre Haute, Ind.	WTHI-TV	Tuesday	4 p.m.
Fort Dodge, Iowa	KQTV	Sunday	6:15 p.m.
Sioux City, Iowa	KVTV	Monday	12:15 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS-TV	See local paper.	See local paper.
Baton Rouge, La.	WBRZ-TV	Saturday	4 p.m.
Lake Charles, La.	KTAG-TV	Saturday	See local paper.
Monroe, La.	KNOE-TV	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Lafayette, La.	KLFY-TV	Wednesday	6:45 p.m.
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ-TV	Saturday	1:30 p.m.
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL-TV	Sunday	7:45 a.m.
Boston, Mass.	WGBH-TV	Friday	7:15 p.m.
Greenfield, Mass.	WRLP-TV	Saturday	See local paper.
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP-TV	Saturday	See local paper.
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ-TV	Sunday	12:30 p.m.
Saginaw, Mich.	WNEM-TV	Sunday	1 p.m.
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN-TV	Saturday	5 p.m.
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT-TV	Saturday	12:45 p.m.
Minneapolis, Minn.	WTCN-TV	Friday	9 a.m.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WDAM-TV	Saturday	3 p.m.
Meridian, Miss.	WTOK-TV	Sunday	See local paper.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD-TV	Sunday	11:15 a.m.
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV	Sunday	9:30 a.m.
Kansas City, Mo.	KCMO-TV	Sunday	See local paper.
Butte, Mont.	KXLF-TV	Monday	6 p.m.
Glendive, Mont.	KXGN-TV	Wednesday	6 p.m.
Helena, Mont.	KXLJ-TV	Monday	6 p.m.
Omaha, Neb.	WOW-TV	Wednesday	7:45 a.m.
Las Vegas, Nev.	KLAS-TV	Sunday	3:30 p.m.
Reno, Nev.	KOLO-TV	Friday	5:30 p.m.
Manchester, N. H.	WMUR-TV	Tuesday	6:45 p.m.
Claremont, N. H.	Channel 79	Saturday	See local paper.
Lebanon, N. H.	Channel 81	Saturday	See local paper.
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOAT-TV	Sunday	3:15 p.m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBEN-TV	Saturday	1:30 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	WNTA-TV	Saturday	12 noon
Plattsburg, N. Y.	WPTZ-TV	Sunday	1:45 p.m.
Rochester, N. Y.	WROC-TV	Saturday	7:45 a.m.
Utica, N. Y.	WKTV	Monday	5:15 p.m.
Greenville, N. C.	WNCT-TV	Saturday	4:30 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	WLW-TV	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WBNS-TV	Saturday	7:45 a.m.
Medford, Ore.	KBES-TV	Wednesday	4:45 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KPTV	Sunday	12:30 p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC-TV	Wednesday	1:15 p.m.
Lebanon, Pa.	WLYH-TV	Saturday	2:05 p.m.
Loch Haven, Pa.	WBPZ-TV	Saturday	5:15 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIIC-TV	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Aberdeen, S. D.	KXAB-TV	Friday	9:30 p.m.
Rapid City, S. D.	KRSD-TV	Saturday	See local paper.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO-TV	Saturday	2:45 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	KRLD-TV	Sunday	10:30 a.m.
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC-TV	Saturday	4 p.m.
Tyler, Tex.	KLTV	Sunday	1:15 p.m.
Wichita Falls, Tex.	KSYD-TV	Saturday	12 noon
Salt Lake City, Utah	KSL-TV	Saturday	2:45 p.m.
Hampton, Va.	WVEC-TV	Monday	4:30 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA-TV	Sunday	12:15 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WTVR-TV	Saturday	4:45 p.m.
Ephrata, Wash.	KBAS-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Pasco, Wash.	KEPR-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KOMO-TV	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Yakima, Wash.	KIMA-TV	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBOY-TV	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN-TV	Saturday	1 p.m.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WTAP-TV	Tuesday	12:15 p.m.
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF-TV	Saturday	2:30 p.m.
La Crosse, Wis.	WKBT-TV	Wednesday	4:30 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	WKOW-TV	Friday	11:15 a.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN-TV	Saturday	2 p.m.
Wausau, Wis.	WSAU-TV	Wednesday	3 p.m.
Ponce, Puerto Rico	WRIK-TV	Saturday	7:30 p.m.
San Juan, Puerto Rico	WKAQ-TV	Wednesday	10:15 p.m.

Ike Turns It Down:

Fulbright Loan Fund Plan Loses in Senate

By Gervase N. Love

The labor-backed Senate Democratic drive to assure five years of financing for the Development Loan Fund program collapsed when opponents of foreign aid and backers of Pres. Eisenhower's "anti-spending" policy combined under Administration pressure to upset the recommendation of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee's proposal that the fund be authorized to borrow $1 billion a year from the Treasury for the next five years to make low-interest, long-term loans to push economic growth in underdeveloped countries lost out to a compromise authorizing Congress to appropriate $750 million for the fund this year and $1.25 billion in 1960.

The Senate, after this fight, voted to slash proposed mutual security spending from the $3.9 billion asked by Pres. Eisenhower to $3.54 billion and passed the bill. This was almost exactly what the House had previously voted and suggested quick House - Senate agreement on a final measure.

The AFL-CIO in testimony before both Senate and House committees had described the President's $3.9 billion proposal as the "rock-bottom minimum amount required" to do the job of mutual security.

The fight for the long-term plan was led by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) and had the strong backing of the AFL-CIO. Fulbright described it as "the most important single provision" in the foreign aid bill. The drive also marked the first effort by the Democratic leadership in the upper house to play a direct role in foreign policy making.

Defeat of the Fulbright proposal was a victory for Eisenhower, who had asked only $700 million for the current year and had insisted that the fund's operations continue to be subject to yearly approval by congressional appropriations committees.

The Development Loan Fund compromise grew out of a parliamentary maneuver by Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.). Case raised a point of order against Fulbright's five-year plan, maintaining that it was an appropriation measure which, under Senate rules, could not be made part of an authorization bill.

However, the procedure is a time-honored one used to finance many long-range programs, among them most of the housing program, farm subsidies, the Export-Import Bank and the Intl. Monetary Fund. Self-proclaimed advocates of economy have lately taken to calling it a "back door" approach to the Treasury. Eisenhower himself asked Congress to use it two years ago when the fund was first established, but was turned down.

Case's point of order was overruled by the chair. After some debate, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), a Fulbright supporter, called for a trial test of strength by moving to table it. His motion was beaten by 48 to 42. The majority was equally divided between Democrats and Republicans; 35 Democrats and 7 Republicans supported Aiken and Fulbright.

Rather than risk outlawing the so-called "back door" policy, Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) worked out what he called a "compromise" with Case and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) under which the five-year financing plan was jettisoned, the two-year authorization was substituted and Case agreed not to press his point of order.

On other sections of the foreign aid bill, the Senate:

- Cut $300 million from the $1.6 billion authorization for military assistance asked by the President and recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee.
- Cut $83.5 million, or 10 percent, from the $835 million Eisenhower had requested for economic assistance.

Compensation, Jobless Aid Hiked in Illinois

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Legislature voted moderate improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation programs and defeated three bills labeled "anti-labor" by the State AFL-CIO before adjourning on July 1.

On the eve of adjournment, Senate Republicans killed a fair employment practices bill which had been endorsed by GOP Gov. William G. Stratton and passed overwhelmingly by the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

The jobless compensation legislation, based on compromise recommendations of an advisory committee representing labor, industry and the public, came in two packages:

- An increase in maximum benefits from $30 to $32 a week for a single person and from $45 to $50 for a worker with four or more children.
- A provision automatically extending the state's 26 weeks of unemployment compensation to 39 weeks whenever statewide unemployment reaches 4.375 percent or more for two months in a row. The extension would remain in effect until the jobless ratio dropped below that figure for two successive months.

The unusual percentage figure was the result of compromise between labor representatives on the advisory committee, who wanted a lower ratio, and industry members who wanted it higher.

The anti-labor bills which were defeated, either in committee or on the floor, included legislation which would have severely restricted organizational picketing, a bill which would have opened the door to harassment suits against unions and legislation setting up a so-called "little McClellan committee" in the legislature.

All but three Senate Republicans voted against the FEPC bill, despite Stratton's endorsement, while all but one of the Democrats supported it.

The workmen's compensation bill boosts benefits $6 a week and raises death benefits by $1,500. Similar increases were voted in separate legislation amending the Occupational Diseases Act.

Labor-backed bills which failed of enactment as the legislature adjourned included a State Labor Relations Act and a bill establishing a $1 an hour minimum wage for intrastate commerce.

'I Want to Save You From Inflation and Extravagance'

Ike Kills Housing Bill Backed by AFL-CIO

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Congress, under the leadership of Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), had scaled down housing bills passed by both the House and Senate, Eisenhower in his veto message labeled the legislation so "extravagant" and "defective" that it would do "more damage than good."

Ike Opposes Federal Role

Although he heavily emphasized the so-called "inflationary" effects the bill might have, he criticized its proposals for urban redevelopment, slum clearance, public housing, housing for the aged, and college housing in terms that made it clear he objected fundamentally to federal operations in these fields.

Direct federal lending for housing for the aged, as proposed by the bill, should be replaced by "private funds invested under the protection of federal insurance," he said. The "local share" paid by municipalities in meeting their staggering problems of slum clearance, he said, "should be increased" instead of decreased as proposed in the vetoed bill.

The bill's provisions might "drive private capital" from areas where it is "needed," he declared. He urged higher interest rates for private lenders given the benefit of government insurance on loans for rental and cooperative housing.

Democratic leaders, under fire from forces within their own party for "compromises" on bills in an effort to make them acceptable to the President, responded to this message bitterly.

Johnson said Congress was being told that limited White House proposals on such subjects as housing "must be accepted without crossing a 't' or dotting an 'i'."

Rains said the veto made it clear that it is "extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get housing legislation that will serve all the people under the present Administration."

Sparkman in addition to asking for an effort to override the veto warned that Congress should not be rushed, if the effort failed, into a "quickie" bill giving the President exactly what he demanded.

Housing Need Stressed

Johnson made it clear that regardless of the outcome of a possible veto fight, he would seek some housing bill "to do what we can do to get housing built."

"I think that's what the people want," he said.

A powerful factor pushing Congress toward action is the "drying up" of government-guaranteed insurance authorizations for the construction industry.

Sparkman predicted that the result of an attempt at overriding the veto would be extremely close in the Senate. It was generally considered that the effort would fail in the House.

Democrats then would be presented with a choice between giving Eisenhower at once the limited type of bill he demanded or of again passing something close to the vetoed omnibus bill and challenging the President to kill it again.

Immediate "spending" authorized by the bill was $1.4 billion as contrasted with $2.7 billion in the original Senate measure and $2.1 billion in the House bill. The President had recommended $1.6 billion in his budget message.

Eisenhower rejected the Democratic claim that the cuts represented substantial savings. He attacked the long-range programs that would have been financed by revolving loan funds and charged that they were inflationary.

New Publications List Now Available

A mid-1959 revised edition of the AFL-CIO List of Publications containing 60 titles of books, pamphlets and leaflets is currently available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

Pertinent data are provided for each listing on date of publication, price and a brief description of the contents.

The July 1959 edition of the List of Publications is available without cost from the Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

House Group Lets Ike Lift Interest Rate

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the Federal Reserve Board, where feasible, to buy government bonds rather than use other methods when it moves to expand the money supply. The present FRB policy is to buy only short-term Treasury bills.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said the Federal Reserve amendment is not binding but merely expresses the sense of Congress. Supporters of the amendment pointed out that it would make it difficult for the FRB to follow a contrary policy.

The Democratic majority of the committee made it clear it would not grant the President's original request and rejected it 15 to 10 in a straight party-line vote.

On the decision to give the President authority, the committee voted 17 to 7, with 10 Democrats and 7 Republicans in favor and 4 Democrats and 3 Republicans opposed. The two-year limiting amendment at first failed to carry on a 12-12 tie vote, but a Democrat switched.

On the FRB bond-buying amendment the vote was 14 to 11 with all Democrats but one voting for the sense of the proposal.

Indiana Power Strike in 2d Week

Indianapolis, Ind.—A strike against the Public Service Co. of Indiana, the state's largest power utility, went into its second week with the company refusing the offer of Local 1393, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to arbitrate all issues in dispute.

69-11-4

'Union Maid' Victor to Win Trip Abroad

New York—The winner of the third annual Miss Union Maid contest will get a three-week trip to Europe as her major prize.

She will visit England, Italy, Switzerland and Israel, with all expenses paid, under arrangements between the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York, which is conducting the contest, and the American Travel Association.

The winner will be the feminine union member "whose personality, intelligence, union interest and appearance qualify her for the honor of representing the more than 1 million union members in the greater New York area." Eligible for the competition are all female union members in good standing, married or single, with the exception of professional models.

The ATA is a non-profit body the purpose of which is to stimulate "purposeful travel" for members of unions and public service groups. It has close relationships with labor and co-op travel groups in 14 European countries whose staffs and facilities are available to travelers going abroad under ATA auspices.

500,000 Steelworkers Out As Industry Forces Strike

AFL-CIO News

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Companies Reject New Union Offer

Steelworker pickets patrolled idle mills across the country after exhausting every alternative to a strike except unconditional surrender to the industry's insistence of a wage freeze and scuttling of previously won gains.

Over 500,000 steel workers were idled by the industry-forced strike which capped 10 weeks of intensive bargaining sessions dominated by the industry's "get-tough" attitude and the atmosphere created by the Eisenhower Administration's campaign on "inflation."

The steel workers carefully banked the giant open hearth furnaces and reported to union headquarters for strike duty as USWA Pres. David J. McDonald renewed efforts to avoid a prolonged shutdown by calling on the producers to join the union in setting up a fact-finding board to help bring about an early settlement.

The companies promptly rejected the union proffer, claiming that both sides already know the facts.

McDonald's post-strike proposal came as Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference that the strike had not created conditions leading to invoking the national emergency injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. He urged both sides to continue to bargain and defended his "hands-off" role and his previous refusal to set up a

In response to the President's plea for continued bargaining, the union had first extended the contract two weeks and then continued sessions until the last possible moment before the 12:01 a. m. July 15 deadline. Union negotiators had offered in the final pre-strike talks—and the industry rejected:

- To establish a committee jointly chaired by former industry and union leaders to recommend a solution on contract language covering local working rules and conditions.
- To negotiate on a proposal to extend for one, two, or three years "the same rate of economic progress as steel workers have earned during the past three years" under the 1956 contract, including retention of the cost-of-living provision, and good faith bargaining on the non-economic issues. Steel workers averaged between 12 and 15 cents an hour annual package increases under the contract that expired June 30, not counting the cost-of-living factor.
- To write into each agreement specific language that local working conditions "are not intended to prevent the company from continuing to make progress," plus a letter from McDonald stating the union's position as not opposing technological change or automation of equipment.

The industry's rejection of these offers was based on its insistence on at least a one-year wage freeze with a reported but unspecified promise of some fringe benefits this year and the possibility of a "modest" wage hike next year, plus changes in eight basic work rules that the union has termed "eight-point chains . . . to enslave . . . our members."

In his union-industry fact-finding proposal, McDonald said that

(Continued on Page 3)

'Strikers Will Win'-Meany

The following telegram was sent July 16 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald:

"The United Steelworkers of America have complete support of entire AFL-CIO in battle for economic justice.

"Certainly the union has bent over backwards to achieve a new contract without a strike. Every offer has been spurned by management. Am confident United Steelworkers will be victorious, for America needs new purchasing power and a high wage policy. Best wishes to you, your fellow officers and every striker.

George Meany"

Leighty Hits Rails' Strike Insurance

By Gervase N. Love

The proposed strike insurance being secretly peddled to the railroads has been blasted by Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association as an "artificial measure" dreamed up by "so-called financial wizards" who "refuse to recognize their employes as human beings."

Existence of the plan, a gold-plated one which could cost a big Eastern railroad like the New York Central or Pennsylvania as much as $10 million a year in premiums, will not prevent railroad workers from securing proper settlements of their demands when negotiations on new contracts open Nov. 1, Leighty declared.

Force a Strike

Leighty and Assistant Pres. Sam C. Phillips of the Locomotive Enginemen & Firemen agreed that the program is part of the industry's campaign for drastic changes in work rules when current three-year contracts expire late this year even if they have to force a strike.

The insurance plan was a more or less well-kept secret until its details were ferretted out by a team of Wall Street Journal reporters, William R. Clabby and David R. Jones. The policies sent to some 450 railroads, they said, were marked "secret" and were preceded by advice

(Continued on Page 3)

PICKETS PATROL THE GATES of plants across the nation as the huge basic steel industry forces a walkout on the Steelworkers. Here workers from Local 1157 line up outside Republic Steel Corp.'s Cleveland plant.

Meany Refutes Khrushchev:

Workers Back U.S. In Crisis Over Berlin

Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany have jointly rejected the propaganda claims of Soviet Premier Khrushchev that "American workers" do not support the American government's position in defending Berlin against the Soviet ultimatums to "get out."

As the foreign ministers of the Western nations resumed their conference with the Soviets in Geneva, Meany wrote Eisenhower that Khrushchev's claims were a "deliberate misrepresentation" and the result of "arrogance rather than ignorance."

"I am grateful for your letter," the President replied. "I salute your entire membership" for reaffirming before the world the "solidarity" of American workers on the defense of Berlin by our government and the defense of "our rights and responsibilities respecting that city."

The Meany letter took note of published accounts that Khrushchev had recently told Averell Harriman, former governor of New York and wartime ambassador to the Soviet Union, that although the "leaders" of American political parties supported our government's position on Berlin, "the American workers did not."

Charge Is Refuted

In view of the renewed Geneva conference, Meany told the President, he felt it necessary to refute these widely published statements.

The President replied in a letter released by the White House that he had long been "keenly aware and appreciative" of American labor's position and declared that Meany's message "should convince everyone, including the Soviets, that in the U. S. labor is free—and because it is free, it is part of the decision-making process in our country."

"Free citizens cannot be di-

(Continued on Page 9)

Labor Asks Approval of Forand Bill

By Bob Cooney

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to extend the social security system to solve the "acute, pressing" problem of health care for the aged.

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept. told the House Ways & Means Committee that the nation's older citizens "have earned a better deal than they are getting."

Cruikshank testified in support of a bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) which would extend social security benefits to include hospital, surgical and nursing home care.

Walter P. Reuther, testifying as president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., also urged passage of the bill and said it would halt "the neglect of a segment of our population too long ignored."

The Eisenhower Administration

(Continued on Page 4)

Senate Group Ups Minimum Wage To $1.25, Covers 10 Million More

A Senate Labor subcommittee has voted out a federal wage-hour bill which would bring the most sweeping improvements to low-wage workers since the minimum wage law was enacted in 1938.

The revised Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would bring some 10 million workers under the federal law and provide a gradual step-up to $1.25 from the present $1 an hour for the newly protected and for some 24 million already covered.

The next hurdle is the full Labor Committee, where Democrats hold a 9-6 edge. Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) of the subcommittee said he hopes for committee approval and Senate passage. The House Labor Committee has said it will hold hearings after a labor-management bill is cleared.

The subcommittee action exceeded most expectations. It went beyond the original Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, which the AFL-CIO backed strongly.

Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference he agreed "absolutely" with Labor Sec. Mitchell that the proposed $1.25 minimum wage would be "inflationary." The Administration had proposed extending the present $1 minimum wage, but not the overtime provision, to only 2.5 million more workers. Two million of them already make $1

(Continued on Page 11)

Convention Call Sent To AFL-CIO Affiliates

The AFL-CIO has issued the official call for the federation's third convention declaring that the meeting will come at a time "when the labor movement is under its heaviest attack in more than a generation."

Signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and sent to all affiliated unions, the call said that "the very right of unions to survive is at stake" because of vicious attacks in the legislative, collective bargaining and public opinion areas.

The convention will open in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on Sept. 17. The call declared:

This third convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations meets at a time when the labor movement is under its heaviest attack in more than a generation.

The very right of unions to survive is at stake. Hostile legislation is constantly introduced and actively pushed both in Congress and in many state legislatures.

The great reservoir of public good will toward the labor movement is threatened by the incessant abuse and distortions by much of the nation's press.

Some of America's most powerful corporations, and many smaller ones as well, have taken the offensive at the collective bargaining table in an open attempt to deny to their workers a fair share of the fruits of labor, to weaken existing conditions of work, and to undermine the very collective bargaining process itself.

These assaults have been intensified despite the clear verdict of the American people in last November's election that unions have a legitimate and proper place in our society. The labor movement is thus under vicious attack in a period when its influence is most urgently needed to promote the domestic well-being of our country and the cause of freedom throughout the world.

We have undergone a drastic economic recession, the impact of which fell hardest upon the nation's wage-earners; and our apparent recovery has left millions of jobless marooned in geographical or industrial backwaters.

As a people, we still lack enough schools, housing, highways, medical care and a host of other essentials to our national progress.

We still fall far short of true economic justice in the distribution of the products of our productive genius. No better example can be cited than the lag of employment behind profits during the business upswing of the last year.

We still face the implacable enmity of world communism, unsoftened by cultural exchanges and the excursions to our shores of plausible apologists for Soviet oppression.

If our country is to meet these challenges, the labor movement must be strong and free. The labor movement fills a unique and indispensable role in America's quest for prosperity, social justice and world-wide democracy.

It is the labor movement that presses for full employment, better schools, adequate housing, area redevelopment, realistic wage-hour protection and all other measures for the betterment, not simply of union members, but of all our countrymen.

It is the labor movement that supports a strong national defense and a sound foreign aid program—and which, even more importantly, guides and encourages the growth of free trade unions in free nations around the globe, building the bedrock of democracy in the new nations of the world.

Those who would weaken the labor movement would weaken America. Those who would destroy the labor movement would strike at the survival of democracy itself.

The delegates to this third constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have the responsibility of shaping and enacting a program to repel the attacks of labor's enemies and to achieve the social and economic goals to which our movement is dedicated. With the full participation and united determination of all our affiliated unions, true to the heritage and traditions of the American labor movement, we will decisively fulfill that responsibility.

Meany Asks Override of Housing Veto

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to override Pres. Eisenhower's "ill-conceived and ill-advised" veto of a compromise housing bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in letters to all members of the Senate, charged the President "completely ignores the needs of low-income families and the elderly for decent homes within their means." The Administration proposals, he added, focus mainly on "providing additional homes for higher income families already well housed."

The congressionally-approved housing bill, said the federation president, "would provide 200,000 urgently needed homes, assure jobs to at least 500,000 workers and utilize large amounts of building materials and other equipment readily available for construction and furnishing homes Americans now need."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), an author of the original Senate bill, announced the Senate Banking subcommittee on housing will start hearings July 23 on the President's veto and demand a "line-by-line explanation" of the Administration's objections.

'Misleading' Veto

He charged there were many "half-truths and many misleading statements in the veto message." On the basis of the hearings, said Sparkman, the subcommittee will determine whether to recommend passage of the bill over the President's veto or "whether it should be modified in some respects."

The Democratic leadership in the House and Senate had cut back their housing programs, partly reducing their duration from six years to two, to make the final measure acceptable to the President. Eisenhower vetoed the bill with the charge that it was inflationary and involved additional government spending.

Clash Looms

Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) labeled the veto "partisan and political" and indicated a major clash on the issue.

Meany's letter pointed out that the bill would add $64 million to fiscal 1960 government expenditures, an amount he termed "rockbottom" which the nation "can ill-afford not to spend unless we are willing to face ever-spreading slums, continuing deterioration of our cities and chronic housing shortages."

In a fact sheet accompanying the letter, the AFL-CIO termed the housing bill "moderate" and "non-inflationary," with the merit of providing 200,000 homes for low-income families and set up $900 million over the next two years to permit cities "to tear out cancerous slums and carry out urban redevelopment."

Students Hit Labor Market:

Joblessness Jumps By 600,000 in June

By Saul Miller

A small improvement in the job situation was not large enough to offset the influx of student job-seekers in June and unemployment increased 600,000 to a total of 4 million.

The Labor Dept. reported an increase of 593,000 unemployed from May to June, the largest increase since 1947 with the exception of 1957. The increase indicated the continuing growth in the labor force resulting from higher birth rates in the 1940s—a problem that is expected to become more acute in the next few years.

About 2.2 million young persons between 14 and 24 entered the labor force in June with about 750,000 of them classified as unemployed. The reduction in unemployment among adult workers 25 years and over—mainly among those unemployed for 15 weeks or more—cut the total increase in joblessness to about 600,000.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment remained unchanged at 4.9 percent from May after declining steadily since January.

The 4 million unemployed was the highest since 1947 for the month of June with the exception of recession-stricken 1958, when the total was 5.4 million, and 1949, during another recession period when it registered slightly over 4 million.

Employment Sets Record

Total employment in June reached a new all-time record of 67.3 million despite the 4 million unemployed, reflecting once again the problem of an expanding labor force. The previous record was set in July 1957, when 67.2 million were employed.

The Labor Dept. report said that although the rise in unemployment was "largely seasonal," there were signs of "continued recovery in manufacturing."

Manufacturing employment rose 234,000 over the month as the total number of jobless for 15 weeks or longer fell by 200,000. Non-farm employment rose more than seasonally with an increase to 52.5 million. Despite the gain in factory jobs, however, employment in this area was still 400,000 below the June 1957 level.

The factory workweek rose by one-tenth of an hour to 40.6 hours in June, accounted for mostly by seasonal changes. The longer hours resulted in a 22-cent increase in weekly earnings, which went to a new high of $90.54 for June. Hourly earnings remained steady.

The drop in the number of jobless idled 15 weeks or longer sent the total down to 900,000 compared to 1.6 million in June 1958. This group was still twice the June 1957 level, however, and included about 540,000 persons out of work for more than 26 weeks.

Upsurge Since February

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary of labor, told reporters that one of the high spots this year has been the "tremendous upsurge" in employment since February. In a four-month period, he said, 4.6 million persons were added to the employment rolls.

The government's monthly release of job figures was handled this month for the first time by the Labor Dept. alone. Previously it had been a joint report with the Commerce Dept.

Indicative of the larger labor force problem, which Wolfbein tied directly to higher birth rates and a growing school population, is the increase in numerical unemployment between May and June—the month when students enter the labor market.

In 1951, after the recession of 1949-50, the increase in unemployment for the month was 464,000. In 1955, after the recession of 1953-54, it was 308,000. Even in 1958, at the depth of the recession, the jobless increase for the month was only 533,000 compared to this year's 593,000.

Among job seekers between 14 and 24, there was an increase of 773,000 this June, far and away the highest since 1947.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell hailed the job figures as indicating "the basic strength of our economy and the kind of opportunity that lies ahead for all Americans."

CLC to Co-Ordinate White Collar Drives

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has established a committee to co-ordinate organizing efforts in the white collar field, Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge has announced.

Composed of representatives of 20 CLC affiliates with representation in the white collar field, the committee will provide a clearing house for information on things like the extent of organization, bargaining trends and salary data. Joe MacKenzie, CLC director of organization, is chairman.

Ohio Passes Increase in Idle Benefits

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Legislature has passed a trimmed-down bill raising maximum unemployment compensation payments $9 to $14 a week but leaving unchanged the present 26-week limit on duration of benefits.

The legislation, which Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) is expected to sign, raises the maximum basic benefit from $33 to $42 a week and dependency allowance from a previous top of $6 a week for two or more dependents to $11 for three or more, based on a formula of $5 for the first dependent and $3 each for the next two. This brings the maximum total to $53 a week, compared with the previous $39 limit.

A group of conservative House Democrats joined the Republican minority to eliminate provisions extending duration to 30 weeks and providing for an additional 13 weeks whenever statewide unemployment reached 4 percent.

The Senate bill also would have raised the maximum basic benefit to 50 percent of the average wage of workers in covered employment—equal to $47 at present—and would have provided coverage for Great Lakes seamen.

After the bill had been trimmed by amendments, 73 Democrats and 18 Republicans voted for final passage in the House, while 41 Republicans and one Democrat opposed passage. The Senate then agreed to the cuts made by the House, thus sending the bill to the governor.

Economic Growth May Be Blocked By Inflation Fears, UN Chief Says

Geneva—Labor fears that concern over "inflation" may actually hold back the growth of industrial countries, including the United States, were given strong support here by Dag Hammarskjold, secretary-general of the United Nations.

Hammarskjold expressed his own concern that the governments of industrially-developed countries might be over-emphasizing price stability at the cost of economic growth.

Although he made no direct reference to the United States, the constant emphasis of the Eisenhower Administration on the dangers of "inflation" left little doubt in the minds of his hearers that he had the United States chiefly in mind.

The secretary-general told the UN Economic and Social Council that immediately after World War II, the general climate "was one of expansion and governments and peoples throughout the world were what I might call 'growth-minded.'

"More recently," he continued, "the emphasis in much of our thinking seems to have shifted. One cannot say that the change has been dramatic—quite the contrary. Slowly and imperceptibly the degree of priority attached to the goal of economic growth appears—in some countries, at least—to have diminished and other goals have become more prominent."

He declared that while recovery had taken place, unemployment remained high in a number of industrial countries where full productive capacity was still not being used.

Steelworkers Fight Diehard Industry

Companies Turn Down Fact-Finding Proposal

(*Continued from Page* 1)

despite the industry's refusal of "every effort and proposal . . . to reach a settlement," the fact-finding board, whose recommendations would not be binding, could help clarify the issues. He suggested the union and industry each name one member and Chief Justice Earl Warren name a third, impartial member.

Meeting a few hours before the strike deadline, the union's 171-member Wage-Policy Committee reviewed the 10 weeks of bargaining and declared:

"The steel companies are bringing to a climax the plan which they conspired to impose upon the union and the nation even before negotiations commenced. For selfish reasons of their own, they are forcing a steel shutdown which is not wanted by the Steelworkers or the nation. This is a shutdown by the industry against the economic interests of the country directed toward imposing a new wave of exorbitant steel price increases.

"The industry must accept full responsibility for the crisis it has precipitated. For the union has done everything within reason to bring about a fair and honorable settlement which would not require increased steel prices."

The committee asserted that during the negotiations the industry "has not offered anything. The industry has not offered even a single penny in wage increases . . . a single penny for fringe benefit increases . . . a single improvement in any phase of our collective bargaining agreements."

The industry, the committee charged, is "enjoying the greatest profits and productivity in its history . . . making a profit of more than $2 for each hour worked by each steel worker." It pointed out that during the 1957-58 recession "profits were made in the face of widespread unemployment and idleness of almost half its capacity."

Empty Shell Status

On the change in working rules and conditions, the committee said flatly "we will never agree to such a program. We are not a company union . . . today the top leaders of the industry seek to dictate to our negotiators instead of carrying on collective bargaining. If they succeed, then every steel worker will be at the mercy of every plant supervisor; our contract will lose its force and our union will be an empty shell."

The industry-forced strike is the sixth time since the end of World War II that the Steelworkers have been forced to the picket lines to secure gains. The last strike in 1956 resulted in a 34-day shutdown which ultimately produced a three-year contract with total wage gains estimated at over 60 cents an hour.

The sharp purchasing of steel in the past few months, as the industry's adamant attitude indicated it would force a showdown, has put about three months of steel supplies in the hands of industry, although the backlog is not uniformly distributed.

The strike affects 28 steel producers, including the 12 largest producers in basic steel, and extends to iron ore mines, ore carriers and other operations connected with steel-making.

It involves about 85 percent of the nation's steel producing capacity. The other 15 percent represents small and specialized firms whose contracts have not expired. Big steel leaders shut down include U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic, which between them account for 55 percent of total national capacity.

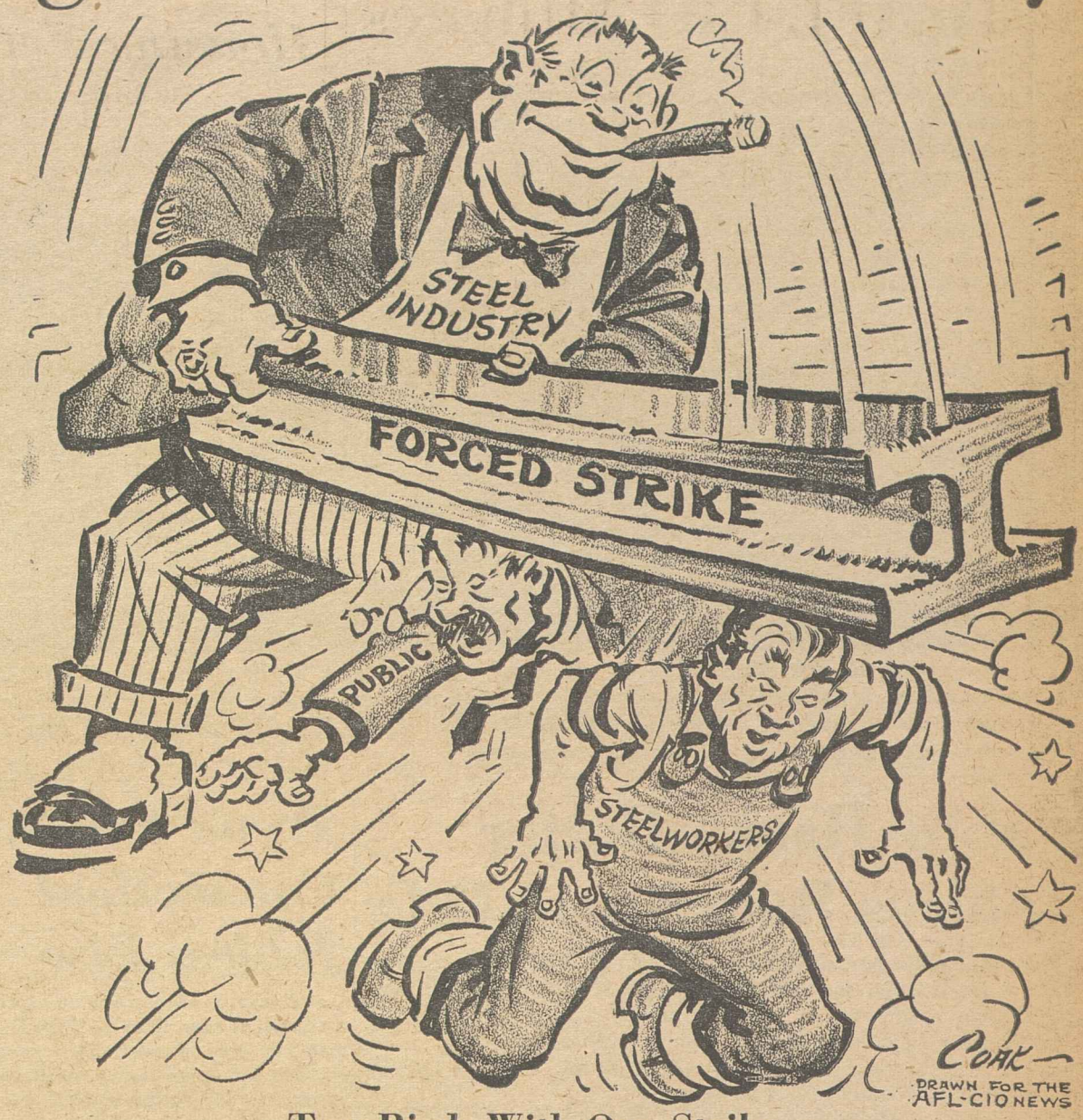
The industry has maintained since the new contract talks opened Apr. 10 that any wage increase would be inflationary because it would cause higher steel prices. This echo of the Administration campaign against inflation set the tone for the opening rounds.

Aluminum Parleys Begun by 3 Unions

New York—Contract negotiations between the three major aluminum producers and three AFL-CIO unions representing their organized employes are under way here in anticipation of July 31 deadlines.

Meetings between the Steelworkers and the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa), Reynolds Metal Co. and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co. got under way July 7, with the union represented by separate bargaining teams.

The Aluminum Workers started bargaining sessions with Alcoa on July 8 and with Reynolds on July 16. A date for opening negotiations with Kaiser is due to be set soon. The Auto Workers also are meeting with Alcoa.



Two Birds With One Strike

Leighty Hits Rail Strike Risk Plan As Industry Step to Force Walkout

(*Continued from Page* 1)

on how to dodge reporters' questions.

The mere existence of the plan was taken to indicate a further spread of the use of strike insurance by powerful employers as a weapon to beat down their employes and the unions which represent them. A comparable plan has been in existence in the newspaper industry for several years. A few months ago several of the airlines worked out a profit-pooling plan for use in case of a strike which is, in effect, a strike insurance program.

The railroads' plan would pay benefits equal to a struck line's daily fixed charges which include, among other things, payments into sinking funds and to meet equipment trust obligations, pension and interest charges, property taxes and all costs of supervisory forces, including salaries, necessary to maintain a standby status.

Designed to render ineffective any strike against an individual railroad while permitting others to operate, the plan would pay benefits only in case less than 50 percent of the railroads were struck. Payments would not be made if a strike were to develop because of an effort by the railroad to enforce demands which are contrary to presidential emergency board recommendations, or in case the stoppage conflicted with the Railway Labor Act.

The program was developed by a special subcommittee of the Association of American Railroads organized by Gregory S. Prince, AAR law vice president, and representing seven railroads.

To avoid possible conflicts with U.S. insurance laws after several American insurance firms had rejected the proposed plan, the policy is being underwritten by the Imperial Insurance Co., Ltd., a newly organized Bahamas company which has its headquarters in Nassau and is closely allied with Lloyd's of London, the Journal said.

Apparently it is being received with mixed feelings by the industry. The Journal quoted officials of some individual railroads as predicting its speedy acceptance and others who forecast its rejection on the ground it would cost too much.

Leighty called the insurance program a move by men interested only in the financial security of their own railroads, adding that "the dollar sign is their god."

"Labor disputes are settled only by real collective bargaining," he went on, "and artificial measures such as these will not be successful. Nor will such measures prevent railroad employes from securing satisfactory settlements of their demands.

"We want to negotiate our differences. But if the carriers make that impossible, we nevertheless will take whatever steps are necessary to secure equity and justice for the employes who have entrusted their representation to us."

Phillips said news of the insurance plan "confirms what we have been saying—that the railroads intend to force a strike and lockout in total disregard of the interests of the public."

'Substantial' Pay Raises Won in 2 Paper Pacts

Albany, N. Y.—A paper industry bargaining pattern "substantially" higher than last year was reported by the Papermakers & Paperworkers as local unions ratified three major multiple contracts.

UPP said the new pacts reflect an upturn in pulp and paper productivity and profits which promise to make 1959 a record year.

Two agreements signed with the industry's giant, the Intl. Paper Co., were estimated by UPP to be worth about 21 cents an hour over the length of the two-year pacts.

The third gain came in the settlement of the West Coast's Uniform Labor Agreement, providing a 3 percent pay hike. This boosts minimum male rates to $2.12 an hour, high for the industry.

At IP's Southern Kraft Div., a 3 percent increase with a minimum rise of 7 cents an hour was won after local unions had rejected a management offer of a flat 7 cents this year.

The agreement with IP's Northern Book & Bond Div. provides a 3.5 percent wage hike this year and liberalizes overtime premium pay eligibility.

Workers at both IP divisions next year will receive a 4 percent pay increase with a minimum of 8 cents an hour. IP workers also get a seventh paid holiday, as well as an extra $2 a month management contribution to group insurance covering their dependents.

The West Coast contract calls for a seventh paid holiday and increases management contributions to group insurance plans covering about 20,000 union members in 46 mills.

35-Hour Week Won By N. Y. Hotel Unions

New York—The 35-hour week was introduced into the hotel industry for the first time in history in a new three-year contract which also gives wage increases and improved vacations, holidays and welfare plan payments to 35,000 unionized employes of 190 major hotels here.

The pact was worked out in three months of negotiations by the Hotel Trades Council, representing the workers, and the Hotel Association of New York City, acting for the hotel operators. It marked 20 years of bargaining relations in the industry without a strike.

The 35-hour week will become effective next year for the engineering and maintenance departments, with no reduction in wages.

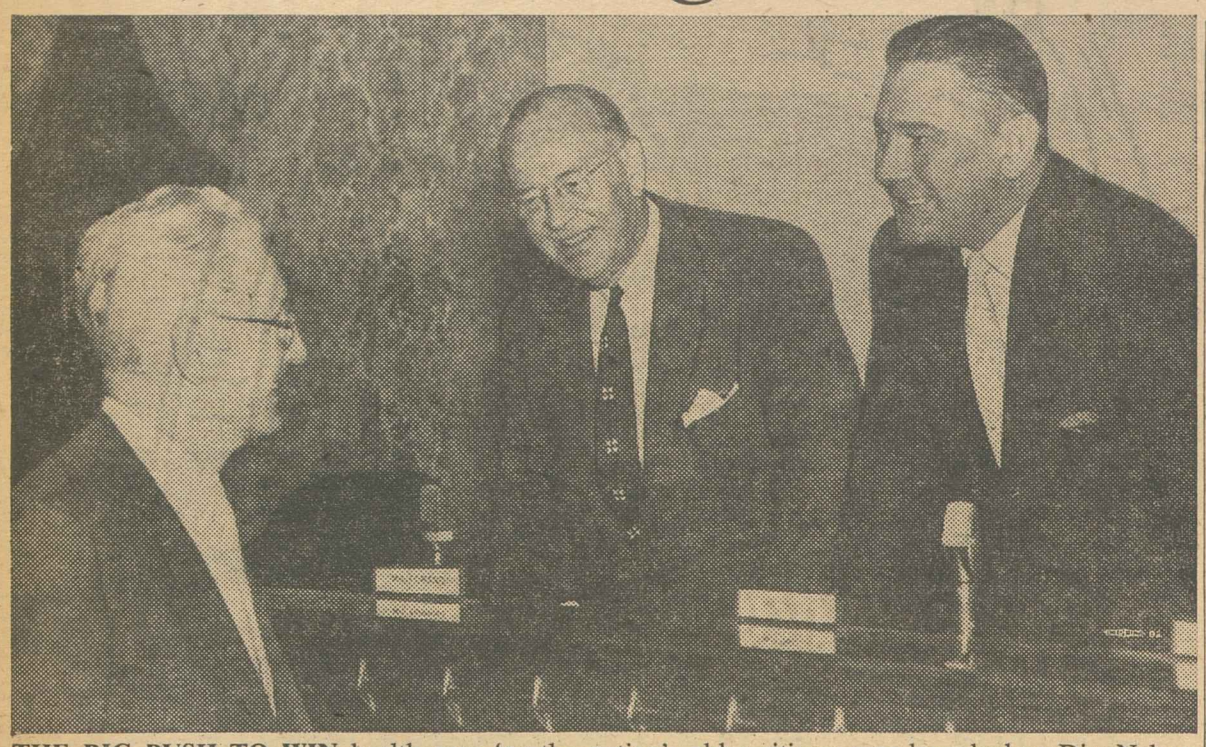
"With the introduction of the 35-hour week, we have erected a bulwark to protect the workers against the impact of growing automation in the industry," said Jay Rubin, president of the council. "In so doing, we feel we have contributed to labor's nationwide effort to absorb some of the impact of automation by establishing the 35-hour week."

The wage increases range from $3.75 to $10.75 a week and are spread over the three years of the contract, with the major portion retroactive to June 1 of this year.

Effective in 1960, the maximum vacation is boosted from the present two weeks after 15 years of service to three weeks. The additional holiday, the seventh, becomes effective June 1, 1961.

The employers agreed to pay an additional one-quarter of 1 percent in their contribution to the insurance fund, making a total of 3.5 percent of payroll, retroactive to June 1. The fund has paid out nearly $19 million in its 14 years of existence on death, sickness and hospitalization claims.

AFL-CIO Urges Health Care for Aged



THE BIG PUSH TO WIN health care for the nation's older citizens was launched as Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of AFL-CIO Social Security Dept., left, urged passage of bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), center. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of House Ways and Means Committee, right, presided over the five days of hearings.

'Acute, Pressing' Need Depicted to Congress

(*Continued from Page* 1)

opposed the Forand bill as "unwise," arguing private enterprise would reach most of the aged with some amount of hospital insurance by 1970. The AFL-CIO sharply refuted this claim.

Urging passage of the bill, Cruikshank pointed out that an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent in the social security payroll deduction would finance the program, and that this is "not much" when one considers the health care available.

The tax increase would amount to $12 a year for workers, with the same amount drawn from employer payrolls.

In return, social security beneficiaries would be covered for up to 60 days a year of hospital care, up to 120 days of nursing care and certain surgical services. Hospital care would include a semi-private room and all the usual services, medical care, drugs and appliances.

Some 9.3 million people 65 and over and another 800,000 women aged 62-64 now draw old-age, survivors or disability benefits, the AFL-CIO spokesman said. Their average primary benefit amounts to $72 a month, but they would qualify for health care in addition under the Forand bill.

Cruikshank said the problem of health care for older people is such that private insurance can never solve it.

When the Administration urges private insurance, he said, it is saying:

"If you just wait awhile, this hippopotamus is going to learn to fly. Private insurance is never going to be able to carry this burden. It just isn't the nature of the beast."

He pointed out that commercial insurance caters to young, low-risk beneficiaries. Older people are high-risk, high-expense customers and if they are not disqualified by physical examination, they get only partial protection and at premium rates too high for their low incomes.

A Social Security Administration study of old-age beneficiaries in 1957 revealed, Cruikshank said, that of those incurring medical bills during the year, only 14 percent of aged couples and 9 percent of nonmarried persons had any of their medical expenses covered by insurance.

Views on Private Insurance

He listed these reasons why private insurance could never provide health care for the aged:

- It is too expensive and too limited. Sixty percent of people 65 and over had incomes of less than $1,000 for 1957. The widely-advertised Omaha of Nebraska charges the aged $8.50 a month and provides $10 a day for a hospital room for up to 10 days. The usual cost of a room is double this and the stay much longer.

Continental Casualty has "flooded" the public with advertising on its 65-PLUS policy, he said, but the premium of $6.50 per person per month offers "scanty" protection.

- Group insurance is predominantly based on employment and when a person retires, his health protection usually retires, too, Cruikshank said. The General Electric Co. "model" major-medical plan provides $1,000 for a couple if the retired worker was a 10-year man, but Cruikshank said the couple would be expected to "hoard" the $1,000 and ignore most ailments for fear that using it up would leave nothing "for those last hard, bitter days."

- Non-profit groups like Blue Cross, which have done a "marvelous job," are losing out to private insurance. Commercial insurance companies take off the cream of young, low-risk people while nonprofit groups trying to serve the whole community find themselves left with the older, high-risk group.

Cruikshank also lashed leaders of the American Medical Association and others who talk "glibly" of free medical care available to the "medically indigent." Public assistance is based on a means test and the aged should not be subjected to such a test before they can get care, he said.

Cruikshank made a point reinforced by other witnesses: the aged are forced onto relief rolls because savings are wiped out by high medical bills; thus, if they need medical care because they are "indigent," they became indigent only because they needed medical care.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming testified that 40 percent of those 65 and over now have "some" hospital insurance, compared to 25 percent in 1952.

If the rate of coverage growth of recent years continues, he said, private hospital insurance will reach 56 percent of the 65-and-over group by 1965 and 68 percent in 1970, but passage of the Forand bill would bring a "virtual halt" to such "encouraging" voluntary efforts.

This Cruikshank disputed. He pointed to a 117-page HEW report furnished the committee at its request. He noted it shows the upward trend in overall hospital insurance coverage turned sharply downward beginning with 1957 and continuing into 1958, indicating "saturation."

Reuther hit the opposition of organized medicine to federal action for protection of the aged as "unbelievable." He said the problem is to set minimum standards and spread the cost broadly over the working population. The federal social security system is the answer, he added.

Labor Backs Better Jobless Benefits in D.C.

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to enact a model unemployment compensation law for the District of Columbia, the only jurisdiction where benefit rates are set by Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO told a House District of Columbia subcommittee that the present law—last amended in 1954—"badly needs overhauling."

They endorsed bipartisan legislation by Reps. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn.) and Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.) providing:

- An increase in maximum weekly benefits from the present $30 to one-half of the worker's lost wages, up to a maximum of 67 percent of the average wage in covered employment in the District. This would currently set the maximum at about $66.

- An increase in the duration of benefits to 39 weeks from the present 12-26 weeks.

Mason told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D.-Ga.), that the increased costs to employers would amount to only one-half of one percent and would still leave the cost of unemployment insurance to employers "well below the national average."

Turner pointed out that maximum unemployment benefits in Washington have declined on a percentage basis from 60 percent of average weekly wages in 1938 to 30 percent at present. He said three-fourths of Washington employers pay only $12 a year per employe in unemployment tax and only $3 of that goes for benefits, the remainder building up a reserve which is already large enough to pay benefits for nine years.

Mason, who was accompanied by Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, urged Congress to "provide the leadership that states appear not to have found" in carrying out Pres. Eisenhower's "often repeated recommendations to the states for improvements in benefits."

Ike's Idle Aid Sauce Not for D. C. Gander

The Eisenhower Administration, which has repeatedly urged states to raise jobless benefits so that most workers would be able to receive half their lost wages, has refused to ask Congress to apply the same standards to the District of Columbia.

Maximum benefits would have to be set at close to the $66 provided in the AFL-CIO endorsed legislation to enable the District to meet the Eisenhower criteria.

At House hearings, spokesmen for the Eisenhower-appointed District commissioners said the Administration was prepared to support only an increase in maximum benefits to $40 from $30 a week, well below the standards the President says he wants the states to adopt.

Trend Shifts, Connecticut Jobless Rise

A rise in unemployment in Connecticut has been cited as evidence that "the current economic recovery will not bring lasting relief to chronically distressed areas."

Economist Solomon Barkin, secretary-treasurer of the Area Employment Expansion Committee, said an increase of 2,900 jobless during June raised the Connecticut unemployment ratio to 5.7 percent of the state's work force. He emphasized that unemployment is heaviest in 10 labor markets which have been classified as "distressed" areas on the basis of more than 6 percent unemployment over a period of 18 months or longer.

These 10 areas, Barkin said, include 40 percent of the state's work force and 51 percent of the jobless. Their average rate of unemployment is 7.7 percent.

Barkin emphasized that these areas and some 160 others throughout the nation are unlikely to regain prosperity without the sort of assistance provided in the area redevelopment bill now awaiting action by the House. The bill has been passed by the Senate but is stymied in the conservative House Rules Committee.

The nation's distressed areas still show 10.8 percent unemployment as against 4.2 percent for the rest of the country, Barkin pointed out.

Molders Editor Dies in Cincinnati

Cincinnati, O.—Elmer Reynolds, Sr., since 1954 editor of the Molders Journal, died here after an extended illness. He was 55.

A member of Molders Local 388 in Kalamazoo, Mich., he was an international union representative for several years before going on leave to serve from 1941 to 1943 as a field representative of the federal Apprenticeship Training Service in the Cleveland area. After a year in the Detroit office of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, he was elected a member of the union's international executive board, remaining in office until he was elected editor of the Journal.

He was an active member of the Intl. Labor Press Association and also of the Moose and Eagles. Burial was in Cleveland following funeral services in Cincinnati.

Maine Enacts First Minimum Wage Law

Augusta, Me.—Maine's first minimum wage law—$1 an hour for workers in intrastate commerce—has been passed by the legislature and signed by Gov. Clinton Clauson (D).

A bipartisan coalition in the legislature held firm and defeated efforts to lower the minimum to 80 cents and to exempt part-time workers.

As passed, the bill excludes agricultural and domestic workers and persons in service trades who receive the majority of their income from tips. Establishments with three or fewer employes are also exempt.

Maine became the third state this year to enact a statutory minimum wage law for the first time. The others were North Carolina and Washington. Alaska and Vermont raised their minimums.

The legislature then reduced the period of disqualification for unemployment compensation and raised to $10 from $5 a week the earnings permitted a jobless worker without loss of benefits.

With AMA, Orders Come First, Explanation Later

Dear Doctor: Protest the Forand bill "immediately." We'll tell you the reason why in about a week. AMA.

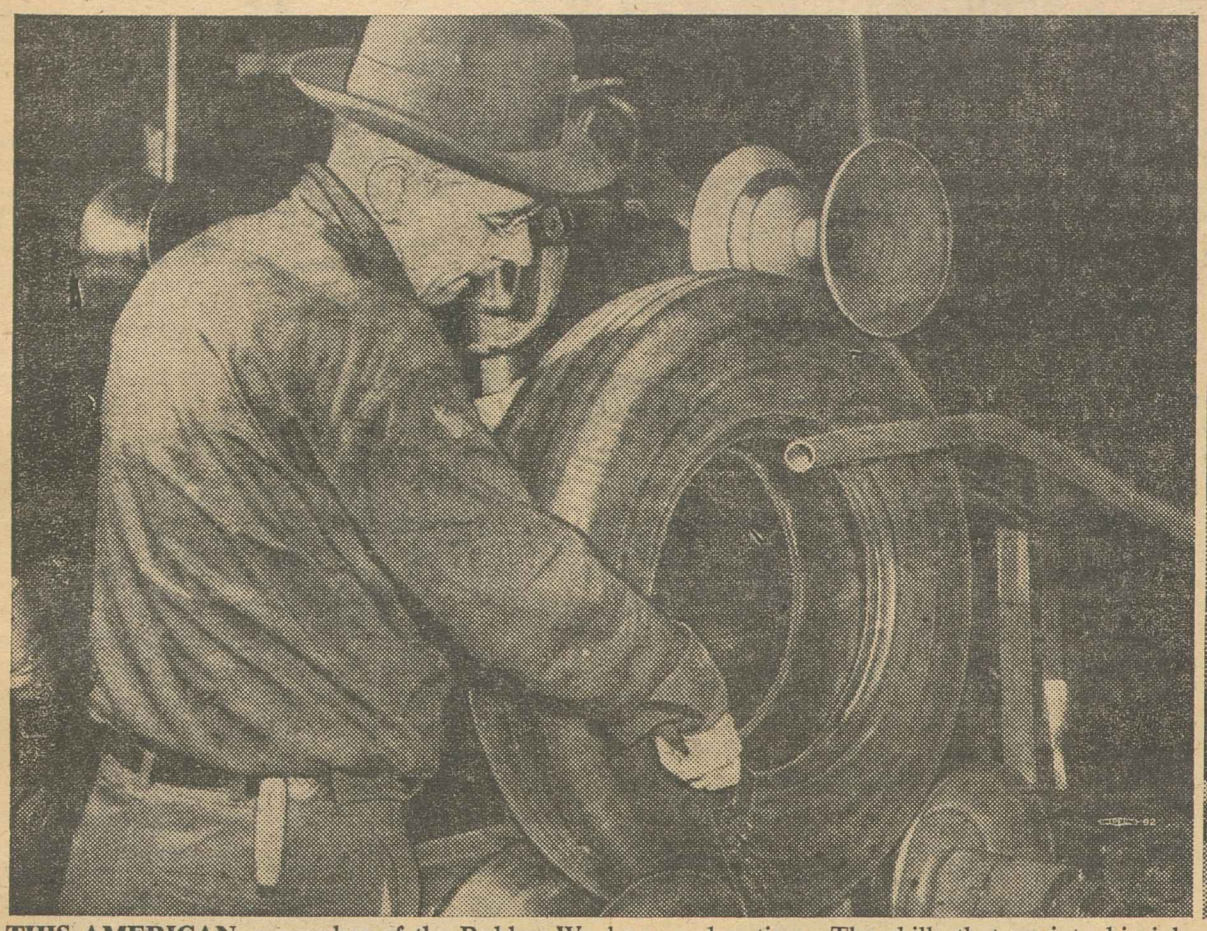
This, the substance of a "Legislative Alert" letter mailed out by the 165,000-member American Medical Association, was translated as follows by Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept.:

"Go ahead with the operation. The diagnosis will come later."

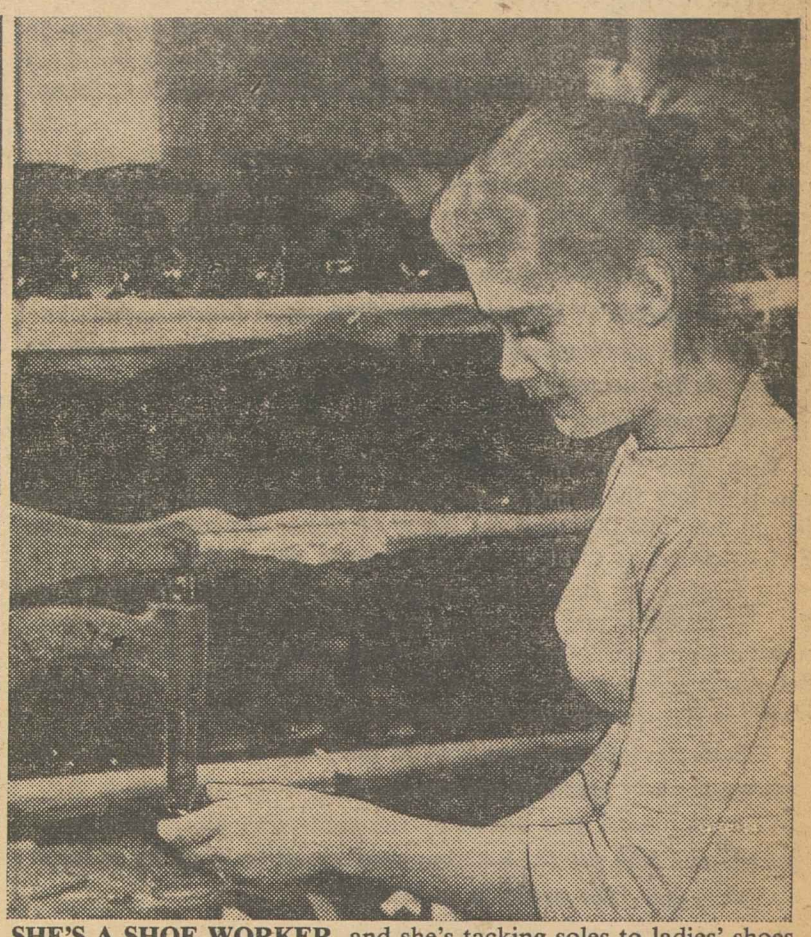
Cruikshank told the House Ways and Means Committee that organized labor is glad the doctors in the AMA don't practice medicine like that. The July 7 letter promised to explain the "dangerous" Forand bill in the July 13 AMA News.

AFL-CIO Television Series:

'Americans at Work' Shows Unionists' Skills

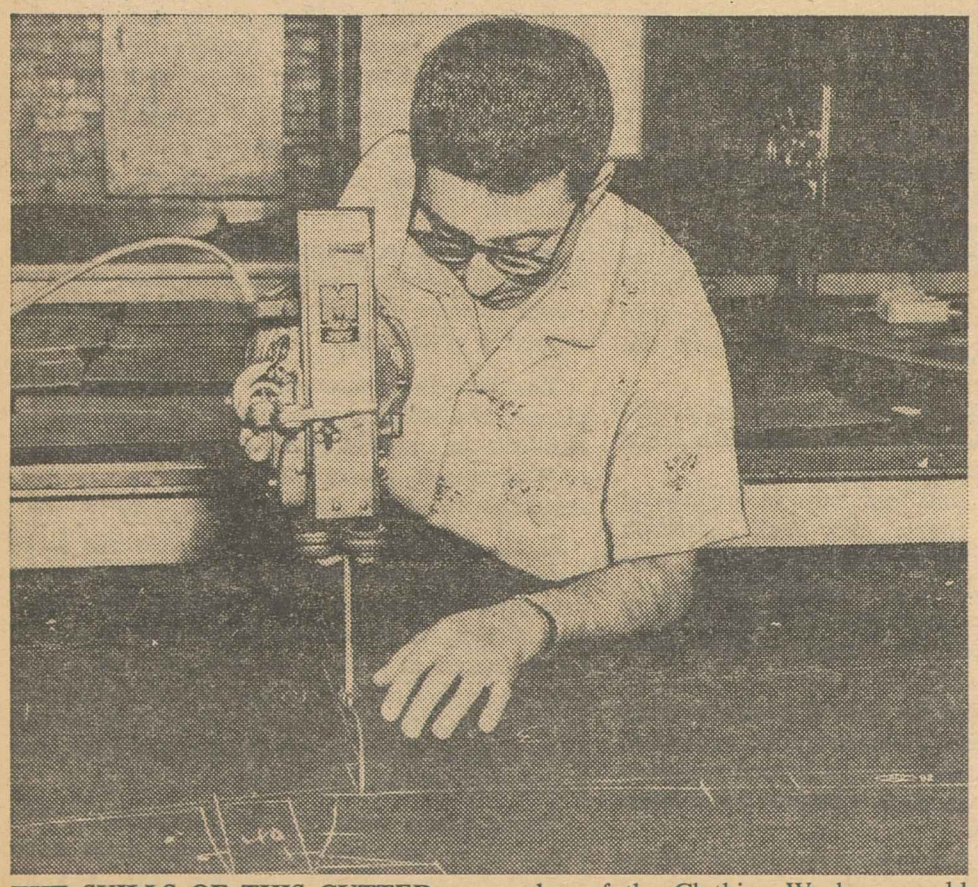


THIS AMERICAN, a member of the Rubber Workers, makes tires. The skills that go into his job are described in one of the series of AFL-CIO public service television films, Americans at Work, now being shown by more than 100 TV stations.



SHE'S A SHOE WORKER, and she's tacking soles to ladies' shoes before sending them to the stitching room. The AFL-CIO weekly series, furnished free to stations, shows union members on the job.

A TEACHER'S DAY doesn't end when school is out, viewers of the Americans at Work series learn. This parent-teacher group's discussion of problems of education and school improvement highlights the contribution of union teachers to their communities.



THE SKILLS OF THIS CUTTER, a member of the Clothing Workers, could mean the difference between profit and loss for his employer. Years of experience lie behind his ability to make every inch of material count.

THOUSANDS OF FRUIT CUPS are just part of the day's work for these members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. This Americans at Work film takes viewers behind the scenes of some of the nation's largest hotels.

Design for Crisis

THE STEEL INDUSTRY has finally achieved what it set out to do six months ago—force an economic crisis that it hopes will pave the way for a new round of exorbitant price increases.

Three months ago, after a preparatory barrage of propaganda on the dangers of inflation, the companies "offered" the Steelworkers a wage freeze and elimination of the cost-of-living clause in exchange for a new contract.

About a month ago, the industry, embarrassed by its swollen profits and by the peaceful negotiation of substantial wage increases in other industries, switched the pitch to a demand for a change in local plant work rules—a demand tagged by the union as the equivalent of a "break-the-union" ultimatum.

By no stretch of the imagination can these two proposals be described as genuine bargaining. To the union's carefully-drafted demands the companies adamantly said "no" over and over again, insistent on forcing the workers into a strike.

They have succeeded in bringing on an economic crisis which can endanger the country's recovery from recession. They have forced over 500,000 workers, many of whom are still reeling from that recession, to trade a pay check for a picket sign.

In forcing the strike, the industry has unleashed an attack on the Steelworkers and on unions generally in a deliberate, coordinated attempt with other employer groups to weaken and emasculate the trade union movement in its objectives of obtaining a fair share of the wealth that American workers produce.

When the existing stockpiles of steel are whittled down, the companies will probably get around to a wage offer which they will loudly claim was forced by the strike they themselves triggered, and then get the inflation monkey off its back by piously claiming that "the union is to blame."

This fraudulent approach to collective bargaining must be exposed. The nation cannot tolerate an economic crisis caused by the steel industry's desire for new price increases to swell its already awesome profits.

Unfunny—And Wrong

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a normally dependable source of news, has combined slickness and flippancy into a distorted approach to taxes and taxation.

Assuming that periodic muttering about taxes shows a deep-seated aversion to the income tax, the AP filed the following lead:

"Today is an anniversary that United States taxpayers will not celebrate.

"Fifty years ago—on July 12, 1909—Congress passed along to the states a proposed constitutional amendment empowering the federal government to levy income taxes."

That amendment was approved by 42 of 48 states and brought into existence on a permanent basis a system of taxation based on ability to pay—a system that has played a major role in the tremendous development of the United States.

The 50th anniversary should be the jump-off point for a campaign to put the income tax laws back on the ability-to-pay-track, not a date for a left-handed slap at a basic democratic principle by an objective news service.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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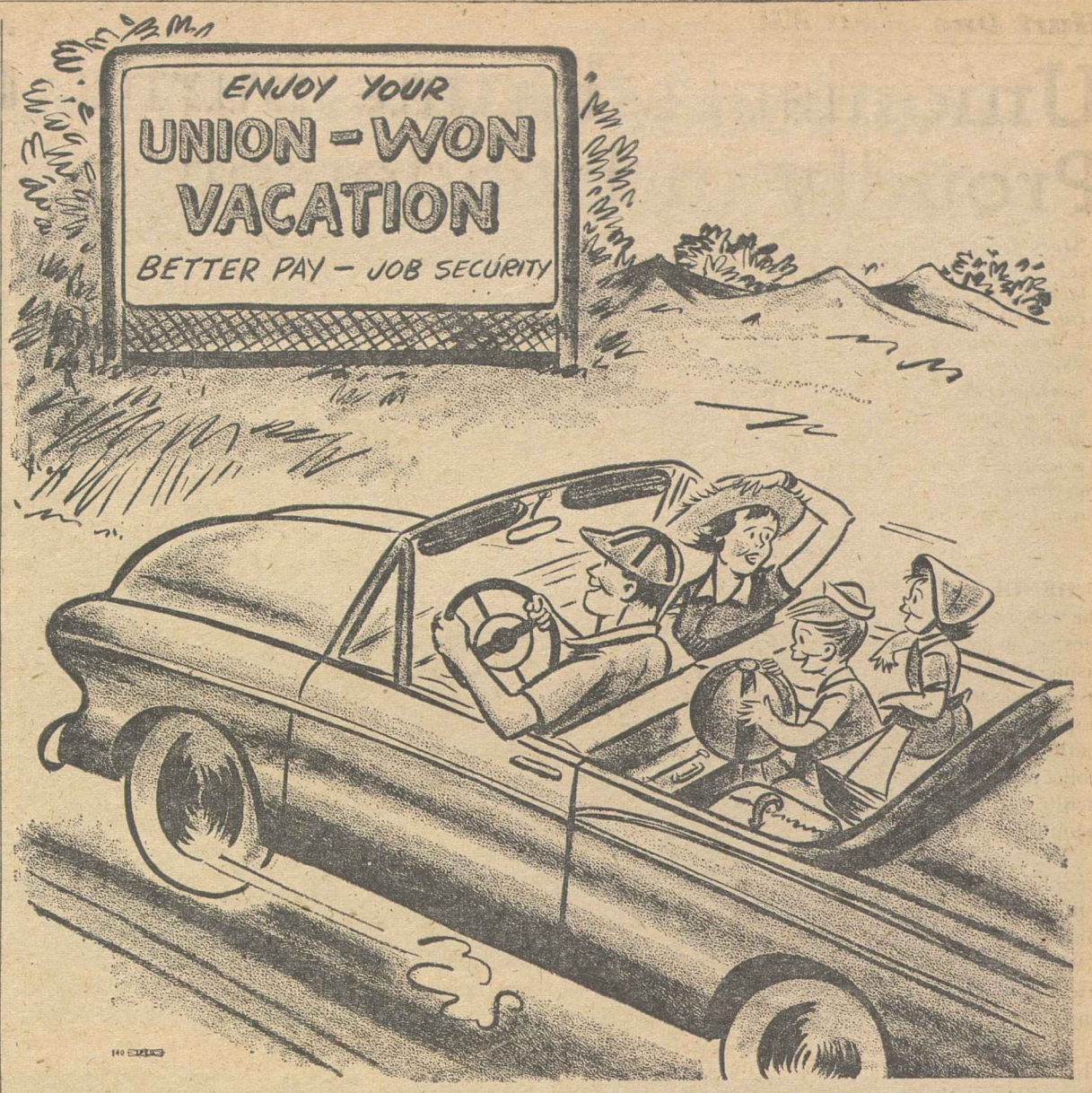


Humphrey Tells Senate:

Unionism Means Democracy, Progress for All Americans

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn.) spelled out in detail 'What's Right with American Labor" in a Senate speech. The following excerpts constitute an effective answer to the venal or shortsighted who are attempting to use evidence of corruption in a few unions to condemn all labor.

By Hubert H. Humphrey

FOR TWO YEARS NOW we have been hearing much about what's wrong with the American labor movement. A sordid, frightening, loathsome image of that labor movement has emerged from the hundreds of hearings, the thousands of editorials and cartoons, the countless speeches about corrupt labor officials.

When I hear or see the phrase "labor movement" there does not flash through my mind the image of racketeers. That would be as appropriate and as fair as equating America with slums and juvenile delinquency and lynchings. America has those problems, and more, but America also stands for freedom, for achievement, for individual dignity, for opportunity, for decency, for honor, for compassion and justice.

Union organizations have provided for millions of formerly inarticulate citizens the forum in which to hammer out policies affecting the world in which they live and which their children will inherit. And not only have they hammered out policies, but they have developed techniques and resources for implementing those policies. That is what I find so right about the labor movement.

The unions have given their wonderful people a voice. That is what is right about the labor movement.

Labor lobbyists are not coy in expressing labor's goals. Of course, they seek legislation that will permit them to organize and to function with a minimum of government interference. But labor relations legislation is only a small part of their legislative program—albeit very important.

● Labor asks that the federal minimum wage be increased and that its coverage be expanded. Very few union members need a federal minimum wage to protect them. Is this narrow self-interest legislation?

● Labor asks for improvements in unemployment insurance. Union members would benefit from this, but there are a greater number of non-union workers who need this additional protection.

● Labor asks for health benefits for retired people. It asks for higher appropriations for medical research and hospitals and child welfare activities. Are not these desirable social goals?

● Labor lobbies for public housing and slum clearance and urban redevelopment. Is this not in the public interest?

● Labor seeks depressed areas legislation, help for community facilities, bigger public roads programs. Are these narrow, selfish interests?

● Labor supports federal aid to school construction, better salaries for teachers, liberal scholarship programs. Are not these proper goals for all America?

● Labor favors multi-purpose river projects and atomic energy development for peaceful purposes and conservation of our natural resources. Shouldn't we welcome such support?

● Labor supports programs designed to aid America's farmers, such as REA, and it backs legislation to preserve the family-size farm. Is not this in the best interest of our country?

● Labor favors legislation designed to promote a vigorous and healthy climate for small business. Is not such promotion of our free enterprise system in the public interest?

● Labor is a strong backer of civil rights legislation, despite the difficulties such support causes in some parts of the country. Is not such support a good thing?

The free labor movement of the world has played, and will continue to play, a most important role in the effort to stop the onward rush of Communist aggression. In that movement, American labor has made a major contribution.

Much of what the unions of America have done for their members and for others can be measured statistically. But perhaps the major contribution of all has no dimensions; it cannot be measured in dollars, in time, in size. It is that intangible thing that makes everything else in life shrink to nothingness. It is what unions have done to enhance the dignity, the spirit, the personality of the individual.

These truths must not be overlooked. The value of a free, honest labor movement must always be remembered. As we take steps to help the labor movement prevent and correct abuses which have crept into it, let us take great pains not to hurt the labor movement itself,

'Hurt One, Hurt All':

Unionism's Flame Burns Proudly in Henderson

Mary Heaton Vorse is a stalwart veteran of the picket lines and of labor journalism at its best. As a labor writer, she covered the bloody New England textile strikes of the early 1900's. All her long life, she has tirelessly reported the labor scene, with never-failing sympathy for working men and women. The Henderson, N. C. strike of the Textile Workers Union of America, with its heart-moving drama, was bound to attract her interest. Here, written for Press Associates, is her account of the spirit of the strike, the "flame" that inspires the strikers, a "flame" that has its origin deep in the labor movement.

By Mary Heaton Vorse

HENDERSON, N. C.—There is the flame in the labor movement. The flame ebbs, it fluctuates, it never goes out. In the spontaneous uprising of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., it was present. It is this flame which leads forlorn hopes, wins victories against incredible odds—faith, courage and beauty are forgotten for the collective good, there is this quickening. Suddenly, the aspirations of once anonymous, lonely people have come together and formed the flame.

The workers in Henderson are deeply religious people. Their devotion toward the union has a religious quality. They are all members one of another. An older man expressed it when he said, "When they hurt one of us, they hurt all of us." He had invented again labor's old slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Without their steadfastness, without the unflinching determination, this could not be the historic struggle that it is . . .

SUNDAY, MAY 17, when the strike was six months old to a day, the president of Local 584, Luther Jackson, and his wife came home from a brief visit. His house had been shot up.

In the afternoon he came for me and drove me to his house. He took us into the bedroom to show us the course of the bullet. "This was done by someone who knew the house," he said. "Looking at this room you would have to get out of your car and fire beyond that Norway spruce. He shot where the bed was. That slug has my number on it."

There was a continual stream of neighbors coming in to see where the house had been shot up.

The slug, an inch and a half long, had gone through the window frame, the metal bar of the Venetian blind and ricochetted off a hardwood bureau. Anyone lying in the bed might have been killed or wounded.

The talk turned to various shootings from the mill by the strikebreakers. "It seems as if they always use slugs. It was a slug that almost hit Lester Hedgepeth's foot standing on the picket line. A shot came from the mill and all but took the kid off his shoe."

"My backyard's been shot into more than once," Esther Roberson contributed.

Another neighbor said, "Blanche Lewis was sitting out on her porch and a slug made a dent in the side of the porch you could lay your finger in."

Mrs. Jackson said, "People in the houses opposite the mill have had to move their children to the back part of the house because of the strike."

"Charlie Ranes, the president of my local, almost got hit with a slug, it zoomed so near him."

Edith Adams, secretary of Local 584, said, "I hate to answer my 'phone. You don't have a chance to sleep and hardly to eat with so many fake telephone calls. They were jeering me—at half-past one they woke me up to jeer."

One of the strikers added: "They just 'phoned that today was my last day on earth."

Luther Jackson said, "They are always 'phoning the officials and saying that we better leave town. I give them back as good as they send."

Edith Adams is blond and has great distinction, but so worn out and so tired with her extra responsibility of distributing and keeping account of the payment of doctors' bills and utilities she is almost ill.

Equally tired is Esther Johnson, the secretary of Local 578 with whom I went to church earlier, where I was made truly welcome as though I were an old friend happily returned.

When we left church, Esther asked me to Sunday dinner. Her son was being transferred to the Pacific Coast and he was soon going overseas. He and his wife and their little boy had been here for only two days. This was his last day, and yet his mother cordially asked a stranger to share a few of his last hours with her.

I couldn't accept. It was too great a gift. I knew she had been working without let-up in the union hall and had almost no time to spend with him.

THE SOCIAL FABRIC of the city has been torn to pieces. The population has lost the peaceful feeling that was one of the great attributes of the town. It is not only the strikers who say that Henderson will never be the same.

Mill workers are now separated from their well-to-do fellow townsmen by an unbridgeable gulf. The latter naturally sympathize with management.

In the mill villages the situation is worse. Parents are ashamed of their children who went back to work and became that shameful thing—a scab. The basic quarrel is everywhere. It has penetrated the churches and poisoned the schools. It has sundered old friendships.

Revolution has come to the peaceful, friendly town. The workers felt invaded and despoiled by the strikebreakers who have thieved their jobs. Many are divided between two loyalties, like the police force. Almost without exception they have relatives among the strikers.

Talking one day with a striker I said, "I feel sorry for everyone. 'I'm sorry for the strikers and for the merchants and for the whole town."

She nodded bravely and replied: "The one I'm sorriest for is Mr. Cooper (the mill owner). He was surrounded by the love and respect of his workers like a garment and he trampled it underfoot. I pray for him every night."

Washington Reports:

'Food for Peace' Seen Helping U. S. Farmers, Hungry Abroad

"Food for Peace" can be a most important instrument for moving American farm surpluses into parts of the world where they are most needed. Republican and Democratic members of the House Agriculture Committee declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 250 radio stations.

Rep. Clifford G. McIntire (R-Me.) and Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. D.) said that plans are under way to extend the program for a five-year period instead of the annual renewal of Public Law 480 that has been the custom.

"The Food for Peace bill introduced in the Senate by Sen. Hubert Humphrey and other senators and in the House by myself and other representatives would broaden the uses that we can make of foreign currencies that are obtained from the sales of the surplus commodities," McGovern said. "It also would provide for the establishment of semi-private foundations in foreign countries to carry on health, sanitation, educational and other projects."

McIntire said that $4.5 billion worth of surplus commodities have been distributed through PL 480 since it was enacted.

Some of the funds also are used to finance the cost of congressional tours, cover costs of embassy rentals and other U.S. expenses in foreign countries, or promote trade fairs to encourage use of American commodities, McGovern said. McIntire pointed out that distribution is through agreement with the foreign country so as to avoid disrupting regular marketing by other countries. So far, he said, 145 agreements have been made with 38 countries.

McGovern said that religious organizations and groups like CARE have been able to assure that the surpluses get into the hands of needy people overseas.

"These organizations," he said, "are peculiarly fitted for this type of work because they are in the field and can see the practical problems."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY of another Eisenhower veto coming up—a veto of a program for self-financing of the Tennessee Valley Authority, if and when Democrats are able to devise a plan for pushing through a compromise bill embodying the principles that both houses of Congress have already endorsed.

The TVA is a proper symbol for the Eisenhower Administration in its domestic attitudes.

The "expansion" of TVA was the first example the President chose, early in his first term, to illustrate what he branded "creeping socialism."

In his first presidential campaign, Eisenhower had comforted the people of the Tennessee Valley that he meant no harm to their agency. He had scarcely taken office when attacks began on the TVA.

The Dixon-Yates combine was encouraged to start hedging in the TVA with a power plant intended to impose private-utility electric power on the city of Memphis. Just now, years later, the Court of Claims has decided—by a 3-to-2 vote—that the collapse of this plan did not deprive the private operators of all claims for damages on the government.

The TVA meantime has been denied federal funds to build new plants to serve its territory. It has also been denied the right to finance its own needs for increased electric-generating capacity.

Six and a half years have passed, and both houses have finally approved bills to authorize TVA self-financing, through the sale of its revenue bonds to the general public in a competitive market. There are differences in the bills, and Eisenhower's floor leader in the House, Rep. Charles E. Halleck (R-Ind.), has blocked final action. Democrats are being driven to devise strategems to obtain passage.

On top of this, the Republican Senate leader, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, has suggested that if the final TVA bill is not sufficiently limited and restricted, he would think a veto in order.

Such a veto would not involve the defense of the economy against what the President says he fears about government spending and "inflation." It would merely reflect his continued hostility to the TVA and the concept of federal river-valley development with public power.

* * *

IT IS CONCEDED on all sides that the President is showing a new vigor and power in his last two years. A few commentators are suggesting that this removes the argument that a President is weakened because of the constitutional amendment prohibiting him from running for more than two terms.

The trouble with this theory is that Eisenhower in the domestic field is demonstrating only a negative power. His only response to the 1958 election, in which the people clearly rejected his campaign argument that Democrats meant "wild spending," is to threaten to use the veto.

And a strange thing has happened—his relationships with the Republican Old Guard are excellent, for the first time in all his years in office.

When the word is passed through the GOP leaders that he will veto the housing bill, the veto is forthcoming. When the Old Guard says it doesn't like the idea that Sec. of State Herter might bring back Charles E. Bohlen into a top State Dept. planning post, the President tells a news conference that Herter never had any such idea.

"Since last year's election," says Rep. Frank E. Thompson, a New Jersey Democrat, the President has abandoned all pretense of liberalism and "has had the active support of the reactionary wing of his own party. To retain it, he has had to go all the way in alienating moderate Democrats."

REP. CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE (R-Me.), left, and Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. D.), interviewed in the office of the House Agriculture Committee, agree that the proposed "Food for Peace" plan will help reduce surpluses and aid needy nations. They were heard on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

The 'Worker's Republic' on Display:

Tractors, Sputniks, Slogans—But No Unions

The USSR Exhibition opened recently in New York with a great deal of fanfare including a visit by Pres. Eisenhower. The Ladies Garment Workers Union sent a reporter for its paper "Justice" to view the exhibit. The results are contained in the following editorial from "Justice" for July 1, 1959 entitled "Nyet," Russian for "no."

LIFE WITHOUT LABOR STRIFE is on display in New York. The show is called "The Soviet Exhibition." It was organized, according to official information, under the direction of the USSR Chamber of Commerce. Its purpose is "to tell Americans about the Soviet Union, its economy and culture, as well as the progress and aims of its people."

This is a most noble purpose and, at a time when all peoples in the world long for peace, such an exchange of information takes on added significance. This paper therefore dispatched a reporter to the press preview of the exhibition. His instructions were simple: in the interest of getting to know the Russians better do a piece on how trade unions in the Soviet Union operate. Based on materials at the exhibition, draw the parallels or differences with American union practices.

OUR REPORTER MADE THE CIRCUIT of the shiny exhibits. He goggled at the three three-story high pylon posters, admired the miniatures of parks and airports the Soviets plan to create, was awed by the scale model of continuous metal casting mills and atomic-powered ice-breakers, studied the animated statistics and stood in wonder before the nose of Sputnik.

He then inquired of a press officer where the section of exhibit showing the work of the Soviet trade unions might be found. He had in mind, he said, to do a piece which would draw American workers closer to their counterparts in Russia by telling them how wage rates are set, work schedules bargained and grievances adjusted in the "worker's republic."

He was relayed down the line by five officials. As directed by the last of these, he made inquiry of three young guides on the main exhibition floor. One of these took him to his leader, who replied to the query with the information that there was no separate section on the trade unions. Pressed further, he added there wasn't even a joint section. In fact, there was in the vast array of Soviet imagination, culture and wish, nothing on the Soviet trade unions.

A TARNISHED MILLENIUM is on exhibit in New York. Sections depict heroic Soviet history (without the shadow of the shadow of Stalin showing). A display of Soviet literature tells of a tremendous edition of Tolstoy's books (but doesn't even hint at Nobel Prize winner Pasternak).

Luscious food and colorful garments are displayed, (but without price tags). A broad-beamed tractor of really enormous dimensions roars out (but there is no full or scale model of the kind of tanks that subdued the Hungarian revolutionists).

If these shortcomings constitute the price a people and a nation must pay for other advantages, this surmise is not documented by the exhibit. However, we strongly recommend this exhibition to all industrialists who dream of doing away with strikes—for the Russians have no strikes. We recommend it to all tycoons who hope for a return to a time when they no longer have to bargain with unions over wage rates or work schedules—for the Russians don't bargain either.

WE THINK THAT THIS EXHIBIT can mark the beginning of a period of true friendship among kindred spirits—for example, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the USSR Chamber of Commerce which, judging by the displays it selected, seems to know just what would please the American businessmen with whom, as a result of this exhibition, it hopes to do increased business.

Hooray for the tractors, tovarischi! Bravo for Sputnik! And three cheers for the American Confederacy, which with its slaves could share the pride of the slogan emblazoned on your high pylon posters and boast with you that it, too, had wiped out unemployment. But please, comrade, could you tell us where is the section of the exhibit on the Soviet trade unions?

Saposs Book Tells How:

U.S. Labor Destroyed Communist Threat

DAVID J. SAPOSS has written a scholarly, readable account of Communist activities which emphasizes the need for constant vigilance. Anyone interested in how Communists operate and how trade unions successfully eliminated their influence should read this carefully documented study.

He concentrates principally on the Hollywood IATSE situation, the New York City Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union and the Communist infiltration of the CIO and the eventual expulsion from that organization of Communist-dominated unions.

With precise scholarship he reports the Communists' methodical efforts to infiltrate American unions, traces their steps and exposes the Communist purpose. The formation of Communist unions in the early 1930's, their dissolution in the late 1930's in order to infiltrate the CIO, and the steady attempts to work within trade unions as long as possible are described in detail.

WHETHER ONE AGREES or disagrees with Saposs' views, he supports them with facts and research. Few would quarrel with his clear exposition of the Communists' goal; the promotion of the interests of the Communist party and the Soviet Union. The cause of trade unionism was secondary and incidental to their purpose. Unions under Communist influence advanced only when the two causes seemed to have momentarily similar objectives. It was, in fact, the subjugation to the Soviet Union's purposes that led to the exposure and expulsion of Communists from trade unions.

In reviewing the various union situations, Saposs reaches some interesting conclusions: the Communists were deposed most effectively when the union's leadership shifted position from support of the Communist party to vigorous anti-Communist efforts. Strong opposition within unions also successfully dissolved Communist influence in unions. Saposs notes that less effective results came from outside efforts to oust the Communists.

So far as the central federations are concerned, Saposs stresses the lack of infiltration at the AFL headquarters and the persistent influence at CIO headquarters up through 1948. He notes that the lack of national CIO support for internal opposition within various Communist-dominated unions contributed to the failure of such efforts.

FROM MY OWN EXPERIENCE in the CIO at the national headquarters from 1939 on, I can attest to the fact that in any showdown, the anti-Communists always had Philip Murray's support when he was president. Furthermore, while toleration of Communists in unions cannot be condoned, the fact that they did not have the upper hand in key situations must not be overlooked. Despite the strong influence of men like Lee Pressman and Len DeCaux, despite the hiring of many Communists and their sympathizers, the record shows that the national CIO position did not parrot the Communist line.

Saposs points out accurately that some CIO leaders thought they could use the Communists to help organize the unorganized while containing their influence. But when the Soviet Union showed its enmity to the United States, the Marshall Plan was opposed by the Communists and the Communists supported the third party in 1948, the CIO leadership moved sharply to purge the Communist influence at headquarters and to expel 11 international unions with about 1 million members. The expulsion hearings proved that the Communist-dominated unions had followed the Communist party line in opposition to CIO policy.

Communism in American Unions, David J. Saposs, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1959, 279 pages, $7.50

Stanley H. Ruttenberg

Vandercook Says:

A Greater Danger than Inflation

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

PRES. EISENHOWER—materially aided, it is true, by a steadily climbing cost of living—has made inflation the chief subject of the hour. So much emphasis has, indeed, been placed on inflation that we have, as a people, tended to lose sight of vastly more important subjects; whether the Russians really mean to invite World War III if, in 18 months, we and our allies do not end our occupation of West Berlin; whether, in a world so threatened by a bullying dictator our defensive weapons are both new and numerous enough to keep Nikita Khrushchev from launching the thunderbolts which might all but end the world . . .

Vandercook

We all know what inflation is. It's when prices go up and keep going up so remorselessly that neither wages nor other sources of income can quite keep up with them.

Though we, its victims, can easily diagnose the inflation sickness, we are less aware that the experts radically disagree as to what is the best treatment to cure inflation. The medicine prescribed by the Eisenhower Administration has been conventional. We are also beginning to see that it has been unsuccessful. The Eisenhower prescription, largely derived from the antiquated economic theories of former Sec. of the Treasury George Humphrey, has been to restrict the amount of money in circulation (the so-called "tight money" policy) by raising interest rates. That theory was based, many economists think, on a misconception. Inflations, traditionally, have come about when the supply of purchasing power exceeded the amount of goods available.

THAT WAS NOT and is not the situation in the U.S. What the Administration forgot is that this country's productive power is so vast that if it were fully utilized no shortages of any kind could exist which would excuse an inflationary rise in prices. Higher interest rates, instead of slowing down inflation have, therefore, in the view of many experts, increased inflation.

A growing economy, it is argued, puts more people to work, raises production, and—inevitably—increases taxable income. And—it is from the earnings of all the people that the U.S. gets the funds to conduct the nation's business.

Morgan Says:

Long-Range Planning Needed

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

CAN YOU POSSIBLY IMAGINE a man named Josef Stalin telling anybody, as his successor Khrushchev told a bunch of U.S. governors, that America is "a rich, big, strong country and we want to be like you in that respect"? It makes you wonder who is handling the present premier's public relations and marvel at the job.

But let us not be so beguiled by the candor of Khrushchev's envy that we simply dismiss it as a wistful observation. He has warned us repeatedly that the Soviet Union wants to catch up with us. Furthermore, the Kremlin has long-range plans for that objective.

Morgan

The American government on the other hand has no such thing as a 10-year plan or a 7-year plan or a 5-year plan. It can't really say that it has anything more than a 1-year plan, or, as the President described, "we are doing too much of our thinking, indeed, of our operation in political Washington on the basis of just one trip of the earth around the sun and this to my mind"—he added tartly—"makes no sense whatsoever." Well, then, why don't we do something about it? Ironically enough, especially in the face of his concern, the Eisenhower Administration has largely failed to support and sustain long-range planning on the rare occasions when it has emerged.

Congress only appropriates money, on the whole, from year to year and so government programs have to be on a piecemeal basis. Or do they?

A case painfully in point is foreign aid. On no subject has the President spoken with more fervor and frequency to impress its importance on the public. He has even emphasized the need for a program of continuity. But when a number of senators came up with a 5-year Development Loan Fund authorization it collapsed because the Administration refused to support it. The President thought the protection of the budget was more important. Now the whole foreign aid legislation is in jeopardy.

Economic Boycott On:

ICFTU Supports Interracial South African Union Group

Berlin—A mission of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the Union of South Africa has reported "heartening" developments in the country's labor movement.

Despite the intensified apartheid (race-segregation) policies of the South African government, which the executive board in sessions here characterized as in "flagrant violation of human rights," a major South African trade union center has sparked formation of an independent interracial labor committee designed to organize workers, regardless of race, color or creed.

The ICFTU executive board and Solidarity Fund Committee announced full backing for the Independent Organizing Committee which emerged at the recent convention of the lily-white South African Trade Union Council (SATUC). The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution:

- Demanding that all South African workers have the right to organize and engage in collective bargaining as laid down by the Intl. Labor Organization convention on freedom of association.
- Asking for establishment of an independent organizing committee "representative of all racial groups in South Africa for the purpose of organizing all workers into trade unions."
- Calling upon SATUC-affiliated unions to organize "all unorganized workers in their respective industries."

The ICFTU mission, which was headed by C. H. Millard, director of organization, reported to the executive board here:

"We are very much aware of the disabilities that unions (of African workers) must labor under, since they cannot be registered and thus would not be protected by law nor participate in the negotiation machinery laid down by the (South African) Industrial Conciliation Act.

"Yet in spite of the enormous obstacles which face them, we believe that this is the only way to start and that with united efforts positive results may be achieved, however much the government discourages unions among Africans."

Simple economic logic has demonstrated to South African labor leaders and members, hitherto cool or opposed to trade union organization among Africans, that apartheid policies can lead to recession, declining living standards and reduction of exports.

Boycott On

A few weeks ago, Jamaica announced a trade boycott of South African goods. This step, which means a boycott by the newly-independent West Indies Federation, has South Africa worried, according to the London Observer's Johannesburg correspondent. The South African government has demanded that the United Kingdom pressure Jamaica to end the boycott.

There is presently an internal boycott by non-whites of selected products, particularly potatoes. An earlier boycott against canned goods made by the biggest company in South Africa proved so effective that the company recognized the African union, granted it permission to hold meetings on company property, and agreed to permit shop stewards to collect dues on company time.

Meantime, ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek has been authorized to inform the ILO Committee on Forced Labor of forced labor practices in South Africa. The ICFTU has reported that Africans are arrested by police for violation of the Pass Laws under which 500,000 people are convicted yearly. The African is given a choice of a trial or going to work for a farmer.

"When the African opts for work on the farm," the ICFTU reported, "if indeed he is left the free choice, he is loaded into a van with a wire cage, as for a wild animal, and driven to the farm together with fellow victims. There he is housed in utterly inadequate accommodation at starvation wages under the supervision of boss boys who do not shrink from physical assault.

Paid 10 Cents a Day

"If the African is given a prison sentence, he is sent to what is known as a farm jail. This is a prison building in the countryside constructed by the farmers of the district. Africans are then hired out by the day to the farmers at 10 cents each; this money is not even paid to them but held by the government until their release."

"The revelations recently made about farm labor have shocked South Africa and the world. The government has now temporarily halted the system and promised to conduct an inquiry, but we doubt whether they have the will or the wish to do much about it."

ICFTU Gets Status At Atomic Agency

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has been granted consultative status by the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek has announced, and has been invited to send an observer to the agency's general conference opening Sept. 22 in Vienna.

Oldenbroek said the ICFTU looks forward to a fruitful association with the agency in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy, an area in which it has consistently had an active interest.

U.S. Workers Support West in Berlin Crisis

(*Continued from Page* 1)

vided 'on the basis of vocation, creed or partisan politics,'" Eisenhower said, and "the efforts of any outsider to divide America are bound to fail when the basic beliefs and the vital interests of this nation are at stake."

Khrushchev "knows very well," Meany wrote, that American labor has "publicly pledged its support of every effort by our country and its NATO allies to save the freedom of West Berlin."

Cites Council Statement

The AFL-CIO president quoted from an Executive Council resolution of Feb. 20, 1959, "welcoming" the decision by NATO powers to reject "unequivocally" the ultimatum of the Soviets to the Western allies to "get out of Berlin."

The resolution stated that neither the freedom of West Berlin nor the freedom of the 50 million people of West Germany could be made "objects of international bargaining." The Executive Council set forth a six-point program and called for the "strongest Western unity and preparedness" to "preserve world peace, save Berlin's freedom, and hasten the day when the German people will be united."

Meany also lashed Khrushchev's "arrogance" in charging that what he termed the American "working class" has "no voice" in American politics.

When he talks of the "working class" in this country, Meany said, Khrushchev is talking of the "insignificant Communist organization" in this country—"not the American working people."

Played Election Role

Only last November, following the American congressional elections, the federation president pointed out, "the Soviet press recognized the important part played by American labor." Khrushchev "knows that through its independent political activities American labor has become increasingly influential"—in regard to foreign policy as well as domestic social and economic legislation.

Khrushchev has not forgotten, Meany suggested, that American labor "prompted" the condemnation of forced labor behind the Iron Curtain by the United Nations agency, the Intl. Labor Organization. He cited also the "vital role" played by American labor in the UN "condemnation of the savage Soviet aggression against the Hungarian people" in 1956.

Said the Meany letter:

"Mr. President, it is not so much ignorance or misconception of our democratic way of life and its free institutions which prompts the Kremlin to wage the cold war against us and to threaten humanity with an atomic conflagration. Khrushchev and his Communist regime fear and hate democracy because they know and understand it to be the obstacle to their drive for conquering the world and remolding it on the Soviet pattern.

"In this critical situation confronting our country and all mankind, I assure you, Mr. President, that American labor is solidly with you in seeking to rally our own and all other liberty-loving nations for joint all-out efforts to preserve the freedom of the people of West Berlin, to promote the reunification of Germany in freedom, and just and lasting world peace."

Oil Workers Win Gains in 98-Day Strike

Sarnia, Ont.—After 98 days on the picket line, members of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 16-14 have won a series of contract improvements and beaten back efforts of the Polymer Corp. to wipe out many of the gains achieved in previous agreements.

The company, owned by the crown, was regarded by the union as a front for the entire chemical industry of Canada in a move to weaken the union by taking away basic job security, seniority and promotion rights, and recognition of the trades.

The gains included a wage increase of 9 cents an hour, which makes Polymer employes the highest-paid in the industry in Canada.

FARM PROSPERITY is necessary for industrial prosperity, Pat Greathouse (right), director of the Agricultural Implement Dept. of the Auto Workers, emphasized to members of the House Agriculture Committee. Left to right, Rep. Lester R. Johnson (D-Wis.), Rep. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.), Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.), and Greathouse.

Greathouse Urges Law To Raise Farm Income

Auto Workers Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse has urged Congress to enact a national farm program aimed at raising farm income, protecting family farms from absorption by giant agricultural corporations and using surplus food to feed hungry people at home and abroad.

Greathouse, director of the UAW's Agricultural Implement Dept., presented his testimony to the House Agriculture Committee over the loud protest of Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R-Ia.).

Hoeven was overruled by Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.) as the Iowa GOP veteran waved a copy of Greathouse's prepared statement and protested that it was a "political tirade" which he said "has no business being presented to the committee." Hoeven charged that the UAW's political activities were designed to "drive the Republican members out of Congress."

When Greathouse completed his statement, which emphasized the interdependence of farmers and wage-earners, Rep. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.) praised it as a "constructive" contribution to the committee's deliberations. Cooley said he didn't agree with Hoeven's claim that it was a political tirade, adding "but if it is, it is a pretty good tirade."

Key points made by Greathouse included:

- Direct production payments to farmers, without excessive subsidies to big corporate-type farms, have the least effect on consumers' food prices and are preferable to other systems of farm price supports.
- The system of democratically-elected county committees of farmers, scrapped by Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson, "was and is a sound way to promote efficient administration of farm programs."
- Only a "dribble" of surplus food is reaching needy Americans. Congress should give "careful consideration to an all-out program for the use of our agricultural abundance to maintain the peace of the world and aid the underdeveloped nations."

Greathouse labeled the Eisenhower farm program "a failure." He said it has succeeded only in forcing 672,000 families off the land since 1952 and driving down the price received by farmers for their crops—and had not solved the problem of overproduction and underconsumption.

Teachers to Study Job Stabilization

Chicago—Ten percent of the nation's teachers switch to other occupations each year, Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers declared in announcing a series of summer workshops geared to finding ways to stabilize the profession.

Week-long sessions at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, the University of Connecticut and the University of California will explore collective bargaining as a means of making teaching conditions more attractive. They will also discuss legislation for better tenure, school financing and state-supported pay scales. The seminars are being coordinated by AFT Vice Pres. Glenn A. Parish.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the exodus of trained teachers, Megel declared that the nation's schools will reopen after Labor Day with "a shortage of everything except students."

Rubber Workers to Appeal O'Sullivan Court Ruling

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers will appeal to the Supreme Court an appellate court decision barring them from picketing and boycotting the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel Co.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., by a 2-to-1 decision upheld the National Labor Relations Board in ruling that the union must cease picketing and the boycott. The case arose in Winchester, Va., when the union was forced to strike after winning an NLRB election. The company brought in strikebreakers, who then voted the union out.

Chief Judge Simon Sobeloff dissented from the ruling.

To accept the decision, the URW said, would mean that peaceful picketing would be denied workers who have been injured by the hiring of strikebreakers and deny them the right to publicize the wrongs they suffered. It would apply an NLRB rule undercutting the standards of all wage earners, the union declared.

CONGRATULATIONS WERE IN ORDER for Earl R. Laing (center) when he was acquitted of murder in the death of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Constable William Moss during a police assault on a Woodworkers' picket line at Badger, Nfld. Laing's wife, right, greets him.

Picketing Logger Not Guilty In Death of Canadian 'Mountie'

St. John's, Nfld.—Earl Ronald Laing, who was on the picket line when striking members of the Woodworkers were attacked by armed Royal Canadian Mounted Police and provincial constables at Badger, Nfld., has been acquitted of the murder of RCMP Constable William Moss.

Moss died in a Grand Falls, Nfld., hospital three days after taking part in the assault against the strikers, who walked out last Dec. 31 to enforce demands on the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. for improvements in a wage scale of $1.05 an hour and a 10-hour day with a 60-hour week.

Freed after less than an hour of deliberation by the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, Laing left the crowded court room to the spontaneous cheers of the spectators. Just outside the door, he broke into a wide grin and shook hands with his attorney, James Higgins.

His wife, who was at his side, hugged and kissed Higgins and James Green, of the IWA legal staff, who assisted in the defense.

The police attack followed demagogic blasts against the union by Premier Joseph Smallwood, who declared he would drive the Woodworkers out of the province, and the enactment of viciously anti-labor legislation which the trade union movement is seeking to be declared illegal.

The prosecution called 12 witnesses during Laing's trial. The defense offered but two—Laing, who is 39, and his cousin, Clifford Laing.

The defendant testified that he was not an IWA member, although he had paid dues about two years ago. He said he picked up a stick to defend himself from the clubs and riding crops of the police after hearing his cousin cry, "Don't kill me, don't kill me! I surrender!" He was leaning on the stick when the police came toward him, and he tried to flee but was caught and hurled to the ground, he testified.

Provincial Constable John Gatherall gave evidence showing that the only civilian close enough to hit Moss was not Earl Laing. RCMP Acting Sgt. Vincent Noonan testified the strikers and pickets "didn't have any sticks, axes or other weapons that I could see," although the police had clubs and riding sticks.

Meantime, the province's 20,000 organized workers, acting through the Newfoundland Federation of Labor, are turning to political action in an effort to gain repeal of Smallwood's anti-labor laws.

Their resentment against the premier was strengthened when he and his administration refused to acknowledge a request from the federation for a meeting to receive labor's annual legislative proposals—a course NFL officers called "a violation of one of the cardinal processes of the British parliamentary system."

Labor Action Committees have been set up in many parts of the province, and a series of mass meetings has been held at which the issues are explained. One of Smallwood's laws outlawed recognition of the IWA as a bargaining agent for workers and was followed by formation of a government-sponsored company union.

The Canadian Labor Congress' campaign for funds to support the strikers and their families has resulted in gifts of about $600,000. Scores of tons of clothing and food have been shipped to them from all parts of Canada and many sections of the United States.

British Columbia Loggers Strike

Vancouver, B. C.—More than 27,000 members of the Woodworkers walked out of Canadian West Coast lumber camps to enforce demands for a 20 percent wage increase.

The provincewide strike is the first since 1952, when the IWA was on the picket lines for 45 days. It brought a denunciation of management by Labor Minister Lyle Wicks, who said he was "keenly disappointed" by the industry's inflexible position during final bargaining. Management's best offer was 12 cents an hour spread over 2 years, with an additional 6 cents to skilled workers this year. The present base rate is $1.72 an hour.

Strike Trial Shift Denied Henderson Defendants

Henderson, N. C.—Eight officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America were denied a change of venue as their trial began here on criminal conspiracy charges. They contended it would be impossible to get a fair trial in this strife-torn community.

Although Judge Raymond Mallard rejected the request that the trial be moved to another county, he granted a motion to have the jurors chosen from another county.

TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd A. Payton, charged with two TWUA staffers and five strikers with conspiring to dynamite buildings of the struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, was ordered by the court to refrain from any criticism of the trial on the union's daily radio broadcasts. Payton agreed to discontinue broadcasts during the duration of the trial.

After three days selection of the jury had not been completed as both defense and prosecution freely exercised their right to challenge prospects.

Among the lawyers defending the strike leaders is Hugo Black, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., son of the U. S. Supreme Court justice.

Sheet Metal Local Sets Up 4 Scholarships

Garden City, N. Y.—Four children members of Sheet Metal Workers Local 55 will enter Adelphi College next fall on four-year scholarships provided by a union-management fund.

The $15,000 for the scholarship program comes from a fund set up in January 1958, when the 700-member union voted to pass up part of a wage increase in favor of a 3 percent payroll contribution by employers to finance apprenticeship programs, special shop courses and advanced training for journeymen.

Four representatives each from the union and the Nassau & Suffolk Roofing & Sheet Metal Contractors' Association administer the joint fund.

The scholarship program was begun, Local 55 Pres. Joseph Frederick said, to increase the educational opportunities for children of union members. Selection of the winners will be made by a faculty committee from Adelphi College here.

Gilbert Sounds Keynote:

Rail Union Assembly Plans Fight for Jobs

St. Paul, Minn.—Delegates to the 37th convention of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen began work on a militant program to defend and enhance the craft of locomotive firemen after hearing Pres. H. E. Gilbert in a keynote address call for a hard-hitting program for economic justice.

Some 940 delegates heard Gilbert demand modern work rules and blast rail management for its attempts to turn public opinion against locomotive firemen as the 86-year old union opened its convention sessions in the Municipal Auditorium here.

"There is no room in this brotherhood or in railroading for the man or organization that believes the second man on the locomotive is expendable," Gilbert said. "He is not expendable and will be on every locomotive as long as he defends and fights for his rights."

The program developed by this convention, he declared, "must leave no doubt in the minds of the railroad corporations that we expect to preserve the right to continue to perform our duties, and that these duties will not be transferred to others."

Gilbert set improved wages and a shorter workday as economic goals.

Sharing the platform with the union president during the first week were Minnesota's Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D), W. P. Kennedy, president of the Railroad Trainmen, Ruben Levin, editor and manager of the newspaper Labor, and Leverett Edwards, member of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell postponed an appearance because of the deadlock in the steel industry, but will speak later. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) also is scheduled to speak.

Freeman Hits Administration

Freeman roasted the Eisenhower Administration for its "inadequate leadership." The youthful Minnesota chief executive expressed shock at the President's recent veto of the housing bill and accused the Administration of following policies developed in the "age of scarcity" even though the country has emerged into an "age of plenty."

Gilbert warned of difficult days ahead. He said rail management was a "formidable opponent" and already had undertaken a "concerted, expensive degrading villification of railroad workers."

He charged the railroads with a scheme to avoid collective bargaining. The carriers hope to have a presidential commission study work rules so that "a group outside the industry—which is not concerned with the give and take of collective bargaining—will give semi-official status to their program of job slaughter," he said.

In his review of the six years since the last convention, Gilbert listed as "historic" the union's affiliation with the AFL-CIO. It was the first railroad operating brotherhood to affiliate, breaking the BLFE's 85-year tradition as an independent in the labor movement.

Gilbert Cites Gains

Major and significant economic gains have been won by the Brotherhood, Gilbert reported, since the 1953 convention. Engineers, firemen, hostlers and hostler helpers represented by the brotherhood received wage increases ranging from 59.5 cents per hour to more than 98 cents, depending on the craft and type of service.

Gilbert also reported major gains in benefits paid under provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Postal Groups Map Plans For Merger

Eight postal organizations, with a reported membership totaling more than 250,000, have agreed on plans for a federation of postal unions which they hope will lead to eventual merger into a single organization.

Paul Nagle, president of the Postal Transport Association and chairman of the unification committee, said his group has drafted a proposed constitution to be submitted next year to the conventions of the participating organizations.

The plan, agreed to by representatives of the eight unions—four affiliated with the AFL-CIO and four unaffiliated—calls for each union to initially retain its identity.

AFL-CIO unions participating in the unification talks are the Letter Carriers, Mail Handlers, the Postal Transport Union, and the United Postal Workers, affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes.

SWINGING HISTORIC gavel, Pres. H. E. Gilbert prepares to open the convention of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen. The gavel dates from the union's convention in 1906, the year Gilbert was born.

Economic Review Says:

Shortage in Public Services Calls for 'National Effort'

The AFL-CIO has called for a "national effort, with federal government leadership and financial aid," to relieve long-standing shortages in six major categories of public services.

Such an effort must be continued for 10 to 15 years in order to catch up with the backlog of unmet needs in education, housing, community facilities (such as water supply and sewerage), hospitals, airports and highways, the AFL-CIO said.

The program is set forth in the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Most of the backlog grew up in the depression and war years from 1929 to 1946, the labor federation acknowledged. But postwar efforts, especially under the present Administration, have not even kept pace with the nation's growth, it charged.

"In good times, Americans have been told that it would be inflationary to engage in a serious effort to expand public investment in public services and human welfare," the publication said. "In recessions the refrain has been, the nation cannot afford it. And unmet needs have continued to grow."

Following is a summary of the AFL-CIO proposals in each of the six categories:

Education—Nearly 500,000 classrooms should be built in the next five years to eliminate present shortages, replace obsolete buildings, accommodate population shifts and keep pace with the explosive increase in school enrollment. This would cost $4 billion a year—a sum unlikely to be available without greatly increased federal aid. Also, federal grants-in-aid are essential to raise teachers' salaries.

Federal scholarships of $1,000 a year for 50,000 high school graduates in the top 25 percent of their classes would help to salvage an estimated 100,000 who now cannot afford to go to college.

Housing—At least 2 million new dwelling units a year (compared to a recent average of 1.2 million) are needed. These would include public housing for low-income groups and private housing, under long-term, low-interest, federally-backed mortgages, for middle-income families. This program should be coupled with urban redevelopment, coordinated metropolitan planning, elimination of discrimination in housing, and an effective farm housing setup.

Community facilities—Federal loans and grants, and expanded federal research, are needed to curb pollution of interstate river systems and to help hard-pressed state and local governments meet water supply and sewerage needs.

Hospitals—More than 1.2 million hospital beds, 5,000 public health centers, 15,000 diagnostic or treatment centers and 500 rehabilitation centers are needed. The present Hill-Burton Act has helped and can continue to help meet the problem if adequate funds are appropriated.

The federal government should also assist in financing the 14 to 20 new medical schools and 20 new dental schools the nation will need in the next decade; should step up expenditures for medical research, and should provide hospitalization and other health benefits for social security retirees.

Airports—More than $100 million a year for four years is needed from federal sources as part of a $1.1 billion airport expansion program.

Highways—The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 should not be curtailed because of the ill-advised "pay-as-you-build" amendment.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Clothing Workers Local 347, Morgantown, W. Va., display 101-foot-long petition, signed by more than 650 workers in 18 locals, asking that Congress modernize and expand protection of low-wage workers under Fair Labor Standards Act.

AFL-CIO Asks Spur To Investment Abroad

Despite the doubling of U.S. private foreign investment since 1950, the "crying needs" of the underdeveloped nations has not been met, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

And H. R. 5, a bill to encourage private investment abroad, would merely continue the current pattern favoring large corporations, developed nations and the extractive industries, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research, declared.

Ruttenberg told the House Ways & Means Committee investment should be directed "to those places where the need is most desperate"—the underdeveloped nations. The Boggs bill, he said, would not reduce government spending for foreign economic aid because the investment will not go to the countries where it is most needed.

He proposed legislation to expand the Development Loan Fund, and the creation of fair labor standards and tax incentives to aid capital flow to the underdeveloped countries.

The assumption that the bill would aid American industry is erroneous, said Ruttenberg, unless the U.S. "is prepared to extend its multilateral trade objectives with provisions for international fair labor standards and for a trade adjustment program to avoid injury from the receipt of increasing quantities of imports."

Congress, he pointed out, has ignored the fair standards and trade adjustment policies and "chosen only to permit steps to be taken to restrict imports when injury is threatened. This clearly jeopardizes the extension of multilateral trade."

Victor Reuther of the Auto Workers also testified against the measure, declaring the bill would enlarge existing loopholes in the tax laws which favor large corporations without greatly increasing new investment in underdeveloped countries.

COPE Meetings Move to Illinois

An Illinois area conference set by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for Aug. 8-9 in Chicago will be the finale in a series of 20 conferences held across the country since March.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, who will sit in on the Illinois session, said that conferences held from New Hampshire and New York to California and Washington have shown greatly increased political interest among unionists. Attendance has boomed everywhere.

All unions, central labor groups and trades councils and all COPEs in Illinois have been invited. Delegates are being urged to bring their wives and local COPEs are asked to send representatives of Women's Activities Depts.

Discussion will take in COPE organization, voter registration, candidate appraisal, campaign strategy and specific state and local problems.

'Food for Peace' Drive Endorsed by AFL-CIO

The United States has enough surplus food to feed its own hungry and at the same time carry out the objectives of the "Food for Peace" campaign in the rest of the world, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. H. H. Bookbinder told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Bookbinder testified in favor of a measure introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and 10 co-sponsors which would expand overseas food operations.

"Our agricultural abundance is sufficiently great," he declared, "to make it possible to use it more effectively overseas in order to advance the foreign policy of the United States and the humane objective of reducing hunger throughout the world."

He recalled that earlier the AFL-CIO before the Senate Agriculture Committee had urged approval of a measure to use surplus food "to eliminate hunger and malnutrition" in this country, and that this had since been acted upon favorably by a subcommittee.

Bookbinder pointed out that each program rests on its own merits, but that public support for the "Food for Peace" plan would be difficult to generate "if the Congress fails to do its duty in regard to our own hungry Americans."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the time has come to "revise, expand and extend" Public Law 480, under which food is sent to other nations which need it, and said that the Humphrey proposal "points in the proper direction."

He proposed that local currency sales of U.S. food be authorized at a rate of $2 billion annually for the next five years, instead of $1.5 billion a year as authorized under PL 480; that the bartering of U.S. food for strategic and other materials be continued; that emergency relief shipments to friendly countries be continued at a rate of up to $250 million a year, and that the uses to which local currencies from food sales are put be broadened.

Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers, also urged approval of the Humphrey program, declaring that surplus agricultural products "are better than munitions and as good as gold in financing the only war we want to win, the effort to halt and begin to close the widening gap in per capita incomes between the have and have-not peoples of the world."

"The cold war continues to require strength in missiles and guns," he said. "But to break out of the over-accelerating arms race, we need to use food, the munition of physical and mental strength, security and peace.

"Used with boldness, sympathy and skill, it will not be resented as part of a dumping operation, but will be welcomed as supplemental development capital."

Senate Group Boosts Minimum Wage to $1.25

(*Continued from Page* 1)

an hour or more.

Under subcommittee questioning, Mitchell had said exemption of workers like those in the retail and service field never had been warranted in his opinion.

Approved by Voice Vote

The subcommittee action came by voice vote, with four Democrats and a Republican, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), present. Kennedy said he heard no dissent.

The revised bill will affect chiefly an estimated 6.6 million retail and service workers and benefit laundry workers, local transit employes, seamen, telephone operators, small loggers and fruit and vegetable processing workers.

These are the chief amendments:

1—The 24 million workers now covered will be raised to a $1.15 minimum on the effective date of a new law and to $1.25 a year after.

2—Retail and service employes in firms with over $750,000 annual gross sales would receive minimum wages and a straight-time work week on this schedule: $1 and 46 hours the first year; $1.10 and 44 hours the second; $1.20 and 42 hours the third and $1.25 an hour with a 40-hour week from the fourth year on.

In this group are all large retail businesses, hotels, restaurants and theaters.

For those retail and service workers in firms doing less than $750,000 in gross sales but which affect interstate commerce, a $1 minimum would apply 18 months after the effective date. No overtime provision would apply.

3—Laundry and drycleaning workers would have the same wage-hour change as retail-service if in firms with annual sales volumes of $250,000 or more or with 15 percent commercial work. The $1 after 18 months and no overtime pay rule would cover the smaller firms.

This would bring fully under the law some 210,000 of the estimated 522,000 laundry and drycleaning workers now without wage-hour protection and help most of the remainder with the $1 minimum.

4—Local transit workers would be included on the same basis as retail-service. Some 100,000 are now exempt.

5—Seamen would be covered like retail-service, but their overtime pay exemption would be continued.

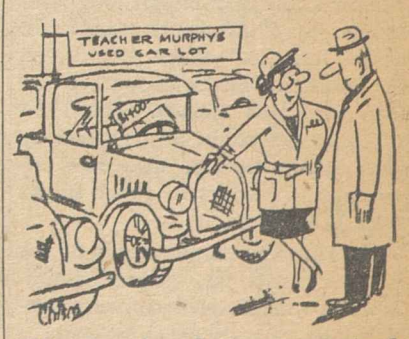
6—Telephone switchboard operators would be covered like retal-service, except where the exchange is located in the employe's home. Some 22,000 to 47,000 workers are affected.

7—Small loggers would be covered on the same basis as retail-service, with a complete exemption continuing for logging operations employing eight or fewer. Some 86,000 workers would be brought under the law, which now exempts firms with 12 or fewer.

8—Taxicabs will continue to be exempt.

9—Small newspapers and newsboys will continue to be exempt.

10—Fruit and vegetable canning and processing workers will benefit by having their overtime pay exemption period reduced. The present seasonal exemption gives employers overtime pay exemption for up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week for 28 weeks. This would be cut to 20 weeks during the first year and 14 weeks the second year and after.



"Now here's a buy, my personal car driven only 1,800 miles before I gave up teaching."

McClellan Demands Stiff Law:

Charges, Denials Fly Fiercely As Hoffa, Probers Clash Again

The McClellan special Senate committee has wound up its current probe of the Teamsters, compiling a 2,432-page record brimming with testimony charging sellouts of union members, deals with Communist-linked groups, unexplained sources of cash—and spiced by fiery flareups between Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy and Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) closed the hearings with a blast at Hoffa as "the fountainhead of corruption" in the Teamsters.

Charging that Hoffa "has repeatedly shunted aside the interest and welfare of rank-and-file members while making deals with major employers," McClellan said the solution was "strong, remedial legislation" to remove corruption from labor-management relations.

Hoffa, who spent nine hours at the witness table, flared angrily when Kennedy accused him of betraying his members by agreeing to substandard contracts with management officials friendly to Hoffa.

"There was no sellout. There is no sellout," Hoffa retorted. He shouted "that's a lie" when Kennedy asked him if it wasn't correct that money Hoffa said Teamsters Vice Pres. Owen Bert Brennan had won for him at the racetracks really came from employers as "payoffs."

Sale of Trucks

Earlier the committee had heard a Kansas City, Mo., employer, Richard Riss, identified as a friend of Hoffa, testify that he had sold four-year-old trucks to his drivers for more than he had paid for them when they were new.

Riss claimed the sale of the trucks didn't violate a contract clause protecting employes against being required to purchase their own vehicles because the truck leases were handled through a separate corporation, which he owned.

"It's true that I talk to myself on one hand and to myself on the other hand, but they are two different companies," Riss told the committee.

A former Riss Co. driver, Arduth L. Anderson, said he agreed to buy a truck last year in order to keep his job. He said he quit in February, surrendering the truck and most of his equity in it, because he wasn't making a living.

Anderson said drivers in Kansas City and other company terminals had their membership transferred to Hoffa's home Local 299 in Detroit.

"There was no steward, no grievance book and no way to file a grievance unless you caught a train and went to Detroit," he said.

A committee staff investigator reported that 132 of the 243 trucks leased to employes in 1958 have been repossessed and employes who lost their trucks had paid a total of $228,000 towards the purchase price.

Riss acknowledged that he had obtained an oral agreement from Hoffa allowing him to pay an extra 1.5 cents a mile instead of fringe benefits and breakdown expenses to his drivers. He said the arrangement "economically was the greatest thing" for the company.

Hoffa, who admitted having been a guest at a Riss fishing camp in Canada on several occasions with other Teamster officials, defended the truck purchase arrangement as the only way to keep the vehicles on the road after the company "almost went bankrupt."

Hoffa said he considered the price asked for the trucks too high but that Riss was in the better bargaining position, and "this was the best arrangement to work out."

The committee ran into a dead-end in trying to uncover the source of $10,000 in $50 bills handed to an attorney representing Bernard Spindell, who with Hoffa and Brennan was acquitted last year of charges of wiretapping. The attorney, Edward H. Levine, said he had seen Brennan hand an envelope containing the $10,000 to Spindell who, in turn, passed it over to Levine.

Takes Fifth

Brennan refused to answer questions about the money, citing the Fifth Amendment.

Hoffa, asked about the money, shrugged and said Brennan didn't discuss the matter with him. "Ask Brennan," he suggested.

Hoffa agreed there was a defense fund raised at that time and he referred the committee to Walter Schuler, business agent for Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit, who he said was in charge of the fund.

Schuler, called to testify, also took the Fifth Amendment.

The committee spent considerable time exploring Hoffa's relations with the unaffiliated West Coast longshoremen's union headed by Harry Bridges.

Hoffa defended Teamster-ILWU ties and said he didn't think Bridges or ILWU Sec.-Treas. Louis Goldblatt was a Communist. He said the ouster by the former CIO of the ILWU, the United Electrical Workers and other unions held to be Communist dominated was an attempt "to destroy militancy in the organized labor movement."

The Teamsters' president denied charges by New York Attorney Bartley C. Crum that Hoffa and Goldblatt had approached him with a proposal that Crum succeed Godfrey P. Schmidt as the monitor representing an anti-Hoffa group on the court-appointed board. Hoffa said the proposal had come from Crum in a deal involving payment to Schmidt of $105,000 in legal fees which Schmidt has been trying to collect from the Teamsters.

Both agreed that Goldblatt was an intermediary. Goldblatt refused to testify, citing the Fifth Amendment. Hoffa said he couldn't remember details of telephone conversations with Goldblatt.

THE FIRST PRESS RUN starts on the new presses of the railroad brotherhoods' widely-respected weekly paper, Labor. G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, right, pushes the button under direction of Ed Schiller, foreman of the pressroom and an employe of Labor for 35 years.

Bond Interest Limit Given Labor Support

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to reject the President's proposal to repeal the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds as "not needed at this time to protect the solvency of the federal government."

In a letter to all members of Congress containing a statement of the AFL-CIO position, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared the government has successfully met its needs for over 42 years, through wars and depressions, "without breaching the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling. . . . The AFL-CIO believes no change can be justified."

His letter said the Administration's "hard money" policies, in effect since 1953, have resulted in tremendous costs heaped on millions of private borrowers and governments "while money lenders are reaping handsome profits without providing added service."

The statement listed the following reasons for opposing the President's proposal:

- Any present scarcity of loanable funds is due to temporary factors due to the upturn in the business cycle and is likely to taper off.
- The Administration has "undermined the market" for long-term bonds by "incessant scare talk about inflation" which has driven savers out of the bond market and into the stock market. The 1954 dividend tax credit law, pushed by the Administration, also has encouraged investors to favor stocks over U.S. bonds.
- The new money needs of the Treasury will be "greatly diminished" as the current recovery substantially raises federal revenue.
- The Treasury can meet its needs through short-term borrowing on which no interest rate ceiling exists, or the Federal Reserve Board can purchase long-term bonds and sell off short-term bills.
- The use of long-term bonds has not been a major source of federal financing.

The long-run effect of repeal, said the statement, "would be to transfer even more of the income of American families to the banking community."

The AFL-CIO noted that the Administration policy of stretching out the long-term debt by raising interest rates has failed and that in six years the maturity of the debt actually has been reduced from 5.4 years to 4.9 years.

High interest rates, it adds, did not achieve economic growth and stability as seen from the record of two sharp recessions. Higher interest rates have also increased the interest payment on the national debt from less than $6.4 billion in 1954 to an expected $8.5 billion for fiscal 1960.

The House Ways & Means Committee has voted in principle to give the President authority for two years to lift the interest rate on long-term bonds and urged the FRB to consider purchase of government bonds as a monetary policy tool.

The Treasury, which at first welcomed the approach, is reportedly having second thoughts in view of strong FRB opposition to the bond-purchasing approach.

The House group has not yet reported out a formal bill containing the compromise features.

Fraternal Insurance Strike Won

Detroit—The Insurance Workers have won an 11-day strike at the home office of the Maccabees here in which the principal issue was job security during a period of technological changes and automation.

IWIU Vice Pres. Arthur Higginson said the strike was caused by the company's refusal to renew a contract provision protecting employes against technological displacement or loss of pay unless the union agreed to limit the protection to persons on the payroll before July 1, 1957.

The union, IWIU Local 1687, won in the strike settlement full job protection for all 170 workers.

Postal Clerks Dedicate Debt-Free Headquarters

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler blasted the Eisenhower Administration for "penny-pinching" on hospitalization benefits for govenrment workers while proposing bond-interest hikes "which would pour billions . . . into the coffers of the bankers."

Schnitzler's attack on the Administration's "false economy" was delivered at ceremonies dedicating the new headquarters building of the Post Office Clerks in Washington.

Top congressional and government leaders and representatives of other government unions joined hundreds of guests at the festive occasion.

The modern, light-green spandrel glass facade, five-story building in downtown Washington is debt-free. Its $750,000 cost was met by a building fund created at the union's 1941 convention in St. Louis.

Guest speakers urged the return of the breakaway National Post Office Clerks Union, formed after members in several locals withdrew from the Federation about a year ago.

Pres. J. Cline House, who presided at the dedication, recalled that the union started out with a one-man, one-room headquarters when it moved here in 1913.

Assistant Postmaster Gen. Eugene J. Lyons congratulated the union both on its debt-free building "in these days of reckless spending" and on its "business acumen" in renting the ground floor to the government as a postal substation.

Raising a "delicate" matter, Lyons also remarked that divisions among postal clerks have caused "considerable friction" and affected the efficiency of post offices in larger cities. He labeled the break a "dual unionism" which the department does not favor and said he felt postal employes should speak "with a single voice."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) also said he hoped the clerks "who have gone astray will return to the fold." Johnston, chairman of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee, said the Clerks have an "enviable" record of service and that any postal clerk "who is not a member is sharing benefits he is not paying for."

Singled out for special tribute during the ceremonies were three former presidents: Edward B. Goltra, now of Manassas, Va., who helped organize postal clerks in Chicago and who served as first president when the union received its AFL charter in 1906; Gilbert E. Hyatt, president from 1921 to 1923, who attended with his wife; and Leo E. George, House's predecessor, who served from 1923 to 1956.

69-81-2

House Unit Set to Report Labor Bill

The House Labor Committee, driving through its section-by-section revision of the Senate-passed labor-management bill, is expected to complete action the week of July 20 and report to the House a modified committee version.

In a tentative vote the committee knocked out the criminal penalties imposed for violations of the rights of union members which the Senate bill sought to guarantee in the so-called "bill of rights" sponsored by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

The committee divided 14 to 13 on its tentative vote. Sponsors of the amendment said they would seek to offer some other enforcement technique rather than criminal prosecutions and heavy fines and prison terms.

The committee also made tentative changes in language of the Senate version of the "bill of rights." All changes are subject to final action again after a perfected bill has been drafted for committee action.

Still before the group as the AFL-CIO News went to press were proposals for modifications in the Taft-Hartley amendments included in the Senate bill.

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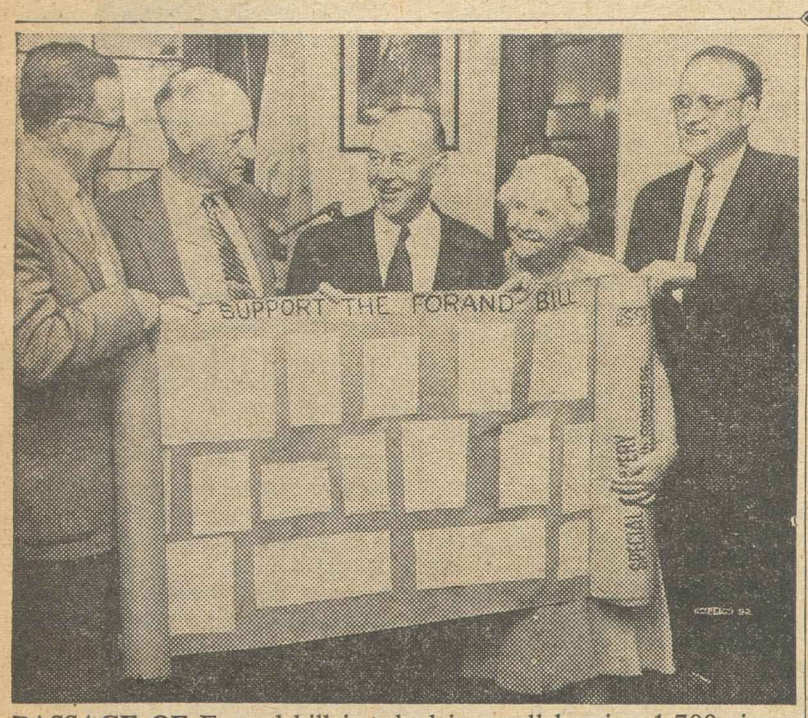
Meany Charges Labor Bill Would Do 'Grievous Harm'



PASSAGE OF Forand bill is asked in scroll bearing 1,700 signatures and 400 letters, presented to Congress by Mrs. Jennie Herbon (second from right) and John Fitzpatrick (second from left), both 69 and both of Detroit. Accepting scroll are Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of Michigan (left) and Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island (center), members of House Ways & Means Committee, and Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan (right). All three are Democrats. (See story, Page 10.)

Calls House Group's Measure Unacceptable, Asks Changes

The AFL-CIO has sharply denounced the labor-management bill reported by the House Education and Labor Committee, terming the measure "unacceptable" because it "does grievous harm to legitimate unions."

The condemnation of the bill was contained in a statement issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in which he warned that organized labor would not "silently acquiesce in injury" to honest trade unionism "under the guise of dealing with corruption."

Reiterating labor's long-standing plea for legislation "which will get at the crooks," Meany called on House members to amend the bill on the floor to restore this "proper concept."

"We look with confidence to the House," he said, "for the achievement of justice and the adoption of legislation which can honestly be called 'reform legislation.' "

He flatly rejected the suggestion that labor should accept the bill to prevent enactment of an even more punitive measure. Labor, he said, "cannot agree to the doctrine that principle should be sacrificed for expediency."

Included in the statement was an AFL-CIO "bill of objections"—a section-by-section analysis of the bill—which contained these major criticisms:

- The so-called "bill of rights" written in on the Senate floor is "unnecessary and unworkable" and "injects confusion and uncertainty into the conduct by unions of their own internal affairs."
- By granting broad exemptions to employers and labor relations consultants from reporting requirements, the measure "has negated the usefulness of reporting as a deterrent to crime."
- The section on trusteeships, while an improvement over the Senate version, contains a "major and unacceptable defect" which subjects unions to "diverse and frequently conflicting" state and federal laws.
- The organizational picketing section provides "an incentive for corrupt and unscrupulous elements" on both sides to engage in "sweetheart" contracts by permitting an employer to block picketing by one union "simply by recognizing . . . another union."
- **The provisions on union elections protect "the company spy or Communist agent pretending to union candidacy for the sole purpose of obtaining**

(*Continued on Page 4*)

See text of Meany statement, Page 5.

Coalition Plans Fight To 'Toughen Up' Bill

By Willard Shelton

The House Labor Committee has approved a revised version of the Senate labor-management bill amid indications that Republicans and conservative Democrats, with White House backing, would seek to "toughen" it still further on the floor.

The committee acted amid indications that the measure would be given a quick green light for floor consideration, possibly in the week beginning Aug. 3.

The bill was reported out by a vote of 16 to 14 in the closely-divided committee.

Ten Democrats and six Republicans formed the majority in favor of the measure. Four Republicans and 10 Democrats voted against it.

See story on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement on bill, this page.

The committee had first voted down six proposed substitute bills, two stiffer ones from Republicans including the Eisenhower Administration measure and four bills offered by Democrats to tone down sections to which labor objects.

The committee will wait a week before filing its majority report. At least one or perhaps more minority reports are expected.

The committee bill bears the name of Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.) as sponsor.

The House Rules Committee, under the domination of conservative Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.), was expected to send the bill to the floor with an "open" rule making the measure subject to any type of amendment.

A drumfire of criticism from reactionaries of both parties greeted the measure, and the prospect was that Republicans and some Southern Democrats would seek to build a coalition to "toughen" the bill.

The six Republicans who voted to report the measure said they were not satisfied with it and voted in favor only to "get it to the House floor," where they hoped to make it more stringent.

The Labor Committee in weeks of executive sessions made more than 100 amendments, some significant and others procedural, in the language of the bill which emerged last May from the Senate.

Severe Criminal Penalties

These included amendments in sections dealing with the so-called "bill of rights" and the methods provided for enforcement, in provisions on union trusteeships, elections and financial reports, in provisions weakening requirements for employer financial reports, and in restrictions on organizational picketing, so-called secondary boycotts and "hot cargo" clauses.

The measure still provides severe criminal penalties applicable pri-

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Steelworkers United:

Mitchell to Seek Steel Strike 'Facts'

By Gene Zack

The Eisenhower Administration stepped formally into the industry-forced steel strike as Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell disclosed he would personally "explore all the circumstances" surrounding the dispute.

Mitchell announced the move at a hastily-summoned press conference in Washington while officials of the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry were preparing to resume separate meetings in New York with Dir. Joseph S. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

In more than a score of steel-producing centers across the country, meanwhile, the militant half-million USWA members united solidly behind their union

(*Continued on Page 3*)

What's Inflationary? Ask Inland Steel

Chicago—Inland Steel Co., one of the major producers refusing wage increases to the Steel Workers on the grounds that they are "inflationary," more than doubled its earnings during the first six months of 1959.

In a report to stockholders, Board Chairman Joseph L. Block said that earnings in the first half of the year totaled $42 million—as compared with $29 million in the comparable period last year. He reported record sales, earnings, production and shipments.

Block used the report to assail USWA members for "demanding a continuation of inflationary increases in wages and employe benefits."

State Legislatures Make Limited Improvements in Social Programs

By Dave Perlman

Labor-backed improvements in jobless benefits, liberalized workmen's compensation programs, new minimum wage laws and strengthened fair employment codes are among the limited gains revealed in an AFL-CIO News survey of state legislative action this year.

Final summaries from 37 states and progress reports from 10 states where legislatures are still in session show some setbacks in the area of restrictive labor legislation. Most of the bills introduced in the guise of "labor reform" were, however, defeated or pigeonholed. On the plus side of the ledger, several long-standing anti-labor laws were repealed.

No so-called "right-to-work" law was enacted or placed on a referendum ballot. Neither was any existing "work" law repealed.

Labor was generally successful in resisting new or increased sales taxes but failed to stem the trend towards higher excise taxes on consumer products such as cigarettes and gasoline. AFL-CIO spokesmen gave strong backing to governors who supported progressive income and corporation taxes as the most equitable means of raising revenue.

Gains in social legislation, principally unemployment and workmen's compensation, were described as "significant" in some states, as

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Eagles Name Harrison for Labor Award

Milwaukee—The special Green-Murray award presented by the Fraternal Order of Eagles to the labor leader who has demonstrated "outstanding leadership and statesmanship" will go to George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, it has been announced here by the Eagles Grand Aerie Program Chairman, Judge Robert W. Hansen.

Harrison will be awarded a bronze plaque by the FOE at the organization's convention in Toronto, Aug. 5-8. The plaque, the Eagles said, is in recognition of "the many years of dedicated service which Harrison has given the American trade union movement." Previously honored were Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, William McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employes and Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers.

The award is presented in memory of the late William Green, president of the former American Federation of Labor, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO. Both men were active members of the Eagles.

Harrison is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, a member of the Executive Committee, chairman of the Intl. Affairs Committee, and a member of the Ethical Practices Committee. He has served on a number of special missions both for the AFL-CIO and the U.S. government, here and abroad, and was named last year as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

Civil Defense Funds Urged By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO, criticizing the "inconsistency" of Congress in authorizing civil defense programs and then denying the funds needed to carry them out, has urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to approve $14.7 million requested by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley said the denial of a supplementary fund request by the House of Representatives is "hard to understand" in view of the seriousness of the international situation.

The funds requested include $2.7 million for an underground facility for the OCDM regional office at Denton, Tex., and $12 million for allocations to other agencies with civil defense functions.

Riley pointed out that United States expenditures for civil defense are minor when compared with those of other nations and are a "microscopic" part of the defense budget.

He said recurring international crises, caused by "preposterous Soviet demands" point up the importance of preparedness.

With each international crisis, Riley declared, "the time factor necessary in preparedness decreases."

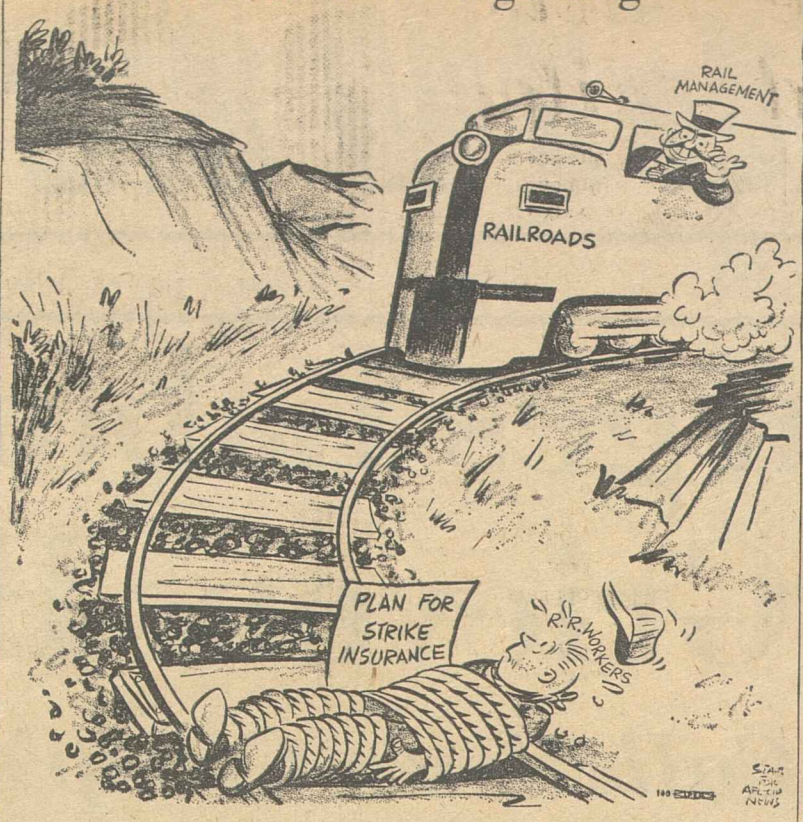
Effective civil defense, Riley said, is "a strong deterrent necessary to lasting peace."

Motor Wheel Products To Carry Union Label

Lansing, Mich.—The union label of the Allied Industrial Workers will appear on all consumer products manufactured by the Motor Wheel Corp. here.

Agreement on use of the label was reached in negotiations between the company and AIW Local 182, which has represented the workers since 1937.

New Idea of Bargaining



Recognition Near for Buffalo Hospital Unions

Buffalo, N. Y.—The AFL-CIO Hospital Organizing Committee has reached tentative agreement on a contract with Our Lady of Victory hospital, a breakthrough which the committee hopes will lead to recognition from 10 other hospitals as well.

A strike to win union recognition from the 11 private, non-profit hospitals was postponed by a vote of union members when "good progress" was reported in talks with Our Lady of Victory hospital.

All 11 institutions previously had refused to recognize the join organizing group set up by the City AFL-CIO to coordinate the two-month old drive by half a dozen unions. The hospitals rejected and the unions accepted a proposal by Mayor Frank A. Sedita to submit the issues to a fact-finding board for binding decision.

The walkout set for July 20 was postponed at the request of the Mayor and Msgr. Joseph M. McPherson, president of the board of Our Lady of Victory—one of five Catholic institutions involved in the dispute.

Msgr. McPherson said he was convinced the union position was "open for discussion" and agreed to meet with the AFL-CIO group to seek an accord on recognition and other contract terms.

Full Accord Seen

Joseph L. Kane, chairman of HOC and head of the Buffalo AFL-CIO, said the tentative agreement will enable the holdouts to consider the accord with Our Lady of Victory as a basis for settlement.

Represented on HOC are locals of the Buffalo Building Trades Council, the Laundry Workers, Building Service Employes, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Firemen and Oilers and the State, County and Municipal Employes.

Firm Hatters Aided Votes First Dividend

New York—The Merrimac Hat Co. of Amesbury, Mass., in which the Hatters invested $435,000 in a move to save the jobs of union members, has voted to pay its first dividend.

Following a directors' meeting here, Pres. Hans Rie of the company announced that a payment of 50 cents a share will be made Aug. 10 to stockholders of record of July 9, based on first-quarter earnings of $47,442 compared with a loss of $119,292 in the comparable 1958 period.

Voted to Liquidate

The company, formerly known as the Merrimac Hat Corp., enjoyed a reputation as one of the oldest and best suppliers in the industry when it voted to liquidate early this year following heavy losses in 1958. The union spurred a reorganization plan and invested its funds not alone to save the jobs of the workers, but also to aid the industry and to preserve the economy of Amesbury.

Rie, president of the old firm as well as the new, cited three factors as contributing to the upsurge in business.

"Under the new corporative structure," he said, "executive and general overhead costs have been reduced; production has been diversified, extending the Merrimac line of men's hat bodies; and finally, Merrimac has benefited from the recent style trend towards men's velour hats, particularly since the plant has a long-established reputation for the production of this type of quality hat body.

"We feel that all of these factors will continue to work to our advantage. In addition, Merrimac is planning a new program of research to enable it to meet fully and promptly the demands of the trade. We have every confidence in our ability to maintain a sound financial position."

COPE Gets Help From This Lady

Durham, N. C.—The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education means a lot to Mrs. B. T. Cash, recording secretary of Retail Clerks Local 208 here.

Mrs. Cash proved this when she gave up her union-won week's vacation to put in a full 40-hour workweek as a volunteer in the Durham COPE office.

In addition to her active work for COPE, Mrs. Cash was installed recently as recording secretary of the Durham Central Labor Union—the first woman in the CLU's history to hold that post, and the only woman officer of the central body.

Pay Adjustments for 600,000:

Living Costs Climb To All-Time Peak

Living costs jumped four-tenths of 1 percent in June—the sharpest single increase in the past 15 months—to push the Consumer Price Index to an all-time peak, the Labor Dept. has announced.

A few days earlier, the Commerce Dept. revised upward its estimates of the gross national product for the first quarter, reporting that the nation produced, spent, earned and invested at a record yearly rate of $470.2 billion—some $3.2 billion more than the government figured two months ago.

Before month's end, the President's Council of Economic Advisors is scheduled to give its first forecast on the second quarter output—expected to be in the vicinity of an annual rate of $482 billion.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague described the jump in the price index to a new high of 124.5 as "seasonal" and said it was "not a sign" that the cost of living "is about to take off." Clague predicted the index would not change much in July and would decline in August.

Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables led the advance, although all major groups of goods and services, except apparel, were fractionally higher.

Wage Hikes for 600,000

Clague estimated that about 600,000 workers will receive wage increases because of the rise in costs. About 200,000 trucking employes and 100,000 aircraft workers whose pay is geared to changes in the index will receive 2-cent-an-hour increases. Another 230,000 electrical workers will receive an average 1-cent hourly pay boost.

Take-home pay of factory workers reached new record highs, the BLS report said. They averaged $81.21 a week for a worker with three dependents and $73.66 for a single worker.

While the buying power of these earnings declined slightly from May, Clague said, it was up by 7 percent over a year ago.

The Commerce Dept.'s upward revision of the gross national product for the first three months of 1959 was based on more complete information on incomes supplied by the Internal Revenue Service. The department customarily recasts the GNP about this time of year to take into account added available data.

Steel Buildup

The forthcoming report on the second quarter's GNP — expected to show a $12 billion increase in the annual rate over the first three months of the year—will reflect, to some degree, the buildup of steel inventories in anticipation of the strike which began in mid-July.

The revised first-quarter report indicated annual corporate profits, after taxes, were running at a near-record rate of $23.8 billion.

Reuther, Randolph Say Civil Rights Is Key Test

New York—Two AFL-CIO vice presidents have called for increased emphasis on the elimination of race discrimination in order to improve America's moral position as leader of the free world.

Speaking before the 50th anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the New York Coliseum, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that the civil rights issue "can be American democracy's Achilles heel in Asia and Africa."

Sleeping Car Porters Pres. A. Philip Randoph told the NAACP delegates that the revolution of our times is the "revolution for human rights" and that this revolt is "symbolized by the fires of the nationalist revolts" in Africa and Asia.

Both Randolph and Reuther are vice presidents of the NAACP.

"Human freedom is a sort of indivisible value," Reuther said, and "you can have it only as you share it." The great millions of the human family outside this country will not judge our democracy by the "brightness of the polish of the chrome on our new Cadillacs" but by "what we do in a practical way to translate into practical terms those noble professions we talk about on the 4th of July."

Has Met the Test

"I am happy and proud to be associated with the NAACP," he declared, "because in its 50-year struggle" it has met the test "of what constitutes real dedication and conviction in the field of civil rights."

Reuther made sport of corporation executives who claim that their opposition to union contract demands is based on opposition to "inflation."

"Why didn't they grant us an FEPC clause" agreeing to hire workers without discrimination as to race, creed or color, he demanded. "That's non-inflationary." The UAW asks, he said, but "we don't have a single employer willing to give us an FEPC model employment clause."

The AFL-CIO has made some progress in eliminating race discrimination in the labor movement, he said, but "there are some places where we need to do more work."

Answer to Exploitation

Randolph said that "only a strong labor organization is the answer to labor exploitation. A labor organization can be strong only if it brings within its folds all workers in the trade or craft class or industry."

Labor's organizing campaigns in the South have fallen short, he declared, partly because of the race-relations situation created by Southern employers after the Civil War, when they "wanted cheap labor if not slave labor."

"This," he said, "is a basic lesson the American trade union movement has yet fully to learn."

Carey Undergoes Appendectomy

Harrisburg, Pa.—James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, underwent an emergency operation here July 19 for acute appendicitis.

Carey was reported resting comfortably in the Harrisburg General Hospital. He was on a weekend trip with Mrs. Carey at the time he was stricken.

Carey is an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Mitchell to Explore 'Facts,' Steelworkers Stand United

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiators. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and other union officials, touring mill centers following the work stoppage to check on conditions at close range, were cheered lustily by pickets.

The strike began July 15, idling 500,000 USWA members and choking off 85 percent of the nation's steel output, as the industry rejected last-minute union offers to negotiate a one, two or three-year contract embodying the same economic gains — approximately 15 cents an hour, plus a cost-of-living factor—contained in the three-year pact which expired June 30.

It climaxed 10 weeks of fruitless sessions in which steel producers, despite anticipated record-breaking after-tax profits of $2 billion this year, insisted on a one-year "wage freeze" coupled with scuttling of union-won gains affecting seniority, incentives, work schedules, vacations, insurance and pensions.

A month ago, and again on the eve of the walkout, McDonald appealed for a federally-named fact-finding board to help resolve the conflict. Pres. Eisenhower turned down the plea, declaring that "all the facts are pretty well known." A four-man negotiating committee representing the 12 major steel firms adopted a similar posture in rejecting the proposal.

Three Democratic senators—John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)—had urged White House fact-finding action. In a speech on the Senate floor, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) called on Eisenhower to use his statesmanship to end the strike, quoting Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson as estimating the strike's cost at $45 million a week.

Statutory Duty

Mitchell said he stepped into the steel dispute to discharge his statutory duty "to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employes." He emphasized that he was not establishing a fact-finding board, but instead was assuming the responsibility himself.

In New York, McDonald greeted Mitchell's announcement with a pledge that the USWA "will cooperate with Sec. of Labor Mitchell in his exploration of all the circumstances surrounding the present steel dispute."

U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief spokesman for all of steel management, reportedly irritated by the Administration's decision to step into the picture, promised to supply Mitchell "with such information as may be relevant."

Urges Negotiations

Mitchell emphasized the Administration's determination to "preserve and strengthen free collective bargaining," and said his fact-finding action "does not in any way relieve management or the union . . . of their obligation to continue to negotiate in good faith until an agreement is reached."

The cabinet member said his move was dictated by the fact that the sixth industry-forced steel shutdown since the end of World War II might "interfere with the welfare of the people." Mitchell said he intended to "keep the President advised periodically as to the facts."

He said he would seek the assistance of newly-nominated Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller; Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; and "other appropriate" government officials.

Sees No Emergency

Mitchell said reports from Finnegan indicated no early settlement of the dispute, but emphasized that the situation presented no immediate national emergency that would call for presidential use of Taft-Hartley injunction proceedings to halt the walkout. The reports to the President, he said, undoubtedly would form the basis for future decisions along these lines.

The union, already assured of the full support of the AFL-CIO in what Pres. George Meany termed its "battle for economic justice," received new pledges of all-out backing from the Auto Workers, the Textile Workers Union of America, and the New Jersey Industrial Union Council.

The industry kept up its multi-million-dollar propaganda barrage against the union in full-page ads in major newspapers, charging the USWA with being "on strike for more inflation."

Industry Propaganda

Echoing the line it has used for months, even prior to negotiations, the steel producers declared:

"Another round of inflationary wage increases . . . now would only add to the already burdensome living costs of all Americans.

"We believe that, in standing firm against the forces of inflation in the great basic steel industry, we are best serving our country, our employes and our companies."

The USWA replied by citing the industry's soaring profits — estimated to reach $5 million a day—as proof that steel could afford a wage increase without increasing prices.

The union pointed out that millions of workers in bituminous coal mining, building and construction, glass, petroleum, aircraft and chemicals already have won major contract improvements, including wage increases, in 1959.

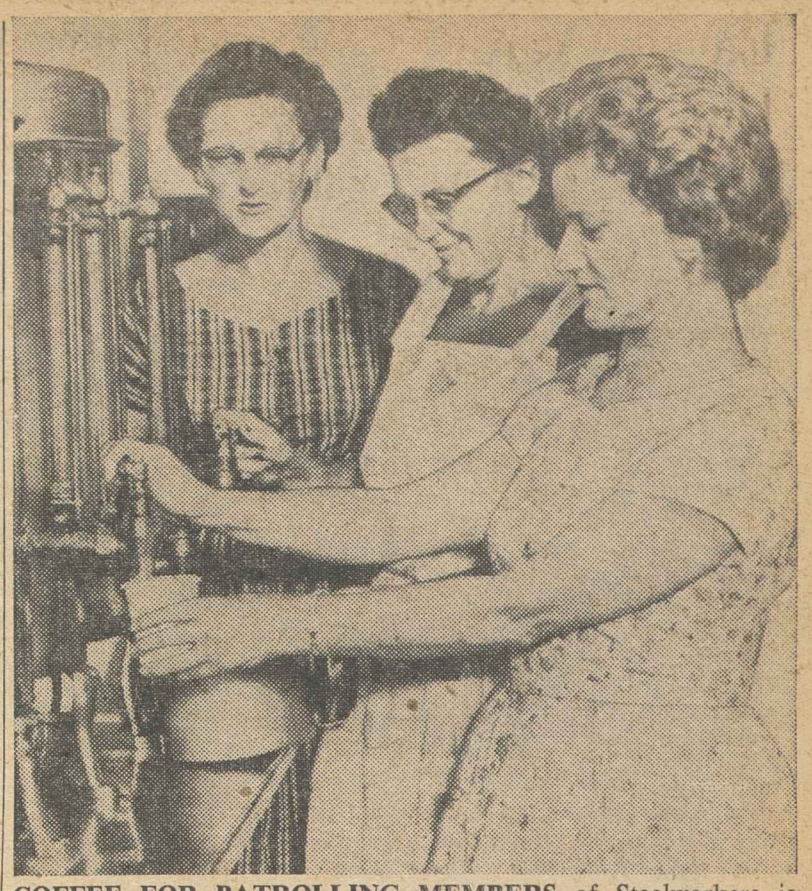
4 Steel Firms Face Price-Fix Charges

San Francisco — Four of the nation's largest steel producers are on trial here in U.S. District Court in a $12 million anti-trust suit brought by the Independent Iron Works, Inc., of Oakland.

Defendants are U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., Kaiser Steel Corp., and Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corp.

They are accused of fixing prices, diverting steel to their own facilities and requiring independent fabricators to purchase steel at high prices.

The Oakland firm contends it sustained $4 million in basic damages. The $12 million suit represents triple damages permitted in an anti-trust action.



COFFEE FOR PATROLLING MEMBERS of Steelworkers is poured by volunteers from USWA's Women's Auxiliary in Gary, Ind. Scene was repeated in score of steel-making centers across the country as 500,000 USWA members stood united, with high morale, in industry-forced strike.

Workers Name TWUA At Canadian Celanese

Toronto—Climaxing a three-year organizing campaign, 2,000 workers at Canadian Celanese, Ltd., in Drummondville have won the right to be represented by the Textile Workers Union of America.

The Quebec Labor Relations Board declared the TWUA sole bargaining agent following an investigation which revealed that the great majority of the Celanese employes were members of the union.

A few days earlier, the board also certified the TWUA as representative of 630 employes of Regent Knitting Mills in St. Jerome. This was based on a secret ballot in which workers voted 506-16 in favor of the TWUA.

The victory at Celanese was hailed as "a major organizational breakthrough" by TWUA Canadian Dir. J. Harold Daoust. He called the gains "the most significant advance by textile unionism in a decade."

Early in 1956 the TWUA began its bid to displace the unaffiliated Canadian Celanese Employes Association. By April 1957 the TWUA had 85 percent of the workers signed up, but the labor board ruled that an arbitrary extension of the existing contract between Celanese and its employe association was sufficient grounds for rejecting the TWUA's application.

The union staged mass protest meetings throughout Quebec, while mill workers themselves began a series of moves which brought around the dissolution of the unaffiliated union's shop committee in July 1957.

Although Quebec's Minister of Labor was notified of the dissolution the labor board turned down a second TWUA application in September of that year.

A third drive was launched in 1958 and two months ago, with close to 80 percent of the workers at Drummondville as paid-up members, the TWUA again applied. This time the board certified the union and specifically cancelled the certificate of the former employes' association.

2 Aluminum Firms Demand 'Wage Freeze'

New York—Two of the "Big Three" of the aluminum industry, following the lead of the nation's basic steel industry, called on the Steelworkers to accept a one-year "wage freeze" in negotiations on new contracts to replace agreements expiring July 31.

Approaching a possible united metal industry front against the USWA, the aluminum firms—Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co. — rejected union proposals for wage increases.

Follow Steel Lead

The aluminum firms adopted the same line as the steel firms—that any wage hike would be "inflationary"—in calling on the USWA not only to yield to a "wage freeze" but also to give up the cost-of-living escalator provisions in the old agreements.

A union spokesman said the USWA "had not been informed officially" that the third major aluminum producer, Reynolds Metal Co., had rejected its wage proposals in favor of the one-year moratorium on contract improvements.

The insistence of the 12 major steel companies on imposing similar conditions on 500,000 USWA members forced the nation into the present steel strike.

A total of 30,500 aluminum workers are represented by the USWA in the crucial talks being held here. In addition, separate bargaining teams from the Aluminum Workers are conducting negotiating sessions with the three firms, and the Auto Workers are in negotiations with Alcoa. These two unions represent an additional 28,000 aluminum workers.

Wages Up, Hours Down After Brewery Strike

St. Paul, Minn.—A major breakthrough in wages, paid holidays, vacation benefits and a shorter workweek was achieved by the Brewery Workers in a 10-day strike at the Hamm Brewery here.

A new contract, ratified by an 80 percent vote of Brewers Local 97 and Bottlers Local 343, raises wage scales for both groups above the $3-an-hour level—the only city except Belleville, Ill., where this rate has been achieved.

The new agreement also provides a five-week vacation after 20 years of service and gives St. Paul the third contract—Ontario, Canada, and Minneapolis are the others—in which the five-week vacation has been won by the union.

The wage increases are 12 cents an hour for the first year of a two-year contract and 11 cents additional in the second year. Former rates were $2.92 per hour in the brewing department and $2.87 in the bottling department.

For about 85 members of Local 97, the workweek of 37½ hours was reduced by paid lunch periods to actual working time of 33 hours and 20 minutes. For others, it is 34 hours and 20 minutes.

Other gains, in addition to the vacation provision, include an additional paid holiday making 11 per year, protection on Saturday holidays, increased insurance, health and welfare benefits. The pension plan was substantially improved.

The strike came after prolonged negotiations in which the union sought increased job security in the face of steadily mounting automation of the brewing industry.

At a meeting attended by more than 1,000 of 1,100 members, the two locals voted 20 to 1 to reject the company's "final" offer and voted by more than 10 to 1 to strike.

MEBA Wins Ruling On Severance Pay

An impartial arbitrator has ruled that members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association are entitled to severance pay when their ships are transferred to foreign registry.

It was the first award of its kind in the maritime industry.

In upholding MEBA's claim that severance pay is suitable in the maritime field, Arbitrator Mitchell M. Shipman ruled that shipowners must provide engineers with up to one year's full wages if their ships are transferred to a foreign flag.

The award covers all tankers, dry cargo and passenger ships under contract with MEBA on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The severance pay program was proposed by the AFL-CIO union in 1958, and submitted to binding arbitration when the union and ship operators were unable to come to final terms. Under an arbitration award handed down by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last year, members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots also will be eligible for the same severance pay award.

Severance pay will range from one month for those with four months of service, up to one year for engineers with 10 years of continuous service, and will go to all permanently-assigned engineers aboard the transferred ship.

Scholarship Given By Vancouver IAM

Vancouver, Wash.—Gary Kays, of Vancouver, has been named winner of the partial college scholarship Machinists Lodge 1374 gives annually to a high school graduating student who is interested in automotive and machine shop work.

Contestants, in addition to having good scholastic records, are required to write essays on the Machinists' organization. Since the scholarship program was inaugurated in 1952, Lodge 1374 has given winners more than $1,200.

House Labor Bill Unacceptable—Meany

"SPOTLIGHT ON LABOR," Oregon's first weekly labor-sponsored television show, was launched with a discussion on the steel negotiations. Panel members, left to right, are: E. R. ("Buzz") Busselle, editor of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union Register; James Goodsell, editor, Oregon Labor Press; Phil Frost, editor, Woodworker; Edward J. Whelan, executive secretary, Multnomah County Labor Council, moderator; Lee Caldwell, Steelworkers' representative. The 13-week series is financed by voluntary union contributions.

Says Measure Would Do 'Grievous Harm'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

membership lists for nefarious purposes."

● Standards of fiduciary responsibility for union officers "could only lead to widespread confusion and the multiplicy of litigation" because they are "shrouded with the blanket of uncertainty and confusion."

● Specifications barring some union members from holding office on the basis of criminal records are discriminatory unless applied equally to all officers, directors and employes engaged in labor relations activities for an employer.

● **The so-called "hot cargo" provision, while "somewhat improved" over the Senate bill, remains "objectionable in principle" because it "strikes a mortal blow at the long-recognized right of unions" to appeal to employers not to deal with unfair, anti-union firms.**

Meany had this to say about the suggestions advanced in many quarters that labor should accept this bill to prevent harsher legislation in the future:

"We have been urged, advised and counseled to 'accept' this measure even though we know its specific and inherent dangers. As a matter of practical expediency, we have been told that if we don't accept this package, worse damage will be done to the labor movement.

"We cannot agree to the doctrine that principle should be sacrificed for expediency.

"We have been advised and counseled that the 'people demand legislation this year, no matter what kind of legislation it be.' This we have been told is a political reality and that politicians must heed the voice of the people.

"We do not for a moment consider the public a moronic body demanding a measure which will hamstring free democratic trade unionism under the guise of getting at the crooks."

Meany said the "unacceptable" bill was reported out by the committee headed by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) "despite the valiant efforts of some members . . . to prevent the reporting of a punitive measure."

The federation does not believe "the fight is lost," the AFL-CIO president said, adding:

"We are convinced that those who truly believe with us that federal legislation can meet the problem of corruption and yet not destroy legitimate union activities will amend this bill on the floor of the House of Representatives so as to achieve a measure that could legitimately bear the title 'reform legislation.'"

"Anything less," he continued, would be "unworthy" of the House and would be "destructive of democratic organizations and voluntary associations which are the very lifeblood of a democratic nation."

The statement noted that labor is opposed in principle to writing legislation on the floor, pointing out that "it was exactly this tactic which changed the Senate bill into punitive legislation." He indicated that labor now has no choice but to urge floor amendments.

In this regard, Meany pointed to an article written by Walter Lippmann, syndicated news columnist for the New York Herald Tribune, which said:

"The Senate, which was set to enact a very useful bill, was stampeded by political demagogues who want an issue, not a bill. The result is that unless the mischief can be undone in the House, a brilliant opportunity will have been lost. . . .

"It is still conceivable that the labor reforms can be saved if the leadership in Congress and if the President in the White House want to save them. But they must reckon with the demagogues who do not want a bill because it would deprive them of an issue to beat their breasts about."

Says Majority Failed

The federation's recommendation for rewriting the bill on the floor, Meany said, stems from the fact that "the majority of the House Committee failed in its task" of writing sound legislation.

"In response to pressure," he said, "the majority conceived a bill only slightly better than the Senate version and have reported one which could only be classed as anti-labor."

In his statement, the AFL-CIO president declared:

"It is tragic that on the floor of the Senate this measure was transformed into a weapon for the harassment of the union movement —a weapon which the House committee has only slightly blunted."

Conservatives Plan Floor Fight To Toughen 'Reform' Legislation

(*Continued from Page* 1)

marily to union officers who violate its terms.

Chairman Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) of the Labor Committee nevertheless charged that the committee had "virtually destroyed" the Senate version. Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), ranking GOP member of the group, said, "The Jimmy Hoffas have won their greatest victory."

Republican congressional leaders emerged from a White House conference with Pres. Eisenhower promising a floor battle to put back into the measure some provisions of the Senate version that the House committee removed.

The President himself in his July 22 news conference placed a bill to "curb all of the abuses brought out by the McClellan committee" as first on the "list" of measures he wanted Congress to pass before adjournment. (The only others he could recall at the moment, he indicated, were a farm bill and a revenue measure for the interstate highway system.)

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who took the initiative in saddling the Senate version with the so-called "bill of rights," claimed that the House committee had "gutted" the measure.

Bill's Provisions

The House committee version of labor - management proposals follows the general structure of the Senate-passed measure.

It requires financial, election and trusteeship reports by unions, spells out democratic procedures in union affairs, requires financal reports of union - management "middlemen," but requires only limited financial reports of employers and only when their expenditures in the area of labor-management relations are devoted to conduct that is an unfair labor practice.

Picketing and boycott provisions demanded by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell were rejected by the committee, but it retained with some changes in language the Senate-approved restrictions on "hot cargo" clauses and so-called "shakedown" picketing. It retained Senate language on organizational and representational picketing.

The bill also revises the Taft-Hartley Act to authorize National Labor Relations Board elections without formal hearings in certain cases and to permit pre-hire union-shop agreements in the construction industry.

It changed the language of the Senate version on so-called "no-man's land" cases of industrial disputes and directs the NLRB to assert its jurisdiction in all cases subject to federal law.

It also revises the Senate language amending the Taft-Hartley Act to restore to "economic" strikers the right to vote in NLRB representation elections that was taken away from them in 1947. It establishes the right of strikers to vote without any limitation by NLRB regulations.

Jury Convicts Eight Henderson Strikers

Henderson, N. C.—A Superior Court jury has convicted eight officers and members of the Textile Workers of America on charges that they conspired to dynamite buildings of the struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

The jury deliberated three hours before finding the unionists guilty on all counts.

The state had brought three separate conspiracy indictments against each of the eight defendants. They are: TWUA Vice Pres. and Regional Dir. Boyd E. Payton; Intl. Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander; Vice Pres. Johnnie Martin of Local 578; and Calvin Ray Pegram, Warren Walker, Malcolm Jerrell and Robert Edward Abbott, all members of the local.

The 10-day trial ended abruptly as the defense, headed by Hugo Black, Jr., son of the U.S. Supreme Court justice, rested without calling witnesses. Judge Raymond Mallard had denied a series of defense motions for directed verdicts of acquittal.

Earlier, the prosecution was blocked from introducing tape recordings allegedly made by secret agents of the State Bureau of Investigation. The recordings, which the state said were made by "bugging" a hotel room, were ruled inadmissable. When the prosecution ended its case, it had called only 14 of its scheduled 35 witnesses.

Star witness for the prosecution was Harold Aaron, an unemployed mill hand from nearby Leaksville, who had brought an unfair labor practice charge against the TWUA for failing to arbitrate his dismissal from his job at Fieldcrest Mills. Aaron claimed he had been contacted by the defendants and asked to help in the alleged dynamiting.

The state claimed that the alleged dynamiting was set for the night of June 13—the date on which the arrests were made. SBI agents admitted on the witness stand that none of the TWUA men taken into custody had any explosives or weapons in his possession.

The trial took place against the backdrop of an eight-month-old strike of 1,100 TWUA members against the Harriet Henderson mills. The walkout began Nov. 17, 1958 when the company insisted on elimination of a 14-year-old arbitration clause in its contract and the insertion of a stringent no-strike provision. The union had sought only renewal of the old agreement without change.

Committee Rollcall on 'Reform' Bill

Here is the rollcall vote by which the House Labor Committee approved the revised version of the Senate labor-management bill and sent it to the House for floor action:

For the Bill (16)

Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.)
Carl Elliott (D-Ala.)
Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.)
Edith Green (D-Ore.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.)
Stewart L. Udall (D-Ariz.)
Dominick V. Daniels (D-N. J.)
Robert N. Giamo (D-Conn.)
James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.)
John Brademas (D-Ind.)
Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.)
William H. Ayres (R-Ohio)
Joe Holt (R-Calif.)
John A. Lafore, Jr. (R-Pa.)
Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.)

Against the Bill (14)

Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.)
Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.)
Roy W. Weir (D-Minn.)
James Roosevelt (D-Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.)
Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.)
Ludwig Teller (D-N. Y.)
John H. Dent (D-Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.)
Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.)
Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-N. J.)
Edgar W. Hiestand (R-Calif.)

The rollcall showed that the Democrats split 10 to 10 on the measure, the 10 Republicans voted 6 to 4 in favor of the bill.

There were several groupings:

Ayres said that he and other Republicans voted for the measure only to "keep the Democrats from killing it." Freylinghuysen in a separate statement said the bill still contained "major deficiencies," indicating he expected to support "toughening" floor amendments.

The four Republicans who voted against it charged that the measure was not tough enough. They did not seek to swing enough votes to keep the measure from the floor.

Two Democrats who favored the bill—Barden and Landrum—regularly vote against labor-sponsored bills on minimum wages and school aid, and regularly vote for bills opposed by labor. They shared the Republican hope that if the measure was sent to the floor it would be made more sharply anti-labor by amendments.

5 Hail Compromise

Five Democrats who voted to report the bill—Mrs. Green and Elliott, Thompson, Udall and O'Hara —formed a so-called "swing group" in committee deliberations on various amendments. They issued a statement calling the committee measure a "reasonable compromise for reasonable men" and said the committee has "successfully hammered out the rough spots" in the Senate version and emerged with "a more workable, effective instrument of reform."

The "swing group" also was considered to be speaking the views of three other Democrats who voted for the measure—Daniels, Giamo and Brademas.

The 10 Democrats opposed to the bill considered it too stringent.

Text of AFL-CIO Labor Bill Statement

Herewith is the text, slightly condensed, of a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany giving the federation's opposition to the labor-management bill reported by the House Labor Committee:

The bill which the House Labor Committee has just reported is unacceptable to the AFL-CIO.

Despite the valiant efforts of some members of the committee to prevent the reporting of a punitive bill, this bill, under the guise of labor reform, does grievous harm to legitimate unions.

The bill does not meet the test which the AFL-CIO believes must be applied to this legislation.

We have repeatedly made clear our determination to seek legislation which will get at the crooks and to oppose legislation which will do harm to the legitimate trade union movement. We have repeatedly pointed out that there are forces seeking to capitalize upon the corruption issue and determined to use it as a vehicle for the passage of punitive legislation disguised as a labor reform measure.

The AFL-CIO wants honest, effective labor-management reform legislation.

The AFL-CIO will not, however, silently acquiesce in injury to the legitimate trade union movement under the guise of dealing with corruption.

We have been urged, advised and counseled to "accept" this measure even though we know its specific and inherent dangers. As a matter of practical expediency, we have been told that if we don't accept this package, worse damage will be done to the labor movement. We cannot agree to the doctrine that principle should be sacrificed for expediency.

We have been advised and counseled that the "people demand legislation this year, no matter what kind of legislation it be." This we have been told is a political reality and that politicians must heed the voice of the people.

We do not for a moment consider the public a moronic body demanding a measure which will hamstring free democratic trade unionism under the guise of getting at the crooks.

We must recall to both parties the fact that the AFL-CIO, in testimony before both platform committees in the summer of 1956, urged the adoption of public disclosure statutes to cope with the possibility of corruption in the handling of welfare funds. This was some time before the McClellan committee came into existence. In March 1957 we urged the extension of this principle to union funds generally.

Nor have we been content with just urging platform language. We have appeared before the committees of both Houses in support of legislation which was strong, meaningful and enforceable. It was that kind of bill, with some few exceptions, which was reported to the Senate floor after long and careful study.

It is tragic that on the floor of the Senate this measure was transformed into a weapon for the harassment of the union movement—a weapon which the House committee has only slightly blunted.

We share with the distinguished columnist Mr. Walter Lippmann the feeling that "the Senate, which was set to enact a very useful bill, was stampeded by political demagogues who want an issue and not a bill. The result is that unless the mischief can be undone in the House, a brilliant opportunity will have been lost. . . .

"It is still conceivable that the labor reforms can be saved if the leadership in Congress and if the President in the White House want to save them. But they must reckon with the demagogues who do not want a bill because it would deprive them of an issue to beat their breasts about."

We do not believe the fight is lost. We are convinced that those who truly believe with us that federal legislation can meet the problem of corruption and yet not destroy legitimate union activities will amend this bill on the floor of the House of Representatives so as to achieve a measure that could legitimately bear the title "reform legislation."

In principle, we are opposed to writing legislation on the floor. It was exactly this tactic which changed the Senate bill into punitive legislation. But the majority of the House committee failed in its task. In response to pressure, the majority conceived a bill only slightly better than the Senate version and have reported one which could only be classed as anti-labor.

Therefore, we believe that it is essential for members of the House to support amendments designed to improve this measure by restoring it to its proper concept.

So that there will be no misunderstanding of our position, the following is a summary of the AFL-CIO's bill of objections to the measure reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Bill Of Objections

Title I—Rights of Union Members:

The committee has retained, although in a somewhat less objectionable form, the so-called "bill-of-rights" inserted on the Senate floor in haste, confusion and ignorance.

While the committee omitted much of the loose and demagogic language as well as the broad, drastic criminal penalties of the Senate bill, it failed to come to grips with the fact that such a title is unnecessary and unworkable.

The rights purported to be protected by this section are already protected either by other titles of the bill or by the courts under doctrines worked out over the years in accordance with the traditional evolution of common law. On the other hand, the committee's proposal injects confusion and uncertainty into the conduct by unions of their own internal affairs which can only be resolved after years of litigation. Every local union official and business agent in the country will be acting at his peril in performing the most routine task in administering the affairs of his union. Every chairman of a local union meeting will be acting under shadow of a court suit each time he makes a ruling on the conduct of the meeting. We, of course, do not object to the principles involved. Most, if not all, union constitutions fully recognize and implement them. But it is one thing for a voluntary association to voluntarily do this and quite another to compel it by law to do so.

Some of these provisions are so general as to be susceptible of almost any interpretation. Others are so detailed as to inhibit obviously reasonable and proper union practices.

Title II—Reporting and Disclosure:

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged reporting and disclosure—the goldfish bowl concept—as the realistic vehicle for deterring corruption.

For this method to be effective, however, it must be applied with equal justice to all the parties to labor-management relations—union officials and their agents, management officials and their agents, and so-called labor consultants and their agents.

The deterrent would be, of course, the fact that disclosure of all activities would act to prevent corruption. This deterrent power evaporates with each exception to the rule and the House committee has exempted employers and labor relations consultants from reporting everything except that already illegal. In fact, the House committee has made reporting by employers and labor relations consultants the merest sham. The House committee has negated the usefulness of reporting as a deterrent to crime, obviously responding to the will of employers who want to carry on anti-union activities and which have sometimes encouraged, if not inspired, corruption in the ranks of the trade union movement.

Title III—Trusteeships:

While for the most part the changes made here by the House committee are an improvement over the Senate bill's title dealing with trusteeships, a major and unacceptable defect remains. Despite the whole new body of federal substantive and procedural law established by this title, unions would continue to be subject to the diverse and frequently conflicting body of state rules. Unions should be able to measure their conduct in establishing and maintaining trusteeships according to a single standard, and not be subjected to the sometimes impossible task of conforming to the differing requirements of federal and state regulation. If federal rights and remedies apply, they should be exclusive.

Title IV—Elections:

In the provisions dealing with elections, which we have long supported, the committee has included a dangerous and self-defeating provision.

By including "the right to inspect and copy" the unions' membership rolls, the committee provides protection for the *pro forma* candidate for office who is in reality a company spy or a Communist agent, pretending to union candidacy for the sole purpose of obtaining membership lists for nefarious purposes.

Title V—Safeguards for Labor Organizations:

Operating from a premise with which we certainly agree and which we have consistently supported, that union office is a sacred trust, the committee has proceeded to establish standards of fiduciary responsibility which could only lead to widespread confusion and the multiplicity of litigation.

The prime responsibility of the union officer is to advance the interest and welfare of the members. The prime concern of the banking official is to enhance the value of the property he holds in trust.

A union does not exist for the purpose of making money. It exists as a mechanism through which its members can combine to promote their mutual improvement, both as employes and as members of society generally, and both materially and in other ways.

One of our main objections is that the reach of this fiduciary concept as expressed in the bill is not determinable and the property of many union activities now considered as normal union functions is shrouded with the blanket of uncertainty and confusion.

Under this provision, union officers may be hailed into court for making legitimate expenditures, such as charitable contributions, which have been approved by a majority of members.

The specifications under which union members are barred from holding union office are not equated by the provisions disqualifying individuals from holding labor relations positions in corporations. Labor history is replete with instances in which employers, especially in heavy industry, have used ex-convicts as goons in labor disputes. The disqualification should apply to all officers, directors, and employes engaged in labor relations activites for an employer.

Adding to the list of specified instances which bar a union member from union office is "assault which inflicts grievous bodily injury." What this means is subject to variable interpretations for the statutory language of the several states differs markedly. More importantly, injustice would invariably follow if, for example, it should be interpreted that a black eye suffered in a picket line scuffle involving excitable individuals could bar a man from union office or from a labor relations position with an employer.

Title VI—Miscellaneous:

This Title retains a "States' Rights" proviso which is, at best, a vague statement of anti-union prejudice and, at worst, a device for compounding the confusion already engendered elsewhere in the measure.

Title VII—Taft-Hartley Amendments:

The committee's wise choice of a simple, sound solution to the "No Man's Land" problem and its wise provision gving voting rights to economic strikers does not mean that the committee's judgment in this title has been uniformly sensible.

It eliminated a desirable provision in the Senate bill designed to make it clear that service assistants in the communications industry are not "supervisors" excluded from the protections of the National Labor Relations Act.

It made the pre-hearing election provision illusory by raising an extraneous issue—the appropriate bargaining unit—and it failed to correct the serious defect in S. 1555 which repeals present consent election authorization.

Although the so-called "hot cargo" provision has been somewhat improved by making clear it does not force union members to cross lawful picket lines against their will, the provision still remains objectionable in principle. In the crucial area of transportation by common carrier, it strikes a mortal blow at the long-recognized right of unions to appeal directly to employers to assist the union in removing sweat-shop conditions in an industry by refusing to deal with unfair, anti-union employers.

The "hot cargo" provision is simply intended to keep union people from using one of their most traditional mehods of improving the lot of the workers. It is another prime example of an attempt to eliminate one of labor's effective economic weapons under the guise of fighting racketeers. The "hot cargo" provision has very little to do with labor reform.

The committee has unintentionally, we are sure, provided an incentive for corrupt and unscrupulous elements on both the union and employer sides to engage in collusive deals and "sweetheart" contracts. This is done by providing that an employer could prevent picketing by one union simply by recognizing and contracting with another union.

A principal purpose of organizational picketing is to persuade workers to join unions. Such activity is clearly legitimate, since organized workers cannot maintain their hard-won wages and working conditions if non-union employers are free to depress those standards and labor is prevented by law from advertising that fact.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly upheld organizational picketing as a valid exercise of the fundamental right of free speech. The Hobbs Act, a federal statute, already imposes severe criminal penalties for abuse of the right to picket. The committee bill imposes an additional criminal penalty for extortion picketing. The additional restriction on picketing contained in this bill can only further burden honest trade unions performing legitimate and reasonable functions.

Codes of Ethical Practices:

The committee chose to kill Title V of S. 1555, designed to encourage unions and employer associations to subscribe to codes of ethical practices. It thus discourages the voluntary self-policing efforts of the labor movement to rid its ranks of crooks and gangsters.

Virtually alone, without support from Congress, and often in the face of scorn from other quarters, the labor movement has endeavored to develop its own principles and procedures for dealing wtih corruption and unethical practices within its own ranks. Certainly such efforts deserve support. Certainly it would serve the public interest to encourage employer associations to take similar action, for unethical conduct, to say the very least, has pervaded the ranks of employers to an unsavory degree.

Such voluntary efforts cannot entirely eliminate the need for federal legislation, as the AFL-CIO has repeatedly stated. But they can, if successful, considerably reduce the need for such legislation. Certainly recognition of the merit of voluntary efforts is in the national interest. The only purpose served by the committee's destruction of this concept is to conceal the fact that employer associations have refused or failed or been unable to engage in any similar self-policing activities; or in any method for putting their own house in order.

The elimination of the tripartite advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor charged with administering the act is certainly ill-advised. Since this bill represents an excursion by Congress into new and uncharted fields, such an advisory committee, representing employers, workers, and the public, could contribute substantially to constructive administration of the act.

Conclusion:

During the debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, it is possible that this measure can be restored to its original concept—a bill which would get the crooks and not damage legitimate unions.

We urge every member of the House to adopt that as his goal. Anything less would be unworthy of the House of Representatives; anything else would be destructive of democratic organizations and voluntary associations which are the very life blood of a democratic nation.

We look with confidence to the House of Representatives for the achievement of justice and the adoption of legislation which can honestly be called "reform legislation."

Sick People Need Help Now

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION'S approach to health care for the aged has an Alice-in-Wonderland tinge to its insistence on "individual initiative" and "thrift" by older persons who cannot afford the cost of medical care.

The House hearings on the Forand bill revealed agreement on the basic problem.

The nation's 15 million persons aged 65 and over are growing by 1,000 a day. Three-fifths of them have less than $1,000 a year income. They need much more medical care than other people. To get it, many are forced to go on relief.

The American Medical Association, after sparking a $4.6 million campaign to convince the public that Pres. Truman's national health insurance plan was "socialized medicine," is now urging physicians to offer cut-rate fees to retired people in an effort to fend off the Forand bill.

Forand bill opponents argue that federal action would halt the sale of private insurance for the aged, something the aged can't afford anyhow, and would curtail their freedom of choosing doctors, also something they can't afford.

Organized labor and other supporters of the Forand bill have an answer: the aged need health care now and the people who will finance the federal program as workers and consumers are willing to pay for it.

Unrepresentative Legislatures

THE WIDE-RANGING ATTACKS on unions and the built-in bias against progressive legislation in most state legislatures are the dominant themes that emerge from the AFL-CIO News' special survey of 1959 state legislative action.

Forced to fight off restrictive labor legislation in the guise of "labor reform" bills and threatened with new "right-to-work" law fights, labor's efforts to secure passage of minimum wage laws, improvements in social insurance legislation and equitable tax systems produced only limited gains.

The "put-labor-in-its-place" campaign launched by business, reactionary political leaders and large sectors of the press, radio and TV hampered labor in its fight for legislation to benefit the entire community.

But the composition of most state legislatures, weighted heavily in favor of small towns and rural areas where anti-labor sentiment is easily aroused, is to a large degree responsible for the legislative results.

While trade unions were successful in fighting off most of the restrictive proposals, and blocked new "right-to-work" laws, new minimum wage laws were adopted in only three states.

The gains in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation laws varied widely, but with the exception of Hawaii, no state has yet reached the level of jobless benefits urged by the Eisenhower Administration more than five years ago, underscoring the critical need for new federal standards.

The long fight for progressive income and corporation taxes to replace the unfair load of state sales and excise taxes made little progress as business-dominated legislatures scratched frantically to find the funds to finance vital state programs.

Labor's general success in beating back the anti-labor forces on the state level is a notable achievement. But only a drastic change in the composition of state legislatures and a new atmosphere of state responsibility can provide the basis for progressive legislation to benefit the entire community.

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'Another Year to Wait, Mother!'

At Home and Abroad:

Economic Theories Outdated By Changes in Conditions

The following is excerpted from an article appearing in Daedalus, the quarterly publication of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by Solomon Barkin, research director for the Textile Workers Union of America. The article was entitled "Economic Policies for a Leader."

AN EFFECTIVE ECONOMY, like a nation, must have a responsive and adequate governmental structure. The structure must be designed to provide adequate channels for bringing together the views of its citizens and for reaching the decisions most consistent with the interests of the nation.

The older views of an adequate economic structure were built upon a vision of our society which no longer pertains. Our economy is dominated by large corporations in which the public has invested its funds. These are no longer private institutions.

Almost 30 years ago, the separation between control and ownership began to be noted. Now a further cleavage is observable between control and management. The latter has become an elusive professional business elite which is not fully responsible to other groups. Controls are tenuous and remote. Even the financial community does little reviewing of the performance of large companies. They make so much profit that they are no longer dependent upon it for funds.

MANY PERSONS ARE looking for a new structure for American business to make it more responsive and responsible. Experiments in this direction have been too tentative and modest. The proposals for change have been too narrow to cause much excitement. There have been suggestions for representatives of the public, the customer, and labor on the boards and for professional codes of behavior. These are only the first harbingers rather than markers of the new direction. More imaginative prescriptions are required to fill the needs of our nation.

Trade unions have created a new force within the industrial system. Management unwillingly has had to accept the fact that this power center exists and that its voice on behalf of production workers must be recognized. Collective bargaining agreements reflect this partnership of power.

However, business has not embraced unionism or collective bargaining as part of the management process. Nor has the principle of collective bargaining as yet spread to all rungs of the employment ladder. The process of joint negotiation and consultation is most restricted. The pressure for its extension is inherent in our society, and it will in time transform this entire relationship.

COMPETITION HAS BEEN the major force in the past for effecting the balance of power and stimulating advance. Now we are substituting new determinants of economic behavior. Price leaders, pattern-setters, fashion-makers, new technologies and intellectual tools, and collective effort and organization are vital forces for achieving equilibrium and realizing growth. But we are unprepared to deal with these new forces.

These vast changes have not aroused sufficient thought or impelled enough new ideas of how our society can be most effectively organized. The older notions of economic anarchy no longer befit our ways.

The problems besetting us on the domestic scene in our efforts to realize the long-term goals of a democratic society are modest in comparison to the challenge confronting us at the international level.

WE CANNOT LET NATIONS of the non-Communist world flounder. Many have set for themselves ambitious programs for economic development. They have attempted to accelerate their industrial development in the few key industries at a time when their capital has been short, their experience limited, and their standard of living low. But their peoples continue to demand higher standards of living.

We have to underwrite much of the development of other nations to prevent their impatience from undoing their faith and driving them to other camps.

One warning must be sounded if we are to succeed. We must not seek to impose our economic system upon others. Particularly, we should not insist upon a theory of our economic system from which we have long departed.

We have a mixed economy interlaced with many forms of governmental support, controls, incentives, and operations. If we insist that it is a system of free enterprise, we should at least make it clear to ourselves and other peoples that it is not the system prescribed by Adam Smith or John Stuart Mill.

Morgan Says:

Race Relations Trouble North

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE CONTINUING but often underplayed fact that the South has no monopoly on the color problem is re-emphasized by a recent series of unpretty developments in New York City.

In Harlem a boy was shot and killed by police trying to break up an armed "rumble" between rival teen-age gangs. That teeming Negro community, additionally overcrowded now by a fringe immigration of Puerto Ricans, has never had its contacts with authorities completely relaxed. After that incident tension mounted.

Morgan

Next two policemen were accidently hit by one of their own bullets in another Harlem skirmish after an angry crowd protested the alleged manhandling of a woman involved in an arrest. (The crowd, it turned out, was misled; at least the woman's attorney asserted she had not complained of police brutality.)

An adequate force of cops on the beat can do much to maintain law and order but it cannot solve basic racial problems. Sometimes aggressive police action only inflames the situation; after all the police are not trained as social workers.

SPEAKING OF social strains, one that produced international headlines snapped across New York's East River in the fashionable West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills where the national championships and Davis Cup matches traditionally have been played. The club president informed Dr. Ralph Bunche, a United Nations under secretary for special political affairs, that he could not join because the club barred Jews and Negroes. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, is a Negro.

But in these situations, both in Harlem and across the river, things have happened which, if they happened at all in communities south of the Mason-Dixon line, would not have happened so quickly. The tennis club president resigned under fire. Dr. Bunche was proffered a membership by the board of governors who declared the club had no racial or religious prejudice, and the city launched an investigation of clubs in Forest Hills and elsewhere, involved in public licensing for exhibitions, to determine what, if any, discriminatory practices they followed. And in the aftermath of the Harlem shooting, the city's Youth Board has set up its first street club unit in West Harlem and it has begun work with seven teenage gangs.

Vandercook Says:

Steel Workers Remember Past

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

IT IS AN AXIOM of social history that in those industries and occupations where the employers' past record of their treatment of their workers has been most ruthless, most inhuman, and—to put it mildly—least imaginative, subsequent "labor troubles" are apt to be greatest.

The steel strike which the great American steel corporations have now—by their own account—more or less deliberately brought on (in the sense that they had agreed among themselves before negotiations began that they would not give a penny or an inch) has much the same background.

Vandercook

Steelmaking's a tough job. In the early years when the old-style cartoonists' type of "capitalists" were making the U.S. the world's steel-producing capital, competition was fierce and unremitting. . . . Steel towns, in that not-so-long-ago era, became synonymous with everything that was grimy, sordid, miserable, stricken—it seemed—with the eternal curse of poverty.

I can myself remember—and I'm no Methesulah yet—when shifts in many steel mills were 12 hours long. And in some of them, there was the now inconceivable practice—when shifts were changed—of keeping the same men on their jobs in the black hells of the old mills for two consecutive shifts—for a total work stint of 24 hours. One of the longest struggles in American industrial history was the fight of steel unions for recognition. That fight began 117 years ago. Over and over again it was renewed—only to end again in failure and misery, to the rattle of rifle bullets and the cries of dying men.

IT HAS been only during the post World-War II period that the weapons of violence have been stored away and that the steel companies have finally accepted the need, nay, even the usefulness of recognized steelworkers' unions.

Due largely to remarkable technological improvements, steel productivity per man and per dollar of investment has also been climbing at an unprecedented rate.

It is to obtain what it regards as the workers' legitimate share of that increase in productivity that the Steelworkers union is now seeking a new contract. During the first quarter of this year, profits of the steel industry neared an astonishing 12 percent. The second quarter of this year, they promise to be even higher.

Washington Reports:

Former Social Security Heads Urge Enactment of Forand Bill

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is against the Forand bill, which would provide insurance for hospital, nursing home and surgical services to persons receiving old age and survivors insurance benefits, but two former commissioners of social security strongly urge enactment of the measure.

The two former commissioners are Charles I. Schottland, appointed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1954, and Arthur J. Altmeyer, named by former Pres. Truman.

Flemming acknowledged that "there is general agreement that a problem does exist. The rising cost of medical care and particularly of hospital care over the last decade has been felt by persons of all ages. Older persons use about two and one-half times as much general hospital care as the average for persons under age 65."

At the same time, Flemming argued on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 250 radio stations, that voluntary insurance plans will eventually take care of the problem.

SCHOTTLAND CONCEDED that voluntary insurance has done well and will probably be able to "make an even bigger contribution," but warned, on the other hand, "there is no question in my mind that it cannot be the answer to the total problem of medical care for the aged."

He said he had seen "persons who had saved for their old age, owned their homes and had substantial assets reduced to destitution because of prolonged illness."

"Only 5 percent of the people have full medical, surgical and hospital coverage," Altmeyer observed.

To the argument that the Forand proposal would be costly, Altmeyer noted that it would be spread over the entire working life of beneficiaries.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO DEAL this session with the apportionment of congressional districts after the Census of 1960, and if anyone imagines that this is a meaningless exercise in academic issues he is failing to grasp the underlying realities of American political life.

The membership of the House of Representatives for the decade after 1960 depends on the law Congress passes this year—the law which can guarantee the number of representatives awarded the populous cities, the law stating the equity of our system by which members of the House are chosen.

For at least three decades, the House has been unrepresentative in the sense that congressional districts have been grossly gerrymandered. The legislatures of many states have refused to change the boundaries of congressional districts so as to take account of the profound shift of our people away from farms and small communities to the great cities.

Thus in one state about 170,000 citizens are given the right to one member of the House while in another district in the same state more than 400,000 people are given just one member. In another state the population required to elect a member is more than 600,000.

Each resident of the smallest population district has six times as much political power, in electing a representative, as each resident of the largest.

Congress has the power to remedy this injustice and Congress should do it.

* * *

UP UNTIL 1929, Congress habitually put into its decennial apportionment laws a clause providing that state legislatures in drawing the boundaries of House districts must draw them within "compact and contiguous territory" and "containing so nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants."

The language was dropped in 1929, by techniques which the scholars have never made wholly clear, and ever since then the disparities in representation in the House have been growing.

The majority of American citizens today live in urban communities and have needs and interests which are urban in nature. But because the House is not truly representative, they have less than equitable and proportionate membership in the House.

This is why public-opinion polls and popular elections can reveal strong support for certain measures which the gerrymandered House rejects.

It is already known that some states will "lose" members of the House after 1960 by virtue of population shifts recorded in the census and that others—chiefly the West Coast states including California—will gain members.

Restoration of the law providing for "compact and contiguous" districts, with relatively equal numbers of citizens, would bring further equities. If we don't get it now, it will be 10 long years before there is another chance.

* * *

IN THE COURSE OF DEBATE on the House floor on labor-management problems, Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) announced that "in no way" did he "challenge the right of labor" to engage in politics but that he wished "they" would "form a labor party" and get out of the Democratic and Republican Parties,

Mr. Hoffman is a loquacious gentleman who enjoys a highly friendly press in Washington, D. C., as a delightful fishing companion, capable despite his advanced years of wearing out younger men. He is useful to the bipartisan House ruling conservative clique because he blurts out 19th Century attitudes they share but do not have the candor and courage to express.

This "they" that Mr. Hoffman speaks about is a very substantial number of American citizens, with all the instincts for decency of other American citizens and with a good deal more patience about and faith in American institutions than many of their peers in Congress.

They will continue to share in the nation's political system according to their own desires and interests and without asking anyone's permission about which part and candidates they choose to support.

TWO FORMER Social Security Commissioners, Arthur J. Altmeyer (left) and Charles I. Schottland, gave strong support to the Forand bill for health care for the aged through the social security program. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, opposed the program.

How to Buy:

'Tight Money' Back, Interest Due to Rise

"TIGHT MONEY" IS BACK, and you have to protect your family accordingly. "Tight money" means there's a shortage of lending money and interest rates are rising.

But the effects of tight money are dangerous, both to broad problems such as employment, and to specific problems such as whether you can buy a new house this year or sell your old one, how much your monthly payments will be on a car you hope to buy, and what your taxes will be.

In a time of tight money, federal, state and local governments, boards of education and sewage and water districts all must pay a higher interest rate for funds they borrow. You pay that increased cost in your income, property and sales taxes.

But the most dangerous effect of tight money is on employment. Remember the tight-money period of 1956, when the Federal Reserve Board boosted interest rates in an unsuccessful attempt to tame inflation? Then tight money forced many consumers to stop buying and businessmen to quit building, and this was followed by the recession of 1957-58.

In general, tight money benefits people who have surplus income to invest, but forces a reduction in the living standards of people who generally need to borrow to finance the costlier equipment for living, such as houses, cars and appliances.

Here is how the new tight-money trend will affect you in specific departments of living in the months immediately ahead:

HOME SEEKERS are particularly affected. Mortgage interest rates are rising. Particularly, the rate on GI mortgages has been raised to 5.25 percent from 4.75. On a 25-year mortgage, the new boost increases the payments $2.91 a month.

In shopping for a mortgage, note that the new GI 5.25 percent rate is still better than the FHA rate of 5.25 plus one-half of 1 percent insurance premium. The FHA rate is better than a straight conventional mortgage at 5.75 percent, since you may get back a small part of the one-half of 1 percent insurance premium when the mortgage is paid up. But the FHA 5.25 plus one-half of 1 percent rate is not as good as a conventional mortgage at 5.5 percent, which still may be available to home buyers in some areas except the Far West, Southwest and South.

HOMEOWNERS are affected in a different way. Their present mortgages, at lower interest rates than now available, add value to their present homes.

BORROWERS in some cities where banks charge less than the usual 12 percent per annum (1 percent a month) on personal loans will have to pay higher rates this year. And while the banks will still make lots of loans, you can expect them to ask more questions.

Here are suggestions on August buying opportunities to help you protect your family's living standards from present high costs:

The most important August sales are furniture and rugs. Other reduced-price sales and clearances include curtains and drapes; paint, brushes, wallpaper and hardware; lawn tools and outdoor furniture; sports and camping equipment; cameras, and the August coat sales which offer cut prices in advance of autumn.

There are still some clearances of summer clothing and it's advisable to shop them. Shoe prices especially are rising. They were boosted once already this year and a new increase is threatened by manufacturers.

Meat, especially pork, will be in heavier supply this fall and prices will recede. Meanwhile, turkeys are a good buy, especially the larger ones which give you more actual meat per pound. Smoked hams and calis (smoked shoulder) and lamb shoulder are relatively reasonable.

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Buying Tires Just Like An Oriental Bazaar

YOU CAN PAY as low as $6 for 10,000 tread-miles of automobile tire, or you can pay $36 . . . a difference of 500 percent.

Situations like this cause the automobile tire market to rival "an oriental bazaar when it comes to bargaining hazards," Consumer Reports magazine declares in a new survey.

The magazine offers these hints to the shopper for decent values in car tires:

1—if you are planning to buy tubeless tires for the first time, pay careful attention to the condition of your own wheel rims. leaks can be caused by dented or rust-pitted wheel rims or other defects in the rim.

2—Repeated tests for impact resistance show nylon tire cords "stood up better than either Tyrex or non-Tyrex rayon-cord."

The article cautions that to keep a "calm perspective" in the midst of all the advertising claims, it should be remembered that while none of the cords will make a tire blowout-proof, all of them are perfectly adequate for most driving situations, if they are not carelessly treated.

3—Tire consumers should be prepared to shop around as well as to bargain over the price of new purchases.

In the Consumers Union tests four tires showed a cost of approximately $6.50 per 10,000 tread-miles, while the most expensive was a "white wall premium tire with safety features," which cost $35.84 per 10,000 tread-miles. Consumers Union shoppers found a 160 percent spread between lowest and highest tread mileage costs in a group of nylon, tubeless tires, which ranged from $7.70 per 10,000 tread-miles to $11.80 per 10,000 tread-miles. In addition, the lowest-cost first-line tire was less expensive than virtually all second or third-line tires, Consumer Reports find.

Wages Spur Productivity:

Labor Dept. Book Refutes Ike's Fear of Higher Pay

ONE OF THE most extraordinary facets of the Eisenhower Administration is its glorification of the high income enjoyed by American workers at the same time that it is bitterly attacking traditional American high-wage economy under "anti-inflation" slogans.

On the one hand the President, time and time again, has warned against wage boosts that would produce price boosts and so add to inflationary pressures that would threaten the stability of the dollar.

Yet, month after month, his own secretaries of Labor and Commerce have published statistics on the wages of American workers studded proudly with such phrases as "new record high" and "highest level in history" all to prove that under the Eisenhower regime the economy is flourishing and that we don't have to worry about unemployment and a depression.

Are wages too high? Or is the country lucky that they are as high as they are?

Is inflation the real enemy as the President says? Or is the word just a typical gimmick of the age-old game of beating down wages?

Can we have a "stable dollar" whose buying power will be tomorrow what it is today, was yesterday or a year ago or half century ago? And if we could, would we really want to go back to the "good old days" when "a dollar was worth a dollar" but you only got one of them a day?

Or will we become so worried about "dollar stability" that we will allow our economy to stagnate and fail to push on over the road of immense progress that has marked our history?

IN THE MIDST of the violent debate over these questions, it might be worth while to look back a little and see how and why we have come as far as we have.

Just by chance we have a document that can help give some answers to these questions.

It is a 252-page historical review by the U. S. Dept. of Labor of changes in the American standard of living since 1888 and from the liberal economists' point of view every page of it is an implicit refutation of the whole Eisenhower economic philosophy for America.

It is called "How American Buying Habits Change," but it might better have been called "How a High Wage Economy Has Given the United States the Highest Standard of Living in the World."

For it shows how the determined struggle of American workers for higher wages, lower hours, more leisure and self-respect in their jobs—largely under union leadership—has spurred the economy to higher and higher levels of achievement.

In its introductory chapter, the book recounts with justifiable pride the huge progress that has been made during the past 70 years in giving "ease and status for the worker." It tells of the cut in working hours from 60 and more hours to today's 40-hour week. It tells of men earning as low as $2.29 a week in sweat shops as compared with an average of more than that for one hour in the pay of factory workers today.

"Directly or indirectly because of unionization," the review says, "a multitude of factors has combined to give the worker a sense of equity in his job. The concept and practice of seniority, the vast development of private pension funds, and looming very important indeed, the systematic processing of grievances, freedom from arbitrary dismissal, and the right to equity through his union's representation in the assessment of discipline are pertinent examples."

All of these huge advances, observes the book, are due to the astonishing rise of American productivity. It points out that "the individual American worker's output today in a 40-hour week is 3 times that of his grandfather in a 70-hour work span."

THIS PHENOMENON of the tremendous increase in American productivity, of course, is at the heart of today's economic debate. The Eisenhower Administration says that wages must be geared to productivity—in fact it has gone as far as saying that there should be no wage increases that are not justified by productivity increases, so that there need be no price increases.

The Labor Department's own review—while stressing the great importance of productivity increases—nevertheless cites Emil Levasseur, noted French economist, as observing in 1900:

"The inventive genius of the American is perhaps a natural gift, but it has certainly been stimulated by the rate of wages . . . The higher the price of labor, the greater will be the effort of the entrepreneur to economize in its use . . ."

"The democratic spirit of the American people has assisted materially in preserving the custom of high wages," also observed Levasseur.

All through the Labor Department's study runs the thread . . . high wages . . . increased consuming power . . . increased productivity . . . higher and higher goals of material and spiritual well-being.

It is hard to believe that the United States is going to change its historical economic pattern now.

—Washington Window, Public Affairs Institute.

Dear Fellow-Investor:

The Money All of Us Have Sunk In Steel Adds Up, Doesn't It?

This comment on the steel situation is from the column "Walking Together" by Clair M. Cook, executive director of the Religion & Labor Foundation.

By CLAIR M. COOK

HOW MUCH STEEL do you buy in a year? Oh, you say, not very much. You own a couple of tons of the stuff mounted on rubber tires, of course, and some more all nicely enameled to keep the milk and eggs cold. And then there is the stove, and that laundry machine in the basement. Oh, yes, the furnace, and the pipes that connect it up. Once in a while you buy something like a lawn mower, or a pair of pliers. And then there are a few hundred "tin" cans every year.

But that's not all. Look at all those steel girders in the underpasses and overpasses of all the new roads—you own a piece of each of them too. Whenever they fire a rocket, it's partly your steel blasting off into space. Besides that, when you bought your car you paid for some of the steel in the machines that made it. As a matter of fact, you've really got a pretty big investment in steel.

Or course, you'll never see any income from that investment. But you are putting it in every time you buy a can of beans, and it's been pretty profitable for someone. To be exact, in the first three months of this year every dollar you and I spent for the basic steel in whatever we bought, directly or indirectly, netted the steel makers almost a dime.

THOSE STEEL STATISTICS, really, are rather interesting. Did any other industry make a net profit in the first quarter this year of 96.7 cents for every hour worked by every one of its half-million production workers? And at that, they were only producing 82.6 percent of what they could; with higher production, the profits jump enormously.

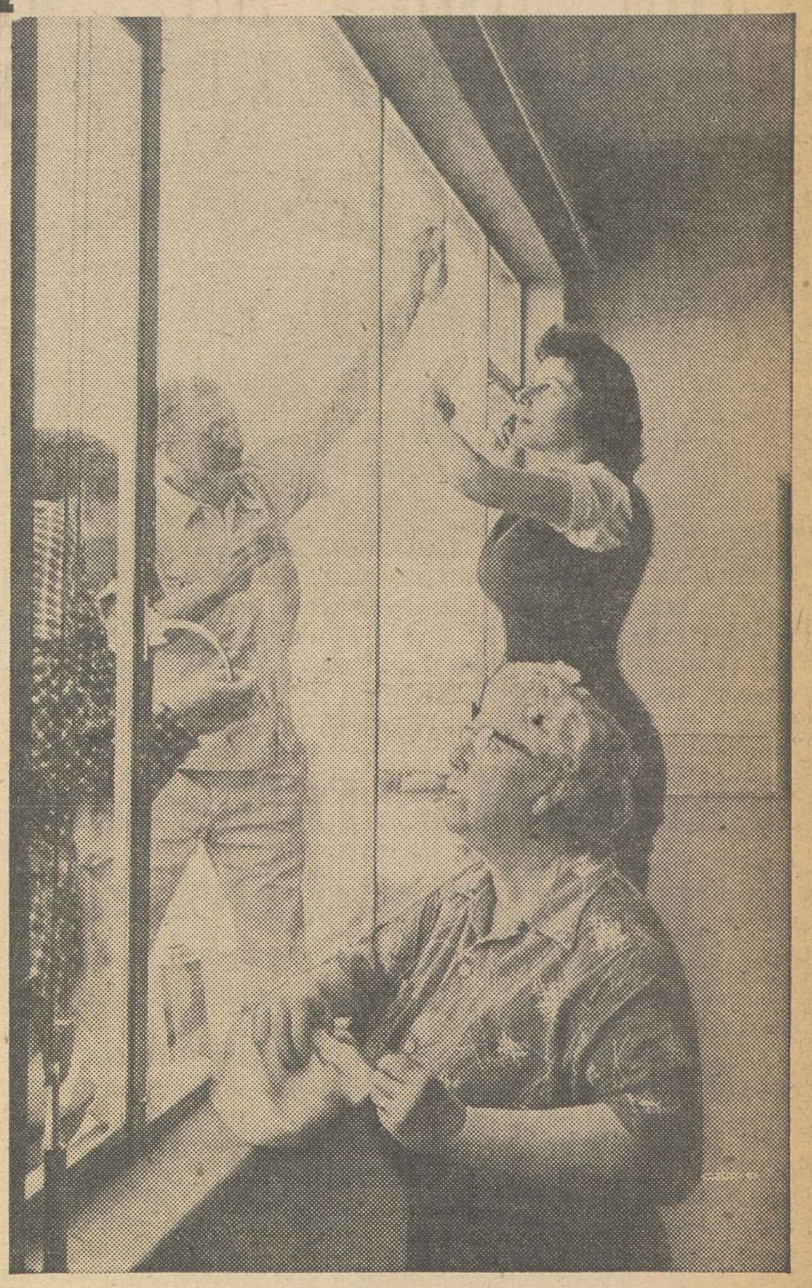
And don't forget, you and I are paying those profits because of the higher and ever higher prices the steel makers put on their product. Suppose they cut prices $15 a ton, which would still leave more profit than the average U. S. industry. In one week of 2.5 million ton production (and it has been running higher) we would save the equivalent of an entire year's income for 7.5 million persons in India, or $100-a-month pensions for more than 6,000 of our retired people for a full year.

Will steel cut its prices? Don't be ridiculous—they don't have to. Mr. Kefauver has pointed out that while production dropped 36 percent, they even raised them 14 percent. All they need to do is keep the wages of their workers right where they are, and (believe it or not) there won't be any more inflation.

Community Services Project in Fresno:

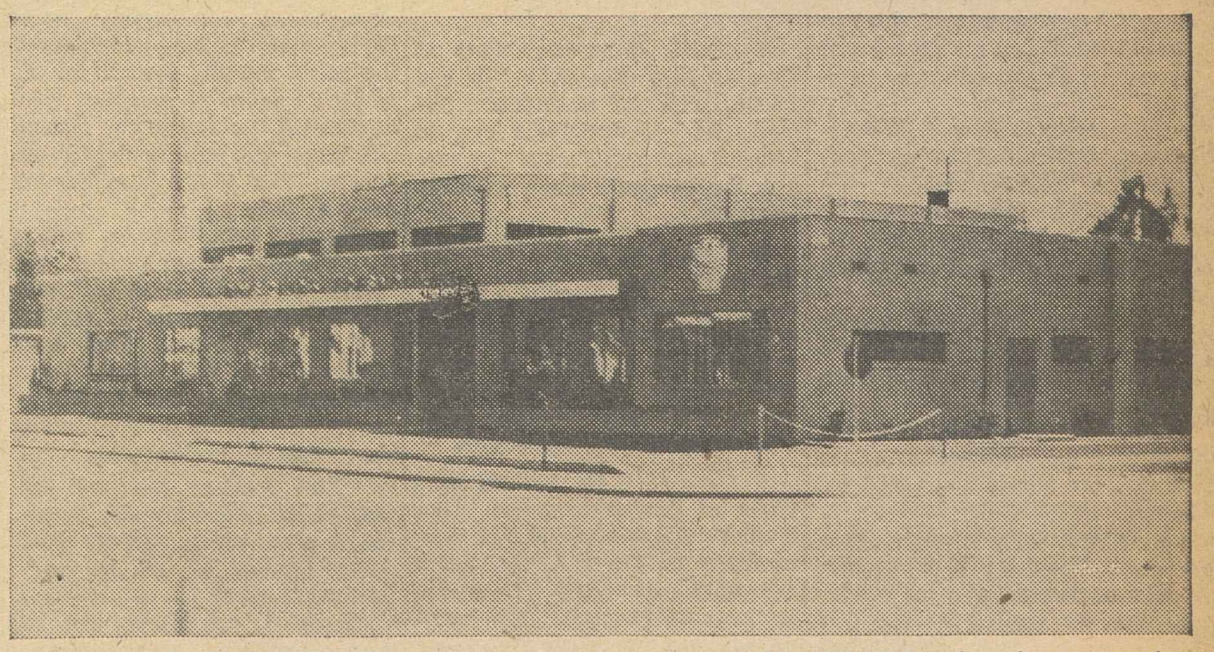
Union Workers Build Boys' Club for Free

WORKING IN SPARE TIME—on weekends and evenings after regular jobs—members of Carpenters made a major contribution to building new home for Fresno Boys' Club. Skills of union craftsmen in building trades were augmented during 15-month-long "building bee" by active contributions of scores of other labor volunteers from industrial and white collar unions.

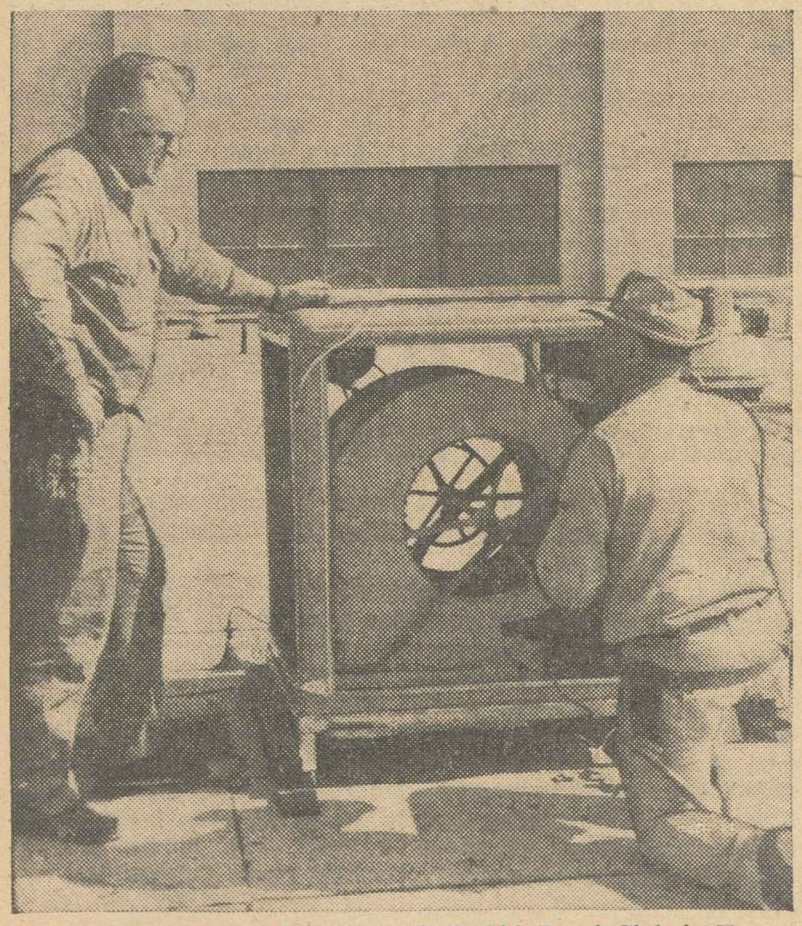


WILLING HANDS of scores of voluntary unionists went into putting finishing touches on Fresno Boys' Club. Here, as project nears completion, members of Creamery Employes, including women workers, wash windows.

WORK GETS UNDER WAY on $250,000 building to house Fresno's Boys' Club as members of Laborers pitch in to clear site during spare hours. Earlier, members of AFL-CIO unions in area had joined forces to demolish the old structure on the property.



THOUSANDS OF MANHOURS were donated by members of 20 AFL-CIO unions in construction of new $250,000 Boys' Club in Fresno, Calif. In addition, 35 local unions voted contributions from their treasuries. Boys' Club Pres. Ted C. Wills, who is also secretary of Creamery Employes, praised unions for their Community Service Activities project.



AIR CONDITIONING units for $250,000 Boys' Club in Fresno are tested by volunteers from Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers before installation. Not content with donating essential skills, IBEW and other unions made cash contributions to project.

WIELDING SHOVELS, trade unionists take part in traditional ground-breaking exercises. Left to right: Jarvis Noble, business manager, Roofers Local 27; unidentified unionist; Joe Dixon, business agent, Laborers Local 294; Joe Forcella, business agent, Tile Layers Local 23; Manuel Lopez, business agent, Bricklayers Local 1; Harry Stromerson, business agent, Plasterers Local 188. Looking on (right) is Club Pres. Ted C. Wills.

"BEING SICK is the most dreaded of all the problems of growing old," is how one retired General Motors worker put it, Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in urging passage of Forand bill. Reuther is shown with three ranking Democrats on House Ways & Means Committee, l-r, Cecil R. King (Calif.), Aime J. Forand (R. I.) and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.).

'Philosophic' Difference Key to Forand Debate

The House hearings on the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged was hearing its first witness when the bill's sponsor forced out the crucial issue: philosophy.

Leadoff witness Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, declared the Eisenhower Administration was against the Forand bill.

He admitted "a problem does exist." But he would solve it through "individual initiative, thrift and voluntary insurance." By 1970, he contended, most aged would have "some" private hospital insurance. Besides, he said, the Forand bill would face his agency with "a new set of administrative problems."

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) expressed disbelief the problem was "so insurmountable."

Finally, Flemming confessed his opposition to the Forand bill was "philosophic instead of administrative."

The Forand bill would provide social security beneficiaries with limited benefits for hospital, nursing home and surgical care.

This is what key witnesses, who believe in the "philosophy" of the bill, told the House Ways & Means Committee:

● **United Auto Workers.** Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the country must face unflinchingly the conflict between the limited resources of the aged and their great health needs.

● **Group Health Association of America.** Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, GHA vice-president, speaking for nearly 5 million health care consumers, saw "tremendous significance" in the Forand bill. He said care of the sick should not be the source of profit-making and said the bill would greatly stimulate non-profit plans. It would also relieve hospitals and public assistance programs, he declared.

● **Textile Workers Union of America.** Pres. William Pollock filed a statement saying that less than 3 percent of retired textile workers are covered by negotiated health care plans.

● **J. Douglas Brown,** Princeton University economics professor and dean of the faculty, who helped plan original old-age insurance 25 years ago, said health care benefits were studied long and carefully and are needed to meet a growing problem.

● **Tennessee State Labor Council.** Pres. Stanton E. Smith testified that, since three-fifths of those 65 and over have incomes of less than $1,000 a year, the aged in his state probably are "substantially worse" off, since the state's per capita income is so low.

● **Ladies' Garment Workers.** Dr. Leo Price, director of ILGWU's Union Health Center and member of the American Medical Association's Commission on Medical Care Plans, testified the aged need at least twice as much health care and yet cannot afford it.

● **Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.** Dr. George Baehr, consultant to HIP and formerly its president, said prepaid hospital care will "never" be possible for the aged through voluntary insurance.

● **State, County and Municipal Employes.** Gordon Brewer, civil service counsel, pointed out that public employes have had first-hand experience in problems of health care and that the social security system is the only protection available for many public employes.

● **Council of the Golden Ring Clubs of Senior Citizens, New York.** Pres. Adolph Held, also vice-president of the ILGWU, led a delegation backing the Forand bill as security against "the most dreaded disaster of later life—serious and expensive illness."

● **American Public Welfare Association.** Wilbur J. Cohen, professor of Public Welfare Administration at the University of Michigan, said the American people "want neither (relief) assistance nor charity but insurance protection as a matter of right."

● **National Consumers League.** Seymour Harris, Harvard University economics professor, filed a statement saying there is "no other area where an advance could be made of such importance with so little cost to our economy."

● **National Farmers' Union.** NFU, representing family farmers, disagreed sharply with the opposition by large-scale operators expressed through the Farm Bureau Federation and said farm people would much prefer to pay during working years for health care needed after retirement.

● **Amalgamated Clothing Workers' health centers.** The medical directors of the four ACW health centers in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia filed a statement in which they said they frequently have to hospitalize retired workers as relief cases because the workers cannot afford hospital and surgical insurance.

Health Care for Aged:

Forand Bill Hearings Point To Major Battle Next Year

By Bob Cooney

Battle lines were sharply drawn for a lengthy fight to win health care for the aged as the House Ways and Means Committee ended a week of hearings.

No immediate action is expected on the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) to extend social security benefits to include hospital, surgical and nursing home care for some 10 million social security beneficiaries.

Forand said, nevertheless, "I am hopeful of action early next year." He said the hearings had been "helpful" although not complete.

Senate bills similar to the Forand measure have been introduced by Democratic Senators Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), but hearings are not expected until after House action.

Trade unions, group health plans, organized retired people, university experts, family farmers and a handful of doctors strongly supported the Forand bill in the House hearings. They testified that most people 65 and over have little or no health care and will get it only through the federal social security program.

Ranged in opposition were the Eisenhower Administration, the American Medical Association and other organized medical groups, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and state chambers and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

These were opposition arguments: the aged can afford to pay for health care; private health insurance eventually will protect them; the aged can go on relief; federal action is socialistic or communistic.

Support from Ex-Commissioners

The union campaign was strengthened considerably when the two men who have administered the social security system for 23 of its 24 years of existence gave unqualified backing to the Forand bill. One was an Eisenhower appointee. (See Washington Reports column, page 7.)

The first commissioner, Arthur J. Altmeyer, often called the "father of social security," who retired after 19 years of service, said in a statement filed from Madison, Wis. that private insurance cannot meet the problem of low-income old-age groups needing above average medical care.

"This problem can only be solved by a government insurance plan which spreads cost over lifetime of all groups," Altmeyer wired the committee.

Charles I. Schottland, who last year resigned as the Eisenhower social security chief and is now dean of the Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, agreed with Altmeyer. Schottland added in his testimony:

"In my experience, I have run across numerous tragedies among the aged because of the high cost of medical care.

"I have seen persons who saved for their old age, who owned their homes and had substantial assets, reduced to destitution because of prolonged illness.

"I have seen persons go on relief who had always been self-supporting until they reached their 70's and 80's and medical costs forced them to seek public assistance."

Two Detroit area retired workers pointed up Schottland's remarks with actual examples.

One was Mrs. Jennie Herbon, 69, mother of nine living children, four of them World War II veterans and wife of a heart disease victim. The other was 69-year old John Fitzpatrick, an ex-Ford Motor Co. worker and secretary of the 60,000-member Detroit Area UAW Retiree Program.

Mrs. Herbon and Fitzpatrick filed with the committee a scroll bearing 1,700 signatures and some 400 letters urging the Forand bill's passage.

Mrs. Herbon described Neighborhood Service Organization survey of the Herman Gardens public housing project where she and her husband live. Of 914 older people, 88 percent said they were in poor health and needed medical care. Of this group, only 8 percent reported themselves able to pay their medical bills, she said.

Fitzpatrick told of these cases:

● Mrs. "S." This 72-year old woman weighed 81 pounds and was nearly blind from eye cataracts when he met her. An auto pension ended with her husband's death and she lived on a $64 monthly social security check. A doctor examined her eyes for $15 and recommended surgery. But she was refused financial help by the local Bureau of Medical Aid because she had $506 in liquid assets.

On appeal, she was granted help but on conditions which took $140 of her remaining savings. The surgery succeeded and she was able to see again with glasses. Why, asked Fitzpatrick, should an old lady like this have to go "through the mill" to get help?

● Mrs. "H." Aged 70, she lives alone in her own small house. Her husband died in 1947 and she is without resources except for a $63 monthly social security check. Crippled by arthritis and afflicted with eye cataracts, she badly needs medical care but, asked Fitzpatrick, "how would she pay for it?"

● Mrs. "R." Aged 83, Mrs. R's chief income is her $51 monthly social security check. She can't afford regular medical care and "gets by" on surplus foods. Fitzpatrick said he brought Mrs. R's food parcel on her 83rd birthday: one pound of butter, one pound of rice and five pounds of cornmeal.

A group of retired members of the Textile Workers Union of America discussed their problems in letters to Forand.

● Ernest Desjardins, 83, of Biddeford, Me., wrote that a recent two-month hospital stay cost him $1,325 and the doctor bills continue. He said he gets $85 monthly in social security and his little nest egg is "fast disappearing."

● Henri Poirier, 75, also of Biddeford, said an operation cost him $535 and the doctor's bill came to $264. He said it is a "shame" that one illness can wipe out a person's savings. His income is $71 a month.

● Adelard Cardin, 73, of Biddeford, gets two pension checks totaling $127 a month. A serious operation cost $2,742 and left him and his wife "flat broke."

Truman 'Strongly' Favors Health Bill

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman has declared himself "very strongly" in favor of the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged.

Truman, in a letter released by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), said many Americans cannot afford proper medical and hospital care and "the aged, as a group, have the hardest time of all."

"I usually found," Truman wrote, "that those who are loudest in protesting against the government's doing something for the health of the people are those who do not need help themselves."

Morgan in USSR For Nixon Journey

Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Co. news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is one of the half hundred reporters accompanying Vice Pres. Nixon on his tour of Soviet Russia. Nixon was to formally open the U.S. National Exhibition in Moscow.

Morgan planned to broadcast from Moscow and other Soviet cities. Ben Franklin, Morgan's assistant, will handle the broadcast of other news from Washington, D. C. Nixon said American reporters would be able to move stories and broadcasts without Soviet censorship.

Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Sverdolovsk, Nizhi Tagil and Beloyarsk are on the planned trip. Four of the cities are in western Siberia. One is in the heart of a Soviet industrial and mining area. Most of the travel in the Soviet Union will be by Soviet airlines, although part will be by automobile. At Leningrad, the party will visit the shipyard where the Soviet atomic icebreaker Lenin is under construction.

Mrs. FDR Hails 'Work' Stand of Presbyterians

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has issued a statement praising the action of the United Presbyterian Church in condemning so-called "right-to-work" laws.

FDR's widow, who is co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, said the resolution adopted at a recent General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church is in line with positions taken by other religious groups which have condemned "work" laws as immoral and against the welfare of a majority of the people.

The assembly, representing nearly 4 million Presbyterians, voiced confidence in collective bargaining "as the most responsible and democratic way of resolving issues in labor-management relations."

It emphasized that the issue of the union shop should be settled by negotiation and "should be neither required by law nor forbidden by law."

Mrs. Roosevelt also praised the church group for its denunciation of "laws denying state employes' rights to belong to lawful organizations," such as the recently-enacted North Carolina law banning union activity by public employes.

The Presbyterian body had denounced such restrictive measures as being "as ungodly as they are unconstitutional."

Hits Public Employes:

N.C. 'Yellow Dog' Act Setback for Unions

A North Carolina law forcing the legislative equivalent of a "yellow dog" contract on public employes tops the list of anti-union legislation enacted this year.

Other restrictive laws were passed in New Mexico, Georgia, Montana, Nebraska, and North Dakota. New York enacted a labor-management disclosure act.

Wisconsin, on the other hand, repealed its Catlin Act which had attempted to put political handcuffs on labor by prohibiting union aid to candidates for state office.

Oregon repealed a law intended to restrict picketing. In half a dozen other states, anti-labor bills went down to defeat.

Indiana Repealer Blocked

A bill repealing Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law passed the Democratic-controlled House but was blocked at the last minute in the GOP-controlled Senate when repeal supporters refused to accept restrictive legislation offered in a "deal." A state appellate court decision upholding validity of agency shop agreements foreshadowed a 1961 legislative battle between supporters of outright repeal and those who want to tighten the "work" law. An agency-shop clause requires non-members of unions to pay a service charge in return for the benefits they receive from collective bargaining.

New Mexico narrowly rejected a "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, Vermont beat a "work" drive by a wider margin and the Connecticut legislature beat it by an overwhelming majority.

Bills to repeal existing "right-to-work" laws lost out in Utah, Iowa and Nevada.

Bans Unions

North Carolina's law, which has been blasted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "striking at the very root of our democracy," prohibits firemen and policemen from belonging to or assisting any national or international labor union. It permits other public employes to belong to a union only with the consent of the governmental body for which they work—and only providing the unions do not attempt to bargain with public officials on wages, hours and working conditions.

An ironic provision of the act exempts public employes from the state's "right-to-work" law. This provision was necessary, the legislature was told, in order to permit counties, cities and towns to completely prohibit union membership by all employes, not just policemen and firemen.

Newspaper stories dealing with reported Teamster interest in organizing policemen in New York were quoted by legislators in support of the bill. "Frankly, James Hoffa scares me to death," one legislator declared during the debate.

Immediately affected by the law are seven long-established locals of the Fire Fighters and a police local in Charlotte which had been affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes.

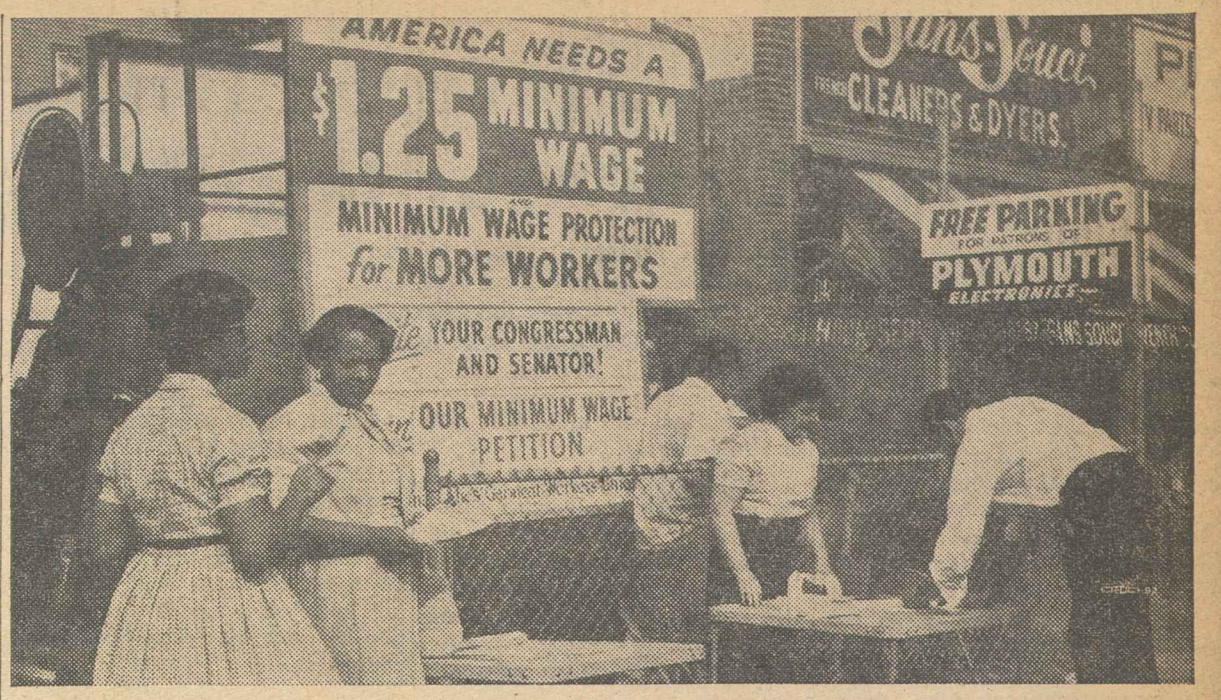
New Mexico Restrictions

The New Mexico legislature, after rejecting "right-to-work," passed laws allowing unions to be sued for "actual" and "punitive or exemplary" damages by anyone claiming to have suffered in his "employment, business or property" as a result of "mass picketing." Other provisions prohibited picketing to "induce" an employer to recognize a union unless a majority of workers favor such representation.

Nebraska banned so-called secondary boycotts. Georgia passed a "sue-and-be-sued" bill. Montana enacted a "Ma and Pa" law prohibiting unions from "interfering" with the right of an owner, member of his family or partner from doing "any work" in a retail or amusement establishment. North Dakota prohibited ex-convicts from representing unions, but not management, in collective bargaining.

In Ohio, a so-called "reform" bill sponsored by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) has been defeated in the House by a 58-54 margin. The bill had been strongly opposed by labor as discriminatory, restrictive and unnecessary. The lineup in the House was 39 Democrats and 19 Republicans against the bill, 33 Republicans and 21 Democrats supporting it.

A "sue-and-be-sued" bill passed by the Arkansas legislature was vetoed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D). Anti-labor bills of various types failed of enactment in Illinois, Kansas and Texas. Proposed regulatory laws were defeated in California and in Florida, where business groups switched from support to opposition after a financial disclosure law was amended to include management.



AMERICA NEEDS an improved wage-hour law is the message carried by soundtrucks throughout New York City's garment district. This Local 99 Ladies' Garment Workers soundtruck team is shown signing up petitioners. All ILGWU locals in New York City are cooperating in the noon-hour campaigns.

States Raise Unemployment Benefits But Still Fall Far Short of Goals

Twenty-four revised unemployment compensation laws enacted by state legislatures this year fell short of the standards urged by labor and, with one exception, short of the more limited standards recommended by the Eisenhower Administration.

A few were highly restrictive, such as a North Carolina law extending duration of benefits from 26 to 34 weeks but only when unemployment reaches 9 percent. The gains in an Iowa law adding dependency allowances and extending duration by two weeks were counterbalanced by a provision denying benefits to anyone eligible to go on social security—in effect banning jobless compensation to women at age 62 and men of 65.

Substantial gains were made, however, in a number of states in the face of vigorous business opposition.

No state reached the AFL-CIO's goal of at least 39 weeks of uniform benefits with a maximum of two-thirds of the average state wage, but one legislature raised its benefits to the level of the Administration's "leave-it-to-the-states" standards.

Hawaii, the 50th state-elect, set a maximum benefit of $45, about 60 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment on the islands, and extended duration to a uniform 26 weeks—as opposed to the variable minimum-maximum duration used by most states.

Four states adopted the automatically adjustable maximum benefit system urged by the AFL-CIO, where the benefit is geared to a percentage of the average weekly wage in the state. Thus when average wages go up, maximum jobless benefits automatically rise also.

Colorado, Kansas and Vermont geared maximum benefits to 50 percent of the average weekly wage and Wisconsin at 52.5 percent. The only other states that had approved this formula previously are Utah with 50 percent and Wyoming with 55 percent.

Pennsylvania, which at the start of the year topped the nation with 30 weeks duration of benefits, has been joined by New Mexico and Washington and topped by Colorado with 32.5 weeks maximum, Wisconsin with 34 and Utah with up to 36 weeks of benefits.

Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska moved up to a 26-week maximum duration and North and South Dakota went to 24 weeks.

Several states added a provision extending duration of benefits when unemployment reaches a predetermined percentage of the work force. In addition to North Carolina, previously mentioned, California and Idaho provide a 50 percent extension of duration when 6 percent are jobless. Vermont uses a 7 percent criteria. In Illinois, the extension takes effect when unemployment reaches 4.375 percent—a figure derived from a legislative compromise. In none of these states is unemployment currently at the required level.

While several states added or increased dependency allowances, North Dakota switched back to a single formula. It did this by adopting a $32 maximum in place of the previous $26 maximum basic benefit plus up to $9 as a dependency allowance.

Failure of the states to meet the goals called for in legislation which would establish minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation is pointed up by this estimate from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security: "If federal standards had been in effect during 1958, about $1.5 billion more would have been paid out to the unemployed than was paid under both state programs and temporary extensions."

Labor-Backed Programs Make Limited Gains

(*Continued from Page* 1)

less sweeping in others. In no state did the program fully reach labor's goals.

Chief obstacle to progress was the unrepresentative composition of most state legislatures, where a rural or small town vote is often worth half a dozen city votes in terms of representation in the legislature. The rural-urban division was sometimes more significant than party designation.

While generally—outside of the South—Democratic legislators provided the bulk of the support for improved social legislation, this was not a hard-and-fast rule.

In Rhode Island, where Democrats control both houses of the legislature, AFL-CIO officers report defeat of all major labor-supported bills as a result of business domination of the legislature.

In neighboring Connecticut, with its first Democratic legislature in 82 years, the State AFL-CIO reports: "Connecticut labor achieved more benefits during the 1959 legislative session than at any one session in recent history."

In two big industrial states, Michigan and New Jersey, Democratic-controlled lower houses consistently passed progressive legislation which was as consistently killed by the Republican-controlled upper houses. Yet in Vermont, where the GOP has a majority in both houses, a coalition of Democrats and Republicans worked closely to enact a $1-an-hour minimum wage law, raise jobless benefits, hike workmen's compensation and defeat a "right-to-work" proposal.

Heavy unemployment plus the expiration of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation program made improved jobless benefits a key issue this year. Twenty-one states raised maximum weekly benefits, the average increase being in the $5-$6 range. Fourteen states extended the maximum duration, on a permanent basis, an average of six weeks. This brought two of them up to 24 weeks, seven to a maximum of 26 weeks and five to 30 or more weeks. Utah, with a 36-week maximum, topped the list.

Workmen's compensation benefits were improved in 24 states. In 14 of these states, the maximum for temporary total disability was increased by $5 or more. Several states added special provisions spelling out coverage for radiation diseases and extending the time for filing claims.

Strong efforts made to enact minimum wage laws were successful only in Maine, North Carolina and Washington, although Alaska and Vermont acted to raise existing minimum wage provisions.

Massachusetts, Colorado and North Dakota lifted the amount of a worker's wages which are exempt from garnishment.

Oregon passed a series of laws regulating transportation of migrant workers, authorizing preparation and enforcement of a health code applicable to all "farm labor camps" and appropriating $50,000 to set up a pilot program for the education of migrant children.

Fair employment laws were passed by Ohio and California, while Connecticut added to its FEP law a provision banning discrimination because of age. It was the fourth state to do so.

Anti-labor legislation was topped by a North Carolina law banning firemen and policemen from union membership and stripping other public employes of the right to bargain collectively through their union; and by a pair of New Mexico laws severely limiting picketing and opening the door to harassment suits against unions.

The South Dakota legislature rejected the so-called "millionaires' amendment"—an attempt backed by reactionary business groups to call a constitutional convention to put a ceiling of 25 percent on federal income taxes, thus shifting a heavier tax load on lower and middle income families. The proposal was defeated in the House, 42 to 32.

California, Ohio Enact FEPC Laws

Two states adopted fair employment laws this year and three states passed legislation banning discrimination in housing, both public and private.

California and Ohio enacted labor-supported bills prohibiting job discrimination because of race, creed or color. California's law exempts farm laborers living on farms where they work, but other limiting amendments were voted down in the legislature.

The two additions brought to 16 the states with enforceable fair employment practices laws.

Colorado became the first state in the nation to ban discrimination in all types of housing. Connecticut and Massachusetts took similar action. Connecticut's law bans discrimination in sale or rental of housing if the owner has five or more contiguous units, while Massachusetts banned discrimination in private multiple dwelling and in single home developments of 10 or more houses.

Connecticut also added a ban on discrimination based on age to its fair employment law. It covers job applicants between the ages of 40 and 65.

The Kansas legislature prohibited discrimination in "any place of public entertainment or public amusement for which a license is required by any municipal or state authority."

O'Donoghue Begins Action:

Monitors Plan Move On Hoffa, Get Court Order for Legal Aid

The court-appointed Teamsters Board of Monitors expects to move within a month or two to process charges filed by rank-and-file members against union Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the monitors, gave this information to reporters after a federal court hearing in which U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts granted the Board of Monitors the necessary authority to engage attorneys to handle its legal work.

The board moved to engage counsel against the opposition of Daniel B. Maher, Teamsters' representative on the group, after the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia had refused to postpone application of its decision that "clean-up" recommendations of the monitors, when embodied in formal court order by Letts, are enforceable directives.

A possibility of delay arose when the Teamsters asked the Supreme Court for a stay of execution pending review by the high court itself.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter held a closed-door hearing on the request, with arguments from lawyers for both sides, July 23. If he should grant a delay, the case would go before the full court in its 1959-60 term beginning in October.

New Board Acts

The Board of Monitors moved into its new round of court proceedings with two-thirds of its members new but with a familiar division in its ranks.

O'Donoghue, holdover chairman, is seeking to compel compliance by the Teamsters with monitors' recommendations for the filing of charges against major union officials and for various reforms in election, accounting and trusteeship procedures.

He was backed in requesting legal aid by Lawrence T. Smith, board member named to represent 13 New York plaintiffs whose court suit attacking union operations began the present action in September 1957.

Smith replaced Godfrey P. Schmidt on the board. Schmidt, counsel for the New York "rank-and-filers," resigned after the appellate court ruled that he was involved in a conflict of interest. Schmidt acknowledged representing trucking firms engaged in negotiations with the union while serving as a monitor.

Maher, a Washington, D. C., lawyer, replaced L. N. D. Wells, Jr. of Dallas, Tex., as representative of Teamsters. Maher opposed the appointment of lawyers to represent the board, arguing that it would be costly for the union which pays the bills and that, in any case, the selection of attorneys should be made with his consent.

'Compliance' Will Control

Judge Letts ruled that the burden of expense for the union would be dependent on the degree of "good-faith compliance" given recommendations of the monitors for clean-up steps.

The subject-matter of charges filed against Hoffa with the monitors has not been revealed. The Teamsters president has repeatedly been questioned before the McClellan special Senate committee on his sources of income, his business enterprises involving use of Teamsters money and what he has done about 1957 promises to run a "model union."

Union associates named by Hoffa as able to explain the sources of his funds have invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions.

In August of last year the Board of Monitors by majority vote recommended that charges be filed by the Teamsters against Owen B. (Bert) Brennan, looking to Brennan's ouster from the union.

The monitors recommended that Hoffa, by virtue of acknowledged "business" associations with Brennan in profit-making enterprises conducted in the names of the wives of the two officials, disqualify himself from participation "direct or indirect" in the proceedings.

Asked English to Move

They recommended that charges be filed by Teamsters Sec.-Treas. John F. English, that Brennan be asked to take a leave of absence, that an outside auditor examine the books of the Michigan Teamsters Conference Welfare Fund, and that the executive board of Local 332, Detroit, "consider" proceedings to oust Brennan as local president.

Brennan was elected an international vice president of the union on the Hoffa slate at the Teamsters convention in Miami Beach, Fla., in October 1957.

He has consistently refused to answer questions about his financial affairs and his relations with Hoffa and invoked the Fifth Amendment safeguarding him against self-incrimination.

TEAMSTERS COURT-APPOINTED Board of Monitors meets after Lawrence T. Smith (right) was sworn in to replace Godfrey P. Schmidt as member nominated by rank-and-file union members seeking ouster of Pres. James R. Hoffa. Chairman Martin O'Donoghue is in center. Daniel B. Maher (left) is member nominated by Teamsters after resignation of L. N. D. Wells, Jr.

Senate Hearings Open On Ike Housing Veto

A Senate Banking subcommittee opened seven days of public hearings into Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a compromise housing bill with a sharp attack on the "intemperate" language used by the White House in rejecting the measure.

The hearings may prove a prelude to full-scale efforts on Capitol Hill to override the veto, a step urged by the AFL-CIO on the grounds that White House opposition to the omnibus housing measure was "ill-conceived and ill-advised."

'Shocked' at Ike

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), author of the original Senate bill and chairman of the subcommittee, began the hearings with a statement in which he declared he had been "shocked and bewildered" by the tone and substance of the President's veto message.

Eisenhower had characterized the housing bill as "extravagant," "inflationary," "discriminatory," and "unnecessary."

Sparkman said the hearings would be a line-by-line analysis of the veto message. As the first witnesses he called Housing Director Norman Mason and Budget Bureau Chief Maurice Stans to testify as to why the housing bill "was not acceptable to the President and what would be acceptable to him."

The Alabama Democrat said the hearings would attempt to develop both sides to the story—the need for the bill as well as the White House objections. After that, he said, the committee will consider whether to recommend enactment of the bill over Eisenhower's veto or to draft another bill "which we consider adequate to provide homes for American families."

Mayors Lined Up

Among witnesses in the week of hearings will be Pennsylvania's Gov. David Lawrence (D); Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors; Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, vice president of that group; Mayor Anthony J. Celebrizzi of Cleveland, president of the American Municipal Association; and a host of mayors from large and small cities.

Sparkman said the mayors would speak "on the question of whether the President's veto is in the public interest."

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R-N. Y.), often mentioned as a possible contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960, declined an invitation to testify. Sparkman expressed his regret that Rockefeller would not appear because "I had supposed that he would be eager to tell the subcommittee about projects in his state which would have been aided by the housing bill."

In urging Congress to override the veto, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that the bill "would provide 200,000 urgently-needed homes, assure jobs to at least 500,000 workers and utilize large amounts of building materials and other equipment readily available for construction and furnishing homes Americans now need."

He added the measure would add $64 million to fiscal 1960 government expenditures, and termed this a "rock-bottom" amount which the nation "can ill-afford not to spend unless we are willing to face ever-spreading slums, continuing deterioration of our cities and chronic housing shortages."

Beirne, Doherty to Attend British Meet

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, and William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, will represent the AFL-CIO as fraternal delegates to the annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, England, Sept. 7-11.

The appointments were made by the Executive Council by authority granted by the 1957 AFL-CIO convention.

Labor Pledges Aid To Captive Nations

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has expressed the wholehearted support of the labor movement for Pres. Eisenhower's designation of "Captive Nations' Week."

In a message to the Assembly of Captive European Nations, Meany declared:

"The AFL-CIO will continue its efforts to speed the day when the enslaved peoples now groaning under the yoke of Soviet imperialism and Communist despotism will again be free and take their rightful place in building a world free from the menace of every form of despotism, poverty and war."

Health Bill Supported For Federal Employes

The House has opened hearings on a Senate-passed measure to provide health insurance for federal government employes, with the AFL-CIO renewing its strong support for the bill.

Testifying before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley urged prompt passage of the measure to insure federal employes and their families against both basic and major medical health costs.

The bill, co-sponsored by Senators Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), swept through the Senate by an 81-4 vote. It would provide a wide range of hospital, surgical and medical benefits on a voluntary basis, with costs split 50-50 between the government and its employes. An estimated 4.5 million employes and dependents would be eligible for coverage.

Under the bill, the maximum rates that could be charged would be $1.75 every two weeks for single employes and $4.25 every two weeks for married employes. Although present retirees would not be protected, it would offer coverage to government employes with at least 12 years of service who retire after July 1, 1960—effective date of the insurance program.

Riley told the committee headed by Rep. Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) that passage would help the federal government "assume a position of leadership in its role of employer." He said the Senate-passed bill meets the guidelines for such legislation recommended by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. These include:

- "A choice by employes from among various types of plans."
- "Government contribution of at least half the cost of comprehensive medical care for employes and their families."

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- "Continued coverage for retired employes."

Columbia River Power Expansion Supported

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to approve long-overdue expansion of hydro-electric facilities in the Pacific Northwest in order to create new job opportunities in that four-state area.

Testifying before a Senate Public Works subcommittee, a federation spokesman called for approval, but with amendments, of a bill establishing a Bonneville Power Corp. on the Columbia River, armed with authority to issue revenue bonds to finance construction of new power facilities. The bill is sponsored by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.).

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran endorsed the bill's policy of "gearing federal power development . . . to the policies and goals of the Employment Act of 1946." He said this was "particularly meaningful to the labor movement" because of the lag in the rate of economic growth in the Pacific Northwest since the Administration came into office.

Curran told the Senate subcommittee there is an urgent need for 3.7 million kilowatts of additional electric power to serve large-scale new industrial demands in the area served by the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects.

In 1940, he said, when the dams first started producing federal power in the Pacific Northwest, the area experienced a boom of major proportions which created thousands of year-round jobs. In recent years, he said, the Eisenhower Administration has "turned off the current of capital investment" in the Pacific Northwest by its opposition to new power starts.

Pointing out that the pending legislation puts its predominant emphasis on power generation, the labor spokesman urged that the measure be amended to include flood control, irrigation, navigation, fish and wildlife, and recreation projects as well.

Curran reminded the Senate subcommittee that the AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a statement on natural resources adopted at San Juan, P. R. in February, called for "comprehensiveness" in federal resources programs through construction of multi-purpose facilities in the nation's river basins.

Ike Renews Drive for Harsh Labor Bill

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Steel Giants' Record Profits Demolish 'Inflation' Claims

House Battle Near On Labor Measure

By Willard Shelton

The White House has again thrown its full weight behind a program to toughen the pending labor-management bill with severe picketing and boycott restrictions and with harsh criminal penalties to enforce a so-called "bill of rights" for union members.

As the House of Representatives moved toward a showdown floor fight — beginning possibly Aug. 4—on the Labor Committee bill sponsored by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), a Republican-conservative Democratic coalition offered a drastic substitute introduced by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.).

Pres. Eisenhower told his July 29 news conference that the Landrum-Griffin measure was a "tremendous improvement" and said he "commended the people that have gotten together" to place it before the House.

He had reports on the bill both from GOP congressional leaders and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, the President said, and the bill "comes a long ways closer" to meeting Administration proposals on picketing. boycotts and other recommendations.

House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said after a White House conference that he thought the GOP-conservative Democratic coalition had enough votes to kill the Elliott bill by substituting the Landrum-Griffin measure.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) also threw his support to the Landrum-Griffin bill, which in some details is more severe than the Senate measure sharply criticized by the AFL-CIO as "punitive" and "anti-labor."

Directly assailing AFL-CIO Pres.

(Continued on Page 8)

GOP Wins 3 Top Posts In Hawaii

Honolulu—Republicans, scoring what most political observers regarded as an upset, won three of the top five offices in island-wide elections paving the way for Hawaii's admission as the nation's 50th state.

The GOP captured the governor's and lieutenant-governor's offices and one of two Senate seats, while the Democrats won the other Senate race and Hawaii's lone seat in the House of Representatives.

Ike Proclamation Due

The Hawaiian congressional delegation—which includes one member of Japanese-American descent and one of Chinese-American ancestry—will take office after Pres. Eisenhower issues a formal proclamation, expected sometime around mid-August, officially granting Hawaii statehood.

In the Hawaiian legislature, Republicans apparently captured control of the Senate by a 14-11 margin, while Democrats held

(Continued on Page 3)

"ASTRONOMICAL" PROFITS of steel industry in first half of 1959 are typified by income report of U. S. Steel, displayed here by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald. Record-breaking profits, McDonald said, "completely demolish" phony "inflation" argument used by industry to force nationwide strike of 500,000 USWA members now in its third week.

USWA Hits Industry's Phony Pose

By Gene Zack

New York—Five major steel producers reported record-shattering profits for the first half of 1959 as the industry-forced steel strike entered its third week with management still bent on imposing a year's "wage freeze" on 500,000 Steelworkers' members coupled with reduction of the mighty USWA to the status of a "company union."

Topping the list of steel firms which have announced earnings was U.S. Steel Corp., the industry's giant which accounts for 28 percent of the nation's total steel output. The company reported net profits of $255 million for the first six months, of which over $148 million was chalked up in the second quarter—an achievement unparalleled in the history of the industry.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald characterized the profit figures as "astronomical," and said the financial reports "completely demolish" the industry's phony "inflation" argument used when it forced the strike by arbitrarily

(Continued on Page 3)

Urges Congress to Override:

Meany Raps Ike's Housing Bill Veto

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged that the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress "immediately override" Pres. Eisenhower's "indefensible" veto of a compromise housing bill.

Appearing before a Senate Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), Meany said passage of the bill would help fight inflation and would result in "needed houses, reduced unemployment, and rebuilt and modernized cities."

Much of Meany's testimony was given over to a point-by-point reply to the language of the veto message, in which Eisenhower had characterized the bill as "excessive," "extravagant," "inflationary," "discriminatory" and "unfair."

Liberals on both sides of Capitol Hill were endeavoring to line up enough support to repass the measure despite White House opposition. The votes for final passage of the sharply-compromised measure—56-31 in the Senate and 241-177 in the House—fell short of the two-thirds margins needed to override a veto.

Sen. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) said the Senate leadership would follow the recommendations of the Sparkman subcommittee on whether to try to override or to enact a watered-down version of the compromise in order to insure Administration approval.

Meany called the compromise measure "a minimum bill," which

(Continued on Page 6)

IAM, UAW to Map Joint Demands For 600,000 Aircraft Workers

Kansas City—A single collective bargaining program for presentation to the aircraft, missile and related electronics industry in 1960 will be hammered out in a four-day conference here by delegates from the Machinists and the Auto Workers.

The historic joint conference, called by the IAM-UAW Joint Standing and Coordinating Committee, will open Aug. 5 at the Hotel Continental. Attending will be 445 delegates, representing 600,000 workers at aircraft and missile plants, missile bases and industry suppliers across the country.

The conference, which will be addressed by IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, will prepare the ground for uniform major bargaining objectives for both unions in next year's negotiations .

Cooperation over the past few years between the IAM and the UAW has brought to a halt a former industry practice of play-off one union against the other in order to short-change members of both organizations, Hayes and Reuther said.

"It is our hope," the presidents of the two unions declared, "that through the establishment of common bargaining goals and strategy, both unions can move effectively toward the elimination of the many serious wage and contractual inequities that now exist among the many contracts in the industry.

"Such a cooperative effort, in addition to making more uniform wage and contract protection for

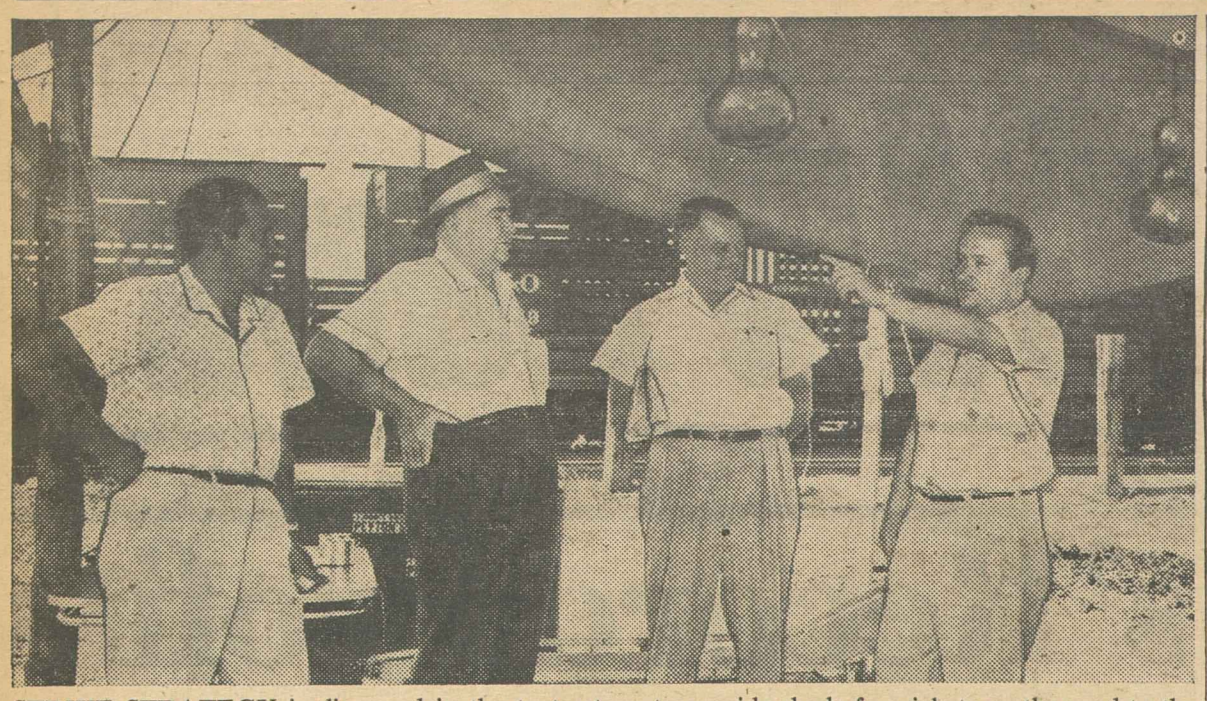
(Continued on Page 3)

Wage Gains Won By Building Trades

Unionized building trades workers won wage increases averaging 10 cents an hour in April, May and June—while the Steelworkers were confronted by industry demands for a one-year "wage freeze"—the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed that second quarter wage gains ranged from 4.2 cents an hour for painters to 11.9 cents for carpenters, raising the average wage of union building trades workers to $3.50 an hour as of July 1.

Two out of every three construction workers received a pay raise this spring according to the bureau's survey of union scales in 100 cities. The figures showed the following average hourly wages: bricklayers, $4.04; plasterers and plumbers, $3.88; electricians, $3.80; carpenters, $3.63; painters, $3.38; and laborers, $2.62.



STRIKE STRATEGY is discussed in the tent set up to provide shade for pickets on the road to the Peyton Packing Co. at El Paso, Tex. From left are Alfredo Aguellar, Meat Cutters Intl. Vice Pres. Sam Twedell, Intl. Rep. Ralph Sanders, and Carlos Soto.

Test on the Rio Grande:

Texas Labor Backs El Paso Strikers

El Paso, Tex.—A makeshift tent, pitched over a tree stump, has become the symbol of the determination of nearly 300 Spanish-speaking members of the Meat Cutters to win their four-month strike against the Peyton Packing Co. here.

An old mesquite tree had provided the only shade for the pickets who patrolled the half-mile road leading to the plant gate, their sole protection from the hot Texas sun.

Over the Fourth of July weekend, the company had the tree cut down. The indignant pickets brought in their tent and pitched it in the same spot so they would have the stump as a constant reminder of the company's spite act.

The strike began on Mar. 2, three months after the Meat Cutters had won bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election. Average wage in the plant, one of the largest meat packing establishments in Texas, was less than $1.05 an hour, 80 cents lower than in other plants serving the area, Texas labor officials say.

To continue in operation, the company reached across the Rio Grande to import strikebreakers from nearby Juarez, Mexico.

Import Strikebreakers

Each morning a Peyton bus waits at the bridge leading from Juarez to pick up strikebreakers and carry them into the plant to work for $1 an hour.

To the international union and to the labor movement in El Paso, the strike has become a major test of the ability of a union to survive in an area where employers can draw on a huge pool of exploited men and women who are willing to work for wages as low as 50 cents an hour.

Lined up with the Peyton Co., union officials charge, is the El Paso Industrial Council, a group of business and manufacturing firms seeking to entice new industry to the area by boasting of the huge pool of low-paid labor available just across the Rio Grande.

Bishop's Offer Rejected

The company rejected the offer of the Catholic Bishop of El Paso to mediate the dispute and turned down other civic attempts to help negotiate a settlement.

An unfair labor practice charge against the company is before the NLRB. The company has filed a $240,000 libel suit against the union for a picket sign using the term "Low-Wage King." A federal court injunction barred the picketing of stores selling Peyton products.

Despite the legal harassment, the Texas labor movement is strongly supporting the boycott campaign.

Sam Twedell, international vice president and regional director of the Meat Cutters, considers the Peyton strike the key to organization of packing plants throughout the southwest in view of the growing decentralization of the meat packing industry.

"If they manage to break the union here, they'll use the same system to break it at other new plants going up," he warned, adding "We don't intend to stand by and let that happen."

AFL-CIO Warns of 'Pennypinching' In Federal Anti-Pollution Program

The increasing concentration of America's population in certain areas of the country soon will make "every drop of water" a precious resource, the AFL-CIO has warned in urging Congress to step up the federal anti-pollution program.

The Eisenhower Administration opposed increased aid on grounds of economy and what it said was state responsibility for pollution control.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran told a Senate Public Works subcommittee that labor is in "strong support" of the Humphrey bill and the House-passed Blatnick bill.

The Humphrey-Blatnick bills would double the present $50 million a year in federal grants which help communities build new sewage facilities and replace obsolete plants.

A House report accompanying the Blatnick bill said the proposed $100 million a year in federal grants would be multiplied by community funds and boost construction to "the required level of $575 million" annually.

Curran pointed to the "superurban" areas of population concentration stretching from Boston to Washington, D. C., from San Francisco to Los Angeles and in spreading Midwestern cities and said that by 1975 probably three-fourths of the nation's estimated 230 million people will live and work in such areas.

The domestic and industrial demand for water in these areas will put a "tremendous burden" on a relatively few major river systems, he emphasized.

This means, Curran said, that the nation must look ahead a few years to the time when "every drop of water that flows in these streams must be controlled, used and reused and kept as free of pollution from sewage, siltation and industrial wastes as the techniques of modern river engineering can devise."

Direct Stake

The AFL-CIO has a direct stake, he added, since working people and their families consume water, seek recreation among lakes and streams and rely on employment in water-dependent industries.

He reminded the Senate group of estimates that, by 1975, Americans will require twice as much water as they now use. He noted 675 million acre-feet of water are now wasted each year and pollution and siltation cut human use of much fresh water.

Curran said the creation of an Office of Water Pollution Control within the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare recognizes the need for federal interest in aggressive pollution control and the efficient use of water.

The Administration's demand that state matching grants be made a prior condition for any community to receive federal funds, he said, is a "pennypinching" approach toward people's needs and obedience to selfish interests under a "do-it-yourself" slogan.

Curran said the 10-year program laid down by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 has produced these benefits in just two years: community sewage construction now controls pollution on 14,000 miles of streams and rivers; construction went up from the previous five-year average of $222 million annually to $351 million in 1957 and $389 million in 1958; most of the increase came from communities receiving federal grants-in-aid.

Seafarers, NMU Join to Organize 'Runaways'

New York—A new program to combat wage-cutting and standard-cutting operations of "runaway" American merchant ship owners has been announced by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers Intl. Union.

In a joint press conference at NMU headquarters here, Hall and Curran said the two American seamen's unions would set up a joint organizing committee — financed and manned by the cooperating unions—to organize the crews of "runaway" ships and to negotiate and sign contracts with the foreign-flag operators.

"Runaway" ships are vessels owned by nationals of various countries but registered under "flags of convenience" from Panama, Liberia and Honduras to relieve the owners of the taxation and wage standards of the traditional maritime nations. While registered under Panlibhon flags, they call at American ports and share otherwise in the economic benefits of American overseas trade.

Curran and Hall said that contracts negotiated by the new joint organizing committee for crews of "flags of convenience" vessels would not at first "necessarily be up to American contracts."

The two unions would go back to the practices of earlier days of American organizing, they said, and negotiate the "best contracts they could and work up from there."

Starts in 3 Weeks

Curran and Hall indicated that the program would get under way within three weeks.

The new program arose from recognition of the growing menace of "runaway" ship operations to the hard-gained standards of merchant seamen of the traditional maritime nations.

The Intl. Transportworkers Federation, a trade secretariat, sponsored a boycott of "runaway" ships last December, and it has laid down principles protecting the jurisdiction of unions covering ship crews hired by Panlibhon-registered vessels.

Jurisdictional Principle

The basic principle is that jurisdiction covering ship crews is recognized as residing in seamen's unions in the country which is the "legitimate economic base of operations" of the "runaways."

Greek ship owners and the Greek Seamen's Union recently sought ITF relaxation of this principle and, in effect, approval of collective-bargaining contracts, far below American standards, for some 800 ships under Panlibhon registry.

Hall and Curran met in Geneva, Switzerland last month with Omer Becu, secretary of the ITF, and spokesmen of both the Greek union and Greek owners, the latter headed by Stavros Niarchos, a shipping magnate who has figured heavily in maritime operations in recent years.

Becu, Curran and Hall refused to abandon the principle that in so far as the ships involved were under jurisdiction of the American unions, the contracts offered by the Greeks would not be recognized and would have to be cancelled. The Greek union declined to yield.

Agreement Negotiated With Buffalo Hospital

Buffalo, N. Y.—A contract providing for union recognition, wage gains, shorter hours and grievance procedure will be submitted the week of Aug. 3 for ratification to 250 non-professional employes of Our Lady of Victory Hospital here—the first of 11 private hospitals to reach agreement with an AFL-CIO Hospital Organizing Committee.

The breakthrough was marked by a joint statement issued by Msgr. Joseph M. McPherson, president of the Catholic hospital, and James L. Kane, president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO and chairman of the organizing committee.

In the statement, the union recognized "the necessity for uninterrupted service to the public" and the hospital "recognizing that its employes are creatures of God and not mere commodities on the economic market" enters into the agreement with the union "for the purpose of facilitating the peaceful adjustment of differences which may arise from time to time between the hospital and its employes."

Details of the wage and hour provisions of the agreement were withheld until the ratification meeting. The grievance procedure, Kane indicated, includes union representation for the employes.

Similar proposals will be submitted to 11 other institutions which have balked at recognizing the right of their workers to union representation. Earlier Our Lady of Victory broke away from the joint committee set up by the other hospitals and entered into separate talks with the organizing committee. The AFL-CIO group represents half a dozen unions which have conducted a coordinated campaign in the city's non-profit hospitals and nursing homes.

Pilots Request 'Evidence' on Age Limit Rule

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots have asked the Federal Aviation Agency for any factual evidence on which the agency based its proposal to ground all pilots at age 60 and prohibit pilots 55 or older from checking out on jets.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen said the unions wants to examine any data or studies supporting the proposed rule change so that the pilots "may participate intelligently in the rule-making procedures."

'Functional' Standard

Sayen pointed out that authorities in the field have always considered "functional age" rather than chronological age the key to pilot effectiveness. He said present regulation require pilots to leave the cockpits whenever they fail to meet frequent and exacting health and proficiency standards, regardless of their age.

In a letter to the agency, Sayen declared that if the FAA has any evidence that age in itself creates a safety problem when physical and competency standards are met, "it should be made available to the parties directly concerned and the facts brought out in public hearings."

Peak Steel Profits Explode Inflation Cry

Industry-Forced Strike Now in Third Week

(*Continued from Page* 1)

insisting on a wage moratorium for at least 12 months.

In other developments:

● Three AFL-CIO unions and the top five companies in the aluminum industry agreed to extend current contracts, including the cost-of-living factor, due to expire July 31, until 30 days after a settlement is reached with the basic steel industry, with all contract improvements retroactive to Aug. 1.

● Dir. Joseph S. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service brought union and management negotiators together across the bargaining table for the first time since the industry-forced strike began July 15. After the two-hour session, Finnegan reported no progress and scheduled separate talks with both sides.

● Pres. Eisenhower, at his July 29 press conference, reiterated the Administration's "hands-off" policy on the dispute. Asked whether he would urge price cuts in view of steel profits, the President said no one had "taken a complete analysis of all profits, expenses, investments and all the rest of the things" to ascertain whether profits are too high. Eisenhower said only U.S. Steel, "not the other companies," had reported "a very large profit."

● Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell continued his one-man "fact-finding" role for the White House. In a Labor Dept. press release he said "never before has such an exhaustive study been made." Eisenhower directed Mitchell to go on to an 18-month study of why the steel industry has had six strikes since the end of World War II.

At the outset of the strike, the industry rejected union offers to negotiate a one-, two- or three-year agreement embodying the same economic gains—approximately 15 cents an hour plus a cost-of-living factor—contained in the pacts which expired June 30.

"Phony Issue"

In addition to its insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" steel management called for a major contract overhaul which would have scuttled union-won gains affecting seniority, incentives, work schedules, vacations, insurance, pensions and Supplemental Unemployment Benefits. McDonald charged this would reduce the USWA to the status of a "company union."

McDonald's statement on steel profits said this about the industry's leaders:

"How can they possibly justify the phony 'inflation' issue at a time when they themselves are rolling in unprecedented wealth?

"Try as they might, these companies can no longer justify the role they have assumed as 'saviors against inflation.' Their stand is utterly ridiculous in light of a profit record that has been swollen with unjustified price increases and the increasing productivity of their workers.

"Now that this phony position has been exposed by profit figures spread on the record, I am sure the American people will agree that the men of the mills have been forced into the streets by a cold-blooded plan of an industry that wanted and planned this shutdown for its own selfish reasons."

In announcing U.S. Steel's record-breaking earnings, Board Chairman Roger M. Blough obliquely warned the Eisenhower Administration to keep hands off the wage dispute.

He pledged that if the industry is left free to negotiate a "voluntary" settlement, U.S. Steel would not "raise the general level of our steel prices in the foreseeable future."

Blough said the companies could "do better on our own than whenever political forces undertake to negotiate a settlement," adding that the history of other steel strikes since World War II indicated that "unwise" settlements had been brought about through government dictation.

Profit Figures

U.S. Steel's profits of $255 million for the first six months contrasted with $135 million in the similar period last year, when the nation was slowly climbing its way back from the depths of the 1957-58 recession.

Other companies reporting, and their profit figures, included:

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., $42 million in after-tax profits, of which $26 million was made in the second quarter. This contrasted with $5.6 million in the first half of 1958, of which $4 million comprised last year's second quarter.

Inland Steel Co., $42 million in six months this year, compared with $20 million for the same period last year. For the second quarter, the company's net was $24 million—double 1958's second quarter profits of $12 million.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., a half-year profit of $12.3 million, compared with $1.3 million in the initial six months of 1958. Second quarter profits this year were $7.8 million, as against $646,000 in the same period last year.

Crucible Steel Co., a net of $8.6 million for the first six months this year, against only $399,327 in the first six months of 1958. For the second quarter, earnings amounted to $5.1 million, as against 1958's second quarter figures of $226,932.

Aluminum Strike Averted

The extension agreements for the aluminum industry—negotiated by the Steelworkers, Aluminum Workers and Auto Workers with Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and Ormet Corp. — averted a walkout that could have idled 53,000 workers.

The agreements came after the industry's leaders, following the lead of basic steel, had rejected union demands for wage increases and called for a year's moratorium on contract improvements.

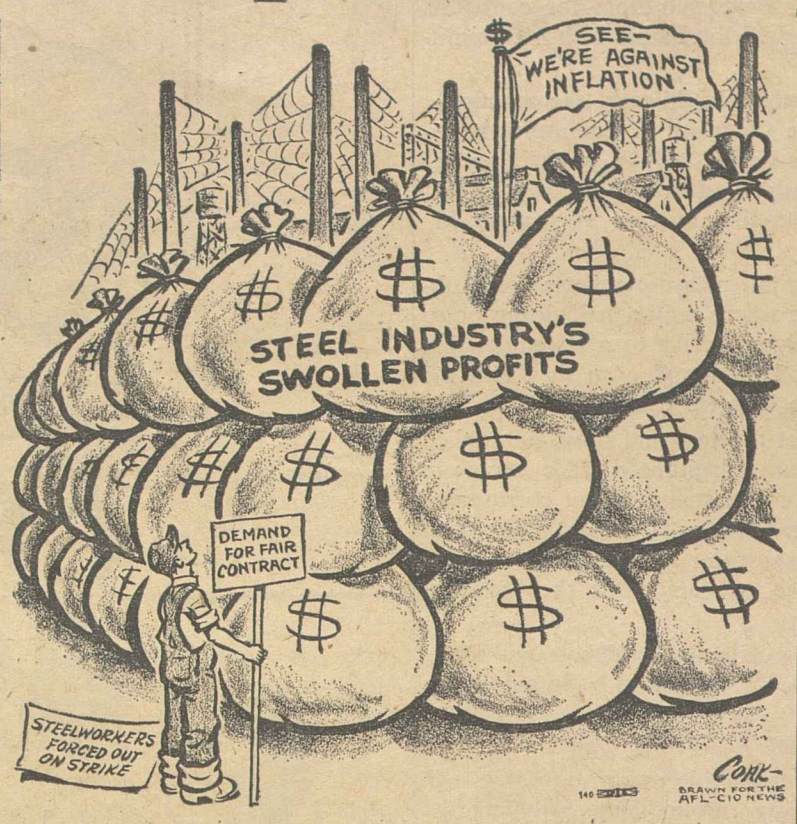
Union Wins Vote at New Swift Co. Plant

Wilson, N. C.—Workers at the newly-constructed Swift and Co. meat packing plant here have chosen the Packinghouse Workers by a vote of 137 to 98 for no union.

The new Swift plant here is part of a meat industry trend in which the big companies are relocating in livestock areas with modern plants. These areas usually are non-union.

UPWA Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway said at the union's headquarters in Chicago that the union will demand in negotiations that the new North Carolina plant be included in a master agreement with Swift.

The average pay at the new plant here is $1.49 an hour. The master agreement provides other Swift workers with a minimum rate of $2.08 and an average of $2.47 an hour.



Fortress Steel

Labor Vows Solidarity With Steel Workers

Trade union solidarity ranged solidly behind the Steelworkers in the third week of the strike forced by profit-swollen steel firms.

Joining with the AFL-CIO, which already pledged organized labor's full support of the striking USWA in its "battle for economic justice," were the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and the Communications Workers. Previous announcements of assistance were made by the Auto Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America.

ORIT Gen. Sec. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, in a telegram to USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, said the millions of trade unionists freely associated in the inter-American organization were united behind the union's struggle "in defense of legitimate rights."

Sanchez denounced the "obstinacy" of steel management and said the industry attitude "clearly indicates a desire to weaken the labor movement." His telegram condemned the "systematic campaign" of industry "against the national and international labor movement."

Officers of 23 railway labor organizations affiliated with RLEA, speaking for their million members, expressed "complete sympathy and full moral and physical support" in the USWA's strike against "an obdurate and unwise management."

The RLEA statement noted that railway workers, "although they now are being confronted with new layoffs . . . which rail management falsely says are being made necessary by the steel strike, stand shoulder to shoulder with the Steelworkers in labor's struggle to preserve hard-won economic gains and to achieve equity for workers' income in the race with soaring living costs and excessive corporate profits."

The CWA executive board, meeting at the call of Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, unanimously voted its backing to the Steelworkers, pointing out that the industry-forced strike "is not an isolated struggle, and it is not confined to the question of wages."

The union declared that what happens in the steel industry "will exert tremendous influence on the rest of the economy," and said that the steel deadlock "has become a knockdown, drag-out fight on the question of unionism itself." The CWA board added: "For this and for other moral and ethical reasons we view the Steelworkers' fight as our own fight, and as the fight of every union for a deserved place in American life."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, whose union earlier had pledged support to the USWA, followed it up with telegrams to all TWUA regional directors and local joint boards directing them to extend all possible help at the local level to the members of the striking union.

Joint Aircraft Parley Slated By IAM, UAW

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the 600,000 workers in the industry, will also remove the unfair competitive advantage now enjoyed by low-wage firms at the expense of their workers.

"In this way competition in the industry will be more properly related to engineering know-how and managerial efficiency rather than to varying wage levels."

The joint conference will establish bargaining objectives on wage policy, pension plans, insurance programs, severance pay provisions, wage-setting policies and union security. Delegates will also lay plans for major efforts both to build greater strength in the existing bargaining units and to organize the unorganized in the fast-growing engineering, technical and office worker groups.

The IAM and UAW have been operating under a mutual assistance agreement since 1953. It was the first such pact negotiated between two major unions and set the pattern for similar no-raiding agreements between competing unions in the same jurisdiction. The conference here is the culmination of six years of coordinating the two unions' collective bargaining efforts in the industry.

Plans for the joint conference were formulated by a seven-man committee, made up of representatives of the two unions.

Serving as chairmen of the conference will be IAM Vice Pres. Roy Brown of Los Angeles, and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's Aircraft Dept.

GOP Wins Three Posts In Hawaiian Elections

(*Continued from Page* 1)

firm control of the House by a 33-18 ratio.

The election leaves unchanged the political division of the U.S. Senate, and boosts the Democratic margin in the House of Representatives. When the Hawaiian delegation takes office, the Senate will have 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans, while the House division will be 283 Democrats and 152 Republicans, with two vacancies. The total of 437 House seats is only temporary; the House will return to its historic 435 figure after reapportionment of seats following the 1960 decennial census.

GOP Jubilant

Republican leaders, jubilant at their party's first victories since the Democratic off-year landslide last November, described the election as a forerunner of a GOP victory in 1960.

GOP National Committee Chairman Thruston B. Morton said the Hawaiian election "has sent a thrill through the Republican Party from coast to coast." Republicans, he said, "provided good government both nationally and in Hawaii, and Hawaiians responded by electing Republicans." He claimed "formal union endorsement" for some GOP candidates, resulting in a "significant labor vote" for the Republicans.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R-Pa.), chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, said the results showed "a powerful resurgence of political sentiment for the Republican Party—a trend which could well hit flood-tide by the time the 1960 election rolls around."

Hawaii's present territorial governor, Republican William F. Quinn, endorsed by Hawaiian COPE, became governor-elect of the 50th state by edging out Democrat John A. Burns, Hawaii's non-voting delegate in Congress, by a 4,000-vote margin. Burns had the support of some AFL-CIO unions. His lieutenant governor will be fellow Republican James K. Kealoha, of Chinese-American ancestry, backed by COPE, who won handily over his Democratic opponent, Mitsuyuki Kido.

American newspaper reports of the Hawaiian election campaign did not include the fact that AFL-CIO COPE had supported Republican candidates for governor and lieutenant governor.

In the Senate races, Hiram L. Fong (R), an American of Chinese descent, defeated COPE-supported Frank Fasi by more than 8,000 votes, while Democrat Oren L. Long, former territorial governor, won with COPE backing over his Republican challenger, Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, by 4,000 votes.

Democrat Daniel K. Inouye, a war hero of Japanese ancestry who lost his right arm and won 15 decorations in World War II while fighting in Italy, ran away with the congressional race. Endorsed by COPE, he won by a 2 to 1 margin over Dr. Charles H. Silva.

The GOP gubernatorial victory brings the number of Republican governors to 15. Democrats control 35 state houses.

In the Pretense of 'Reform'

A CLEARLY DEFINED "get-labor" drive masquerading as a campaign to "reform" labor has emerged from the confusion and political cross-currents that marked the House Labor Committee's struggle to write a labor bill.

The White House, the Old Guard Republicans, the reactionary southerners, the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce have united in support of the Landrum-Griffin bill—a punitive piece of legislation that could dangerously weaken and destroy legitimate unions while cynically pretending to cure corruption in labor-management relations.

The support for the Landrum-Griffin measure reflects the problem in the House Labor Committee where only a half dozen or so members out of 30 could completely subscribe to a statement that the committee had produced a good bill—and even they had the pragmatic reservation that "it's the best we can get."

The committee bill does not meet the test that must be applied to all labor legislation: Does it harm legitimate trade unionism under the guise of "reforming" labor and stamping out corruption? But it secured the votes to be reported out for House action because enough members were anxious to substitute on the House floor a much more punitive and destructive measure while the "reform" issue is hot.

This is the situation as the House prepares to debate and vote on labor legislation that may decide the pattern of trade unionism for the next decade.

House members who are honestly concerned with the welfare of the nation and the future of the free trade union movement can help to "get crooks, not unions" by resoundingly defeating the Landrum-Griffin monstrosity.

The second job is to amend the House committee measure and make it an effective weapon to help the labor movement in its fight against corruption without weakening or destroying the activities that have created the free, honest, democratic unions of America.

A Fact for the Secretary

LABOR SEC. MITCHELL'S FACT-FINDING report on the industry-forced steel strike should be an interesting document now that major steel companies have published their profit figures for the first six months of 1959.

The secretary's exhaustive study no doubt will give full weight to the profit reports, especially from industry-leader U.S. Steel, whose six-month figures are the highest achieved in the history of the company.

Presumably the thorough secretary will come up with a few other facts, but it is doubtful whether they can have a more powerful effect in blowing the steel industry out of the water.

The industry maintained for many long months that a wage increase was out of the question because it would, in turn, compel an increase in prices and that would be inflationary. From the size of the profits amassed by the industry—a useful amount of dollars with which to wage a strike—it could offer reasonable wage increases and improvements in other contract areas, cut prices and still show a handsome profit.

Fact-finding can play an important role in resolving a labor-management dispute, but in the steel strike the big fact is in, and the industry stands exposed in its attempt to sell the nation a phony bill of goods.

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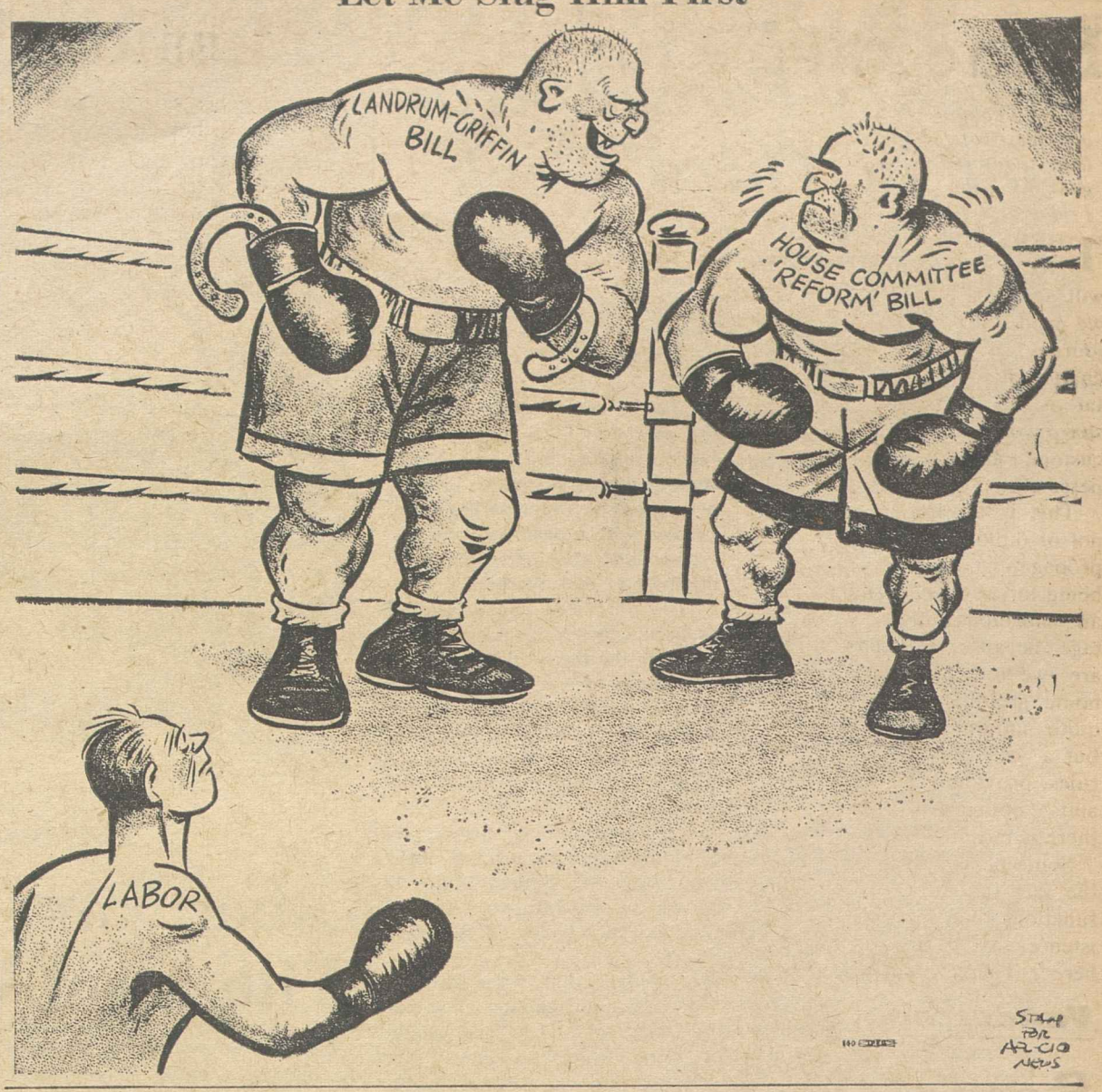
'Let Me Slug Him First'



Communists Strong, Economy Weak:

Trade Union Battle Held Key to Future of Cyprus

By Arnold Beichman

Nicosia, Cyprus—If the island of Cyprus were anywhere else but where it sticks up out of the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, its story would properly belong on the travel pages of some daily newspaper.

But Cyprus, which will be an independent republic in six months or less and no longer a British Crown colony, happens to be 40 miles south of Turkey, 60 miles west of Syria, 240 miles north of Egypt and Israel. And what makes it even more sensitive an island—it's about three-fourths the size of Connecticut—it has a most flourishing, well-organized Communist party and Communist labor movement.

To combat the Communist Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labor with about 38,000 members, there is the Cyprus Confederation of Workers, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with a claimed membership of 16,000 trying to reorganize itself after the three and one-half year war with the British occupying forces.

The Communists, heirs to the Stalin-Hitler past tradition, observed a punctilious neutrality while the fighting was going on. This politically gentlemanly behavior gave them an immunity which was helpful in strengthening their labor organization.

Despite what seem like peanut-sized memberships—there are also independent unions with about 4,000 members and a Turkish union with 1,200—organized labor on this island is politically powerful.

Farming occupies half the labor force of 265,000 out of a population of 550,000. Every experienced observer here says that whoever controls the trade union movement will determine the political future of this ancient and most strategic island.

Cyprus is an island of villages, 624 to be precise. Union organization is based on town or village and the law provides that a union can be formed if it has a minimum of seven members. Result on this island of about 3,600 square miles: there are 284 separate unions, loosely related to the central organizations, whether Communist, anti-Communist or independent.

Although 284 is a fantastic figure for so small an area, it reveals strikingly the blend of nationalism and trade-union consciousness of the workers here.

Michael Pissas, general secretary of the ICFTU-affiliated Cyprus Confederation, is far more than a labor leader; he is also something of a hero to the village populace as I saw on a visit with him to a small hamlet called Vasilia, 30 miles north of here, where he went on a Saturday night to deliver a speech.

His 75-minute oration recalled past battles, present victories, pleaded the virtues of free trade unionism, excoriated communism, extolled Archbishop Makarios III, spiritual and political leader of the Greek Cypriots and slated to be the republic's first President. Other than the Orthodox Church, the labor movement ties the Greek populace together, members and non-members alike.

Tottering Economy

The two immediate issues facing a free Cyprus are the menacing Communist movement which has already begun a campaign against the agreed-upon maintenance of two British military bases, and the tottering economic situation which is responsible for 7,000 to 8,000 unemployed and large under-employment, particularly in agricultural areas, where half the workers must earn their living.

The strength of the Communists is such, due particularly to its dynamic leader, Andrea Ziartiades, general secretary of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labor, that it will have a substantial bloc in the new Cyprus Parliament.

Worse, there is little stomach, except in the ICFTU affiliate, to fight and resist communism and its labor movement.

In fact, Pissas has been under constant pressure from British officialdom to merge his organization with the Communist organization into what the *London Times* recently described as "one integrated trade union congress." A meeting of all labor groups was actually held here some months ago and the merger was supposedly agreed to in principle. Fortunately, it never came to pass; unquestionably it would have meant the end of the anti-Communist Cyprus Confederation of Workers.

The economic situation is worsening, largely because as a country plans its constitution and legal system, private investors are reluctant to part with their cash, until they know the score. This will mean that the British and U.S. Governments, and international financial bodies will have to make loans and grants-in-aid if Cyprus is to survive its infancy as a free land. Israel, through its new Consul-General, Zev Levine, a former Histadrut official who knows this area well, is here ready to offer serious technical aid, investment, tourism as part of its "good neighbor" policy.

Cyprus has been an anomaly because the Greek and Turkish Cypriots (80 percent and 18 percent, respectively) have enjoyed a far higher standard of living than their compatriots in Greece and Turkey, thanks in large part to relatively lavish British expenditures on military base construction and troop and civilian salaries. All that will be going soon and the slack will have to be taken up by the free world, particularly the NATO part of the free world.

Morgan Says:

Headlines Blur Nixon Mission

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THERE HAS NEVER been anything like the Nixon mission to Moscow, and there probably will never be anything quite like it again. What we need, the Vice President keeps saying on this journey, is more communication—a wider exchange of ideas. What we have been getting so far is an exchange of sharp words, collisions of customs and clashes of personalities.

Morgan

This is a game now, not of diplomacy, but of propaganda. And we are being forced to play it at an enormous disadvantage because, not only are we on the Soviet home grounds — terrain quite unfamiliar to all but a very few of us—but they are writing the rules, providing the referee to interpret the rules, and a bouncer to throw out the visiting team if there is too much protest from our side.

Some of us appear to be far more interested in the fact that all of us could not attend all the functions than in the significance of the very existence, say, of the American National Exhibition here. There were headlines, of course, in the spectacular verbal boxing matches which the Vice President and Premier Khrushchev engaged in.

There was more contentious copy in the belated, and in some respects, childish insistence by attaches from the State Committee on Cultural Relations that certain books—including, if you please, the World Almanac—books allegedly with anti-Soviet bias, be removed from the exhibition or steps would be taken.

ALL THESE incidents are rough on the nerves. And yet what, realistically, could we expect. The Russians, long before the Communist revolution took over, had a congenital mistrust of the outside world. We have been locked in a cold war with the Soviet regime for almost 15 years. Could we assume that they suddenly would abandon their suspicions, remove all of their restrictions, and welcome us as if we were beloved, long-lost cousins from Kalamazoo overnight?

To keep the picture in perspective, it must be said, I think, that it is utterly remarkable that we have made even these limited, tenuous contacts. There is a desperately frustrating void in the language barrier, but the people one sees on the streets, in restaurants, taxis, hotels and other public places, do not seem to breathe hostility. There is curiousity—even friendliness. There is a constant clash of systems and habits and then, a certain jarring of preconceived prejudices as a new fact or a new idea materializes and this is what makes the reality of the American Exhibition in Moscow so important.

Vandercook Says:

Soviet Exhibit Shows Failures

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

I HAVE BELATEDLY SEEN the Soviet trade show in New York. I would like to file a minority report: It's shiny, it's slick. It is astonishingly revealing, but it does not reveal what most easily bemused and over-kind American visitors had professed to see in it.

Vandercook

The show ceaselessly reminds us that it is a display of how far Russia has progressed. Presumably, they mean since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. That was 42 years ago. By their own showing, with their best foot obviously foremost, this observer was struck at once with the fact that there is scarcely a nation in the world that in those 42 years has progressed so little as has the USSR.

One of communism's many claims is the human spirit, the human imagination and human energy. On the contrary, to my eyes and mind, the evidence is incontrovertible. They have all been throttled.

The Japanese have been accused of being imitators. There is scarcely an item in that vast Soviet display which is not in slavish total an imitation of someone else's creation . . . from the most trivial to the most important.

THE CREATIVE IMPULSES in every craft in Russia seem to have been steam-rollered. One has the impression of tired minds and tired hands, simply performing their assigned tasks with no love left in doing them. And almost without exception, those dreary carbon copies of the goods of other lands are at very least, 20 years out of date.

If the fine arts are a sign of a nation's progress, one can only say that the paintings and sculpture shown in the Russian exhibit would have been laughed at—and I'm being careful of dates—in any civilized artistic community later than 1890. Creative life in Russia was short, that show proves, it drooped and withered and all but died forty years ago. Guts and courage have been drained out of all Russian craftsmen except for the practitioners, of course, of the less human sciences like mathematics, and ballistics . . . those men who have betrayed mankind by putting their genius at the service of so suffocating a social system for the rewards of power and special privilege.

At that Soviet show, one thing is missing . . . no weapons are on display, and history does remind us that many tasteless, crude and uncreative social systems have been good at the brutal craft of war.

Washington Reports:

Water Fluoridation Program Praised by Fogarty, Judd

"I THINK OF the hundreds of millions of dollars we are spending seeking cures for arthritis, cancer and other diseases. And here, in the case of tooth decay, we have a problem and an answer," Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, as he spoke out against the "vocal minority" opposing fluoridation of water supplies.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), also appearing on the AFL-CIO public service program, said that members of Congress have been receiving letters seeking to slash the budget of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare in an effort to halt the flouridation program.

Fogarty explained that flourides are added to the water supply only in communities that have voted for it. In the 1,700 communities that have made such a decision by local option, Judd said, tooth decay of children has dropped 60 to 75 percent, and children attained "that hardness of the teeth which resists decay through all the rest of their lives."

FOGARTY SAID that the dental bill in the country amounts to a billion dollars a year, and "if we, through this method, can reduce dental caries in children's teeth by as much as 65 percent, this will be a wonderful savings especially to the parents of large families."

Fogarty, an expert legislator in the health field, has been honored by the American Dental Association and the Association of American Public Health Dentists. Judd is a physician and surgeon who had a fellowship in surgery at the Mayo Clinic. Washington Reports is heard on 250 radio stations.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, which helped energetically in blocking a labor-management anti-corruption bill last year, is repeating its performance of 1958 in shouting, in effect, that any bill that doesn't put unions out of business is "weak."

The NAM's current campaign for what it calls "worthwhile" legislation is based on a charge that the House Labor Committee bill is deficient in what it does not "contain"—and it lists six things the bill does not "contain."

You would never guess from the last issue of the NAM News, crying for support from "the public," that the NAM is demanding legislation that the McClellan Senate committee has never endorsed —or even held hearings about.

* * *

THE NAM NEWS column from Washington assails the House committee bill, for example, because it has "no provision for a secret strike ballot." The McClellan committee has held no hearings on that subject, has made no recommendations on that subject. This observer, who has paid some attention, can recall no line of testimony on the subject.

Wartime experience with the Connally-Smith law, about which the NAM News is as well-informed as labor, proves that the theory that workers strike only because they are called out by union "bosses" is a deliberate lie.

The NAM News complains that the House bill "is silent on regulation of union political activities." The McClellan committee has held no hearings, has made no proposals, on this so-called issue, which is already covered by the Taft-Hartley Act provision forbidding use of union funds in federal elections.

The NAM News also says the bill has "no provisions to place unions under anti-trust laws." The McClellan committee has not investigated this, has had no hearings on the subject, has never considered it and is not now considering it.

The NAM News says that the House bill imposes "no curb on compulsory unionism." This means union security and the union shop. The McClellan committee has scarcely touched the subject and has no intention of doing so; it has nothing to do with management-labor corruption.

On two other points, the NAM claims that pending legislation has no "strict" curb on boycotts and picketing and doesn't give the 50 states "adequate" authority to deal with "labor problems." On these matters, as well, there is no McClellan committee specific recommendation—and the Labor Committees of the Senate and the House have both specifically refused to accept NAM ideas about them.

* * *

MEMBERS OF the House of Representatives, who are near the point of showdown on whether they will give the NAM what it demands, might well consider two points.

The first is whether they should not be seriously worried about one of the genuine deficiencies of all pending labor bills—the simple fact that no one contains a provision worth the paper it is printed on for compulsory reports from businessmen on their financial expenditures devoted to combatting collective bargaining.

The McClellan committee records are replete with documented testimony of bribes paid by businessmen, of payments to fixers and wily middlemen, of confessions from businessmen apologetically saying they'll never do it again. But the strict financial reporting requirements that would prevent repetition of these practices are totally absent.

The second point is whether members of Congress, the elected representatives of the people, can ignore the fact that a large and substantial part of this country's business community is undeniably trying to distort exposures of management-union abuses into an excuse for a virulent anti-union law. The NAM's propaganda is exposed on its face as unworthy of faith and confidence.

FLUORIDATION OF community water supplies to reduce tooth decay is being voted in increasing numbers of American metropolitan areas despite the protests of vocal minorities, Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.) left and Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) center declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. They were interviewed by Harry Flannery (right), AFL-CIO radio director.

ASSAILING AS "INDEFENSIBLE" Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a compromise housing bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in testimony before a Senate Banking subcommittee, urges Congress to "immediately override" the veto. Flanking Meany are Boris Shishkin (left), secretary of AFL-CIO Housing Committee, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (right).

Meany Raps Housing Bill Veto, Urges Congress to Override

(*Continued from Page* 1)

falls "considerably short of the recommendations" made by the AFL-CIO early in the present session. He warned it would be "a fraud on the voters" if Congress were to pass "meaningless" legislation "just so congressmen can go home and tell their constituents they passed a housing bill."

Commenting on Eisenhower's criticism that the measure "would do far more damage than good," the AFL-CIO president told the subcommittee:

- The measure is not "extravagant," as the President contended, since it would add a maximum of only $69 million to budget expenditures for fiscal 1960—"less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total budget."
- "Experience as well as common sense indicate that housing prices decline when the housing volume expands." The bill is not "inflationary" as Eisenhower charged; instead, "by relieving the housing shortages" would "help reduce inflationary prices rather than increase them."

Private Funds Lacking

- Of the charge in the veto message that the bill would "substitute federal spending for private investment," Meany said "it is clear that private funds are not available for the most urgently-needed programs" authorized in the measure. "Private builders have demonstrated that they are unable or unwilling to build decent housing within the means of low income families."
- Answering the White House contention that the bill places "needless limitations" on the FHA program, Meany said the President asked that the agency "be given a completely blank check," adding: "What the President is really saying . . . is that there should be no limitations . . . of federal financial assistance for housing for the well-to-do families while the most stringent restrictions should be placed on programs . . . for our worst-housed families."

Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., accused the Administration of "subterfuge" in branding the housing measure as "inflationary." Labor, he said, is "vitally concerned with the inability of workers and their families to afford those dwellings that are now on the market."

The IUD spokesman quoted from a 1958 report of the National Housing Conference which showed that "only one-fourth of all families could afford to purchase even the cheapest three-bedroom home."

The NHC said the median price for a cheap three-bedroom home at the beginning of 1958 was $10,990, and that to afford this home a family would need an annual income of $6,400.

Republican Senators Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), both subcommittee members who had voted for the compromise on the Senate floor, were critical of the veto message.

Capehart said that at the beginning of Eisenhower's presidency the GOP-controlled Congress passed "one of the most liberal" housing bills in history and "the President was very enthusiastic about it." The Republican senator said "I can't understand" the change in the Administration's attitude.

Earlier, two top Administration officials denied they or their agencies had any hand in drafting the veto message. They were Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason and Deputy Dir. Elmer B. Staats of the Budget Bureau.

On the Senate floor, Johnson called it "extraordinary" that "apparently two of the most important agencies of the government were not consulted on the veto decision."

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin supported Eisenhower's charge that the bill was "inflationary," declaring "this is no time for measures to encourage additional borrowing either by home buyers or by the Treasury that would place additional demands upon our strained capital markets."

Labor's Aid to Farmers Theme of New Pamphlet

"American trade unionists have a vital stake in higher living standards for all who work on the nation's farms," a new AFL-CIO publication, "Farmers and Workers," declares.

The pamphlet, a revised edition of publication No. 38, details labor's long-standing dedication to aid farmers in the legislative battle to extend rural electrification, protect farm cooperatives, expand farm credit facilities, and build an adequate system of farm price supports.

"Labor has given wholehearted backing to soil conservation efforts, the development of crop insurance, the inclusion of farm operator and hired workers under social security, and to every other measure to improve the housing, health and educational facilities available to all who live and work on farms," the publication notes.

The pamphlet, ideal for distribution at state fairs, may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Copies of Pub. 38 (Rev.) are available at $1.50 per hundred, and $10 per thousand. There is no charge for single copies.

And for U.S. Needy:

Food-for-Peace Plan Asked by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has renewed its drive in Congress to have America's agricultural abundance used more effectively to combat hunger both at home and abroad.

Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder, testifying in support of the Food for Peace program before the House Agriculture Committee, cautioned that success of the program will hinge on whether Congress also acts to help hungry Americans.

"America does not have to choose between providing more help for our own people and helping human beings throughout the world," stressed Bookbinder.

"We can do and must do both."

The Food for Peace program, as proposed in bills introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Representatives Lester R. Johnson (D-Wis.) and George McGovern (D-S. Dak.), would expand and streamline the present system of overseas food distribution.

The Humphrey-Johnson-McGovern bills would authorize a five-year program and would raise to $2 billion, from the present $1.5 billion a year, the amount of commodities which could be sold for local currency in foreign countries.

The present five-year-old program runs on a year-to-year basis.

The Eisenhower Administration opposes the Humphrey-Johnson-McGovern bills, partly on grounds of economy, and supports a simple one-year extension of the existing program with minor improvements.

High Cost of Storage

Bookbinder pointed out that domestic food surpluses are costing the American taxpayers about $1 billion a year for storage alone when they could be used "to relieve human hunger and promote economic and social development in less developed countries abroad." An excess of at least $10 billion in surpluses is expected to pile up over the next five years, he declared.

The bills provide that the $2 billion a year in local currencies gained from foreign sales shall be used to finance education, health and scientific projects as well as technical services and economic development.

They would also continue current barter provisions, through which America has converted surplus grain into platinum, diamonds and other needed strategic materials.

Food Grants Continued

The program of outright food grants up to $250 million a year to be used in famines and other emergencies would also be continued.

The Food for Peace program will lack public backing if Congress fails to help the millions of Americans who live in the nation's "pockets of poverty," Bookbinder re-emphasized.

The House Agriculture Committee has before it both the Food for Peace proposals and a bill for simple extension of the existing program. It is also expected to act soon on bills by McGovern and Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D-Ia.) aimed at expanding domestic food distribution for the needy.

On the Senate side, the Foreign Relations Committee has held hearings on the Food for Peace plan. The Senate Agriculture Committee has approved a one-year extension of the present program but without prejudice to later action on the Food for Peace bills.

A Senate Agriculture subcommittee has approved an expanded program of domestic distribution of surplus food, with full committee action expected soon.

Eight TWUA Officers, Members To Appeal Long Prison-Terms

Henderson, N. C.—Eight officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America have drawn long prison sentences here for an alleged conspiracy to dynamite buildings of the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, where the TWUA has been on strike for eight months.

Conviction of the eight TWUA members, on each of three separate conspiracy counts, climaxed a 10-day trial in strife-torn Henderson, where National Guardsmen still patrol the city streets. The 400 members of the militia have been on duty in Henderson for more than two months, under orders from Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D), protecting strikebreakers entering and leaving the mills.

The defense, headed by Hugo Black, Jr., son of the Supreme Court justice, had sought unsuccessfully to have the trial shifted to another locality, arguing that the tension in Henderson made a fair trial impossible.

The Superior Court jury deliberated only two and a half hours before returning guilty verdicts against TWUA Vice Pres. and Regional Dir. Boyd E. Payton; Intl. Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander; Vice Pres. Johnnie Martin of Local 578; and Calvin Ray Pegram, Warren Walker, Malcolm Jarrell and Robert Edward Abbott, all members of the local.

They were freed on bail ranging from $10,000 to $25,000 after the defense filed notice it would appeal the convictions to the North Carolina State Supreme Court.

The tense silence of the court room was broken only by the muffled sobs of the relatives of some of the defendants as the jury announced its findings.

Judge Raymond B. Mallard earlier had warned against any demonstration. "Anyone who shuffles his feet so the court may hear it," he warned, "will be held in contempt." He said his order applied to "gentlemen and ladies, boys and girls, and children."

The judge moved immediately to sentence the unionists. The stiffest penalties—six to 10 years in prison—were handed to Payton and his two aides, Gore and Auslander. Walker, Pegram, Abbott and Martin were sentenced to from five to seven years; and Jarrell drew a prison term of from two to three years.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the convictions were "against the weight of the evidence." He was critical of the fact that the state's case hinged on the testimony of Harold E. Aaron, whom he described as "a man convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, stealing a police car and impersonating an officer of the law, and whose record shows several arrests for drunkenness."

Pollock said the evidence revealed that Aaron "has a long-standing grudge against the union." During the trial, Aaron admitted he had brought an unfair labor practice charge against the TWUA for failing to arbitrate his dismissal after he was fired from his job at Fieldcrest Mills in Leaksville, N. C.

Aaron, the prosecution's star witness, claimed he had been contacted by the defendants and asked to help in the alleged dynamiting.

The strike began Nov. 17, 1958 when union offers to renew the old contract without change were countered by management insistence on eliminating a 14-year-old arbitration clause and the insertion of a stringent no-strike provision.

The North Carolina regional director for the National Labor Relations Board, unsuccessful in efforts to have the TWUA withdraw charges that the mill management refused to bargain in good faith and discriminated against strikers, formally refused to issue a complaint against Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

The union immediately filed an appeal with the NLRB general counsel to overturn the regional director's ruling.

At BLF&E Convention:

Leighty Hits 'Lying Attacks' On Rail Union Standards

St. Paul, Minn.—The "real, strong, indestructible" unity of railroad unions will defend collective bargaining, safety standards and the public interest against management attacks, Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association told the Firemen and Enginemen's convention here.

"We are angry—yes," Leighty declared in reporting the "deep resentment" of railway workers at the "wholly false slurs" cast on them by management. RLEA represents one million rail workers.

The employers' multi-million dollar propaganda campaign to picture railway workers as "featherbedders" is an "unprincipled, lying attack" aimed at destroying the collective bargaining process, Leighty charged, speaking during the third week of the convention.

Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) backed up Leighty in accusing railroad management of "irresponsibility."

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert, 52, was re-elected to his second six-year term by acclamation of some 1,000 delegates. Gilbert pledged he would "progress the union with all the energies at my command."

Also re-elected by acclamation were Assistant Pres. S. C. Phillips; Sec.-Treas. Ray Scott; L. E. Whitler as editor and manager of publications and E. M. Lampley as vice-president in charge of legislation. Four vice-presidents, five board members and a group of alternates remain to be named.

Earlier, Gilbert had told an unusual education program, the first of its kind at a rail union convention, that labor must fulfill its responsibility of providing educational opportunities for all. Labor history for teenagers and household economics for women involved the entire family in the special education program.

"If labor keeps the membership informed," Gilbert told the gathering of 700 men, women and children, "it need not fear the growing campaign of elements in business and government that has one purpose—the destruction of organized labor through the alienation of workers from their organizations."

Safety Award Presented

Another convention highlight was the presentation of the July Safety Award by President-emeritus D. B. Robertson to 40-year-old Vern J. Huston of Savanna, Ill. Huston, a Milwaukee Road locomotive fireman, received a plaque and $250 for averting possible derailment of a crack passenger train near Perry, Iowa, when he spotted axle trouble.

Kennedy lashed the Association of American Railroads for spending its energies in a "sinister anti-union campaign" instead of repairing out-of-service freight cars to meet the Interstate Commerce Commission's request and warning of a business upsurge.

Humphrey was joined by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) in blasting management's public relations' campaign against labor.

Humphrey said this was the most unfounded and expensive attack ever carried out by the "perfume and soap" boys of Madison Avenue against any section of labor. He noted the 87,000-member BLF&E was a special target.

The propaganda phrase—"firemen who tend no fires"—is an attempt by management to convince the public that it is "the man and not the label" that is out of date, Humphrey said.

Leighty said that elimination of the fireman would mean today's faster, more powerful and longer trains would have "the engineer going around curves to the left absolutely blind," with resulting danger to workers, passengers, motorists and pedestrians.

Leighty said that, along with its attack on work rules and its slurs against its employes, management has led itself to a "dangerous point of self-seeking blindness to the public good" with its strike insurance plan. Strike insurance will not prevent a strike but it can drive away business permanently, he warned.

In a series of key resolutions, the delegates: urged changes in the Railway Labor Act to "return to railway labor groups the right to strike in adjustment of grievances and claims"; backed a bill by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.) to protect the worker and public interest in cases of passenger train abandonment; urged amendment of the Rairoad Retirement Act to allow benefits to the totally disabled widow of a railman at any age instead of the present age 60 and called for union action to stop officials from taking engines through picket lines.

Stove Mounters Ready Drive on 'Runaways'

Kankakee, Ill.—The 12,000-member Stove Mounters' Union ended its 31st annual convention here after taking a series of actions to strengthen the organization.

The union, which traces its origins back to 1882, turned its attention to organizing problems and the "runaway" of stove companies to the South. The union has met stubborn employer resistance in efforts to organize the runaways.

In key convention actions, the delegates: voted a 25-cent increase in dues for out-of-work members, to be retained by the local; empowered locals to pass local assessments; raised officers' salaries by $500 and made the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code part of the union's constitution.

Cut Waiting Period

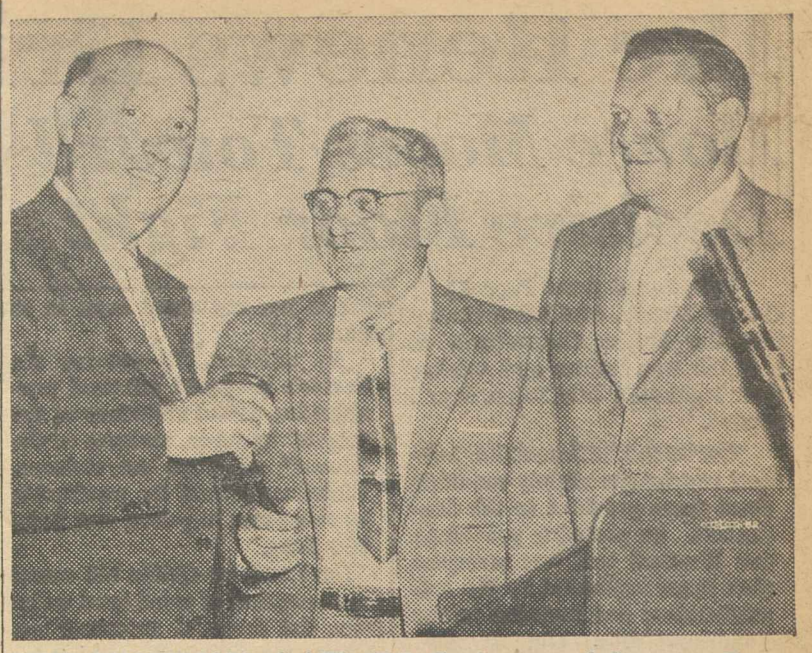
The convention also reduced to two months the previous six-month waiting period before payment of the $500 benefit to group insurance members 65 and over or with 25 years' service.

The delegates declined to create a strike fund out of union label funds; voted down a proposed special pension for officers and defeated a proposal which would have withdrawn the union from the Union Industries Show.

The conference closed with the re-election of James M. Roberts to the presidency and Edward W. Kaiser to the secretary-treasurership. Kaiser has held the post 28 years and is celebrating his 50th year in the union.

The roster of guest speakers included Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. and until 1956 president of the Stove Mounters. Also among the speakers were: Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd of the Meat Cutters and spokesmen of AFL-CIO departments and other unions.

LEADERS OF THE Assembly of Captive European Nations meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to discuss labor's support for Captive Nations' Week. Third from right is Stefan Korbonski, chairman of the Assembly. Seated next to Meany is Brutus Coste, secretary-general of the organization.



NEW CHAIRMAN of AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers, Toney Gallo (center) of Cement Workers, receives gavel from his predecessor, William Pachler (left) of Utility Workers. Looking on is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Election highlighted group's meeting at Concord Hotel, Lake Kiamesha, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurers Name Gallo Chairman

Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo of the Cement workers was elected chairman of the AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers, at the group's summer meeting at the Concord Hotel, Lake Kiamesha, N. Y.

Gallo succeeds William Pachler, secretary-treasurer of the Utility workers, who stepped down from the leadership of the organization of financial officers of AFL-CIO affiliates after having served in that post since the predecessor AFL group was formed in 1950.

A major discussion of labor-management reform legislation pending in the 86th Congress topped the agenda. Participating were AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll.

To Seek Real Reform

Biemiller reported on the AFL-CIO's point-by-point opposition to the House Labor Committee's version of the Senate bill, while Woll outlined the changes that would be required in labor union operations if the pending legislation is enacted.

Conference delegates pledged that their organizations would work toward having the labor-management measure rewritten on the House floor to restore it to its original concept of getting rid of crooks without depriving unions of their right to operate without undue interference in their internal affairs.

Other reports to the conference were made by James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Wesley Reedy, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Other Officers

The conference elected Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken of the Glass and Ceramic Workers as vice chairman, and Sec.-Treas. Vernon A. Housewright of the Retail Clerks as treasurer.

Named to the steering committee were Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; George Fairchild of Building Services; Desmond Walker of the Rubber Workers; Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes; and Pachler.

Schnitzler and IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey also are members of the steering committee.

Virginia Payne Named President of AFTRA

St. Louis—Television and radio artists are up against their most serious problems in history in spite of the "very healthy financial condition" of the broadcast industry, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists convention here was warned.

This was the word from Executive Sec. Donald F. Conaway in his report to AFTRA's twenty-second annual convention at St. Louis' Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel. The union's first convention was held here in 1938.

Highlighting the proceedings in an off-contract year was the election of Virginia Payne—radio's "Ma Perkins"— as national president. She succeeds Clayton (Bud) Collyer, network television personality.

Merger Discussed

A key item of old business up for discussion at the convention was the matter of possible merger with the Screen Actors Guild, but delegates made no formal policy declaration.

In his report, Conaway listed among AFTRA problems such questions as inter-union cooperation, international television operations, automation and the need for reciprocal agreements to protect performers around the world.

He called for continued vigilance against so-called right-to-work laws "since the forces favoring the misnamed legislation are dedicated union-busters."

Strike votes and arbitration are the union's last resorts in difficult situations, Conaway told delegates, but most problems are worked out by "the quiet, orderly, day-to-day methods of discussion, conference or negotiation."

Many major union successes are scored daily by national and local administrators "without fanfare or flourishes," he said.

Officers elected with Miss Payne include Art Gilmore, Eleanor Engle, Walt Williams, Evelyn Freyman, Hal Newell, Jack Chase and Williard Watterman, vice presidents; Clancy Leisure, recording secretary, and Travis Johnson, treasurer.

Ike Renews Drive for Harsh Labor Bill

House Moves Toward Decisive Floor Fight

(*Continued from Page* 1)

George Meany, McClellan charged that the House Committee's Elliott bill was "softer and weaker" than legislation McClellan says is needed.

The Elliott bill contains boycott restrictions slightly modified from those provided in the Senate bill. Its picketing provisions are identical and less stringent than those demanded by the Administration and included in the Landrum-Griffin bill. It also contains a so-called "bill of rights" section, but provides for enforcement only through civil court remedies rather than drastic criminal penalties for willful violations.

The Labor Committee filed its report on the Elliott bill and the House Rules Committee scheduled a meeting for Aug. 3. It was anticipated that the bill would be cleared for the floor with an "open" rule permitting unlimited amendments.

The effect would be to give the Republican - conservative Democratic coalition a clear chance to get a vote on the Landrum-Griffin substitute ahead of the committee bill.

If the substitute is beaten as a "package," the coalition can still offer individual provisions as separate amendments to the Elliott bill and force a showdown vote on each.

Amendments to eliminate or modify provisions branded as "punitive" by the AFL-CIO also are expected to be offered.

Passage of a House bill would send the measure to a joint Senate-House conference committee to reconcile and compromise differences in the final House measure and the Senate version.

Analysis of the Landrum-Griffin bill shows few changes in the election and trusteeship requirements for unions offered in the Elliott bill, but extensive changes in proposed Taft-Hartley amendments as well as in enforcement of the "bill of rights."

Whereas the Elliott bill asserts the "bill of rights" and authorizes individual members to halt violations by seeking court relief after exhaustion of internal union remedies, the Landrum-Griffin bill eliminates the requirement that members must first use internal remedies provided under union constitutions.

It authorizes the Secretary of Labor, as well as members, to file court actions to enjoin or otherwise prohibit violations — a provision that is not contained even in the Senate bill.

In addition, it restores the Senate's proposed criminal penalties for willful violations of the "rights" by force, violence or the "threat" of force or violence. Violations would be punishable by two years in prison and $10,000 fines.

The Landrum-Griffin bill cancels the exemption of small local unions from the financial reporting procedures required by the Elliott bill. The latter measure exempts small locals, for which the reports would be expensive and burdensome, with the provision that the exemption may be cancelled by the Secretary of Labor to prevent the escape of small "racket" groups and "bogus" or "paper" unions.

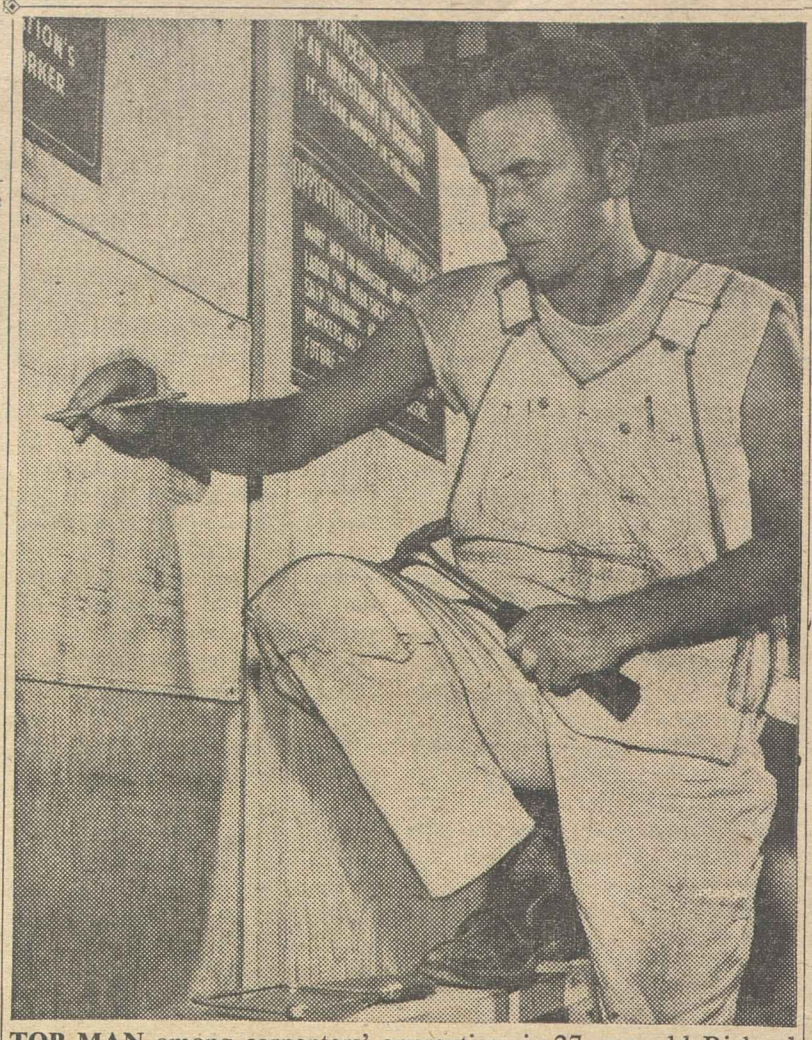
On the "no-man's land" created in labor law by National Labor Relations Board refusal to handle all cases within its jurisdiction, the Landrum-Griffin bill concedes jurisdiction wholly to state courts and other agencies. It provides that the NLRB may refuse cases either individually or by general rule.

The Senate bill provides that state agencies could handle such cases but would have to apply federal law protecting unions. The Elliott bill provides that the NLRB must use its powers in all cases arising in its jurisdiction and would increase its size and make other changes to carry its load.

In its picketing and boycott provisions, the Landrum-Griffin bill offers generally the restrictions demanded by the Administration. Organizational picketing would be prohibited unless a union could show that it already had 30 percent of the employes firm signed as members.

The proposed substitute would also strike out an authorization, contained in both the Senate and Elliott bills, for seven-day union shops in the building and construction industries.

It would kill the provision of both the Elliott and Senate bills restoring, in part, the right of "economic strikers" to vote in NLRB elections even though they have been "permanently replaced" by an employer seeking to disestablish the union. It would substitute a provision that no election could be sought by the strikebreakers for six months or by the employer, to cancel the certification of the striking union, for one year —and the latter provision is modified by an exception if recognition was an issue when the strike began.



TOP MAN among carpenters' apprentices is 27-year old Richard W. Hewitt of Reno, Nev. Hewitt (above) won a $200 bond and hand-carved trophy in first Western States apprenticeship contest, staged at Oregon Centennial grounds in Portland. Edward R. Mitchell of Zigzag, Ore., topped cabinetmaker apprentices and was equally rewarded. Carpenters' Union co-sponsored contest with contractors, builders and architects.

AFL-CIO Asks Home Rule for Voteless D. C.

"We believe in democracy. We believe in self-government. We believe in home rule for the residents of the nation's capital," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder has told a House District of Columbia subcommittee.

The House committee, known as the graveyard of home rule legislation for the voteless District residents, opened its first hearings on self-government legislation in a decade. More than a score of proposals were pending, including a Senate-passed bill giving residents of Washington, D. C., an elected mayor, city council and a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives. It was the fifth Senate-passed home rule bill in recent years.

Presiding over the subcommittee hearings was Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.), an avowed opponent of home rule.

Bookbinder told the subcommittee that labor has campaigned for democracy on the job, that the nation has fought in wars to preserve the principles of democracy and that the people who live in the capital of the United States also "have the right to be free."

He said Congress should "complete the commendable record it has made for itself in the granting of statehood to Alaska and Hawaii by granting the greatest possible amount of self-rule to the residents of the nation's capital."

69-1-8

Contempt Action Filed Against 'Racket' Paper

The Federal Trade Commission has asked the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia to hold a self-styled "labor paper" and its publishers in criminal contempt for misrepresenting the paper as an official publication of the AFL-CIO.

The court ordered the Trade Union Courier Publishing Corp. of New York and its three principal officers—Maxwell C. Raddock, Charles Raddock and Bert Raddock—to appear on Aug. 17 to show cause why they should not be held in criminal contempt of a three-year-old court order to end its fraudulent practices.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly denounced the newspaper as an "outlaw racket publication." Appearing before the McClellan special Senate committee in June 1958, a federation spokesman condemned the Courier's operations as "fraudulent, unfair and deceptive as well as prejudicial and injurious to the public welfare."

The labor movement has actively opposed the Courier and other self-designated "labor papers" which do not adhere to the Code of Ethics adopted by the Intl. Labor Press Association, and the ILPA has cooperated fully with law enforcement agencies cracking down on these "boiler room" operations.

In citing labor's drive against publications engaged in "shady practices," the federation spokesman told the McClellan committee of the role the former AFL played in helping the FTC during its four years of court actions against the Courier which led to the issuance of a "cease and desist" order affirmed by the court on June 12, 1956.

The FTC contempt action against the Courier and the Raddock brothers was brought under that court order, which specifically prohibited the newspaper, its officers and its representatives from:

- "Representing directly or by implication" that the Courier is "endorsed by, affiliated with, sponsored by, or otherwise connected with" the federation.
- Publishing advertising "without a prior order or agreement to purchase" advertising space.
- Billing persons or firms for ads run in the Courier "without a bona fide order or agreement to purchase" such advertisements.

The commission cited 18 instances, involving firms in nine states, in which advertising solicitors for the Courier contacted firms during the past three years and alleged that the newspaper was an official AFL-CIO publication. In many of the cases, affidavits from business firms charged, ads were run without authorization.

Chief Judge John Biggs signed the "show cause" order on behalf of himself and Circuit Court Judges Gerald McLaughlin and Austin L. Staley. At the same time, the court ordered Assistant FTC Gen. Counsel Alan B. Hobbes and FTC Atty. E. K. Elkins to prosecute the Courier and the Raddocks on the criminal contempt charges.

House Group Rejects Ike's Highway Tax Plan

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a three-pronged plan to finance continuation of the federal superhighway program. It calls for issuance of $1 billion worth of bonds, diversion of $250 million a year for four years from general Treasury revenues, and a four-year stretchout of construction.

The committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) voted 15-10 in favor of the bond program after flatly rejecting Administration proposals to hike federal gasoline taxes 1.5 cents a gallon from the present 3-cent level.

The AFL-CIO had urged the committee to block gasoline tax increases and instead to obtain needed funds from general revenues in order to insure that the interstate highway program is completed on schedule in 1972.

In a letter to Mills, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reminded the committee that organized labor "consistently has opposed the imposition of excise taxes, including a tax on gasoline," in favor of placing "greater reliance upon the more progressive individual and corporate income taxes."

The federation spokesman noted that while there have been estimates that the Special Trust Fund of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways would show a $496 million deficit for fiscal 1960 and as much as $800 million for fiscal 1961, "it still is not clear exactly how much additional revenue is needed."

J. O. Valtair Dies In Auto Accident

Intl. Rep. Jackson O. Valtair of the Stone Workers was killed in an automobile accident in Newcomerstown, O., July 23, a few hours after signing a contract with a nearby brick company.

Valtair, who lived in Arlington, Va., had been on the union staff for nine years, in charge of organizing in the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Virginia area.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth Valtair, a secretary in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; a daughter, Jacqueline; and a sister.

New Contracts Bring Gains in Pulp Wages

The Pulp-Sulphite Workers have won wage increases and substantial contract improvements in recently-concluded negotiations with several major firms in the paper industry.

At Ketchikan, Alaska, members of Local 783 at Ketchikan Pulp Co. won a 3 percent wage increase—ranging from 8 to 12 cents per hour—to bring the base rate up to $2.79 per hour, highest in the industry. The contract also provided an additional paid holiday, and three weeks vacation after nine years.

Negotiations are being completed for the 16 container and bag plants of Intl. Paper Co. located throughout the South and Midwest. The new agreements provide a 3 percent general wage increase this year, with a minimum of 7 cents an hour, plus a 4 percent hike next year. Employes in seven of the plants will now receive three-week vacations after 10 years, instead of after 15 years as provided for in previous pacts. The new agreements increase the company contribution to group insurance premiums.

At Scott Paper Co., Detroit, wage increases totaled 10 cents per hour under a new contract which also increases sickness and accident benefits 25 percent, providing employes with up to $50 per week.

Meany Urges Shelley Bill, Hits Fraudulent 'Reforms'

AFL-CIO News

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House Set To Vote on Labor Bill

By Willard Shelton

The House cleared the decks for its showdown battle on labor-management legislation as the Rules Committee reported for floor action the Labor Committee's Elliott bill with a wide-open rule permitting any and all amendments.

"It's going to be a Donnybrook," predicted Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.), who is credited with steering the conservative coalition driving toward the "toughest" possible bill.

With the debate scheduled to open Aug. 11 there were these developments:

- Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) introduced a new bill, which the AFL-CIO hailed as a "sound, practical, sensible" measure that would be "effective" in getting at crooks but omits "most of the punitive anti-labor provisions" of the Elliott bill.
- AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that the Shelley bill contained effective procedures for "dealing with the problem exposed by the McClellan committee" but will not harm legitimate trade unions. "It proves what we have long contended: anti-racketeering legislation that is not anti-labor can be drafted."
- Republican congressional leaders, who are driving hard for the even more stringent Landrum-Griffin substitute, successfully pressured Pres. Eisenhower to come to their aid. They persuaded him to throw the extraordinary weight of the White House behind a direct appeal to the people, and the President preempted free time on all radio and television networks to carry his speech.
- The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce turned on a tremendous propaganda campaign for the Landrum-Griffin bill. A flood of letters from businessmen in home districts, inspired by the NAM and CofC, poured into the House Office Building.
- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) threw his powerful support behind the Elliott bill and pledged an all-out fight to defeat the substitutes. He praised the committee-approved measure as an

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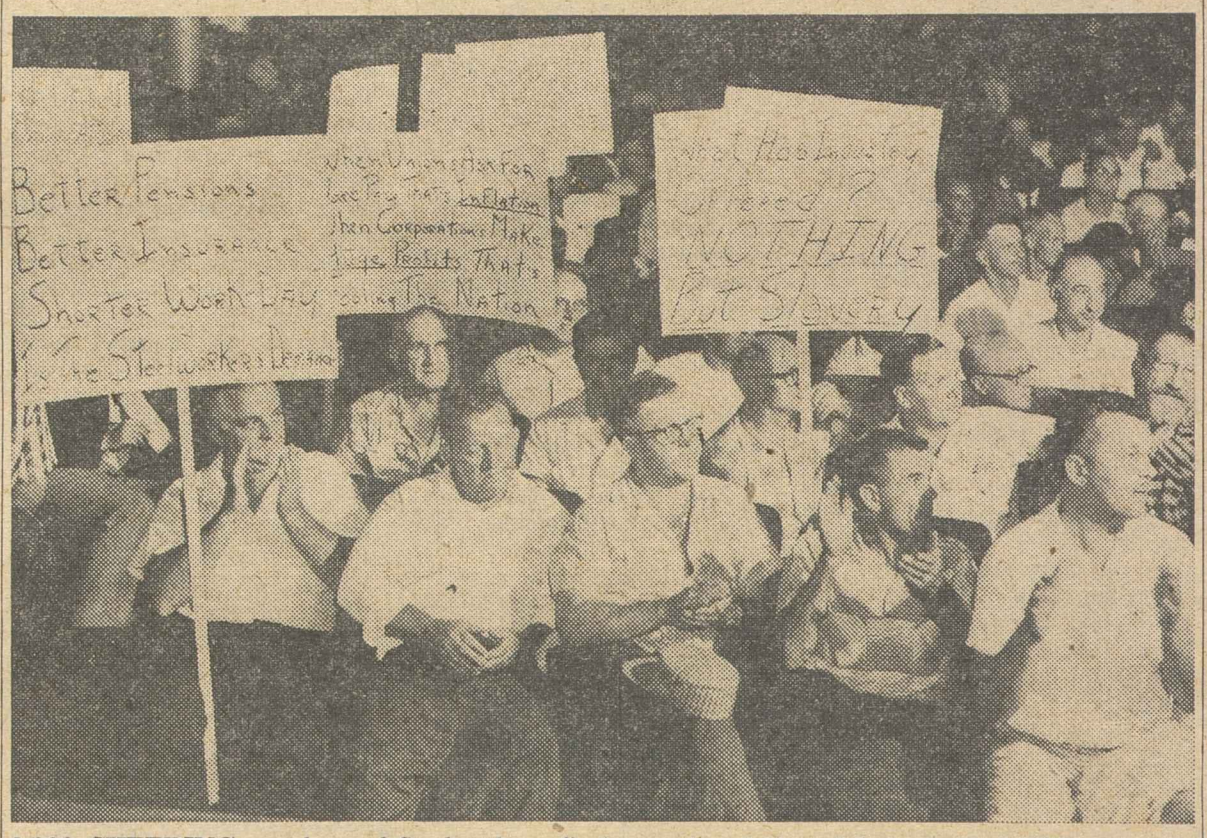


2,000 CHEERING members of Steelworkers display rank-and-file solidarity behind USWA negotiators, as they gather in Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Auditorium, Pittsburgh, to hear progress report on talks in industry-forced nationwide steel strike. USWA members wave signs pledging their determination to fight industry demands for "wage freeze" and scuttling of union-won job rights.

Report from the Picket Lines:

Steelworkers Fight to Keep 20 Years of Union Gains

By Gene Zack

Rank-and-file members of the Steelworkers angrily accuse steel management of seeking to fashion a yoke of "industrial slavery" by stubbornly insisting on eight major contract changes designed to scuttle 20 years of union-won job rights.

Now in the fourth week of a nationwide strike forced by industry demands for contract emasculation coupled with a one-year "wage freeze," scores of USWA members interviewed by the AFL-CIO News lashed out against steel management's tactics with a bitterness unparalleled in recent years.

In the great steel-producing valleys which scar the Pennsylvania and Ohio countryside . . . in the gently-rolling lowlands of southern New Jersey and Maryland where the nation's newest steel mills are located . . . they explained what the work rule changes would mean to them, and spoke passionately of their determination to defend "our rights and our personal dignity."

They talked between six-hour-long tours of picket duty outside the gates of silent plants. In the background, idle chimneys stood gaunt against the hot summer sky. Mill windows, which usually glow fiery red, stared blankly out on deserted parking lots and on mile after mile of empty railroad gondolas on unused sidings where weeds already have begun to spring up between the tracks.

Reject 'Phony Issue'

The workers were highly critical of profit-swollen corporations for rejecting union wage demands by fanning the fires of a "phony inflation issue," while deliberately banking steel mill fires as part of a "periodic readjustment" of unbalanced steel inventories.

The hard core of their resentment, however, centered around the work rules proposals and industry's charges of "wholesale featherbedding." They saw in management's campaign a determined effort to wring "more and more production out of less and less workers."

"Featherbedding?" asked one steel worker indignantly. "There

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Corporate Profits Soar To Highest in 13 Years

Corporate profits rocketed to a 13-year high for April, May and June 1959, increasing by an almost unheard-of 75 percent over the same three months a year ago.

Not since late 1946 and early 1947 when the excess profits tax and wartime price controls were junked have profits soared as high, the Wall Street Journal reports. The paper declared:

"This is the largest gain for any three months, compared with a year earlier, since this newspaper began compiling records for several hundred companies, quarter by quarter. In addition, other statistics indicate it is the largest gain for any quarter since late 1946 and early 1947 . . ."

The largest percentage increases in profits prior to the record-shattering second quarter, the Journal said, took place earlier this year in the first quarter when profits soared 53 percent above the same period for 1958.

The six-month picture is a year of unprecedented profits with an anticipated sharp increase in dividends. Dividends moved up sharply from the first to the second quar-

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Ike Backs Punitive Measure

The Shelley labor-management bill now pending before the House of Representatives is "anti-racketeer, not anti-labor," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a nationwide radio address Aug. 6.

He asked Congress to pass the bill so as to "stop corruption without harming legitimate unions.

As the House moved toward decisive votes on labor-management legislation, Meany warned over the National Broadcasting Company radio network that the country was at a "critical moment" in the legislative history of labor.

The House Labor Committee's Elliott bill, he said, would make effective conduct of ordinary union business "extremely difficult," and he branded the substitute Landrum-Griffin bill backed by a coalition of reactionaries a "blunderbuss that would inflict grievous harm."

He said the Shelley bill contains provisions against "thievery and corruption" by a minority of union

See Meany Text Page 5

leaders "even stronger" than those in the Elliott and Landrum-Griffin bills and is also stronger in compelling corrupt or law-evading management to report anti-union expenditures.

Because of these facts and because it is free of provisions to "punish honest and decent unions," he declared, "we support it fully and we hope that the House will adopt it."

Repudiates Mitchell

Two hours before Meany went on the air, Pres. Eisenhower, in a preempted-time radio and TV speech in effect dumped his own Administration bill backed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and gave all-out endorsement to the Landrum-Griffin measure.

On radio and television at the urgent request of right-wing Republican congressional leaders, Eisenhower charged that neither the Senate version of labor-management legislation nor the Elliott bill was adequate.

Concentrating on extremist descriptions of picketing and boycott

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Senate Group Drafts Revised Housing Bill

Congress is moving swiftly toward a new housing bill containing slum clearance and urban renewal provisions following seven days of Senate committee hearings on the President's veto of the original housing measure.

Ike, in his veto message, said no new public housing units were needed and attacked the urban renewal sum as "extravagant" and "excessive." Both items still stand in a revised Senate subcommittee bill, though slightly reduced.

The subcommittee decided, 5-4, against trying to override the veto and wrote the revised bill instead. The new bill, to be acted on shortly by the parent Banking and Currency Committee, totals $1.05 billion; this is $325 million under the vetoed bill and exceeds Ike's proposal by $240 million.

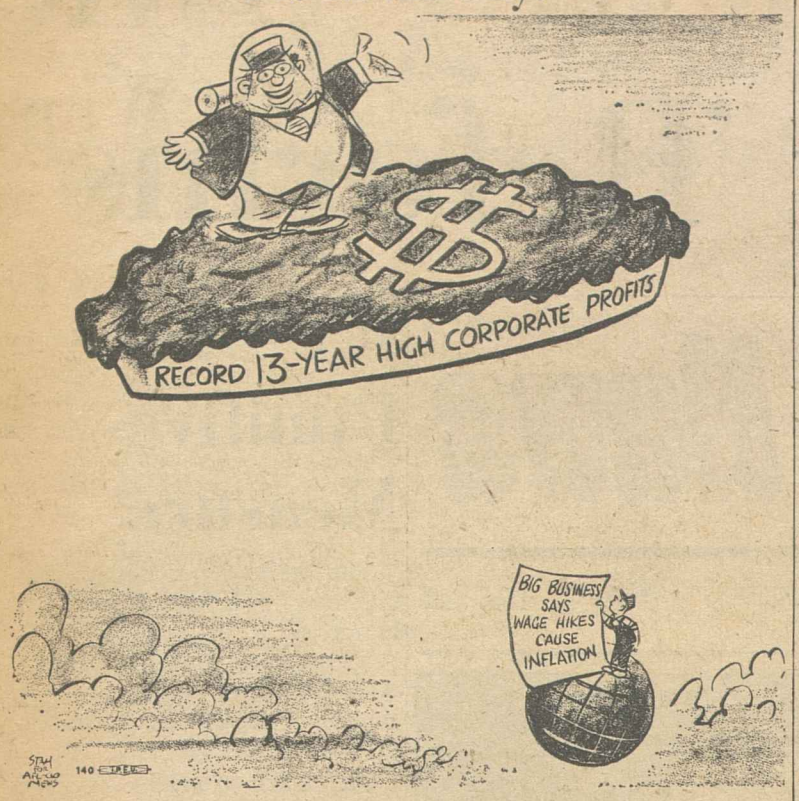
Stepped-up Pace

The speedy action reflected a stepped-up pace as the first session of the 86th Congress pointed for adjournment by Labor Day or mid-September.

The Democratic majority is seeking to close out the ses-

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Pie in the Sky!



Corporate Profits Soar To Highest in 13 Years

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ter and another rise is anticipated for the third quarter.

Productivity Gains

The Journal said the heavy gain in profits reflected recovery from the recession and stepped up buying of steel and other items in anticipation of the steel strike. But the paper took note also of the sharp increase in productivity due to automation and technological change.

A profit factor of "permanent value," it said, was the fact that corporations "had their first opportunity to fully test most of the new facilities which were installed in the past few years. . . . Such new facilities, of course, are almost invariably more efficient and profitable than older ones."

An analysis of the earnings reports of 428 companies revealed second-quarter profits of $2,653,863,000, an increase of 75.6 percent over comparable figures for the second quarter a year ago.

Besides the profits spurt in the first quarter of the year, other large increases, for purposes of comparison, were recorded in the third quarter of 1950 when the increase over 1949 was 53 percent; and in the third quarter of 1955, when profits jumped 35 percent over 1954.

Only one of the 25 major industry groups in the Journal's report suffered a decline from the second quarter of 1958 aircraft manufacturers. The Journal explained as follows:

The aircraft makers "are in a transition period from manned aircraft to missiles, and that involves heavy research expenditures and reduced sales—a condition likely to last for many more months."

Textiles, deep in recession in 1958, made an amazing recovery in the second quarter of 1959, with profits increasing 523.2 per cent.

But the two biggest contributors to the overall 75.6 percent gain, said the Journal, were auto and steel. The steel firms increased their profits over the preceding year by 163.4 percent. Auto firms showed a 300.1 percent increase in profits, with all five big producers solidly in the black.

Major Gains

These were some of the major industry groups reporting sizable gains also:

Building materials, 73.4 percent; chemicals, 74.7; electrical equipment, 31.3; farm equipment, 80.5; mining and metals, 123.2; railway equipment, 102.6; rubber, 64.5; tools and machinery, 93.7; railroads, 148.9.

The smallest gain over a year ago was that of food product companies with earnings only .3 percent higher than in the 1958 quarter.

189 Areas Still Report High Unemployment

Despite record-shattering profits and new all-time highs in industrial production there were 46 major job areas around the country in July where 6 percent or more of the labor force was unemployed.

The Labor Dept.'s bi-monthly survey of labor market trends reports, in addition, 143 smaller areas with "substantial" surpluses.

The report reflects some improvement since the May 1959 report when there were 60 major areas with substantial unemployment and 172 smaller areas in the same category.

However, in July 1957, before the 1957-58 recession took hold, there were only 24 major areas with 6 percent or more jobless and fewer than 100 smaller areas in the same classification.

Of the 46 areas with 6 percent or more unemployed last month, 33 were in the 6 to 9 percent classification, 6 in the 9 to 12 percent grouping and 7 with unemployment of over 12 percent.

The Labor Dept. report said that area job totals were above year-ago levels in nearly 90 percent of the 149 major labor market areas. It said that in almost half the areas employment passed the mark set two years ago before the recession.

Between May and July, 34 major areas were shifted to new classifications indicating a more favorable labor market situation in terms of joblessness.

Fourteen areas with 6 percent or more unemployment shifted to a 3 to 6 percent classification. These included Baltimore, Toledo, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Trenton, N. J., and Tacoma, Wash.

Seven areas shifted from 9 to 12 percent jobless to 6 to 9 percent unemployment. These included Buffalo and Providence. Two areas —Detroit and Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.—shifted from over 12 percent to the 9 to 12 percent category.

Latin Labor Group in U.S. For 3 Months

Front Royal, Va.—Sixteen Latin-American trade unionists will participate in "a new experiment in international relations" at the Communications Workers training institute here, beginning Aug. 14.

The "experiment" — a 90-day leadership training program to be conducted in both English and Spanish—is sponsored by the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. and by five of its affiliates, the Letter Carriers, Post Office Clerks, Postal Transport Association, Mail Handlers and Communications Workers.

PTTI, which is associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has arranged for the participants from 11 nations to follow up their training in the United States by setting up educational programs in their own countries for union stewards and local union officers.

PTTI Gen. Sec. Fritz Gmur is scheduled to arrive from Bern, Switzerland, to help get the program launched. The opening day ceremony will include welcoming addresses from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The participants, who come from Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Gautemala and Puerto Rico, will combine their classroom work with a two-week tour of the United States to study the trade union movement of the United States.

PTTI Inter-American Rep. William C. Doherty, Jr., will head the overall program. The CWA has made available the resources of its education department. Classes at the institute will be directed by Prof. James Carper, formerly associated with the University of Minnesota.

Meany to Get 1st VFW Gold Medal Award

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been selected by the national administrative council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be the nation's first recipient of the VFW Gold Americanism Award.

In announcing the award, VFW Comdr.-in-Chief John W. Mahan said the honor will be conferred annually on "that individual American citizen who, through his acts, distinguishes himself in the cause of American ideals."

Meany will receive the Americanism award and deliver the principal address at the VFW's 60th national convention banquet Aug. 31 in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

Among the 1,200 people expected to attend, the VFW says, will be Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), California's Gov. Edmund C. (Pat) Brown (D), and Navy Sec. William B. Franke.

2 Appointed for India Trade Fair

Two AFL-CIO representatives will take part in the United States Trade Fair opening Sept. 1 in Madras, India.

Speaking for American labor will be Pres. John E. Cullerton of Chicago Local 593, Hotel-Motel Service Workers, Drug Store, Sports Events and Industrial Catering Employes, and Intl. Rep. Harry Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

They were nominated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the request of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Congress Leaders Critical:

Ike Urged to Move On Steel Deadlock

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) has proposed that Congress formally urge Pres. Eisenhower to appoint an impartial fact-finding board and use the "prestige and influence" of the White House to end the industry-forced nationwide steel strike.

Symington introduced his resolution as the political arena echoed to growing protests at the President's failure to act in the dispute, coupled with criticism of the industry's demands for a one-year "wage freeze" in the face of record-smashing profits.

The Symington resolution would state that it is the sense of Congress that the strike, if prolonged, will affect national security, and it would stress the "overriding public interest" in a prompt settlement. It would call on the President to:

- Invite responsible principals of the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry to meet with him and "impress upon them their primary responsibility to the nation" to reach a "reasonable agreement" speedily.
- Set an early date for taking further action if no settlement has been reached.
- Appoint an impartial fact-finding board, if the deadline expires, to issue a public report and make recommendations on settlement terms.

Here, in capsule form, are other political comments:

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) accused steel management of "hypocrisy" and declared that "their record profits indicate that the scare talk about inflation has been merely for public consumption."

He said the financial statements prove that "either the prices of steel could be reduced . . . or else the income of the steel workers could be improved."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of a Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee, charged steel firms with boosting prices to small buyers as much as $50 a ton in the last two months and declared the increases "repudiate" industry claims it is holding the line on inflation by refusing wage hikes. He estimated worker productivity is adding $100 million annually to already swollen steel profits.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), who has repeatedly urged Eisenhower to use "statesmanship" to end the dispute, called the industry-forced strike a "very serious situation" and said "some way must be found of assuring genuine collective bargaining."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said the strike shows the need for his bill which would require advance notice of proposed price increases in major industries in which production is dominated by a few companies.

Appeals to Ike

Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D-O.) appealed to Eisenhower to make "all possible use of the facilities at your disposal" to end the strike, but ruled out direct negotiations at the White House on the grounds they would set a bad precedent.

Averell Harriman, former Democratic governor of New York, said the President had been "wishy-washy" and "pious" about the steel strike when he should have called in USWA and industry representatives and "knocked their heads together."

Rep. Leroy Anderson (D-Mont.) charged that the big steel firms "have forced unions to strike in order that workers may enjoy even a small share of the prosperity" they help produce.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-O.) charged the industry is "benefiting" from the walkout "while thousands of people are suffering."

Rep. Robert W. Levering (D-O.) called on Eisenhower to take the initiative in trying to settle the strike by appointing an "impartial tribunal" to replace Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who recently constituted himself a one-man fact-finder for the Administration.

Fact-Finding Urged

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) said there is a "growing recognition" of the need for impartial fact-finding on prices, wages, profits and other factors involved "so that the weight of an informed public opinion can be brought to bear."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R-Pa.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, on the other hand coupled a defense of steel management with a personal attack on USWA Pres. David J. McDonald. He accused McDonald of being "short-sighted and irresponsible," and contended "unreasonable" USWA demands for "unwarranted wage increases and 'make-work' schemes" would lead to "the permanent closing of some of our largest steel mills."

Union Label Plan Won By Handbag Workers

New York—One hundred and twenty-four manufacturers of ladies' handbags have agreed to a joint union-management promotion program, tied to the use of the union label.

The three-year contract negotiated by Pocketbook Workers Local 1 of the Leather Goods, Plastic & Novelty Workers also provides pay increases, shorter hours, two extra holidays and pension improvements for the 11,500 workers. The local's manager, Philip Lubliner, estimated the value of the contract gains at 27.5 cents-an-hour.

Under the terms of the agreement, all employers are to purchase and use the union label within the next two-and-one-half years.

All proceeds from the sale of the label will go into a fund for the promotion of the industry's products. The fund will be jointly administered by the union and the employer association.

Wage gains include $5 a week for salaried workers over the contract period, a 25 percent increase in piecework rates and a $5 a week hike in the minimum rates. The workweek is reduced from 40 to 37.5 hours.

Restricts Contracting

A unique feature in the contract prohibits an employer from contracting for or purchasing goods from any outside source, including foreign imports, until his own employes are working on an overtime schedule.

Lubliner described the union label and joint promotion provision as a significant advance and predicted that "it will give an important boost to the local industry at the same time that it will help to create thousands of new jobs for local working people."

Steelworkers Pledge Defense of Gains

Angry Pickets Reject Work Rule Changes

(*Continued from Page* 1)

are no feather beds in a steel mill—unless they're up in the front office."

At plant after plant, USWA members patiently explained that "there are less of us turning out more steel tonnage," and pointed to thousands of fellow steel workers who lost their jobs during the 1957-58 recession and who have never returned to work.

Profits Up, Jobs Down

The idled workers insisted—and the record-breaking financial reports of the 12 giant companies bear them out—that the industry emerged unscarred from the recession, and, thanks to increased productivity, has recorded profits in the first half of this year unmatched in steel history.

By contrast, they pointed to a constant upsurge in the number of supervisory personnel in the plants. In one mill, USWA members told of eight welders in one department having to report to a total of seven supervisors—each of whom receives incentive pay for prodding the men into greater output.

On a finishing floor in another plant, which 20 years ago employed 120 men under one foreman and a "straw boss," there are now only 66 workers with 15 supervisors—and production is up 100 percent.

Here is a summary of the point-by-point condemnation by steel workers of the eight contract changes management is demanding in the name of "efficiency and economy:"

1—The companies want to eliminate "past practices" which it says stand in the way of increased productivity. The unionists insist this would bring "stop-watch pirates" into the mills to set up speed-up practices and inhuman standards.

With the "past practices" clause removed from the contract, management could eliminate the 32 skill classifications and, as one striker put it, "hire us to work instead of for a particular skill." Under that arrangement, he added, "you could be a crane man one hour and a sweeper the next—and do both jobs at laborer's wages."

The companies would be free to knock out brief relief periods, reduce crew sizes and ignore seniority—all in the interests of "efficiency and economy"—another USWA member pointed out.

2—The industry wants the right to punish workers for all work stoppages, despite the fact that the contract already spells out vigorous opposition to wildcat strikes and slowdowns.

Management, said one striker, "wants an ax over our heads" so that any worker who was disliked by a supervisor could be "blamed for any work interference even if he wasn't involved." With that regulation in force, said another, a company agent "could start something just to get you fired."

3—The companies want "unilateral rights" over incentives and work standards, despite the fact that the USWA now has only the right to protest such company rules through grievance procedure.

"They want to pit one of us against another," a striker explained. "It would be a real 'dog-eat-dog' setup."

Another said elimination of union grievance rights over these standards would mean that incentives could be reduced while "they're speeding up operations and if you kicked, you'd be fired."

4—Of the industry demand for the exclusive right to change work schedules, one striker said:

"At present, they have to post work schedules. If that's changed, we'll go back to the 'shape up' where foremen will pick out the men they want to work on each shift and send the others home. We'll be right back to the 'favoritism' system that we used to have in 1936. The foreman's 'pets' would work—the rest of us would be out of luck."

5—Management is demanding the right to schedule vacations and redetermine vacation qualifications.

USWA members explained the companies would be in a position to "tie a few more strings" to vacations. "If your department didn't make its quota," one of them said, "you might lose a couple of days vacation."

They also objected to the vacation scheduling proposal on the grounds that, instead of getting a two week vacation at one time, the company might give a worker two days at a time, spread out through the year.

6—The union members charged that the industry demand for elimination of "overlapping" Supplementary Benefits, insurance and pensions, could mean the companies plan to eliminate these rights or "tamper" with them. Industry spokesmen have never spelled out what they considered the areas of conflicts between these various payments.

"Maybe what they mean is that if a guy over 65 is laid off," said one striker, "he'll have to be retired instead of collecting SUB and hoping that he'll come back to work."

7—Company demands to "simplify" the establishment of seniority units, a striker said, would mean that "our seniority has gone down the drain" because "the boss wants to hire his relatives or bring in a stooge who'll work for lower wages."

8—The final point—a demand for "simplifying and clarifying" contract language—would, said several unionists, probably mean "elimination" of all other union-won job benefits not specifically covered by the other seven proposals.

One greying steel worker, veteran of the USWA's campaign to organize the steel mills two decades ago, summed up the industry proposals this way:

"What they want to do is go back to 1936, before we had a union to keep us from being pushed around by the bosses."

To which his fellow pickets replied:

"We'll never go back on those terms."

Hyde Park Clothes Signs First Contract

Montreal, Que.—After 30 years of persistent effort, the Clothing Workers have completed organization of Hyde Park Clothes, Ltd., one of Canada's largest clothing manufacturers, and have negotiated a union contract.

The union's new Local 766 received its charter at a meeting at which the contract, containing improved wage rates, was ratified. The union was on strike for six months last year because of a lockout that started when some workers were fired during an organizing drive. They were fired, ostensibly, for not reporting for work despite a blizzard that snowed in the city.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Ellen Smalley spells her father on a Steelworkers' picket line at Homestead, Pa., as industry-forced shutdown of 85 percent of nation's steel capacity enters fourth week. At issue are management demands to emasculate the USWA and impose a one-year "wage freeze." Homestead was scene of bloody massacre of strikers in 1892 and bitter broken strike in 1919.

Steel Talks Resumed, Still on Dead Center

New York—Representatives of the Steelworkers and steel management resumed daily face-to-face meetings here as the industry-forced nationwide steel strike entered its fourth week with no sign of settlement in sight.

The sessions between union negotiators headed by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and a four-man industry team led by U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper were arranged by Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Finnegan was frankly gloomy about the prospects for an early settlement. Steel industry publications, usually considered unofficial spokesmen for steel management, have repeatedly forecast a 10 to 12-week strike.

The sessions between union and management came on the heels of a complaint by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell—Pres. Eisenhower's one-man "fact finder" in the steel dispute—that neither side had made a "serious, conscientious effort" to reach agreement.

Pay Freeze

The strike began July 15 when the basic steel industry insisted on a one-year "wage freeze" on the grounds that pay hikes for 500,000 USWA members would be "inflationary." Since then, the companies have reported combined net profits for the first half of 1959 totaling $694.2 million—an all-time industry record.

Coupled with the "wage freeze" was an industry demand for contract changes that would weaken or destroy union-won gains affecting seniority, incentives, work schedules, vacations, insurance, pensions and Supplemental Unemployment Benefits.

As the daily meetings with Finnegan resumed, McDonald bluntly accused U.S. Steel's Board Chairman Roger Blough and Bethlehem Steel's Chairman Arthur B. Homer of attempting to "blackmail" the government into keeping out of the steel dispute.

McDonald referred to statements by the two industry leaders that their firms might be forced to raise the general level of steel prices if the government intervened in the current shutdown.

The industry position, said the USWA president, "shows little concern about how disastrous a shutdown may be, how much fuel for later inflation is created, or how much the nation suffers."

Earlier, McDonald had sent to Mitchell a detailed study of U.S. Steel's record-shattering profit report for the first half of 1959, contending the data should be made a part of the secretary's "fact-finding" mission for the Administration.

The report, he said, showed that the $255 million in after-tax profits earned by the industry leader was $23.5 million higher than the company's previous six-month record.

McDonald said the corporation's profits last year amounted to $2,625 per employe; that in the record profit year of 1957 they averaged $3,045 per employe; and that on the basis of the six-month report, profits currently are running at an annual rate of $4,345 per employe.

He added that these figures serve to prove that the industry is guilty of a "hoax" in claiming that employes are not entitled to wage increases until they "generate economic progress" for the companies.

N. Y. Unions Sponsor Central Park Concert

New York—A free concert on the Mall in Central Park will be sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO on Aug. 22 as part of a program "to encourage and stimulate cultural activities by AFL-CIO members" in the city.

NMU Wins Seniority in Lake Pact

Detroit—Major gains in vacations, pensions, health and welfare benefits and job security have been negotiated by the Maritime Union in a new contract with eight Great Lakes dry cargo and tanker companies.

The one-year agreement, retroactive to June 15, provides:

- An increase in paid vacations to 24 days a year. It was formerly 14 days.
- Establishment of a Lakes-wide seniority system providing "rotary hiring" through the NMU hiring hall.
- Top retirement benefits at age 65 after 20 years of service raised from the former $65 a month to $100, in addition to social security benefits.
- Cash payments to Lakes seamen while in the hospital increased to $30 for single men and $40 for married seamen for the first 20 weeks of hospitalization and $25 single, $35 married, for the remaining weeks up to one year. Previously the rate was a flat $21 for 13 weeks and $15 for the remainder of the year.
- A new provision for benefits to seamen who are hospitalized more than one year, with benefits ranging from $70 to $100 a month based on length of service on Great Lakes ships.
- New family benefits covering hospitalization benefits for dependents and a $200 maternity benefit.

Covered by contracts are crew members of ships operated by the Nicholson Transit Co., Ford Motor Co., Cleveland Tankers, Standard Oil of Indiana, National Maritime Service and the Lakes divisions of Gulf Oil, Texas Co., and Sinclair Refining Co.

NMU Sec.-Treas. Steve Federoff termed the new gains "a major breakthrough for Great Lakes seamen."

The contracts with the eight companies also provide for standardization of basic provisions in all of the agreements. The companies met with the union in joint bargaining sessions for the first time.

Shoe Workers Vote Changes In Constitution

Nine constitutional amendments aimed at strengthening the international union have been overwhelmingly approved by members of the Shoe Workers in a referendum vote. The amendments were proposed by locals and approved for referendum by the recent convention.

Most significant of the endorsements by the 14,000 rank-and-file voters was a 10-cent increase in the per capita to establish a strike fund. A companion amendment set up regulations for administration of the fund.

Other amendments changed the nomination date for candidates for general offices; set the dates of meetings by election inspectors; revised the constitutional section on local bylaws and amendments; provided for future nominations of national directors; covered affiliations of locals with district councils; outlined jurisdiction and affiliation with joint or district councils, and set the convention voting strength of appointed paid officials.

Labor Urges Shelley Bill as Strong, Fair

FIRST BENEFICIARY of pension plan negotiated by Building Service Employes Local 32B in New York, Joseph Andaloro (second from right), receives his check from David Sullivan (right), president of the 37,000-member local. From left are Hamilton G. Ford, employer representative, and N.Y. State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood. The jointly-administered plan became effective July 1.

House Clears Decks for Showdown On Labor-Management Legislation

(*Continued from Page* 1)

effective way to drive racketeers and corruptionists out of union-management relations.

● The Railway Labor Executives' Association appealed to all "friends of labor" to vote against the Landrum-Griffin substitute as "basically anti-labor" and deliberately regulatory of internal union affairs not related to wrong practices. The RLEA said the Elliott bill while "not so objectionable" as the Landrum-Griffin measure, also would impose "unneeded and undeserved restrictions on the clean, democratic labor movement."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), commenting on Pres. Eisenhower's radio-TV speech, said:

"There are very few people who do not want an effective anti-racketeering bill. The real difficulty is that honorable men disagree on what constitutes a bill that is both effective and fair."

The Texas senator said, flatly, that this was a problem that "must be left to the collective judgment of Congress."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Senate sponsor of the original labor-management bill that was saddled with anti-labor amendments by right-wing senators, denounced the Landrum-Griffin measure as a bill that would actually "strengthen the grip of racketeers" and "bog down small unions in red tape" while weakening "labor's legitimate rights at the bargaining table."

Its adoption, he warned, might endanger final passage of any bill because it is a "punitive measure restricting the rights of all union members."

A curious element of delay occurred in Rules Committee action on the Elliott bill.

The committee under prompt procedures could have handled the bill in time to get it to the House floor by Aug. 4, but instead the committee did not begin hearings until that date and the bill was not voted out until Aug. 5.

The slowdown came amid reports that House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) was having trouble in lining up his maximum potential vote for the Landrum-Griffin substitute.

The effect was to give the Republican leaders another week to pressure Eisenhower to get him on the air in support of the Landrum-Griffin bill, which he had previously praised, and give the business lobbyists an extra weekend to turn on the heat for letters and telegrams to Congress.

Complicated Procedures

Under procedures ruling the House, the Landrum-Griffin or Shelley substitute or both, will probably go to a vote before the Elliott bill.

If they are beaten, the committee bill will be open to individual amendments to each section.

Major provisions of the Landrum-Griffin or Shelley bills, or both, may be offered for second votes.

Shelley introduced his substitute for the Elliott bill with a statement that it would do exactly what Congress "set out to do" before business interests and conservative politicians decided on a "get-labor" operation.

It would impose "real tough financial accountability legislation" for both management and unions, he said. It would "get the crooks who have infiltrated the labor-management field" and at the same time "will preserve honest, decent unions which have done so much to build the prosperity of our country and the living standards of our people."

Hits 'NAM Bill'

The committee-reported Elliott bill, Shelley said, would hurt "legitimate unions," and the "NAM bill," as he labeled the Landrum-Griffin measure, "is patently punitive and won't do anything but penalize legitimate unions."

An AFL-CIO analysis of the Shelley bill commented that it would be "effective" as a measure "to get at the crooks and racketeers" in the labor-management field.

The Shelley bill provisions on strict financial reports from unions, democratic election procedures and tight trusteeship safeguards are substantially similar to those of the Elliott bill except for eliminating "states' rights" provisions that would effectively weaken the impact of federal law.

It also sets up standards of fiduciary responsibility for union officials making them accountable for union funds or property "embezzled or stolen" for personal enrichment and for income received on transactions that might involve a conflict of interest.

It provides criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing in which the object is to get a bribe for a racketeer misusing the labor movement rather than benefits for workers. Such picketing is also made an unfair labor practice.

On the other hand, it knocks out some of the provisions of the Elliott bill and the Senate-approved bill that impose restrictions on organizational picketing. It eliminates anti-boycott restrictions that would prevent union members from aiding other unions forced into strikes.

It drops the Elliott bill provision that would force unions to turn over their membership lists to so-called "bona fide" candidates for union office, who might be labor spies, Communists, racketeers or commercial operators the unions had been forced by other provisions of the Elliott bill to accept as members.

Curbs Management Abuses

The AFL-CIO analysis pointed out that the Shelley bill, in addition, would require financial reports from employers and labor relations consultants "substantially more effective in deterring employer-financed drives to interfere with collective bargaining" than provisions of either the Elliott or Senate bills.

The Shelley bill also eliminates exceptions and exemptions that make employer-reporting sections of all other pending bills what the analysis called "a mere sham."

Ike Dumps Own Bill For Harsher Measure

(*Continued from Page* 1)

abuses, the President in effect repudiated the Mitchell bill by barely mentioning it, and hailed the Landrum-Griffin bill as "a good start toward a real labor reform law."

Meany told the people that behind the front of pretending to attack corruption, there were "forces at work whose real purpose is to hamper and, if possible, destroy the effectiveness of legitimate trade unions."

"They want to tie up legitimate activities with legal knots," he said, because "they consider the exposure of corrupt leadership in a small minority of unions as too good an opportunity to be missed."

"We in the AFL-CIO recognize that the worst enemies of labor are those few crooked union officials who have betrayed their trust and sold out their members and made alliances with the underworld," he declared.

It is the "excesses they have committed and gotten away with" that generated the "pressure for legislation that would victimize all unions," he said.

Cites Opposition to Crooks

The AFL-CIO president ran the history of the AFL-CIO's five-year record, at its own initiative, of attacking corruption by expelling unions, suspending officials, demanding reforms and finally of asking the government for help.

He asked:

"Where else in American life is there a parallel" to this example of a privately operated organization saying to the government, "We will assist in writing legislation to regulate and govern certain of our actions"?

The AFL-CIO in 1958 "made one reservation," he pointed out—that it "would not support any legislation, under the guise of reform, that would restrict and punish honest trade unions."

Meany declared "that reservation still stands."

Analyzing the various pending bills by these standards, he said that the AFL-CIO is "100 percent in favor" of the Elliott bill's provisions that "safeguard the funds of union members, protect members against abuses and provide criminal penalties for a variety of untolerable racketeering practices."

The federation is "100 percent in favor" of parallel provisions in the Landrum-Griffin bill, he said.

Endless Litigation Danger

But the Elliott bill reported by the Labor Committee, he said, would "place the officers of 65,000 local unions in jeopardy of a federal criminal statute for discharging their duties." It would "prohibit honorable organizational practices and procedures upon which labor has built its structure." It would "expose unions to the dangers of endless litigation."

The Landrum-Griffin measure would go "a lot further in penalizing legitimate practices of legitimate unions." It would threaten union officers with two years in jail for running an orderly meeting, burden unions with red tape, force union members to handle "struck" goods, prohibit advertisement of sweatshop operations by employers.

The Shelley bill, he said, goes even further "against thievery and racketeering" than the other two bills, and "unlike them, would require full reporting from business firms of expenditures for union-busting activities and the hiring of labor spies."

But it is not complicated by other provisions that would "restrict, harass or punish the legitimate activities of honest and decent unions" and "for those reasons we support it."

Eisenhower's dumping of the Mitchell Administration bill was inescapable and was particularly pointed in the President's demands for the Landrum-Griffin measure's so-called "bill of rights."

In testimony before the House Labor Committee on March 4, Mitchell assailed provisions of a bill by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N.C.) that in a "rights" section prescribed criminal penalities for violations by union officials. Give members free, honest elections, he said, and "that goes far enough."

In a press conference in Miami Beach in May, Mitchell said the "bill of rights" in the Senate bill was "unnecessary," and that he preferred legislation without it.

Eisenhower in press conferences twice praised the Landrum-Griffin bill's "rights" section. In his radio speech Aug. 6, he said any reform bill "worthy of its name" must "protect the rights of union members within their unions."

Harrison Assails Employer Groups For 'Ferocious' R-T-W Campaigns

Toronto, Ont.—George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, has accused employers of waging a "campaign of extreme ferocity" in their efforts to have so-called "right-to-work" laws enacted in six states last November.

Speaking before the annual convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Harrison described compulsory open-shop laws as "a smokescreen behind which unions could be weakened and destroyed," and praised the Eagles for the organization's open opposition to these laws. The "work" drives failed in five of the six states.

Harrison, an AFL-CIO vice president, was here to accept the Eagles' annual Green-Murray Award "for outstanding leadership and statesmanship," presented in memory of the late William Green, president of the former AFL, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO. Both were active FOE members.

Employer 'Effrontery'

Harrison accused "work" law backers of "amazing effrontery" for preaching that they were "trying to protect the individual working man against his union," adding:

"I am reminded of the employer representatives of 30, 40 and 50 years ago who were ready to fight, bleed, and die for the right of a man to work long hours at starvation wages; they were willing to fight, bleed, and die to uphold the sacred privilege of a father to put his eight-year-old daughter to work in a textile mill."

Harrison warned private enterprise that unless it accepts its social responsibilities it may well lose its reason for being. American labor, he said, has accepted the principle of free competitive enterprise, but it has not forgotten that the making of a profit "is neither our basic national nor social objective."

Drawing on his experience as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations, he said he had felt an "awareness" among all the representatives at UN sessions that "it is possible for man now to create a world free of war, of poverty, and of dictatorship."

Harrison, chairman of the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee, outlined the AFL-CIO's six-point program to insure world peace and progress. This calls for the elimination of colonialism, adequate military strength, closer alliances with other free nations, international nuclear inspection, a stronger NATO, and a stronger UN.

Text of Meany Speech on Labor Bills

Herewith is the text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's Aug. 6 radio speech over the National Broadcasting Company radio network outlining labor's position on labor-management reform legislation.

This is a critical moment in the legislative history of American labor. Congress is in the process of enacting what is described as labor reform legislation. The Senate already has passed a bill on this subject which the trade union movement considers detrimental to the future of American labor. Now the House of Representatives is about to consider several bills on this subject namely, the Elliott bill, reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor, the Landrum-Griffin bill which has the support of a coalition of Republican and southern Democratic members, and the Shelley bill which has the support of the AFL-CIO.

Whatever legislation is finally enacted on this subject will undoubtedly affect labor-management relations for years to come. Beyond that, if the final measure enacted places the trade union movement in the legalistic straitjacket that some of labor's enemies so ardently desire, there is a grave possibility that the nation's economy might be adversely affected.

Let me say as emphatically as I can that the AFL-CIO is in complete accord with the great majority of the American people in favor of legislation that will help get the crooks without harassing and impeding the forward progress of legitimate and decent labor unions.

Unfortunately, there are forces at work whose only real purpose is to hamper and, if possible, to destroy the effectiveness of legitimate trade unions. They consider the exposure of corrupt leadership in a small minority of unions as too good an opportunity to be missed in order to fasten restrictive legislation on the entire movement.

Under the guise of legislation against corruption, they want to tie up legitimate union activities with legal knots—thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for the trade union movement to carry on its work for economic and social progress.

As part of their anti-labor strategy these people are deliberately circulating rumors to the effect that labor is not really opposed to this bill or that bill or that labor wants no legislation at all or that labor as represented by the AFL-CIO is not really concerned with the problem of corruption.

These rumors are all false and can be proved by a quick look at the record of the AFL-CIO on this subject.

On Feb. 9, 1955, almost five years ago, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations reached agreement on a set of principles under which the two national trade union centers would merge into one organization. Among the principles adopted was the following, and I quote:

"The merged federation shall constitutionally affirm its determination to protect the American trade union movement from any and all corrupt influences."

On Dec. 5, 1955, the AFL-CIO, at its first convention, wrote this principle into its constitution and provided the means for its implementation.

In the summer of 1956, many months before the McClellan Committee came into existence, the AFL-CIO proposed to the platform committees of both major party conventions that they pledge their party to the enactment of public reporting and disclosure laws to guard against abuses and corruption in the administration of health and welfare funds held in trust for the benefit of union members. Such a law has since been enacted.

Less than a year later, following the early hearings of the McClellan Committee, the AFL-CIO urged extension of the same legal safeguards for all union funds. We testified before the House and Senate Labor committees in favor of the enactment of legislation—strong and enforceable legislation—to prevent union officials from stealing the dues money of their members or committing other flagrant abuses.

In 1957, through the authority and directives contained in the AFL-CIO Constitution, the Executive Council drew up a comprehensive set of Codes of Ethical Practices for trade unions and trade union officials and presented them to our convention in December 1957, where they were made part of the basic law of the federation.

Was the AFL-CIO content with mere statements and constitutional declarations against corruption in the labor movement? Or did it take action to give life and meaning to its declared principles on this subject? The answer to these questions is crystal clear.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

At the same convention of December 1957, at which it adopted its Ethical Practices Codes, the AFL-CIO upon the recommendation of its Executive Council, and under its democratic procedure, expelled three of its unions as being under corrupt control. This was accomplished by more than the two-thirds roll-call vote required by the constitution. Among the unions expelled was the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, the largest union in the federation. The combined membership of the three unions expelled represented more than 10 percent of our entire membership.

Shortly thereafter, in March 1958, the AFL-CIO recognized that there was still a problem to be met—the problem of protecting the membership of expelled unions as well as protecting the general public from the consequences of corrupt practices on the part of those unions.

At this juncture, the AFL-CIO publicly advocated the passage of labor reform legislation by Congress—legislation to protect the funds of union members—legislation to safeguard the rights of union members—legislation to help the government get rid of crooks operating in the labor-management field.

This was a truly significant action. Here was a group of private citizens saying to government: "We will assist you in writing legislation to regulate and govern certain of our actions." Where else in American life is there a parallel? What business organization has ever done such a thing? And the record shows incidentally that business is not immune to sin nor free of racketeering elements.

The AFL-CIO at that time made one reservation: that we would not support or accept any legislation, under the guise of reform legislation, that would restrict and punish honest trade unions. That reservation still stands.

Let us see how the pending bills measure up to this test.

The Elliott bill contains provisions that safeguard the funds of union members, that protect union members against abuses and that provide criminal penalties for a variety of intolerable racketeering practices. We are 100 percent in favor of these provisions.

But the Elliott bill also contains other provisions. It would place the officers of 65,000 local unions in jeopardy of being found in violation of a federal criminal statute in discharging their normal duties. It would prohibit honorable organizational practices and procedures upon which labor has built its present day structure. It would expose unions to the danger of endless litigation not over real issues but at the whim of one or two individuals, who might be subsidized by hostile employers or by Communists to undertake such harrassment. It would make it extremely difficult for the average union to conduct its normal business in a straightforward, effective way. Because of these provisions, we must oppose and we do oppose the Elliott bill.

Now let's see how the Landrum-Griffin bill measures up. It also contains a number of anti-racketeering provisions which are similar to those in the Elliott bill. Again the AFL-CIO is 100 percent in favor.

But the Landrum-Griffin bill goes a lot further than the Elliott bill in penalizing legitimate practices of legitimate unions. It would subject a union presiding officer to a two-year jail sentence merely for blocking a disorderly person from disrupting a meeting. It would require even the smallest local unions, without paid officers, to file a burdensome amount of red-tape reports. It would force union members against their will and against their basic principles to handle "struck" goods. It would prohibit any union from advertising to the public that an employer is unfair to labor, pays substandard wages or operates a sweatshop, despite Supreme Court decisions that have held a union has not only a right but a duty to speak out against such abuses. It would make it virtually impossible for the average, decent union to function effectively.

For these reasons the AFL-CIO strongly opposes the Landrum-Griffin bill.

Finally, we come to the Shelley bill. It contains provisions against thievery and racketeering which are even stronger than those in the Elliott bill or the Landrum-Griffin bill.

Unlike those bills, the Shelley bill would also require full reporting from business firms of expenditures for union-busting activities and the hiring of labor spies.

But it does not contain any provisions which would restrict, harass or punish the legitimate activities of honest and decent unions. In other words, the Shelley bill is aimed at getting rid of crooks, instead of getting rid of unions. For those reasons we support it fully and we hope that the House of Representatives will adopt it.

We in the AFL-CIO recognize that the worst enemies of labor are those few crooked union officials who have betrayed their trust and sold out their members and made alliances with the underworld.

Because of the excesses they have committed and gotten away with, pressure has been built up for legislation that would victimize all unions, the great majority of good ones along with the few that have been corrupted.

Basically, the cure for this problem is better law enforcement. If the present laws on the statute books of our states against theft, corruption and racketeering had been properly enforced, there would be no need for new federal law.

One thing is certain—new legislation should be aimed at the crooks, not at the decent, law-abiding unions and their decent, law-abiding members.

The Elliott bill fails to meet this test. It places unfair burdens on legitimate unions. The Landrum-Griffin bill is much worse. It is a blunderbuss that would inflict grievous harm on all unions. It is supported by the very elements in Congress which have consistently through the years voted for the program of big business and against every progressive measure that would benefit all the American people.

That leaves the Shelley bill. We sincerely believe it will do the job of getting rid of the crooks who have wormed their way into a few unions. We believe it will do an effective job of preventing unholy alliances between dishonest unions and dishonest employers. We are convinced that it will not interfere unnecessarily in legitimate labor-management activities. The Shelley bill is anti-racketeer, not anti-labor.

These are are the objectives that the AFL-CIO seeks in labor reform legislation. We urge Congress to keep its sights on these objectives. If you want to stop corruption and not harm legitimate unions, we hope you will let your congressman know immediately that you favor the Shelley bill.

Fair Play is the Issue

THE PROPAGANDA SMOG that has enveloped the labor "reform" issue, has obscured two simple, basic facts:

1—The unregenerate anti-labor forces are determined to shackle labor with punitive legislation in the guise of fighting corruption.

2—The AFL-CIO is dedicated to stamping out corruption and racketeering in labor-management relations.

The Old Guard-Dixiecrat coalition that has historically opposed every piece of liberal or progressive legislation, that has a record of virulent anti-unionism, has hungrily grasped at the isolated instances of corruption to launch a full-scale attack on labor.

They have been aided and abetted in the propaganda campaign by business interests intent on weakening and crippling trade unions, and unfortunately by an Administration that appears to be more interested in a political issue than substantive legislation.

The AFL-CIO, from the moment of its founding, has carried on an unrelenting and vigorous campaign against corruption. It has cut its membership and its finances by 10 percent in expelling three unions found dominated by corrupt influences.

But realizing that a fight on racketeers invading both labor and management cannot be fought single-handed, the AFL-CIO has, in an unprecedented move, urged legislation to help get the crooks. In urging this legislation as embodied in the Shelley bill, it has volunteered to submit to a degree of regulation—a unique development in American political life—to help rid the labor-management areas of crooks masquerading as either labor or management officials.

The AFL-CIO record in fighting corruption and racketeering is unmatched by any other group in American society. The AFL-CIO knows from experience that only clean, democratic trade unions can serve the workers; that there is no room in the labor movement for crooks. Its oft-expressed aim is to get crooks, not unions.

This is the record that the House must take into account when it casts the critical votes on labor legislation. To adopt harsh, punitive legislation aimed at crippling trade unions in light of this record is to act in disregard of the traditional fair play that has been a fundamental principle of the American way of life.

Unity When It Counts

AN IMPORTANT new milestone in the history of trade union unity in collective bargaining has been reached with the announcement by the Machinists and the Auto Workers that they will present a single collective bargaining program to the aircraft and missile industry in 1960.

The unified bargaining approach is a major step toward eliminating the practice of industry playing off one union against another, a practice that often has a depressing effect in bargaining areas where workers are represented by more than one union.

This example of unity in the collective bargaining area is another indication of the importance AFL-CIO affiliates are placing on joint action and reasonable agreements to settle disputes arising out of work jurisdictions and other problems.

It is proof once again of the benefits of merger.

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On the Launching Pad

State of Emergency Continued:

Restrictive Police Regulations Hamper Trade Unions in Kenya

By Arnold Beichman

NAIROBI, KENYA—In this British colony on the African East Coast, when the Kenya Federation of Labor wants to call a meeting it must apply for a license from the police. The application must list speakers' names, agenda, maximum attendance (no overflow permitted) and the labor organization must agree to the following:

- "No public address equipment shall be used except within the hall and any public address equipment so used shall be sited and managed that it is ineffective outside the hall.
- "The proceedings of this meeting may be recorded by the police on tape-recording machines.
- "Questions from the audience on subjects not on the agenda must not be answered.
- "The speakers listed on the license must at the end of the meeting leave the hall in circumstances which do not permit of the formation of a procession and must obey all police instructions in this respect. The licensee (in this case it was Arthur A. Ochwada, KFL deputy general secretary) and speakers listed on this license shall be personally responsible for the performance of this condition and for any breach thereof."

IF A KFL OFFICIAL or a union organizer, descended from one of three tribes, wants to go on union business from Nairobi to Mombasa, on the coast, he must get a permit from the police in Nairobi and when he gets to Mombasa, he must report to the district commissioner that he's arrived. The permit is good for a stated number of days. That's what James R. Kerebe, treasurer, Kenya Local Government Workers Union, had to do when he went from Nairobi to Mombasa from July 18 to 22. He is a Kikuyu, one of the three tribes whose members must have a loyalty certificate if they want to address union or political meetings.

If a union can't get a hall for its meeting, as frequently happens, then there's no meeting because outdoor rallies are banned. If the police turn down a license application for a political meeting and you ask why, this is the answer you get:

"I regret that I am not prepared to give my reasons for refusing permission for your party to hold a public meeting June 14, 1949. (Signed) P. H. Brown, Acting Officer-in-Charge Nairobi Extra-Provincial District."

I am quoting from letters, license applications and other documents which I myself saw at the KFL offices here. One letter I read from Brown banned a meeting of the Nairobi Peoples Convention Party, headed by KFL Gen. Sec. Tom Mboya, because there were two other meetings scheduled that night and, said Brown, he didn't have enough policemen to go around.

THE REASON FOR these patent restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly is that Kenya is still under a rigid state of emergency after seven years, because of the Mau Mau terrorism which began among the Kikuyu tribe and the related Meru and Embu tribes in 1952. Since 1954, there hasn't been any Mau Mau terrorism but the state of emergency continues.

The miracle is that there is any kind of labor movement in Kenya. KFL leaders say the government has arrested and jailed union officials and prevented the growth of KFL affiliates. Nevertheless, the KFL is functioning—or rather KFL unions are functioning.

The national center is in trouble; financially, it's broke, without even a general bank account. The only money it has now is in a segregated account—$35,000 donated by the AFL-CIO for the construction of the KFL Solidarity Building, on which foundation work has already begun. Final cost of the building's first section will be about $60,000.

THE UNIONS THEMSELVES, while hardly prosperous, are engaging in normal activity. The Tobacco, Brewing & Bottling Workers had an 18-day strike in tobacco factories last June and won a monthly increase of $2.80, maternity benefits for women workers and union recognition.

The brewery section had a strike and won a $3.08 increase plus profit-sharing and an increase in vacation leave from 18 to 22 days after one year. The casement workers in Mombasa won union recognition after a six-day walkout.

Mboya and Ochwada said that they were undertaking a two-month organizing drive starting this month on major social and economic issues —wages, cost of living, housing, free education, social security, a minimum wage. They have called weekend meetings throughout the country. The only problem: can they get a meeting-hall and a license?

'Weird, Frustrating, Ludicrous':

Morgan Gets Runaround From Soviet Bureaucrats

From Warsaw, Poland—the first radio facilities he could reach after emerging from the Soviet Union—Edward P. Morgan broadcast to the U.S. the following blow-by-blow account of his encounter with Soviet bureaucracy and how he was barred from the air—for an alleged offense of the American Broadcasting Co., his network. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO in nightly broadcasts at 7 p. m. EDT, was with the press-radio group that covered Vice Pres. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union.

ONE OF THE STRONGEST impressions this correspondent is carrying away from the Soviet Union is of the vast difference between the people and the government which rules them. The Soviet public is not radically different from the public of any other country, reflecting as it does a mixture of pride, nationalism, an aloof curiosity, and a certain amusement over foreigners and the costumes and antics . . . a reaction which melts from a kind of haughtiness in Moscow to passionate interest and open-faced friendliness in the hinterland of say, Siberia.

Morgan

But the government is a cold, inhuman machine. To try to deal with a bureaucracy and/or the Communist Party hierarchy is like being led blindfolded into the bowels of Mammoth Cave and then told to find your way out. You cannot do it without becoming impaled on the stalagmites and gashed by the stalactites of madly illogical logic, of calculated inaccessibility, of crushing inefficiency, and an implacable treachery deliberately designed to only one end . . . the over-reaching purposes of the party.

The effect can be darkly sinister, but it can also be preposterously silly. Perhaps the best way to illustrate the point is to recount my experiences in trying to do my daily broadcast on the Nixon trip and the weird, frustrating, but still ludicrous incident in which these experiences climaxed.

WHEN DEPUTY PREMIER KOSLOV came to Washington a month ago, I met the deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Office Press Section who was traveling with him—a thick-lipped, thickly-bespectacled, but canny young man whose name, appropriately it turned out, was Popov—A. J. Popov. He assured me that I would be able to broadcast from Moscow and probably from Leningrad without difficulty, but from the Siberian steppes it would in all likelihood be impossible. The actual experience, it turned out, was almost precisely the reverse.

Heavy traffic, disorganization, and what I like to think were bureaucratic sunspots, made the origination from Moscow anything but satisfactory.

On the flight from Novosibirsk to Sverdlovsk, my radio colleagues and I spent most of the next day trying to pin Popov down to the essentials of when and where and how. He produced utterly and completely nothing . . . not even a clean-cut "yes" or "no" on the possibility.

THE RUNAROUND was eloquent in its perfection. A Bolshoi prima ballerina could not have executed a more elusive pirouette. By nightfall, we were seething with angry frustration, and wheeled up our wrath like an artillery piece and let Popov have it point-blank.

We announced we were going to ask the Vice President to make an official protest against our cavalier treatment in violation of an agreement of reciprocity, assuring us of all possible facilities. We were not asking for miracles, we emphasized, but we had not even been told what facilities existed, if any. We were blunt and firm and undoubtedly undiplomatic.

Nobody, the old Moscow hands assured us, somewhat aghast, but nobody, had ever talked to a minion of the Soviet Foreign Office like that.

How much our outburst had to do with it, we'll never know, but the fact is, nevertheless, that the situation almost immediately changed.

At any rate, Popov caught up with us at a copper mine at noon and flatly announced that he had established a broadcast circuit from Sverdlovsk for one hour that evening, and the three major networks could share it equally.

BUT NOW the plot instantly thickened. No sooner had Popov made his announcement, emphasizing condescendingly that this was all a special favor, magnanimously dispensed by the honey-hearted Soviet government, than the ranking Kremlin official on the entourage bitterly denounced the National Broadcasting Company.

Into a banquet toast to peace and friendship, the head of Soviet Cultural Exchange Program, Georgi Zhukov, incongruously wedged an attack on NBC for its handling of the now-celebrated Nixon-Khrushchev television debate.

When we got back to Sverdlovsk, however, Popov declared that Zhukov had been misinformed, that he had really meant to denounce ABC. Whereupon he produced a Siberian edition of Pravda for July 30, quoting a speech two nights earlier in which Premier Khrushchev told a workers' group at Dnepropetrovsk that ABC was the worst culprit.

He didn't specify what ABC in New York was guilty of, but that was enough for Popov, who knows the party line when he sees it.

He immediately ruled that as punishment ABC could not use his special Sverdlovsk facilities, but NBC and CBS could. They gallantly demurred.

In retrospect, we should thank Comrade Popov for his effrontery. He did not bar us from using the telephone. We all called up the BBC in London, recorded our broadcasts on a clear line which were graciously relayed to our respective networks, and used. If we had taken Popov's special, but untried Sverdlovsk facilities, we might still be attempting to get a signal out of Siberia.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FROM WHAT Mr. Eisenhower would call the sunny beaches of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the news from the annual Governors Conference is the old familiar news:

- They politicked with the utmost enthusiasm, deeply engaged in the fascinating game of running for President or Vice President or of guessing right on the nominees and winners next year.
- They were totally lacking in enthusiasm for what Mr. Eisenhower imagines is the cardinal dogma of his Administration—the alleged desirability of readjusting "relationships" between federal and state governments so that the states do more, the federal less.

Gov. Rockefeller of New York tangled with a fellow Republican, Gov. William Stratton of Illinois, when Stratton said in effect that the states would get along all right if the intrusive federal bureaucrats would stop sticking their nose into the people's business.

Replied Rockefeller, who has been a federal bureaucrat and is running very powerfully for President: the federal government undertakes programs only because Congress authorizes and appropriates money for them—and Congress doesn't spend money for things except when the people's elected representatives think the people want them to.

That settled the debate, and there was no sign of vitality even from the governors who officially bear some Eisenhower-bestowed responsibility for working out programs for a reduction of federal "responsibilities" by getting the states to accept some of them.

The governors really don't want any more "responsibilities"; they are having trouble raising enough money for the burdens they now bear. And the people of the cities and suburban complexes, where the great majority of Americans live, trust federal government programs more than they trust state programs.

The state legislatures are gerrymandered to deprive city residents of equal representation, and sensible city officials and political leaders have no intention of abandoning vital federal programs—schools, hospitals, old age assistance, wage protections and all the rest—to the mercies of such legislatures.

* * *

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE was marked by two significant political developments, one Democratic, one Republican.

On the GOP side it became known—with full authority from inside Rockefeller's camp—that the New York governor is well aware of the prize of the presidency potentially within his reach and that he will grasp it if he can.

This is phrased in the terms that Rockefeller will study the polls, determine whether he thinks he has a better chance of winning as GOP nominee than Vice Pres. Nixon, and make a decision "in December."

In short, he is running now, and his Republican state chairman is openly beating the drums for him. He may stop running, in December or earlier, if the signs are not favorable. But he is not likely to be discouraged by almost unanimous Democratic testimony in Puerto Rico that he is considered "harder to beat," if nominated, than Nixon.

In the Democratic race, San Juan paved the way to a potentially spectacular showdown between Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Kennedy in the Wisconsin primary in the limpid month of April.

The Democratic nominee will be selected by the national convention, and no one else, because there is no outstanding party leader, and state governors and senators are able to assert themselves as "favorite sons" for bargaining purposes.

Nevertheless, one of Humphrey's leaders, Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota, has invited Kennedy to face Humphrey in Wisconsin, and Gov. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin has acquiesced, and the collision presumably will take place. Wisconsin in the past has been a major testing-ground, and it looks as if it will be one of the few testing-grounds—Oregon may be another—for the 1960 race.

Washington Reports:

Javits, Clark Say Housing Bill Must Aid Low Income Groups

PUBLIC HOUSING must be a part of the housing program in any bill passed by the present session of Congress, according to a Republican and a Democratic member of the Senate Housing Subcommittee which was critical of Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the original measure passed by Congress.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 250 radio stations:

"The bill passed by Congress would provide for 35,000 public housing units a year, which is certainly minimal enough considering the needs of America, just for plain balance for the lower-income families who are displaced from urban renewal projects and have no place to go."

"What this bill does," Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) asserted, "is to create wealth. When you create wealth, you create tax resources, and I am perfectly confident that when 1999 rolls around and the last of the expenditures to which the President objects are made, we'll find that the wealth created produces taxes far in excess of the cost to the taxpayer."

BOTH SENATORS agreed that the hearings on the veto, though they did not build up enough sentiment to override the veto, should help get a better bill.

"Sure, we want to write a bill the President will sign, and let us hope enough public sentiment is marshalled so that he will stretch a point or two in signing," said Javits. "I agree that we've got to have public housing and adequate urban renewal. We're not going hog-wild. We didn't go hog-wild in the original bill."

CLARK DISAGREED with the President's request that there be no limits set on FHA.

"If we're going to have a limit on urban renewal, on college housing and public housing, then I think we ought to have a limit on FHA," he said.

PUBLIC HOUSING and an adequate urban renewal program must remain in any housing bill passed by Congress this year, a Democrat, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), on left, and a Republican, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), center, agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Harry Flannery, radio director, conducted the interview.

How to Buy:

Earn-at-Home Ads Found Misleading

By Sidney Margolius

DURING THE GREAT depression of the 1930's, one of the most prominent and "reputable" book publishers brought out a book on "how to get a job" and advertised, "If you have only $2 left in the world, send for this book."

That classic example of a high-pressure advertiser seeking to extract the last few bucks from unemployed people is mild compared to the modern promoters who advertise misleading homework and part-time work schemes.

These modern hoaxers have as their special target housewives seeking to supplement the family income, and older people trying to pad threadbare social security and other retirement benefits. Inflated living costs have made a ripe climate and good pickings for the homework promoters.

Better Business Bureaus report there are hundreds of these "earn-money-at-home" schemes taking over half a billion dollars a year from several million victims in amounts from $1 to over $1,000. "Victims end by losing money instead of earning it," the Boston BBB has warned. The St. Louis BBB has reported that "in years of experience, we can't find an honest deal."

THE EQUIPMENT sold hopeful homeworkers ranges from flimsy tie-making machines for $5 to knitting machines priced as high as $400, and vending machines requiring an investment of as much as $2,900. Complaints of exaggerated advertising by correspondence and trade schools also have been frequent recently.

In recent months, FTC has been waging war against the exaggerated ads of a number of vending-machine sellers. In a typical case, the FTC charged Midwest Industrial Supply, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., with making false employment offers and exaggerating potential earnings. The government found the majority of purchasers earned much less than the claimed "$275 monthly" and "$400 a month" even though their investments ranged from $975 to $2,900. Contrary to the ads, the buyers were not given exclusive territories or established routes. Nor did the company buy back machines from dissatisfied customers as it had indicated it would.

THE DIFFICULTY an individual faces in making money out of vending machines is that the big operators generally have the good locations sewed up, and only the unprofitable ones may be available. Often the sellers of the machines indicate in their ads that they help you place them. But in the case of Mainline Sales Corp., of Euclid, O., for example, the FTC complained that already-established routes are not available and the company almost never helped a customer place machines.

Another source of disillusionment is courses in invisible reweaving. In two typical cases, FTC ordered Universal Systems, Santa Cruz, Calif., and Skil-Weave Co., Chicago, to quit exaggerating the ease of learning this skill, and the potential earnings.

MANY OPERATORS try to sell courses purporting to teach various businesses or trades. It's wise to check first with your union local, Better Business Bureau, local public school authorities or state employment service office.

The FTC nabbed National Mail Merchandisers, Dorchester, Mass., for misrepresenting the potential profits from operating a mail-order merchandising business in your home.

People attracted by the glamour of the air age also have become a special prey for various schools and colleges selling correspondence and residence courses with the promise of employment as hostesses, radio operators, passenger agents and other airlines jobs.

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Rep. Dent Says:

O'Sullivan Strike Shows Need For Changing Taft-Hartley Law

Rep. John H. Dent spoke from first-hand knowledge when he reminded his colleagues in the House of Representatives that corruption and racketeering aren't the only issues in the debate over labor legislation. Dent helped organize and served as first president of a Rubber Workers local in Jeanette, Pa., and was elected to the URW's first executive council. Following are excerpts from his recent speech:

LABOR UNIONS and business corporations are great institutions in our free society. I often wonder, however, if many of us do not too frequently think of our unions and corporations solely as institutions and forget now and then the individual human beings who are their very substance and reason for being.

It is particularly easy to fall prey to this kind of generalized thinking just from reading our daily newspapers. Union racketeering and corporation manipulations make ready headlines.

I would like to focus on the longstanding labor dispute between Local 511 of the United Rubber Workers, AFL-CIO, and the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., of Winchester, Va. I chose this case precisely because it is not amenable to sensationalism.

There are no charges of racketeering. There are no charges of collusion. There are no charges of bribery. Yet, within the law, industrial relations processes have ground to a stop. A local union has been all but destroyed. And, most important, working people have lost their livelihood.

As a lawmaker, this kernel of our actual social history interests me much more than headlines. What happened? Where did the industrial relations process fail? We shall find that the law itself was most to blame. The facts are simple.

IN APRIL OF 1956, the employes of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. in Winchester, Va., voted by 343 to 2 in an NLRB election to affiliate with the United Rubber Workers of America.

The average wage then being paid by O'Sullivan was 40 to 60 cents below similar organized shops in the heel and sole industry. The negotiations were not fruitful. The union proposed conciliation and mediation; the company refused. In May of 1956 the workers voted by secret ballot to strike, 355 to 2.

Who were these workers who voted to join the Rubber Workers, who tried to negotiate a contract, and who were forced to strike?

Arthur and Asa Smith are brothers who helped build the O'Sullivan plant in the 1920's and worked there for about 30 years of their lives.

These and hundreds like them were honest working people who knew little of labor laws and were not concerned with power or personal aggrandizement.

They were not long to remain novices in industrial relations, however. The company immediately began to recruit strikebreakers from the surrounding mountain country. Virginia has a so-called right-to-work law and the state police stood guard at the plant gates as strikebreakers trickled in day by day.

NO LONGER WAS the major factor in the situation to be the on-again-off-again negotiations. The law was to be brought to play a major role in the outcome of this dispute.

Sec. 9 (c) (3) of the Taft-Hartley law says: "Employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

A few weeks after the required year had elapsed after NLRB certification of the Rubber Workers as bargaining agent for O'Sullivan employes, the company instituted a petition with the NLRB to have the union decertified.

The union lost, 288 to 5. The Smith brothers, who had been No. 1 and No. 2 on the O'Sullivan seniority list, with more than 60 years' combined service between them, were not allowed to vote.

The law which was intended to give meaning to collective bargaining became the tool of its destruction.

The case I have cited shows clearly how the law can work an injustice. It is in the power of Congress to change, and I pray that we do so.

Second Taft Volume Carries History of AFL to Merger

WHEN PROF. PHILIP TAFT, a recognized authority on American labor, brought out in 1958 the first volume of his history of the American Federation of Labor, "The A. F. of L. in the Time of Gompers," he set a high mark for documentary history of the labor movement. He provided also a rich depository of new source material and documentation for students of the period in which American trade unionism came of age.

The second volume, in which the story of the AFL is carried from 1924 down to the merger of 1955, is conceived in the tradition of Taft scholarship, documentation and research. "The A. F. of L. from the Death of Gompers to the Merger," it is a notable study and a major contribution to American historical writing.

Yet this second volume is not without a few flaws, especially in the form and the structure of the account it presents. In undertaking a survey of a period of near-current history, with many of the leading personalities described still very much on the scene and quite able to speak for themselves, Taft set himself a truly formidable task.

HE CARRIED OUT the delicate and often ticklish assignment with a measure of success. But he crammed into one volume a documented account of the crowded events of the three most dynamic and effervescent decades in the history of American trade union movement. To give full scope to Taft's capacity as a scholar, this latter portion of the history could well have been a two-volume work.

Another lack is the absence of human drama, of the sense of struggle, sweat and tears which characterized those years of depression and recovery and of labor's battle for recognition of workers' basic rights of self-organization, representation and collective bargaining.

In Taft's account it is often difficult to see the people for the documents. Too often the characters who emerge from these pages appear to be reciting passages from convention proceedings, unlike the real people contending and arguing real, live issues.

Yet the author expresses with feeling his own personal reactions to the events he describes and his own views regarding the merits and demerits of the actions, decisions and policies he reports. On Page 156, for example, he is incensed at the legal interpretations of a provision of the AFL Constitution furnished by the AFL general counsel in response to Pres. William Green's request. He comments:

"This was careless advice given by one who knew little of the customs and history of the AFL; its solicitation can only be explained as a paralysis of intelligence."

Perhaps the best portion of the book is its treatment of the AFL's role in the field of international relations and foreign policy. In this area, too, however, there are gaps. While Taft gives the AFL full and deserved credit for the early initiative which made possible the launching of the Marshall Plan by Pres. Truman, he omits any mention of labor participation in the administration of the European Recovery Program.

IT IS SURPRISING, also, not to find in the account of early days of the National Recovery Administration, so crucial a stage in labor's emergence to the forefront of the national scene, fuller recognition of the role of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, of the battles fought by labor spokesmen for minimum labor standards in NRA code hearings, of the specific contributions made by the first National Labor Board under Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

There are only snatches of the story of labor's participation in the War Production Board during World War II. For example there is no mention at all of the work of the Labor Policy Committee in the Office of Price Administration during this period.

Despite its omissions, however, the student of the period will find Taft's book valuable and replete with references and documentation published for the first time.

The A. F. of L. from the Death of Gompers to the Merger, by Philip Taft. Harper & Brothers, N. Y., 1959, 499 pages, $7.50.

To March Up Fifth Ave.:

NYC Plans Biggest Labor Day Parade

New York—Labor in this city plans to "roll the union on" this Labor Day. More than 100,000 members of AFL-CIO unions are expected to swing up Fifth Avenue in an all-day demonstration to tell the world that "a strong free labor movement means a strong free America."

It will be the city's first major labor parade since 1939 when about 125,000 marched up the avenue led by George Meany, then president of the State Federation of Labor, to open an SFL convention. In 1942 the former CIO staged a Central Park Labor Day rally but not a parade.

"This will be the biggest thing of its kind New York City has ever seen," predicted Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the City Central Labor Council which is sponsoring the event, and Matthew Guinan, first vice president and chairman of the parade committee.

"It will be the first time in the city's history that a united labor movement will be turning out for a parade," they emphasized.

Nearly 1,000 local unions affiliated with the central AFL-CIO body and many national organizations are expected to participate in the march. Their members will be accompanied by over 150 floats and scores of bands.

Limited to AFL-CIO Groups

Because of the size of the anticipated turnout, the council has decided that it must limit participation to AFL-CIO organizations. Several unaffiliated unions, community groups and military units had expressed a desire to take part.

However, Boy Scout troops, Little League teams and similar groups, sponsored by participating unions, will parade with their sponsors.

A committee made up of representatives of unions in the theatrical and related fields is assisting the central body and individual unions in the planning of floats.

The plans include mammoth rolling displays symbolizing advances in living standards of workers achieved through union efforts; units dramatizing industrial advances over the years; and the role of organized labor in national defense.

Other floats will express the common aspirations of the labor movement; its dedication to community well-being; its fight on behalf of civil rights; its healthy influence in the nation's political life; its concern for schools and hospitals.

To Honor Retirees

Many unions are reserving places of honor among their contingents for retired members who can remind the younger members both of the vast advances in security which their unions have achieved and of the early struggles which went into building the unions.

A reviewing stand will be set up in front of the Public Library at Fifth Ave. and 41st St. Representatives of the state and city governments, U.S. senators and the New York congressional delegation have been invited to review the march.

In announcing the parade, the council issued a formal proclamation which noted "serious problems facing the labor movement and the people of America" and declared:

"Our march will be an answer to the forces of greed and intolerance which are busily at work in dark corners of our country seeking to undermine our vast economic and social progress.

"Our march will be an answer to the lies and slanders which have been directed against American labor by union-busting forces here at home and by freedom-hating forces of the Kremlin around the world.

"Our march will be an expression of the determination of American workers to keep their country moving forward in paths of progress. We will carry our union banners proudly to proclaim the fact that a strong free labor movement means a strong free America—and a strong free America is the hope of democracy throughout the world."

JOINT TESTIMONY in favor of a health insurance program for federal employes is presented to the House Civil Service Committee by affiliates of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council. Left to right are: Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Transport Association, Machinists Dist. 44 Pres. William H. Ryan, Vice Pres. Jerome Keating of the Letter Carriers, Legislative Rep. E. C. Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks, Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes and Pres. Harold McAvoy of the Mail Handlers.

Meany Urges Inquiry Into Death of Idir

Shock and grief at the death under suspicious circumstances of Gen. Sec. Aissat Idir of the Algerian Trade Union Federation were expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a cable to Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Idir died in a French military hospital in Algiers while being "illegally and forcibly detained" after having been acquitted by a military court on a charge of conspiracy, Meany noted. He was never released despite the verdict, and after being held incommunicado for some months was found to be seriously ill. His lawyer, finally allowed to visit him, noted that his legs had been seriously burned.

Meany endorsed the ICFTU's demand for a commission of inquiry which would include representatives of the ICFTU and the Force Ouvriere, French trade union center.

"The democratic ideals and traditions of France demand the appointment of such a commission and punishment of those guilty of behavior leading to the death of our trade union colleague," Meany said.

"American labor has always championed the closest friendship and cooperation between the people of France and the American people. In this spirit, we call upon Pres. DeGaulle to recognize the grave implication of Idir's tragic death and to put the full weight of his great moral authority and political prestige into assuring prompt action to end the war in Algeria by negotiating a just and honorable peace with the heroic Algerian forces fighting for national independence.

"Only such forthright action can end the situation in Algeria, which if continued might endanger democracy, decency and justice in France itself."

University Extension Legislation Endorsed

Federal funds to help state universities expand their adult education extension programs would "directly and immediately promote the common welfare," Brendan Sexton, director of the Auto Workers Education Dept., declared in a statement filed with a House Education and Labor subcommittee.

Sexton urged support for a bill introduced by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.) to authorize $10 million a year to enable land grant and other state colleges to develop general university extension programs

Federal Employes Bar Salary Freeze Proposal

Federal employe unions have rejected a demand that they accept a three-year salary freeze as the price of House passage of a contributory health insurance program.

Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) sought a pledge that there would be no 1960 request for pay raises as the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee opened hearings on federal employes' health legislation. This would mean that the 1958 salary scales would remain in effect until at least 1961.

Murray told a five-member committee of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council that he considered the Senate-passed Johnston-Neuberger health insurance bill the equivalent, in benefits to employes, of a 10 to 15 percent pay raise.

"If the employe groups plan to demand pay increase legislation next year in addition to this major fringe benefit, they should say so now and this legislation then should be set aside."

One by one, representatives of the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Government Employes, Machinists, Postal Transport Association and Mail Handlers—who were testifying jointly on behalf of the GEC—declared that they could not promise that they would not seek pay adjustments next year.

Vice Pres. Jerome Keating of the Letter Carriers cited increases in living costs, new records for corporation profits and personal earnings, commenting: "Certainly if the economy continues in high gear, if the elevator keeps on climbing, federal employes will be seeking their share in the form of a raise."

Other committee members disassociated themselves from Murray's statement and pointed out that the actual cost of the Senate-passed health bill to the government is estimated at only 1.1 percent of payroll.

Supporters of health legislation have been pressing for an early end to hearings, confident they have the votes to report out the bill. Murray agreed to step up the hearing schedule but turned down proposals for daily sessions.

A key issue is the Administration's position that contributions to a health insurance program should be on the basis of two-thirds from the employes and one-third paid by the government. The union-backed Senate bill provides a 50-50 division of the costs.

Samoa Minimum Wage Hike Recommended

Pago Pago, American Samoa—In this American possession, a dot in the Pacific 4,150 miles from San Francisco, a special representative of the AFL-CIO and a Polynesian high chief represented workers on American Samoa in 10 days of hearings which led to a substantial recommended increase in the minimum wage paid in the island's principal industries.

The new rates will go into effect as soon as formally promulgated by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

George Richardson, representing the American labor movement, and High Chief Maosegi T. Satele, spokesman for one of the principal family groups on the islands, were the worker representatives on the Special Industry Board named by Mitchell to conduct minimum wage hearings.

The committee was mandated, under 1956 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, to "endeavor to bring the minimum wage in American Samoa up to $1 an hour as rapidly as is economically feasible."

For the approximately 800 workers in employment covered by the Act, the committee proposed hourly increases ranging from 17 to 25 cents an hour above the rates set last year.

Workers in fish canning and processing would go from 52 to 75 cents; shipping and transportation from 50 to 75 cents; petroleum marketing from 52 to 75 cents, and miscellaneous industries from 38 to 55 cents. The new rates are more than double the average in occupations not covered by the act.

Most of the 19,000 persons on the six inhabited islands are in agriculture,

Labor Plea Speeds Vaccine to Argentina

The National Foundation, spearhead of the nation's fight against infantile paralysis, responded quickly to a labor plea for polio vaccine to meet an emergency situation in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities national office in New York, acting at the request of Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, transmitted the request for the precious vaccine to the National Foundation.

Within a matter of minutes, an emergency air shipment had been arranged to speed the anti-polio vaccine to the Latin American country.

Arbitrators Cut Fees In N. Y. Hospital Cases

New York—The American Arbitration Association has announced that it will waive its administrative fee for arbitrating grievances brought by workers at non-profit hospitals here and its members will serve as arbitrators for half their usual $100-a-day fees.

The waiver and reduced rates will remain in effect until the end of the year. Most pending grievances involve reinstatement of workers fired during the 46-day strike by Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which was settled last June. The seven struck hospitals agreed to set up a grievance procedure, including final-step arbitration, in the settlement ending the walkout.

AAA Executive Vice Pres. Paul M. Herzog said the waiver of administrative fees — usually $30 a day for each side—was decided upon "in view of the public function performed by the hospitals and their employes and in recognition of the difficult financial position of both."

Union officials said 35 cases where employes have been denied reinstatement because of alleged picket line incidents will be brought to arbitration unless the hospitals restore the workers to their jobs, with retroactive pay.

Two of the seven hospitals, Beth David and Brooklyn Jewish, have reinstated all of their striking employes. The union charges that 16 employes at Bronx Hospital, 8 at Mt. Sinai, 5 at Flower, 4 at Lenox Hill and 2 at Beth Israel have been unfairly denied reinstatement.

A number of other employes have won back their jobs at earlier stages in the grievance procedure including one woman striker who had been fined $5 for disorderly conduct for allegedly singing rock and roll songs on the picket line. While upholding her right to sing whatever she felt like, the union has also filed grievances on behalf of 11 other workers it says were given inferior jobs when they returned.

AWARD TO the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for its financial support of the National Mental Health Center is accepted by OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight on behalf of the members. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers makes the presentation at fund-raising dinner in Denver.

Mental Health Center Thanks OCAW for Aid

Denver, Colo.—The membership of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers was honored by the National Mental Health Center at a testimonial dinner July 26 for its support of the free, non-sectarian, nationwide service institution.

Presenting a plaque to OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight, who accepted on behalf of the union's membership, was Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. The "Golden Key" award of the center was given to OCAW for the union's leadership in financial support for the center.

OCAW and other trade union sources raised over $13,000 in ticket sales for the $50-a-plate banquet, with the vast majority of the money coming from OCAW locals and district councils, Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick reported.

Knight told the more than 400 guests at the dinner at Denver's Cosmopolitan Hotel that OCAW's executive board had decided to "adopt" the Mental Health Center because the same deep concern for the welfare of people which motivates the trade union movement in the economic sphere also prompts its members actively to support humanitarian causes.

"This question of mental health is America's most important health problem," he said. "It is our hope that the approach of the National Mental Health Center in providing intensive psychiatric care for the borderline case will not only restore many people to their families who would otherwise spend their lives in state institutions, but also that out of this program will come new techniques and methods of treating the mentally ill."

Potofsky said that ACWA was pleased to have a part in honoring a sister union, not only for its work on behalf of such an important cause, but also because of ACWA's past ties with the institution. The Center used to be known as the Ex-Patients' Sanitorium and was a recuperative hospital for TB patients, many of whom were ACWA members.

Featured speaker at the affair was author, editor and humorist Harry Golden, both of whose books, "Only In America" and "For 2c Plain" are currently on national best seller lists.

"The big job in the matter of mental health is one of public relations," Golden said. "It is the job to convince society that you are able to restore people to a normal fulfilled existence."

Golden spoke warmly of trade union contributions to the nation's welfare and said OCAW's support of the Mental Health Center was part of a continuing tradition of labor support for the needs of people.

Scholarship Fund Honors Weinstein

Philadelphia—Labor and management in the men's clothing industry here have joined to establish a scholarship fund in memory of Charles Weinstein, vice president of the Clothing Workers and manager of the union's Philadelphia Joint Board, who died suddenly on Mar. 9.

The fund, to be administered by the Charles Weinstein Foundation, will finance college educations for the children of workers in the Philadelphia men's clothing industry.

Oregon Nun Tells of 1913 Crusade For First State Minimum Wage Law

The almost-forgotten story of America's first wage-hour law has been brought to national attention by the Oregon Labor Press and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

The Portland AFL-CIO weekly ran a feature on Sister Miriam Theresa, now head of the social sciences department at Maryhurst College, who in 1913—as Miss Caroline J. Gleason—was the spearhead of Oregon's pioneering legislative drive.

Morse inserted the story in the Congressional Record with the comment that "the best tribute which can be paid to this noble woman is for us to make sure, before adjournment this summer, that we improve the federal minimum wage law."

Miss Gleason, a teacher and social worker, undertook her trail-blazing adventure at the direction of the Oregon Consumers League. The league chose her in 1912 to survey wages and working conditions of women in stores and factories.

To make sure of the facts, Miss Gleason herself became a factory worker. The job she remembers best was in a paper-box factory, pasting labels on the ends of shoe boxes.

No Hot Water

"After two or three labels our hands were covered with glue and had to be washed," she told the Labor Press. "But there was no hot water. We carried five-gallon pails to another part of the plant were live steam was pouring from a pipe. We held our pails under the pipe until the steam had heated the water.

"You must remember that this was piecework and all these preparations took time. In three days I earned $1.52."

Miss Gleason also took careful note of the appalling sanitary and safety deficiencies in this and other plants. Her survey, published late in the year, had such an impact that a wage-hour bill was introduced on the opening day of the 1913 legislative session.

Employers, of course, raised the same arguments against the bill they use today. The proposal, they said, was "socialistic." It would "drive industry from the state." It would "throw women out of work" because of the higher wages. And besides, they told a legislative hearing, the conditions described in the survey "simply do not exist."

Miss Gleason was also at the hearing.

Offered Names

"If you would like the names and addresses of the firms where these conditions prevail, I shall be glad to give them to you," she said.

No one asked for the names.

The first Oregon law set up an industrial welfare commission empowered to fix working standards for women adequate to maintain decent standards of health. The first minimum was $8.25 for a 54-hour week—a little less than 16 cents an hour.

The constitutionality of the law was challenged by the owner of the paper-box factory where Miss Gleason had worked.

A young lawyer named Louis Brandeis came west to volunteer his help in the defense. He won in the state supreme court, and the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the verdict.

In 1916, when another of her surveys—this one on housing—was nearing completion, Miss Gleason entered the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, a Roman Catholic teaching community, and became Sister Miriam Theresa.

In 1912, she recalled, "I never, never dreamed that I would live to see a federal minimum wage law." And she added:

"I certainly believe in the trade union philosophy. Without unions, the conditions of working people would be almost indescribable."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) joined Morse in praising the wage-hour pioneer.

"I think the whole country is indebted to this noble woman," he said.

N. Y. Unionists Meet With Congressmen

A New York State AFL-CIO delegation presented labor's case for a fair labor-management reform bill, aid to depressed areas and a higher and broader minimum wage in a dinner discussion with the state's congressional delegation.

Twenty-five of New York's 43 congressmen were present, 14 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

A spokesman for the labor delegation reported the response was "highly favorable."

State Pres. Harold C. Hanover expressed the hope that such a face-to-face meeting would produce a mutual understanding of the need for action in the areas of reform, depressed areas and the minimum wage.

Chairman Louis Hollander of the State Committee on Political Education said that unions and their members spoke effectively for the small businessmen who are directly affected by labor's purchasing power.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller stressed that by supporting an increase in the $1 minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and its extension to unprotected workers, labor "is not seeking to benefit itself but to raise the standard of living of people who need it." Most union contracts provide scales above $1.25, he added.

State Legislative Chairman Raymond R. Corbett, in urging a fair reform bill, criticized the so-called "bill of rights" put into the Senate-passed bill at the initiative of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Ohio Labor Applauds Gains in Legislature

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Legislature ended its longest session on record with what the State AFL-CIO described as "a solid record of achievement in some fields of social and economic legislation."

Formal adjournment isn't scheduled until Aug. 14, but the legislature is in recess until then. It will return merely to consider any veto messages and to act on confirmation of appointments to state offices made during the recess.

Labor's praise of the record of the first Democratic legislature in a decade was tempered by criticism of the failure to enact labor-backed bills establishing a minimum wage, setting up a state labor relations board and requiring a hearing with advance notice before court injunctions can be issued in labor disputes.

Other key planks in labor's legislative program, although sometimes toned down by compromises, became law this year, including:

- A substantial increase in maximum unemployment benefits.
- A workmen's compensation law raising benefits for permanent and temporary disability, increasing death benefits and allowing a free choice of doctors for employes of firms which have their own insurance programs outside of the state-operated insurance.
- Amendment of the unemployment compensation law to permit payment of supplementary unemployment benefits without loss of state compensation.
- The first effective fair employment practices law in Ohio's history.
- Exemption of non-profit organizations from a 10-year-old law which banned prepaid medical plans unless at least 51 percent of the physicians in an area participate.
- Authorization for voluntary checkoff of union or association dues by public employes.
- Amendments to the election laws allowing re-registration by mail and requiring that candidates of the same party be listed on the same line when voting machines are used.
- Removal of the $65-a-month ceiling on aid to the aged and substituting the principle of aid based on actual need.

The State AFL-CIO hailed the defeat of a stringent so-called labor reform bill proposed by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D). The vote in the House was 58 to 54 against the bill, which would have required 70 affirmative votes for passage.

NEW OFFICERS of the Sheet Metal Workers are installed by 1st Vice Pres. Moe Rosen (left) after their recent election by the executive board. Edward Carlough (center) was chosen to fill the term of the late Robert Byron as president. David S. Turner was named to succeed Carlough as secretary-treasurer.

Arbitrator Rules Worker Needn't Mow Boss' Lawn

River Rouge, Mich.—A Steelworkers' local here has won an arbitration decision upholding the right of a worker to refuse to mow the boss' lawn.

It all started when a supervisor at the Whitehead & Kales plant ordered a member of USWA Local 2341 to go to the home of the company's vice president and mow the lawn. The union protested. The grievance went to arbitration.

Arbitrator Louis A. Stone ruled management's right to direct its work force "is limited to matters concerned with the conduct of the plant." The vice president, he indicated, would have to find someone else to mow his lawn.

Labor Dept. Surveys Show:

Union Pay Higher For Similar Jobs

A union card is worth at least an 8 percent pay bulge to workers in 18 industries surveyed recently by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. That's the average cash differential found in more than 1,000 comparisons between jobs in union and non-union plants where the occupation, the industry and the geographical area were the same.

Collective Bargaining Reports, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, features a detailed analysis of the survey results which show union wages outstripping non-union pay scales in four out of five cases.

The Research Dept. points out that the hourly wage differential is only a part of the advantage held by workers in organized plants. Fringe benefits—including vacations, holidays, pensions and health plans—are almost invariably higher where they have been negotiated by a union than where they have been set unilaterally by the employer.

There's a gain to the unorganized worker through union activity, the Research Dept. points out. Many of the cases where non-union wages are comparable to those in organized plants result from efforts by employers to keep their plants unorganized by matching—and occasionally exceeding—union-won conditions elsewhere.

In every breakdown, the Labor Dept. surveys showed union wages higher—by industry and by geographical region.

Union wages were 11 to 20 percent higher in 232 comparison as against only 38 showing non-union rates ahead by the same margin. In 169 of 197 cases where the differential between comparable jobs was above 21 percent, the advantage was with the union job.

The surveys covered only industries where there were sizable numbers of both organized and unorganized plants.

Oh, Well, a Rose By Any Other . . .

Detroit — Organized labor can't "win" so far as the Detroit News is concerned.

That was the decree handed down by the management of the newspaper, which issued the following order to editorial department employes who write headlines:

"Where unions have been granted pay raises in contract negotiations, do NOT use the word 'WINS' in the head."

KOHLER MARTYRS slain in bitter 1934 strike inspire labor solidarity of current strike, now in its sixth year. Honoring memory of Lee Wakefield and Henry Engelmann on 25th anniversary are (from left): AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Heymann; Pres. Emil Schuette of Sheboygan, Wis., County Labor Council; Frank Reinthaler, officer of Wakefield and Engelmann Memorial Union, and Rudolph Renn, secretary of Memorial Union. Heymann and Renn were on 1934 bargaining committee of the striking AFL Federal Local 18545.

GE Accused of Profiteering, Union-Busting

The giant General Electric Co. has been accused of combining a crackdown on unions with higher prices to wring exorbitant profits from American consumers.

The charge, made by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was contained in a booklet based on the testimony of GE Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner before the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

The booklet, entitled "The People vs. the Profiteers," was issued by the IUE over the names of Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett.

It quoted Cordiner as testifying that management must "stand firm" against union wage demands and instead concentrate on increasing "productivity and efficiency." And it cited the GE official's testimony that prices are determined not by competition, but rather on "the value of the product to the customer."

The publication, prepared by the IUE's Education and Research departments, includes a recapitulation of GE's refusal to consider the union demand for an eight-point employment security program last year, despite the fact that between 1956 and 1958 GE's profits after taxes rose by $31 million, despite a sales increase of only $30 million.

UAW Strikes to Get Company to Negotiate

Fraser, Mich.—Some 250 Auto Workers struck the Cross Co. here in protest against "months of legal shenanigans and subterfuges" in bargaining.

The members of UAW Local 155 walked out Aug. 4, "their patience exhausted," reported UAW Reg. 1 Co-Director George Merrelli.

He said the workers, who make automation equipment, acted after the company refused for nearly a year to meet with their representatives. The local union filed unfair labor practice charges against the firm and struck the next day.

Merrelli said the Cross workers won their first contract in April 1957, only after an eight-week strike. The pact ran out last October and, he charged, the company resorted to "all sorts of subterfuges to evade bargaining."

He said a "management-inspired committee" filed for a decertification election. It was supervised by the labor board and Local 155 won "hands down."

Merrelli said the union repeatedly has expressed its willingness to negotiate but has heard nothing from the company.

"It is evident," he added, "that this firm's labor relations are about 50 years behind its engineering skills in making modern automation equipment."

Earlier, Merrelli had charged Ralph Cross, the firm's president, with "double-crossing" the nation by announcing plans to build a plant in Europe while serving as chairman of Detroit's "Invest in America Week."

Cross had told a Senate Banking Committee the European plant was necessary "because of high labor costs" here.

The union is seeking a wage increase to bring Cross' wage rates up to his competitors'.

Labor Honors 1934 Kohler Strike Martyrs

Kohler, Wis.—Two dead and 47 wounded, most of them shot in the back by deputies. That was the Kohler strike of 1934—and today, a quarter century later, Kohler workers are in the sixth year of another struggle with the Kohler Co.

The memories of the 1934 tragedy were stirred in the shadow of the current strike as labor here paid tribute to Lee Wakefield and Henry Engelmann, the Kohler martyrs of the earlier era.

As they do every year, the Wakefield and Engelmann Memorial Union and members of the Sheboygan, Wis., County Labor Council remembered the two labor heroes in special ceremonies at their graves.

Struggle for Justice

Leo Breirather, president of the Memorial Union, said Wakefield and Engelmann died in a struggle for "equity, justice and dignity."

"Today, 25 years later, almost an identical dispute between the Kohler Co. and its workers is still in progress to make the memory of Wakefield and Engelmann a vivid one," he said.

The ceremonies were on Sunday this year, the day before the usual observance date of July 27, at Engelmann's burial place in the Lutheran cemetery and for Wakefield at the Greendale cemetery.

In Washington, the 23,000-page record of the present Kohler dispute is pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

A board trial examiner found about a year and a half ago that Kohler had refused to bargain in good faith and prolonged the current walkout through unfair labor practices. He recommended the reinstatement with back pay of thousands of workers and the discharge, if necessary, of striker replacements.

However, the examiner also ruled that the officers of Auto Workers' Local 833 and the strike committee members, about 30 in all, were not entitled to reinstatement or back pay. His opinion was that they were responsible for mass picketing.

As the Kohler dispute awaited final NLRB decision, the Wakefield-Engelmann ceremony bridged a Kohler history running from the crushing of the AFL Molders Union as far back as 1897 to today's steadfast pickets.

House Group Votes to Cut Cabaret Tax

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted overwhelmingly to cut in half the 20 percent cabaret tax which has cost the job of thousands of union musicians and entertainers.

A similar bill passed the House two years ago but died in the Senate.

The Musicians and other entertainment unions say the heavy tax levied at cabarets where there is entertainment or dancing has forced the closing of many hotel ballrooms and cabarets. They have urged outright repeal of the wartime revenue measure.

Administration spokesmen defend the 20 percent tax as a needed revenue source and claim that other factors have been responsible for the closing of nightclubs.

First comment on the House committee's action came from Benny Goodman. The "king of swing" said a cut in the cabaret tax would be "a step in the right direction."

House and Senate Speed Up Pace on Major Legislation

(*Continued from Page* 1)

sion with action on four more major bills: housing, civil rights, highway construction and labor-management reform.

These items and the record thus far will prove this a "can-do" congress, according to key Democrats like Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (N. Mex.). Republicans have been trying to pin a "won't-do" tag on the Democratic-controlled Congress.

At the same time, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), bristling at criticism that this is a "spending" Congress, replied from the Senate floor so "this fake, phony, hypocritical charge is exposed where even a prejudiced press will have to report it."

Johnson predicted that 14 of 16 original appropriations bills asked by Eisenhower will be cut.

The President had until Aug. 7 to sign or veto a Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. He has objected to a provision enabling Congress to approve a TVA expansion program without his consent, but Democrats indicate his objection may be met if he signs the measure.

Civil rights legislation began moving as the House Judiciary Committee agreed on a heavily-compromised bill by a reported 17-13 vote and the Senate Judiciary Committee voted by 10-5 to take up a bill.

This is the state of major legislation:

Labor—the House committee bill faces debate and action in the House and thereafter possible further consideration in a Senate-House conference committee.

Housing—in fashioning its new bill, the subcommittee kept all provisions acceptable to the Administration. From there, it either made reductions or ignored Ike's objections.

The President said no new public housing was needed; the Senate group pared housing units down to 37,000 from the 45,000 in the vetoed bill.

Eisenhower wanted urban renewal cut by one-third. The new bill makes $550 million available immediately, plus $100 million in discretionary funds for small cities, compared to the original bill's $900 million for two years.

The President objected to housing aid for elderly persons, saying it could be done privately. The new bill rebuffed him by again authorizing $50 million in direct loans for housing the elderly.

In the subcommittee, Democrats played a recorded speech by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) in which, in 1953, Taft said he favored "removing the slums" and helping "the poor people" with public housing. Private industry could not meet such a problem, he said.

Highway construction—the House Ways and Means Committee is due to take up a bill to finance a continued highway program. The group has rejected the 1.5-cent added gasoline tax urged by the President and recommended instead a $1 billion revenue bond issue and a slower-paced program.

Civil rights—the Senate Judiciary Committee, at its latest weekly meeting, decided by a vote of 10-5 to take up a bill that strong civil rights members called a "skeleton" measure. Both the Senate and House bills were stripped, by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, of the provision which would have empowered the Attorney-General to seek injunctions where individuals claimed denial of civil rights. Eisenhower backed this provision in 1957 but not this year.

Two key provisions in the Senate bill would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission from this September through January 1961, and require state officials to preserve federal election records so that alleged violations of voting rights may be investigated.

The Senate group has before it a proposal by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to expand the jurisdiction of the civil rights panel to include so-called denial of civil rights in labor disputes.

The House Judiciary bill, which was sent to the Rules Committee, was modified at the last minute by removal of a provision to grant federal aid to states and communities to help them desegregate their schools. This had been approved earlier by a reported 16-14 vote.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N. Y.) said the final bill represented "considerable progress". He said he would seek a discharge petition with the necessary 218 names, a simple majority, if the Rules group bottled up the bill.

Elaborate Organization Mapped:

Gulf Oil Leaps into Politics At Local, National Levels

By Robert B. Cooney

The Gulf Oil Corp. has set up its own political arm, thus thrusting the corporation as a business entity openly into American politics.

Gulf's political organization and program, adopted in June, was concisely outlined by Vice Pres. Archie D. Gray in a communication to "fellow employes and shareholders."

Gulf plans to operate on two levels: chiefly at the grass roots but also nationally.

Regional "political supervisors" will be picked from within the company, Gray's outline says. They will be trained and in turn will train a "hard core" of district managers of the company.

Nationally, a two-man Washington office will be set up. One man will be a "top-notch" legislative analyst and registered lobbyist; the other will be a political writer and public relations man.

The political organ will be a biweekly newsletter out of Washington and professionally written. This will be supplemented by Gulf's house publications.

To 'Encourage' Employes

Beyond this tight organization down to the level of district managers, Gulf says it will encourage its employes to become politically active and will "consider" leaves of absence at the company's "discretion" to employes elected to public office.

Part-time civic and political duties "deemed worthwhile" will be brought within reach of employes through arrangement with immediate supervisors.

"Since wives are tremendously important," the Gulf program states, their participation will be encouraged.

Gulf says its political arm "will function with one purpose in mind: What is good for a community or region must be good for Gulf."

However, Gray at the same time listed these reasons for Gulf's decision to openly enter what it calls "practical politics":

- "Creeping encroachment" of government over industry generally and the oil industry in particular;
- "Arbitrarily curtailed" oil imports;
- "Severe and sustained attack" on oil's 27.5 percent depletion allowance by members of Congress who do or do not care to understand the complexity of petroleum economics;
- Testimony of Gulf officials before congressional committees becomes "distorted, decimated or discarded" in committee reports.

In short, Gray contended, Gulf and the oil industry in the present political climate have been under increasing attack and "been denied a fair hearing."

Gray said it is Gulf's aim to get this story told through its political program. To avoid negativism, Gulf will push "for" community betterment. Public support over the long run can then be counted on when Gulf "is forced to be against something," the program stated.

Gulf's "political" officials will work directly with local political leaders and elected representatives to develop "mutual understanding," Gray's outline states.

'Dossiers' Planned

"Complete dossiers of all congressmen from the states in which Gulf has an interest" will be maintained, including voting records. Contacts with lawmakers by Gulf's local and regional people will be recorded.

This information can then be used to produce "real grass roots support for a particular legislative action," the program said.

Gulf's political arm is the result of a letter Gray sent out before last year's elections to the company's 161,000 employes, stockholders and dealers. In it, Gray said:

"If we are to survive, labor's political power must now be opposed by matching force and there is no place in the United States where such a force can be generated except among corporations that make up American business."

In his latest report, Gray said his initial letter drew hundreds of responses from other companies proposing cooperative action. Gray said Gulf does not reject these offers but prefers to "go it alone" for now.

The new Gulf organization does not mean that Gulf previously has been politically inactive. The Senate Elections subcommittee reported that Gulf officers and wives contributed over $87,000 in sums of $500 and more in the 1956 campaign. The Mellon family, which controls Gulf, contributed over $100,000 in 1956.

Study of Oil Industry

Prof. Robert Engler of Sarah Lawrence College studied "Oil and Politics" in a 1955 series in the New Republic. He said there was considerable evidence the oil industry knows what it wants and how to get it, whereas there is less evidence the American people know their stake in either a national oil policy or in terms of the impact of private economic power upon democratic ideals and practices.

"For oil is in politics at every level of our political life," Engler wrote, "from the relationship of the company proration engineer with the state regulatory commission and the refinery manager with the local chamber of commerce all the way up to the intimacy of the top oil executives with our State Department and military planners at home and with our embassies abroad."

Top officials of Gulf, according to Engler, were among early supporters of Gen. Eisenhower.

TRADE UNIONS IN ACTION and social and labor legislation were studied here for nearly a year by Dr. Carlos A. Gonzalez-Fernandez (left), an Eisenhower Exchange Fellow from Argentina. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Dr. Gonzalez-Fernandez discuss fruits of the stay. The Argentine lawyer counsels numerous trade unions and teaches social law at Labor Union School of Buenos Aires.

Initial Hearings Open On Farm Labor Wage

Congressional hearings aimed at setting a minimum wage in agriculture for the first time, ending the use of child labor and halting exploitation of farm workers by labor contractors opened Aug. 7 before a newly-created Senate Labor Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), was named chairman of the five-man group.

The initial session was to hear testimony by Under Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell and a representative of the Agriculture Dept.

The Williams group will deal with bills in three problem areas.

One bill introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), aims at eliminating child labor on corporation farms by knocking out agriculture's exemption from the child labor provision of the federal wage-hour law.

Another McNamara bill would apply a minimum wage to agriculture for the first time, exempting family-owned and operated farms. The minimum would be 75 cents an hour for the first year after the law takes effect; 85 cents during the second and $1 during the third year. After that, the farm minimum would stay on par with the industrial minimum, presently $1 an hour.

Bills introduced by Williams and Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) would require the federal registration of farm labor contractors.

Williams, in introducing a bill much more specific than the Administration proposal, expressed the hope that the American people would become more aware of the "hardships, danger and exploitation" which beset migrant families in their search for work and decent wages.

AT THIS JOINT PRESS conference, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union (left) and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers announced a joint committee to organize the crews of "runaway" ships—which operate under foreign "flag of convenience" registries—and to negotiate contracts for the underpaid crews.

Senate Probers Issue New Attack on Hoffa

The McClellan special Senate committee has issued a new blast at Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa and said he will "destroy the decent labor movement" if his power remains unchecked.

The report by the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), covering 1958 hearings, was filed in the Senate on the eve of crucial House floor debate on labor-management legislation.

The committee summed up its indictment by listing 21 instances of what it called "improper activities by Hoffa and/or his top associates." It accused the union leader of "faithlessness" to his own union, "callous repression of democratic rights," and ties with racketeers.

The interim report also charged:

- That an "inference" exists that Hoffa participated in a payoff of $17,500 by members of the Detroit Institute of Laundering 10 years ago to win "labor peace" with Teamsters Local 295.
- That Hoffa awarded health and welfare plans, paying $3 million in commissions over an eight-year period, to relatives of Paul Dorfman, ousted by the AFL-CIO from the presidency of a federal labor union in Chicago. The committee called the award a "payoff" to the Chicago underworld.
- That the A & P engaged in a "conspiracy" with "high-ranking officials" of the Meat Cutters to write a substandard contract for 10,000 New York employes.

69-8-8

- That Max Block, since ousted as a Meat Cutters vice president, together with members of his family, received from the treasuries of two New York locals "more than $241,000 in salaries and expenses for a three-year period . . . and manipulated another $293,000 in questionable items."

Most of the interim report's fire was centered on Hoffa, declaring "in the history of the country it would be hard to find a labor leader who has so shamefully abused his members or his trust."

The report said Hoffa sought to "justify his outrageous behavior" by claiming he was acting in the best interests of IBT members. It added that "he has betrayed those members so frequently that it has become absolutely clear that Hoffa's chief interest is in his own advancement and that of his friends and cronies—a great number of whom are racketeers."

The McClellan committee was particularly critical of the fact that Hoffa had failed to take "a single definitive action to rid his union of racketeers and crooks."

IBT Denied Court Delay On Monitors

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter has turned down a Teamsters Union plea for delay in enforcement of clean-up orders obtained by the court-appointed Board of Monitors.

The union asked Frankfurter for a stay of execution, pending review by the Supreme Court, of a Court of Appeals decision upholding the power of the monitors to issue reform recommendations and seek to enforce compliance through district court orders issued by U.S. Dist. Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

Frankfurter said that the high court would open a new session in October and that no "irreparable harm" would occur to the union pending decision by the full court on whether to grant a stay of execution and review.

Letts has held that the union failed to accept numerous election, accounting and trial proposals of the monitors and directed that the union undertake good-faith compliance. The essentials of his decision were upheld by the appellate court.

Federal Local Votes For UFWA Affiliation

South Bend, Ind.—Federal Labor Union Local 20239 has affiliated with Local 155, Furniture Workers, the latter has announced.

The election was conducted by representatives of the AFL-CIO regional office.

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Harsh Anti-Labor Measure Voted in House 229 to 201

Meany Blasts House Vote As Punishing Honest Labor

House approval of the Landrum-Griffin bill was a "victory for anti-labor forces—the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said shortly after the vote. "It was not a vote against corruption" but a vote to "punish honest labor."

He said that House-Senate conferees "still can achieve a real anti-corruption measure." "The conferees can—and we hope will—agree on a bill to get at the crooks and not injure workers united for their common welfare."

The full text of Meany's statement follows:

"Today's vote was a victory for anti-labor forces—the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It was not a vote on the issue of corruption. It was a vote to punish honest labor.

"Twelve years of anti-labor propaganda and politicking have paid off for the anti-union forces determined to make Taft-Hartley even worse. That's the fundamental difference between the NAM bill passed today and a simple yet effective anti-racketeering measure.

"The Senate-House conferees still can achieve a real anti-corruption measure.

"We expect they will not kowtow to the NAM threats and blandishments. The conferees can—and we hope will—agree on a bill that will get at the crooks and not injure workers united for their common welfare.

"That has been our goal. It still is. We will not change."

Ike Leads Coalition To Rollcall Victory

By Willard Shelton

The big business-Eisenhower Administration drive for a "killer" labor "reform" bill reached its climax when the House of Representatives voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill with stringent anti-picketing, anti-boycott and "states' rights" provisions.

The 229 to 201 rollcall vote approving the harsh, anti-labor measure came after the House beat the labor-backed Shelley bill and substituted the Landrum-Griffin bill for the Labor Committee's Elliott bill, which had support of the House Democratic leadership.

Voting for the bill were 134 Republicans and 95 Democrats, all but three of the latter from Southern and border states.

Against it were 184 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

The "killer" tag was hung on the Landrum-Griffin bill by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), one of its chief backers, who was quoted by Joseph Alsop, syndicated columnist for the Republican New York Herald Tribune, as saying he wanted a "killer or no bill at all." Hallack took the floor to deny it.

The action was subject to possible reversal on a motion to recommit the legislation to the Labor Committee or on final passage.

If passed intact, the bill would go to a House-Senate conference committee for an attempt to iron out differences between Landrum-Griffin and the Senate version.

The bill the House chose to advance to the point of final passage was the most drastic of all versions of labor-management legislation that were considered as seriously offered.

The fate of the measure in conference committee is uncertain. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), sponsor of the original Senate committee bill saddled with harsh anti-labor provisions on the Senate floor, warned in advance that House approval of the Landrum-Griffin measure would make agreement on a final bill difficult. After House action he said the conferees' "responsibility is to try to reach agreement."

Major Victory for Ike, Reactionaries

Approval of the Landrum-Griffin substitute was a major victory for Pres. Eisenhower, Halleck, conservative Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.) of the House Labor Committee and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), chairman of the powerful Rules Committee.

It was a shocking defeat for labor and for House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who led the fight for the committee bill introduced by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.).

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Backstopped by CSA:

All Sources Rallied To Aid Steelworkers

By Gene Zack

Half a million members of the Steelworkers, victims of a nation-wide strike forced on them by a profit-swollen steel industry, have begun to feel the sharp pangs of economic distress caused by nearly five weeks of enforced idleness.

Despite the seriousness of their plight, USWA members on picket lines in state after state told the AFL-CIO News they are united in their determination to resist steel management's efforts to force on them a one-year "wage freeze" plus eight contract changes that would destroy 20 years of painfully-won job rights.

How is the average steel worker making out after nearly five weeks without any income?

"Who's making out?" said one striker, father of five, on picket duty outside an idle mill in Youngstown, O. "I'm just paying for groceries, that's all. Everything else will just have to wait."

In Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Maryland, scores of steel workers reported that meager savings are rapidly dwindling or already have disappeared entirely. Utility, rent and medical bills have begun to pile up.

Many strikers have had to borrow money from banks, credit unions or relatives—mortgaging the wages they won't earn until the strike is settled and they have returned to work—in order to keep their heads above water.

To ease the impact, the USWA has assigned to its district directors and a corps of staff members the task of mobilizing the full resources of public and voluntary social agencies at the community level to aid the families of needy strikers.

Backstopping the union in this major undertaking are the full-time local labor staff representatives of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities—the labor federation's operating arm in the social welfare field. They bring to the task of aiding needy USWA families special skills in dealing with the public and private agencies to which the strikers are turning for help.

The problems of the steel

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Council Meeting Opens Aug. 17

The status of labor legislation and the general record of the 86th Congress will get major attention when the AFL-CIO Executive Council meets Aug. 17 at Unity House, Pa., for its mid-summer session.

The meeting also will complete plans for the third AFL-CIO convention opening Sept. 17 in San Francisco.

Quick Action Seen on New Housing Bill

The Senate Banking Committee reported out a new compromise omnibus housing measure in the wake of Senate failure to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of an earlier compromise.

At his Aug. 12 press conference in Gettysburg, Pa., however, the President—in a rare forecast on the fate of pending legislation—hinted broadly that the new $1 billion substitute might still be un-

(*Continued on Page 10*)

ABC Routs Expelled Union in Vote At Major Chicago Biscuit Plant

Chicago—Workers in the nation's largest National Biscuit Co. plant have chosen the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers as their collective bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board election here.

By a 1,358 to 828 vote, employes of the Chicago plant ousted the federation-expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers and switched to the AFL-CIO affiliate.

The win gives ABC a commanding majority of National Biscuit workers and plants and the clear right to negotiate a new nation-wide contract with the bakery chain. ABC now represents more than 6,000 of the 8,800 National Biscuit workers throughout the country, with several major representation elections still to be held at plants currently under BCW contracts.

Of the forthcoming elections, the biggest is at the Fairlawn, N. J., plant where 1,300 workers are employed. The vote will be Aug. 27. An NLRB election set for Portland, Ore., is regarded as largely a formality since the 450 workers in the local have already switched from BCW to ABC.

Both organizations treated the Chicago representation election as a major test in the 20 months of struggle between the union expelled by the AFL-CIO on findings of corrupt leadership and ABC, which was chartered by the federation immediately after the expulsion of BCW in December 1957.

The AFL-CIO regional office in Chicago worked closely with ABC staff members. The union hailed the decisive victory as the result of "careful planning and excellent teamwork" during a six-month campaign.

Meanwhile a bid by the BCW for "reunification" talks with the ABC and the AFL-CIO was met with replies from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway that unity talks would be possible when the expelled organization had removed the corrupt influences which led to the expulsion, and had complied with AFL-CIO clean-up directives.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING on unions and collective bargaining were studied by 50 union representatives in two-week series of Institutes at University of Wisconsin's School for Workers, Madison, Wis. Program was coordinated by Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer for AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and William Kuhl of university staff. In message to students, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler hit "dangers, abuses" of time studies, wage incentives and job evaluations, scoring "adverse effects" on bargaining.

Jobs at Record High:

Drop in Unemployed Less than Seasonal

Unemployment fell less than seasonally and the rate of unemployment increased, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation as of mid-July.

The rate climbed to 5.1 percent from the mid-June level of 4.9 percent after adjustment for seasonal factors.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and the Labor Dept. report focused attention on the fact that employment climbed by a quarter-million to a record high of 67.6 million.

The increase of 252,000 between June and July, however, was well below the increase of 717,000 for the same period in the pre-recession year of 1957.

And where unemployment dropped by 238,000 to 3.7 million between June and July, the decrease in 1957 totaled 330,000.

Mitchell hailed the job figures as meaning that "more Americans have better jobs at higher wages than ever before." The economy, Mitchell said, "is rising to new heights."

While the jobless total of 3.7 million is down by 1.5 million from mid-July a year ago, the report showed, it is still 700,000 higher than in 1957, before the recession.

"In July 1957, just prior to the recession, unemployment stood at 3 million and the seasonally adjusted (jobless) rate at 4.2 percent," the report said.

Long-term Jobless Down

The report said long-term unemployment dropped by 110,000 from June to a total of 820,000 in July. This was 850,000 below a year ago although well above the 500,000 of July 1957.

Most of the long-term unemployed have been without work for 27 weeks and over. There were 515,000 such workers in July. Of every 100 jobless workers, 14 have not seen a job for 27 weeks and more, the report showed.

Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary for employment and manpower, said at a press conference that the job report reflected "continued basic improvement in the employment situation."

Wolfbein said the steel strike only slightly affected the figures since it began in the middle of the survey week, and the 500,000 strikers are counted as employed since they technically have jobs. Some 100,000 laid off due to side effects will be showing up in later figures.

He attributed about half the increase in the adjusted rate of the unemployed to bad weather throughout the South which caused an unusual rise in unemployment among farm workers.

Manufacturing employment was down a smaller-than-expected 42,000 to a total of 16.4 million.

Farm jobs dropped by 406,000 during the month—from 7.2 million to 6.8 million. Wolfbein acknowledged the long-term trend and said:

"Over the years, this is where the big decline has occurred in the American economy."

The biggest improvement from last year was revealed in the durable goods division of manufacturing. There the jobless rate dropped from the 12 percent of July 1958, to 4.7 percent this July.

Workweek Down

For the production workers in manufacturing, the average workweek compared to June fell off by 18 minutes to 40 hours and 24 minutes. This was said to be due to the vacation period. As a result, earnings dropped by $1.08 over the month to $90.09.

Compared to a year ago, the workweek was 1.2 hours longer and earnings $6.59 a week higher.

25 New Areas Put On Distressed List

Record job figures announced by the Labor Dept. should not obscure the increase in the nation's distressed areas, declared Sec.-Treas. Solomon Barkin of the Area Employment Expansion Committee.

Barkin pointed out that July saw a rise of 25 to a total of 204 distressed areas where the jobless rate has been 6 percent and higher for 18 months or longer.

He said it was "tragic" that the Douglas area redevelopment bill, which passed the Senate and was reported favorably by a House committee, lies in the House Rules Committee while the problem worsens each month.

Buffalo Area Organizing Drive Wins First Contract with Hospital

Buffalo, N. Y.—More than 250 non-professional employes of Our Lady of Victory Hospital in adjacent Lackawanna have won full union recognition, an agency shop, pay raises up to $6 a week and improved fringe benefits in a precedent-setting contract negotiated by Buffalo's AFL-CIO Hospital Organizing Committee.

The OLV workers cheered their approval of the gains they achieved after James L. Kane, HOC chairman and president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council, read the contract terms. Then, in secret balloting conducted by the State Mediation Board, they ratified the pact by a vote of 156 to 30.

Kane hailed the agreement as "a tremendous achievement." He said it gives all 3,000 hospital workers in the community renewed confidence they will achieve the same kind of agreement at other institutions.

The Lackawanna institution is the first non-profit hospital in the Buffalo area to recognize the AFL-CIO unit as collective bargaining agent for its employes.

Eleven other hospitals have stood adamant in their stand against the union bargaining efforts because, in the words of their spokesman, "we strongly feel that unions do not belong in non-profit hospitals."

The Very Rev. Msgr. Joseph M. McPherson, president of the OLV board, said he feels the new contract respects the rights of the employes and preserves the prerogatives of management.

The contract has the approval of the Most Rev. Joseph A. Burke, bishop of Buffalo—leading to speculation here that other Catholic hospitals, which have not yet recognized the union, may follow the lead of Msgr. McPherson. Four of the remaining 11 hospitals are operated by Catholic agencies.

The intent of the agreement is expressed in its first article, which states in part that "the hospital recognizes that its employes are creatures of God and not mere commodities on the economic market."

Featuring a minimum wage of $1 an hour, the pact also grants an hourly pay raise of 10 cents for those earning above the minimum. In addition, there will be a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour Aug. 1, 1960.

Other major benefits include a 40-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime, shift premiums, paid lunch periods, seven paid holidays, improved vacations, 12 days a year sick leave, a 1.5-cent an hour hospital contribution per employe for disability and life insurance benefits, and discounts on hospital services and medicines.

In addition to the pact's modified union shop it also includes dues checkoff, a steward system within the hospital and a four-step grievance procedure leading to binding arbitration by the State Mediation Board.

Under the contract, present employes who do not join the union are required to pay a service charge equal to the dues paid by union members. New employes, after 60 days, must join the union unless they present in writing "an acceptable reason or principle" for not doing so, and if they do not join also must pay the service fee.

A Citizens Review Board composed of five representatives from the community served by the hospital will be established. This body will have jurisdiction over contract changes the parties cannot resolve themselves and will serve as an appeals board for complaints not covered by the grievance procedure.

Plumbers Undertake Journeyman Retraining

Lafayette, Ind.—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters are launching a nationwide program of retraining journeymen as well as training apprentices to meet the growing need for a new type of skilled craftsman in automated plants and laboratories.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann announced the retraining program at the opening of the union's sixth annual National Apprentice Contest at Purdue University here. Nearly 100 state winners are competing in the week-long contest for $1,000 first prizes in three categories—plumber, pipe fitter and sprinkler fitter.

In addition to apprentice training, Schoemann emphasized, "our older workers must be brought up to date in new skills and the use of new tools."

"They are eager to learn because the jobs in the new automated plants and laboratories pay well and steady work is assured," he declared.

"This is a big responsibility for our union. It means finding new school facilities, recruiting the best teacher talent available and distributing new textbooks. But we believe in facing up to the challenge of automation. We are convinced that with the advanced retraining courses we are now getting under way, our members will be able to share in the benefits of automation."

The union's apprentice-training program is already geared to the new technology. Apprentices are taught not only mechanical skills but basic science, trigonometry and other advanced subjects.

While the apprentice contests are going on, some 400 trade teachers will attend special courses at Purdue in new educational techniques. The teachers come from the union's own schools throughout the nation and from public vocational schools.

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters' educational program, now in its sixth year, was originally financed entirely by the union.

News Unit Votes ANG Affiliation

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Fort Wayne Editorial Association, directly-chartered AFL-CIO affiliate which since the mid-1930s has represented editorial employes of the morning News-Sentinel has voted by a count of 21 to 4 to affiliate with the Newspaper Guild.

The association is the 12th directly-affiliated AFL-CIO group to move into the ANG in recent years. Editorial employes of the afternoon Journal-Gazette also have formed an ANG unit and have filed a representation petition with the National Labor Relations Board.

The two newspapers are corporately and editorially separate, but operate joint advertising, business, circulation and mechanical departments.

Bethlehem Shipyard Changes Job Rules

Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipbuilding division has unilaterally adopted sweeping rules changes at eight East Coast shipyards in what the Shipbuilders has charged is an "unlawful" effort to avoid direct contract negotiations.

The changes constitute the basis of the company's demands in currently deadlocked talks over a new contract to replace one which expired July 31. Tied in with the work rules demands is company insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" for the 17,000 members of the Shipbuilders.

John J. Grogan, president of the Shipbuilders, charged that Bethlehem's one-sided rewriting of the long-established work rules would deprive union members of seniority rights, reduce wages, discontinue grievance procedures, and "make a shambles" of contractual relations.

The union immediately filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board, accusing the company of refusal to bargain in good faith by adopting contract changes by means of an "ultimatum" instead of through across-the-table bargaining.

At the same time, Grogan wired Pres. Eisenhower and Defense Dept. officials, urging immediate Administration intervention to head off "a cessation of production" that would do "incalculable harm to national defense."

The 17,000 members of the Shipbuilders, represented by eight locals joined together in the Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee, have already voted authorization to their international officers to call a strike, if necessary, to enforce union demands.

The Shipbuilders remained on the job after termination of the contract July 31, despite company objections to a 30-day extension proposed by the union.

On Aug. 1, Bethlehem wiped out "for the present" contract provisions which covered maintenance of membership, dues checkoff and arbitration of grievances.

Victory at Humble Oil Refinery:

Oil Workers Win Baytown Vote, Crack Standard of N.J.

Denver, Colo.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have won bargaining rights in one of the largest of the refineries of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, long a citadel of company unionism.

Workers in the Baytown, Tex., refinery of Humble Oil & Refining Co. (95 percent owned by Standard of Jersey), gave OCAW 1,621 out of 2,833 votes cast in an NLRB representation election Aug. 7. The Baytown Employes Federation, an unaffiliated union, received 1,196 votes and 16 persons voted for no union.

This victory for OCAW is significant in several respects:

● This is the first bargaining unit of major size in the entire Standard of New Jersey system (largest oil company in the world) to be won by an AFL-CIO affiliated union. Virtually all other employes are represented by unaffiliated unions which developed out of the infamous employe representation plan set up by Standard 30 years ago to forestall bona fide unionization.

● This is one of the half-dozen largest oil refineries in the United States from the standpoint of both capacity and number of employes. (There are 3,161 employes in the bargaining unit.) It will have great strategic value in future negotiations.

● This is one of several key Standard plants, represented by unaffiliated unions, which have been approached by James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters in recent months. In this case, the Teamsters intervened in the OCAW's NLRB petition, but because of lack of support withdrew from the ballot before the election. This will have considerable impact in other key refineries in which the Teamsters are campaigning.

OCAW is hopeful that the Baytown victory will be one in a series which will revolutionize collective bargaining in the oil industry. It long has represented a substantial percentage of refinery workers, as well as many workers in other divisions, of most of the major oil companies. But well-entrenched company unionism and independent unionism, reinforced by paternalism, has held sway in two of the largest companies, Standard of New Jersey and Standard of Indiana.

Repeated efforts to organize these big companies over the past 25 years have failed. This has meant greatly reduced bargaining strength for OCAW, for oil products are interchangeable and the unorganized plants have met the market demands for organized plants in case of strike.

In recent years, there has been increasing unrest among employes of these two companies because of the inadequacy of independent unions and OCAW has steadily grown in popularity among the workers.

In January, employes of Standard of Indiana's Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery, voted to affiiliate with OCAW. Now, not only that refinery but two others belonging to the same company and represented by unaffiliated unions are on strike because of company efforts to weaken contracts.

OCAW is continuing its efforts to organize the Standard plants. At Baton Rouge, La., where the Teamsters appeared at this time last spring to have gained substantial support, OCAW is carrying on an active campaign among employes of Esso Standard (of Standard of Jersey) in that company's largest refinery.

Contacts are being maintained and long-range organizing groundwork is being laid at Standard of Indiana refineries at Whiting, Ind.

ECONOMIC IMPACT of industry-forced steel strike is in evidence as members of Steelworkers register in Pittsburgh for free surplus foods to tie families over management-inspired crisis. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald leans over table to check food distribution records during tour of strike centers.

All Resources Rallied To Aid Steelworkers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

workers and their families are not uniformly serious.

At the Fairless works of the U.S. Steel Corp. in Morrisville, Pa., for example, the 5,700 USWA members went on strike without being paid for the last two weeks they had worked—the period during which the union, at the request of Pres. Eisenhower, stayed on the job in a final effort to win a settlement.

Because U.S. Steel had not arranged to process the payroll, some $1.25 million in wages already earned was denied the strikers for nearly five weeks, until the union and the nation's biggest steel firm worked out arrangements to handle the payments.

In California, meanwhile, Kaiser Steel Corp. sought Superior Court relief from a State Labor Commission ruling that striking employes must be given vacation pay immediately.

USWA members had asked for the vacation pay—some $1.5 million—to help tide its industry-idled members over the payless strike period. Kaiser protested, insisting that the vacation pay should properly be paid only when vacations — scheduled months ago—actually fall due. No date has been set for the court hearings.

In most other steel centers, the USWA was able to negotiate immediate payment of vacation money as well as back wages to help keep striking steel workers solvent during the first month of enforced idleness.

An official of one USWA credit union reported a "steady run" on savings.

Aid Machinery Sparked

On the Community Services front, the union and officials of public and private welfare agencies have put into motion machinery that will go a long way toward tiding strikers over the payless weeks that still may lie ahead.

The first move has been to arrange for distribution of surplus foods—those unappetizing but nourishing packages of powdered milk, flour, corn meal and dehydrated eggs—to stretch the dwindling food dollars of USWA members.

In a score of communities, strikers have registered for the surplus food parcels, with the USWA using its union halls as registration centers manned by trained CSA union counsellors.

Meanwhile, union officials are meeting with senators and congressmen in an effort to have more vital foods—like meat, cheese, rice and butter—added to the list of surplus foods available to needy families.

In several of the states, the union has been successful in getting a moratorium on evictions until after the strike is over.

CSA officials have worked out arrangements with banks, loan companies and department stores in many communities to ease the pressure on workers faced with time payments incurred before the industry-forced strike began.

Red Tape Snipped

Working closely with welfare officials, union representatives in several states have succeeded in arranging for public aid in meeting utility bills as they fall due, and have won relaxation of the mountainous red tape to bring quick assistance—in the form of food and clothing—for families in need.

"It makes it a lot easier for me—and for my family," one striker explained. Then he added forcefully:

"Even if I wasn't getting this kind of help, the bosses would never be able to drag me back into the plant on their terms. I'm not giving up all the protections we fought for. Me and my family would rather starve first."

The USWA and AFL-CIO Community Services are making certain that that never happens.

Steel Union, Seafarers Settle Lakes Dispute

New York—Two AFL-CIO affiliates—the Steelworkers and the Seafarers—have resolved jurisdictional differences involving merchant seamen on the Great Lakes.

The conclusion of a "mutually satisfactory agreement" settling all points in dispute between the two unions was announced by AFL-CIO Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who had brought both sides together acting on behalf of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The settlement provides that:

● The SIU will withdraw petitions and charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board challenging USWA representation rights with Great Lakes shipping companies owned or controlled by several major steel firms.

● The SIU will respect the rights of the USWA with these shipping companies and give its full support to USWA Local 5000 in its strike against the steel-owned shipping lines.

● The USWA will withdraw charges it filed before the AFL-CIO and subordinate bodies against the SIU.

● The SIU will withdraw petitions and charges before the NLRB challenging USWA contract and representation rights with the Wilson Steamship Lines and will respect the USWA's rights in this situation.

● The USWA will withdraw from any claim to represent seamen employed by the Hutchison Steamship Co., will not contest the SIU's right to represent these seamen, and will respect the rights of the SIU in this situation.

● Neither union will interfere with the appropriate organizational activities of the other union.

● The USWA, SIU and Maritime Union will meet jointly during the forthcoming AFL-CIO Executive Council session at Unity House, Pa., to conclude agreements to define respective jurisdictional rights on the Great Lakes and to work cooperatively to complete the organization of Great Lakes seamen into their respective unions.

Representing the USWA in the conference at which the settlement was concluded were Vice Pres. Howard Hague, Dist. 4 Dir. Joseph Molony, and Local 5000 Pres. Joseph Krobeck. The SIU was represented by Pres. Paul Hall and Counsel Seymour Miller.

URW Local Gets Aid for Job Ills

Conshohocken, Pa.—Pension improvements and a form of supplemental workmen's compensation benefits have been won by 1,000 employes of the Lee Rubber & Tire Co. here in a new contract negotiated by Rubber Workers Local 227.

The pension gains, applying to both present and future retirees, are similar to agreements reached earlier with the Big Four rubber companies. A new feature provides for vested rights for employes who leave the company with 10 or more years of service at age 40 or older. Such employes are entitled to a pension at age 65.

Employes who qualify for workmen's compensation because of occupational injury or illness are guaranteed 80 percent of regular gross earnings for up to 26 weeks.

3 Unions Strike Copper Industry

A strike of three unions has closed three copper firms in five western states and has threatened to spread to other producers as the nation's basic metals industry neared a united front in efforts to undercut union-won job rights.

Involved in the walkouts are 2,300 members of the Steelworkers, 300 from the Machinists, and more than 15,000 members of the unaffiliated Mine-Mill union. An additional 40,000 Mine-Mill members have threatened to join in the strike if no agreement is reached by Aug. 20.

The strike has closed mining and smelting operations of Kennecott Copper Co., Anaconda Co., and Magma Copper Co., in Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah.

U.S. Intervention in Steel Strike 'Objectionable', Eisenhower Says

Pres. Eisenhower has again rejected the idea of Administration intervention in the industry-forced steel strike which has idled 500,000 members of the Steelworkers and choked off 85 percent of the nation's steel output.

At his Aug. 12 press conference in Gettysburg, the President declared it would be "objectionable" for the federal government to step in until such time as the shutdown, now in its fifth week, creates a "national emergency."

Eisenhower thus rebuffed 34 Democratic senators who joined in co-sponsoring a resolution which would formally urge the White House to appoint an impartial fact-finding board and use its "prestige and influence" to end the strike.

Co-sponsors Listed

Among co-sponsors of the resolution, introduced by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), is a majority of the Senate Labor Committee to which the proposal has been referred.

In New York, meanwhile, representatives of the USWA and steel management continued daily joint sessions presided over by Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service. Finnegan reported no progress in the talks.

Absent from the sessions was USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who embarked on a tour of strike centers to check at first hand the impact the industry-forced shutdown was having on the 500,000 idled steel workers.

McDonald left the talks declaring he was "sick of the show in New York," in which, he said, the four-man industry team actually was not empowered to do anything more than reiterate steel management's demands for a one-year "wage freeze" plus eight contract changes that would destroy job rights won over the past 20 years.

Eisenhower's rejection of Administration intervention, he told his press conference, was based on the premise that collective bargaining "should be free and untrammeled." The President added:

"I couldn't think of anything more objectionable than to put the federal government constantly in the business of settling these major strikes."

The Symington resolution would express the sense of Congress that there is an "overriding public interest" in a prompt settlement of the dispute.

House Votes Harsh Anti-Labor Measure

Indiana Labor Editors Form Press Group

Indianapolis, Ind.—More than 40 labor paper editors decided in a two-day conference here to organize an Indiana Labor Press Association to affiliate with the Intl. Labor Press Association as a regional conference.

Dallas Sells, president of the Indiana State AFL-CIO, and Peter E. Terzick, editor of The Carpenter and president of the ILPA, were co-chairmen of the meeting at the University of Indiana Medical Center.

George Colwell, vice president of the State AFL-CIO, was named chairman of the temporary committee to complete plans for the new organization. Serving with him are Ralph (Scoop) White of the Typographical Union, Terzick, Louis Hutchinson of the Building Trades Leader, and H. C. Dunson of Delco Sparks, UAW Local 662.

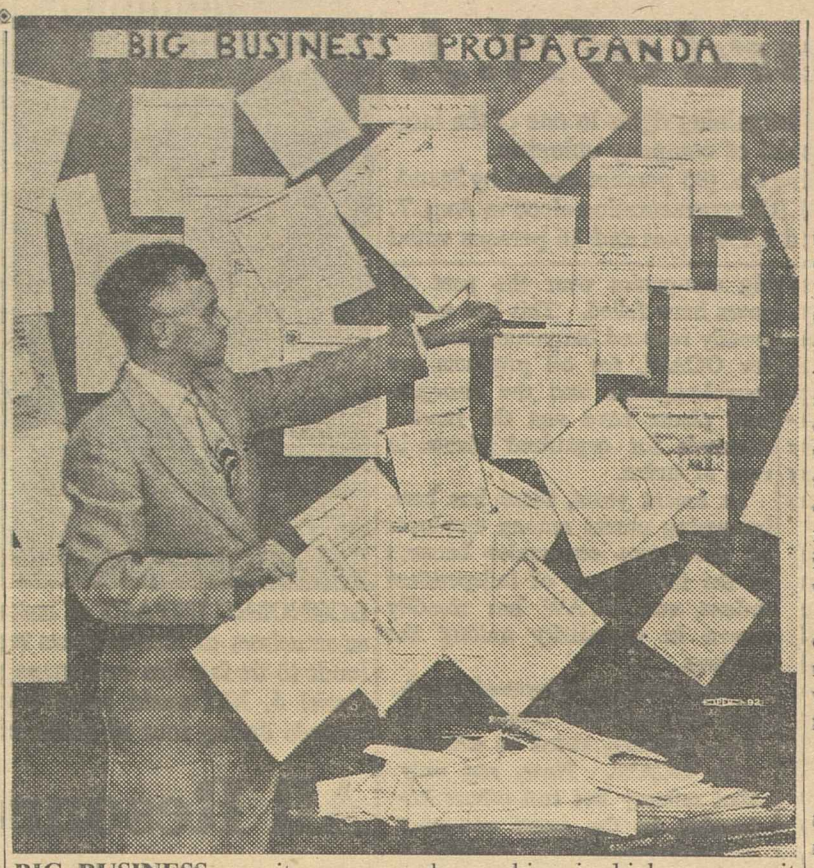
Auto Union Signs Pact at Missile Plant

Detroit—Three thousand members of the Auto Workers have overwhelmingly ratified the first labor-management contract covering missile workers in this area.

The contract, negotiated by UAW Local 1245 with the Chrysler Corp., brought the workers who produce the Redstone and Jupiter missiles under the already existing national agreement between the union and Chrysler.

The settlement included an annual improvement factor of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever is greater, retroactive to Aug. 1; adjustments of wage inequities ranging from 5 to 15 cents an hour for all hourly-rated workers in 14 job classifications; plus the same pension, insurance and supplemental unemployment benefit coverage won by the UAW in its automotive negotiations with Chrysler last year.

Negotiation of the missile contract followed the UAW's certification by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining representative after the Redstone and Jupiter workers gave a heavy vote to the union in NLRB elections earlier this year.



BIG BUSINESS ran its propaganda machine in high gear as it urged businessmen to "wire or write" in support of the Landrum-Griffin bill. Here James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, points to the product of a few weeks from the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Retail Federation.

IAM, UAW Agree on Aircraft Demands

Kansas City, Mo.—The Machinists and Auto Workers have hammered out a joint collective bargaining program for nearly 600,000 aircraft and missile workers at their four-day conference here that made trade union history.

Four hundred delegates from UAW locals and IAM lodges in the aircraft and related electronics industry spelled out most of the contract proposals they will jointly submit to the industry in negotiations next year.

Only the specific amount of the wage increase to be sought was left open—to be decided by an IAM-UAW "price tag conference" to be held later in 1959.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, who 10 years ago initiated the inter-union cooperation which culminated in the joint conference, were speakers. IAM Vice Pres. Roy M. Brown and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock also addressed the delegates.

Based on recommendations by five conference committees, the delegates agreed almost unanimously on seven basic contract proposals:

- Wage goals based on increased productivity, living costs, rates for skilled workers equal to other industries, and correction of wage inequities between job classifications. The conference endorsed single job rates in place of the rate range now prevailing in some plants.
- Severance pay of one-half day's pay for each month of service for employes who are laid off or terminated after one year or more of service.
- Relocation pay for any employe whose work site is transferred or who is moved from his initial place of employment.
- Union shop throughout the aircraft and missile industry.
- Fully adequate basic and major medical insurance, with retirees permitted to continue hospital-medical-surgical insurance.
- Life insurance at least equal to average annual income.
- Pensions 100 percent employer financed, jointly administered, soundly funded, with provisions for voluntary retirement before age 65 and cost-of-living adjustments to protect their purchasing power.

Reuther told the delegates that aircraft workers have received substandard wages because when the industry was booming, defense needs precluded strikes.

"When the goose was big and fat there was always a crisis on; when there was no crisis, the goose was thin as a skeleton; you have been denied the right to carve your slice when the goose was fattest," he said.

Hayes warned that "organized wealth is stopping at nothing in an effort to put organized labor in its place, so that once again industry can have the sole right to dictate the terms and conditions of labor."

No-Raid Pact Ruling Upset by Labor Board

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that an AFL-CIO union which won a representation election cannot withdraw its petition for certification solely because its defeat of another AFL-CIO affiliate violated the federation's No-Raiding Agreement.

The board conceded that while the AFL-CIO pact "eliminates many inter-union disputes," the agreement in this case threatened to "impinge" on the NLRB's "exclusive jurisdiction and authority" to resolve representation questions.

The case involved a request by the Metal Polishers for a representation election at the Cadmium and Nickle Plating Div. of Great Lakes Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., where the Toy Workers held bargaining rights.

Of the 71 employes eligible to vote in the May 28 election, 53 favored Metal Polishers Local 67 and 13 voted for no union. There were no ballots cast for Toy Workers Local 802.

The NLRB regional director overruled a Toy Workers petition asking that the election be voided on the grounds that it violated the No-Raiding Agreement. A breach-of-contract suit against the Metal Polishers, based on the same alleged violation of the federation pact, is still pending before the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles.

The Metal Polishers, meanwhile, asked the NLRB for permission to withdraw its petition, declaring it felt it faced possible expulsion from the federation. In refusing the request the labor board held that the request "is not voluntary" but is due to the No-Raiding Agreement.

The NLRB added that application of the agreement in this case would "require the employes to keep the Toy Workers or else forego representation by a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO."

Ike Leads Coalition To Rollcall Victory

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Southern Democrats overwhelmingly abandoned Rayburn and lined up with Smith and Barden. Halleck, on the other hand, was able to command almost the total strength of the GOP.

The bill's restrictions on boycotts and picketing are generally those demanded by Eisenhower. It contains built-in "states' rights" provisions that in effect invite the several states to pass more severe local regulatory legislation by providing, in advance, that such legislation will supersede federal law.

It contains, in addition, a so-called "bill of rights" for union members that would punish willful violations with prison terms and fines.

Ignores Management Misdeeds

It contains no effective provisions to control employers who spend money to blockade and frustrate self-organization of workers and collective bargaining.

It kills a provision of the Senate bill restoring, in part, the right of fired "economic strikers" to vote in National Labor Relations Board elections on whether their union shall be dislodged as bargaining agent. It cedes to the states total jurisdiction, under no federal standards, of any labor disputes which the NLRB by rule or individual decision declines to handle.

The bill was slightly altered, just before passage, by two amendments softening the impact of the so-called "bill of rights" section. Another amendment, offered in an obvious attempt to divide and weaken labor's opposition, would have exempted railroad unions from coverage, but it was beaten by four votes when the Railway Labor Executives' Association rejected the proposal.

Just prior to voting on the Landrum-Griffin substitute, the House voted 245 to 132 to turn down the bill, given full AFL-CIO endorsement, sponsored by Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.). This measure contained stringent provisions accepted as legitimate "reform" proposals dealing with union elections, financial accounting and trusteeships.

It also voted down an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) that would have added anti-discrimination provisions to the "bill of rights" section.

Both actions came on teller votes, in which members are not recorded by name, and no party breakdown was obtainable.

The Landrum - Griffin bill was first tentatively approved 215 to 200 on a teller count and the action was confirmed on a rollcall that followed immediately.

Bolstered by a belated but all-out endorsement of the Landrum-Griffin bill by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition called up their measure after the most heated debate of the 86th Congress.

As tension gripped the speakers and tempers rose, the Administration sent its most powerful emissaries to Capitol Hill to wheedle, tempt or threaten members for votes for Landrum-Griffin.

Vice Pres. Richard Nixon gave a breakfast for wavering House Republicans and Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield lobbied openly in the halls and offices adjoining the House chamber.

As the House moved toward the final showdown, both sides moved up their heaviest artillery and the House plunged headlong into a controversy in which the personal prestige of veteran leaders was deeply committed.

Sponsors of the Elliott bill directly charged Halleck with a desire to kill all labor-management legislation this session, with the hope of maintaining what he thought might be an advantageous political issue, if the Landrum-Griffin substitute was not carried.

As the conservative coalition indignantly claimed that it was being "pressured" by labor and added direct attacks on AFL-CIO spokesmen, Alsop wrote that Halleck's determined fight for the "killer or no bill at all" was an exact parallel of the "approach of the employers' associations."

The management groups, Alsop wrote, "have been putting on the heat for the (Landrum-Griffin) bill in a style that can only be compared to the style of (Teamsters Pres. James R.) Hoffa."

Civil Rights 'Deal'

He also accused Halleck of an "understanding" with Smith of the Rules Committee, in which Halleck undertook "to help Smith block action on civil rights" legislation in this session "if Smith helps him with the labor bill and other measures of special interest to the Republicans."

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.) put into the record a letter from Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel of the McClellan committee, endorsing the Elliott bill. He was "concerned" about the Landrum - Griffin bill, Kennedy wrote, because it goes "beyond the scope of the committee's findings to affect the economic balance at the bargaining table by honest and legitimate unions and employers."

The GOP promptly uncovered a retort by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who has been driving hard for the toughest possible bill, that this might be Kennedy's "own personal opinion" but that the statement "certainly does not represent my view."

The Landrum - Griffin backers also introduced the full-scale endorsement of the Landrum-Griffin bill by Mitchell. The Secretary, who had testified before the Labor Committee against a so-called "bill of rights" section enforced with criminal sanctions, did not mention the fact that the Landrum-Griffin measure contained just such a section. Mitchell's views on the "bill of rights," which he said repeatedly that he opposed, were in effect repudiated by the President, and the Secretary officially went on record for the Landrum - Griffin measure.

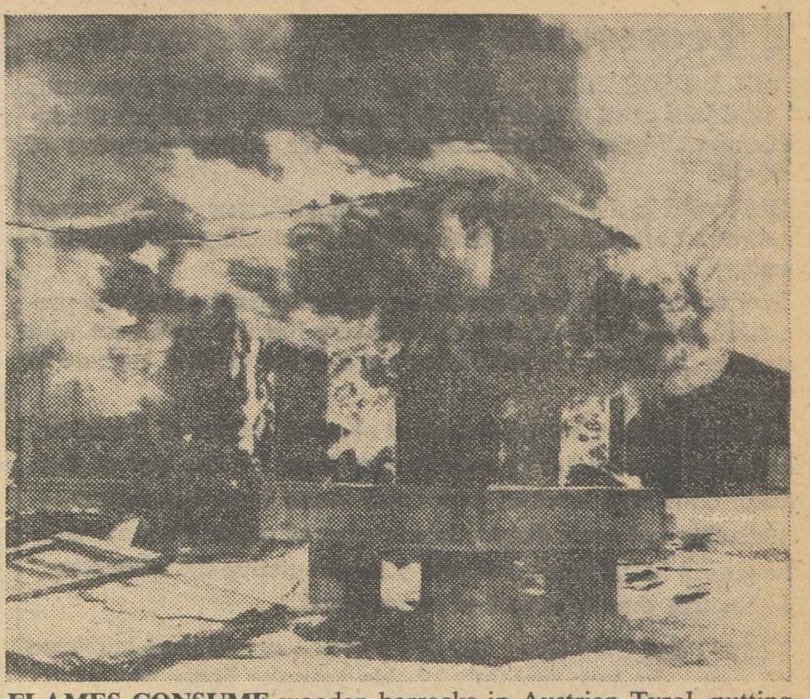
Rayburn Appeals to Nation

Rayburn took his fight for the Elliott bill to the country in a network radio address as the debate opened, pleading for the committee measure as a "middle course" bill.

The only real differences between the Elliott bill and the Landrum - Griffin measure, the Speaker said, was that the "Republican - sponsored bill would throw the weight of the federal government so heavily on the side of management that it would constitute a genuine injustice to the rights of the honest, law-abiding working men and women of the country."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a radio address just before the House debate began pointed out that labor had been completely consistent in supporting only such bills as the Shelley bill, which offered effective reforms without destroying legitimate bargaining practices and tactics.

WISTFUL LOOKS mark faces of Hungarian refugees who entered Yugoslavia during 1956 Hungarian revolt. Within a year, smiles replaced anxious look as all refugees from Communist tyranny in Hungary had been resettled through international effort of United Nations Relief & Works Agency.



FLAMES CONSUME wooden barracks in Austrian Tyrol, putting an end to one refugee camp which once housed 2,000 people, all of whom were finally resettled.

Under UN Auspices:

World Moves to Ease Plight of Refugees

Under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly, 52 countries—including the United States—are playing an active role in World Refugee Year as a practical means of securing increased assistance for refugees throughout the world.

Designated by Pres. Eisenhower to coordinate U.S. participation in the program which began July 1 was the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a broadly-based group formed last year to act as an informational and educational agency on refugee problems.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a vice president of the committee, and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee—organized labor's operational arm in the social welfare field—is on its board of directors.

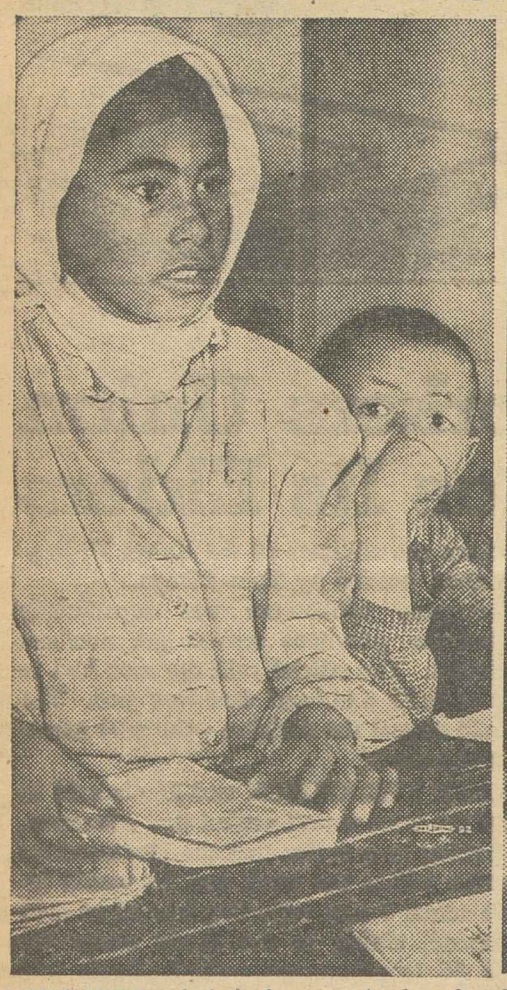
Although much has been done, particularly under UN auspices in recent years, to ease the plight of refugees and speed them to new homes, the U.S. Committee reports that more than 2 million human beings throughout the world still are "living a shadowy half-existence," waiting for resettlement.

These are the refugees of Europe, Algeria, Palestine, Tibet and China—fugitives from the horrors of war, revolution and persecution.

The World Refugee Year program is being handled through the office of the UN Relief & Works Agency. It is aimed at focusing interest on the refugee problem; encouraging additional financial contributions from governments, voluntary agencies and the general public; and providing additional opportunities for voluntary repatriation and resettlement.

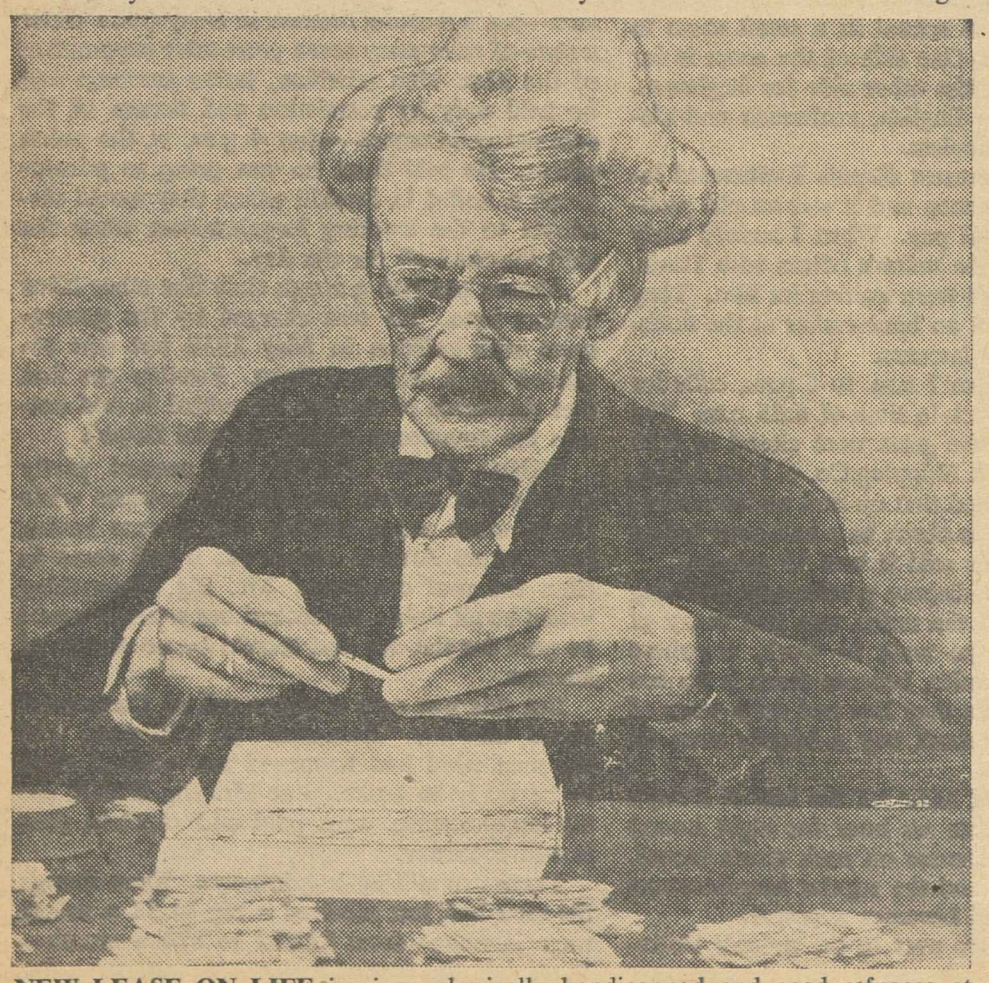
The U.S. Committtee, formed late in 1958, came into being because of a concern over what it has called "the public indifference to an international problem that seems unending, but given the right climate can be brought closer to solution."

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, has told Congress that the "most lasting and most appropriate" way to observe World Refugee Year would be through liberalization and humanization of the nation's immigration policies.



DEPRIVED of their homes, Arab refugee boys study at special camp school financed by funds from UNRWA.

REFUGEE in Austria becomes assimilated quickly by contributing to new country. Here one learns shoemaking.



NEW LEASE ON LIFE is given physically handicapped and aged refugees at settlement in Bielefeld, Germany. Here a 78-year-old former language teacher sorts stamps for sale to commercial firms in Europe and U.S.

DESPERATE SITUATION of 180,000 Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia is shown dramatically in this picture of children waiting for food provided by volunteer Swedish agency.

Economic Danger Signals

THE LABOR DEPT.'s REPORT that 67.6 million Americans held jobs as of mid-July 1959 is good news. It reflects the increasing well-being of the nation after the serious recession of 1957-58.

But buried in the same report celebrating this new all-time record employment are future danger signals for the stability of the nation's economy.

Production, sales, jobs, profits are currently well above the pre-recession levels of 1957, but the recovery has not kept pace with the sharp growth in the total labor force or the marked increase in productivity.

Unemployment has leveled off at about 5 percent of the labor force and is expected to remain near there for the rest of the year. This high level of joblessness stems from two factors—continuing and acute distress in a number of major job areas and the growth in the number of new persons entering the labor force for the first time in search of employment.

In 1957 and 1958 about 500,000 persons entered the labor force each year. In June and July of this year the figure was nearer 800,000 and it is expected to remain at the higher level.

With productivity increasing and more workers hunting fewer job openings, America faces a new crisis in the early 1960s unless there is an increased rate of economic growth to about 5 percent a year, a rate that is being subverted by the Administration's continuing emphasis on restrictive economic measures to combat a non-existent inflation.

This growth rate, combined with immediate congressional action to aid depressed areas where the bulk of current unemployment is located, can help create the conditions for full employment rather than another wave of joblessness in the next few years.

The Coalition's Power

THE COALITION of Republicans and conservative Democrats has once again demonstrated its power to block progressive legislation in the Senate test on overriding Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a comprehensive housing bill.

This same coalition failed to block original passage of the measure when a simple majority was required. But when the President's veto raised the passage requirement to a two-thirds vote, it proved its political potency despite the November election victories of moderate and liberal Democrats.

The Democratic bid to override the President was necessary because, in the words of Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), the nation needs "a better housing bill than that which is outlined in the (veto) message." Javits was one of two Republicans to join the Democrats in voting to override the veto.

Now that it is clear that the President and the coalition have prevented passage of the carefully worked out housing bill that won majority support in both houses, the job at hand is to get some sort of housing legislation on the statute books before adjournment.

In light of the nation's critical need for slum clearance, low-cost units and housing that American workers can afford, it is hoped that the eventual compromise will be tailored closer to the realities than to the President's limited, narrow concept of aid to mortgage and banking interests.

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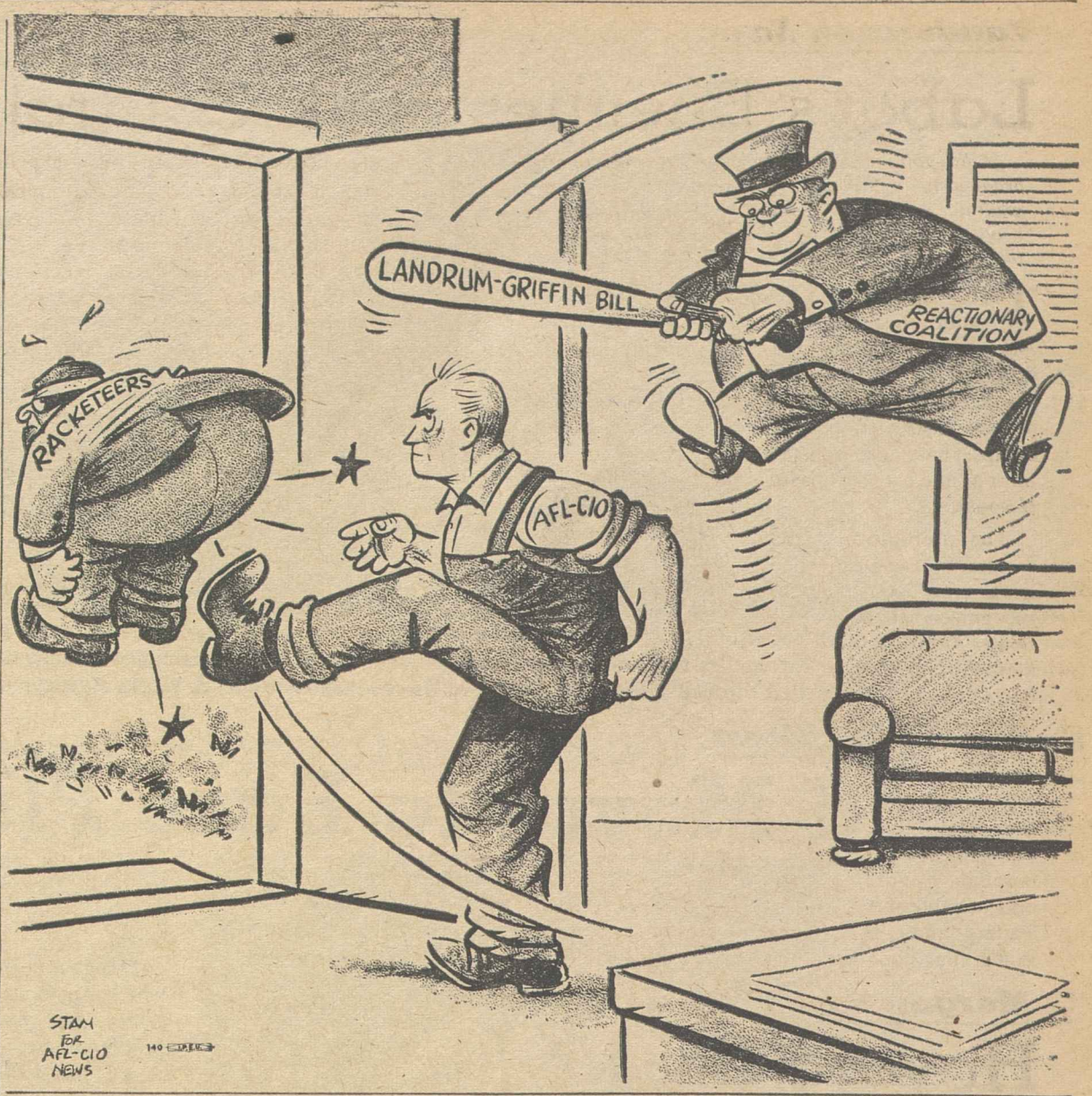


Labor Dispute in Kenya:

Mombasa Dockworkers Union Young but Tough as Its Elders

By Arnold Beichman

MOMBASA, KENYA—This is a seaport city in a British colony, where workers are learning the meaning of trade unionism every day.

Toughest and by trade union standards the most efficient labor organization in this port is the Dockworkers Union with about 4,000 members out of a potential of 6,300. I have seen how the union functions during a nasty one day dispute with the Port Employers Association.

Operating head of the Dockworkers is James Denis Akumu, a smiling, mustached man of 25 who gets $98 a month as the union's only full-time officer. Denis, as he is known to everybody, started out as a laboratory technician for a brewery but entered the labor movement two years ago as the Dockworkers' general secretary.

Under his administration, the union has started a workers' education school in a small room in the union building. One side of the room is for advanced students, the other side for beginners. Subjects taught are English, arithmetic and elements of trade unionism.

The labor-management dispute I witnessed involved 80 longshoremen and it was an old problem—portal-to-portal pay. When I arrived early in the morning at the union's offices with Denis, the 80 longshoremen were waiting for him. They had been locked out an hour earlier at the dockgate on charges of lateness.

The workday, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., calls for a reporting and check-in time of 6:45 a.m. The morning I arrived the gates were closed at 6:30 a.m. The Landing & Shipping Co. of East Africa, the employer, claimed that an oral understanding called for the men to check in a half-hour before starting time. Denis said it was 15 minutes.

What made this dispute particularly irritating to the dockers and the union was that many of the workers have to walk to work, anywhere from two to four miles, because there is no bus transportation where they live and on a wage of $24 a month, you can't buy a bicycle even on time.

THE LOCKOUT MEANT the loss of a day's pay, $1.12 (14 cents an hour for eight hours) plus a charge of lateness on each man's record. Two such charges and the regular longshoreman loses his status and becomes a casual.

Denis and I drove over in the union's Volkswagen van to the dockyard to meet the company official. We were accompanied by James K. Kahugu, treasurer of the Kenya Local Government Workers Union. Both this union and the Dockworkers are affiliates of the Kenya Federation of Labor, headed by Tom Mboya.

The company spokesman was superficially cordial but the grievance session got nowhere in 35 minutes. The official said the men had to be there at 6:30 a.m. and that was that. The union could appeal the decision—the next morning and not before.

WE LEFT THE OFFICE and Denis said to me that if the issue wasn't settled that afternoon, he was putting in a notice that the Dockworkers would strike within the week and he would insist on an actual 7 a.m. reporting instead of 6:45 a.m. Outside, sitting in the shade under the trees, the 80 longshoremen waited. Denis told them in their native Swahili what had happened and what was coming.

He also told them to assemble for a discussion—not a meeting because in Kenya, still under a state of emergency seven years after suppression of the Mau Mau rebellion, union meetings can be held only by permission and license of the colonial government—after 4 p.m. at the union offices. He told them he was going to mimeograph a leaflet in Swahili which they would distribute to the working longshoremen when the shift knocked off for the day.

Akumu has had a rough time like other labor leaders here. He was charged by the government with sedition in May 1958 but was acquitted on a technical fluke. Possibly the fact that thousands of dockers assembled in and outside the courtroom during his trial helped.

WORD MUST HAVE got around pretty quickly that trouble was brewing because while Denis, other union officials and I were having lunch at an African restaurant, a call came in from the port employers' Mr. Big. Everything would be all right—the locked-out workers would be paid for the day and there'd be no charge of lateness.

But this was only a phone-call so Denis went ahead with the "discussion" at 4:30 p.m., told the men what had happened and warned them to be ready to strike. But Mr. Big settled; the 80 longshoremen were paid and check-in time is still 6:45 a.m.

There are still basic grievances. Even though the men had just received a big $1.68 a month wage increase—from $22.32 to $24 a month—Denis said the cost of living was jumping so fast the contract wouldn't last the year and he was going to put in a wage claim in January.

That's how it is in Mombasa.

Vandercook Says:

Labor's Enemies Seek Control

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE SENATE COMMITTEE under the chairmanship of Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.) which was created to investigate the misdeeds of crooked labor leaders, of crooks in management, and of frequently collusive and massive thefts of union funds by thieves in both camps, has accomplished an immensely useful purpose.

Vandercook

The usefulness of that committee has nowhere been more conspicuously recognized than by the honest trade unions affiliated with the merged AFL and CIO. For, even faster than the McClellan committee—with its great and unique resources—uncovered evidence of corrupt practices in unions great and small, that federation initiated its own investigations of unethical practices and set down in plain English its own conception of an unimpeachable moral code for the conduct of union leaders and the management of union funds. When that code of ethical practices was defied, the corruptly-dominated unions were expelled.

That action it should be noted was unusual. Anyone old enough to remember the "reform legislation" which was instituted in the early years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal against the then common and larcenous practices of big business and of Wall Street will recall that the bankers and the brokers and the businessmen presented a solid front of total opposition

NEVERTHELESS, reasonable and regulatory legislation—like the ever-watchful Securities and Exchange Commission—was passed. But now, in the reign of Mr. Eisenhower, comparable legislation to control the abuses which have grown up in the trade movement is—it seems—no longer good enough. Labor, according to organized labor's enemies must be policed; domestic affairs must be checked, controlled and interfered with to a degree never suggested for the supervision of business during the palmiest days of the Roosevelt-Truman era.

Law, in a democracy, has as its purpose the prevention and punishment of crime. Our republic has endured because the weapon of the law has not been used to supress or to cripple forms of legitimate activity in which American citizens have chosen to engage.

Mr. Eisenhower and the arch-conservatives of both parties in Congress have now undertaken to change that pattern.

Morgan Says:

How to Deal with Khrushchev

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AS IT LOOKS from the window of Warsaw, the Khrushchev-Eisenhower exchange visit is loaded with peril. There appears to be a double-headed danger that in the hot kleig-light glare of world-wide publicity on the Soviet Premier's call at Washington, and the President's following mission to Moscow—the firm Western position might melt, and the surface image of Khrushchev could become misleadingly mellow.

Morgan

The picture may be clearer in the U.S., but in Europe a haze of unanswered questions obscures the reasons for the way the decision was timed and its announcement handled.

Surely, however, an overriding reason for inviting Khrushchev to the United States at all is to let him see first-hand the productive power of the United States.

If a chance to compare a Pittsburgh steel mill, assuming one is operating, with the ones Nixon saw in Siberia, a Butte copper mine with the one at Degtyarsk, a Los Angeles aircraft factory with the ones Nixon didn't see, an opportunity to observe what a relatively free flow of information there is between the government and the public—if all of these can bring home to the crafty examiner the actual strength of America, and thus sober and temper his reckless attitude, it would be worth a very great gamble, indeed.

As Americans brace themselves for the explosive Western Hemisphere debut of this cold, cunning Communist politician, it might be useful to relay some of the observations and counsel given me in Moscow last week by a European diplomat.

HE WOULD HAVE US learn by heart a basic Soviet tactic so we won't be fooled by it—that is, the maneuver of taking a preposterous position, making impossible demands, constructing a crisis from extreme threats and pulling slightly away from these absurd postures while at the same time pompously proclaiming that all this demonstrates Soviet reasonableness and willingness to grant concession.

When Khrushchev surfaces and blows like a belligerent whale, we scurry along the beach searching for something we can toss out to pacify him. Instead, my source argues, we should refuse to accommodate Nikita's every whim. He concedes there may be more than an idle risk of war here, but to refuse to run that risk, he fears, there would never be an end to the Communist erosion of the Western position.

Washington Reports:

Morse, Beall Join in Appeal For Home Rule in Washington

THE NUMBER OF NEGRO voters in the District of Columbia, sometimes used as an excuse for southern congressional opposition to home rule for the district, is not a valid objection, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program, heard on 250 stations.

It is instead "all the more reason" to provide home rule, Morse declared.

"Our failure to give home rule to the district is costly to us in foreign relations, in India, Burma, other parts of the Far East and Africa," he said. "I think it is high time for us to demonstrate that we are willing to give first-class citizenship to all people regardless of their color or creed."

Sen. Glenn Beall (R-Md.), like Morse a member of the Senate District Committee, pointed out that home rule passed the Senate this year in the first session of a Congress for the first time since the issue first came up in 1874.

The Morse bill, now before the House, provides that the people of Washington may elect a mayor and council, with the latter having the same jurisdiction and authority as in most cities. Congress would retain final jurisdiction.

Washington now has a commission form of government. The people are taxed, but do not have the right to vote.

"WHEN THE REPUBLIC was set up," Senator Morse explained, "it was provided in the Constitution that there should be a federal city, which the District of Columbia became. It was not provided that they should not have home rule. The Supreme Court has made it clear that the Congress can delegate its powers of home rule so long as the Congress retains its power of final jurisdiction."

Beall pointed out that the people of Hawaii and Alaska have been given the right to vote in national elections by being admitted to the union. The district, he said, includes 800,000 people who pay taxes, but are without representation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. EISENHOWER is functioning, in a suddenly spectacular way, as a President willing to take the risks of personally conducting the foreign policy of the United States. The departure of Sherman Adams and the death of John Foster Dulles seem to have liberated him strangely from a kind of bondage to strong men.

In the domestic field, he is still subservient to advisers. If there is truth to the report that he is gratified with the "new" Republican congressional leadership of Rep. Charles A. Halleck in the House and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, it is confirmation of the satisfaction he seems to feel in a total commitment to the Old Guard.

At a press conference a few weeks ago when he was asked what legislation he wanted before Congress adjourned, the only subjects he could remember were the Landrum-Griffin bill, highway financing and a farm bill.

When he was asked again on Aug. 12 at Gettysburg, he began with a bill to authorize an increase in interest rates on long-term government bonds, went on to the Landrum-Griffin bill and highway financing.

As an afterthought he added a civil rights measure and a housing bill—the latter of which is a certainty not because the President is determined to get better housing for the 20 percent of the people in substandard facilities, but because the housing industry which builds expensive homes needs and demands another infusion of government credit.

Nothing on schools, on depressed areas, on minimum wages for those unprotected by either federal or state law. Nothing to improve unemployment insurance as a hedge against the next recession. Nothing on the chronic need of the growing group of older people for social security protection against the medical needs of old age.

* * *

THE PROBLEM of the Democrats is that in the rush for adjournment their list of "must" subjects is about as limited as the President's. There are differences, but the scope of them must be proved next year.

Mr. Eisenhower's veto power is insurmountable. The housing bill combat in the Senate confirmed the fact. At least nine southern Democrats will desert their party on a showdown issue of overriding a veto—and so will Lausche of Ohio—and the Republicans, caught in their minority position, will conform to their President.

The pattern showed earlier in the House, when Speaker Sam Rayburn threw his great prestige into an effort to override the President's veto of a bill freeing the Rural Electrification Administration from control by its enemies—and failed. More Democrats voted with Eisenhower than Republicans who voted for REA.

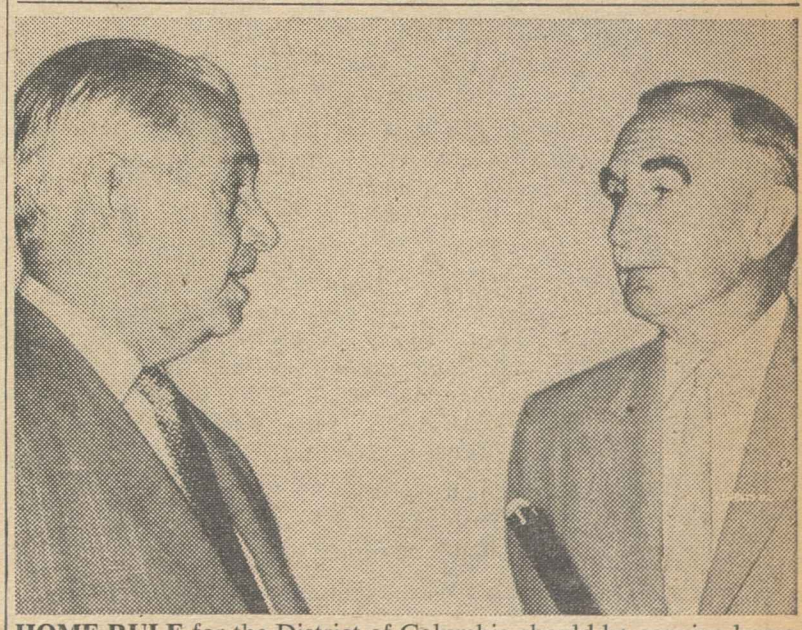
* * *

IT IS STILL TRUE that the Democrats next year, to build a program for the election, must show a genuine drive for legislation in the fields passed over in 1959.

Mr. Eisenhower has demonstrated that he is capable of remarkable shifts. What would the Democrats do if the President in his last year suddenly began pushing affirmatively for a modified aid-to-schools bill, a liberalized minimum wage, and gave a new image of his Administration?

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in 1955 claimed the $1-an-hour minimum wage law as an achievement of the Eisenhower Administration, although the President had consistently protested more than 90 cents. Challenged by reporters, Mitchell replied, "He signed the bill." Not all citizens are sophisticated enough to vote according to the legislative history, rather than the results.

The initiative in the political field the Democrats seemed to have gained in the 1958 election has been very largely taken back by the Administration.



HOME RULE for the District of Columbia should be genuine home rule and not of the "so-called territorial kind," Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), right, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Glenn Beall (R-Md.), left, also a member of the District Committee, endorsed the Morse Home Rule Bill.

How to Buy:

Beware of Paper in Low-Priced Shoes

By Sidney Margolius

IF YOU'VE BEEN BUYING low-priced shoes for your children or yourself, as many working families tend to do in this period of rising shoe prices, there's a strong possibility they have paper "insides" or contain other short-lived materials.

You can expect such shoes to wear out quickly, especially if they get soaked and also to be almost impossible to repair.

Wilbur Gardner, a Medford, Ore., shoe repairman, has been conducting a one-man campaign against shoes sold without notice to consumers that they are made with substitute materials. His campaign has won national attention. Now a bill has been introduced into Congress by Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Ore.) which would require manufacturers to put labels on shoes stating what materials they contain.

Sometimes inexpensive shoes may be good enough for some style or costume purpose. But under the proposed law, at least you would know if you were getting pressed paperboard or other short-lived materials covered by a surface of leather or sometimes just dyed and finished to look like leather.

GARDNER SAYS he has found as much as 40 percent of children's and women's shoes are made with short-lived fillers such as pressed paper. Men's shoes are generally better made and are little or no problem. But in women's shoes, quality is often sacrificed for the sake of style at a low price, and inexpensively-made children's shoes are a particular headache.

Shoes made with wood shanks sometimes are a problem too. The shank is that section of the sole between the heel and the ball. Gardner's experience is that active children often crack wood shanks when jumping or running. In general, repair experts consider shoes made with steel shanks preferable.

The dilemma is that under present conditions, you can't always tell what's under the leather surface. If paper filler is used, it is generally underneath the outer sole, in the heel counter, or under the heel, where it can't be detected, or in the inside lining where it can be detected only if examined closely. Sometimes plastic insoles are used in inexpensively-made shoes. Repairmen say these don't wear as well as leather, but are better than paper.

Shoe manufacturers are opposing the proposed labels and argue that they could be misleading because two shoes both labeled all leather might be quite different in quality. Admittedly there is poor and good quality leather. But the labels would at least reveal the use of substitute fillers inside the shoe, and leave the choice up to you as to whether such a shoe is suitable enough.

UNTIL THERE IS some labeling protection for consumers, here are at least several ways to protect yourself against buying lower-grade shoes unwittingly and to get satisfactory repairs:

- Look for a slightly flexible toe box and heel counter (stiffening material used at the toe and the back of the shoe to support the outer leather).
- Calfskin is the preferred outer leather. Cheaper shoes sometimes use "side leather," which is cowhide split and finished to imitate calfskin. You can tell calfskin by its fine grain, cowhide by its coarser grain. In children's shoes, sharkskin toes help avoid scuffing.
- The Goodyear welt is the preferred construction in shoes you expect to use heavily and have repaired. In this construction, both upper and lower are attached to a thin strip of leather called a welt. The inside of a welted shoe is smooth.
- Look for a sock lining of genuine leather, not merely paper dyed and finished to look like leather. Also, look for a leather lining in the back. The rest of the lining should be cotton drill.
- It's best not to wait to replace heels when they run down, else the shoes themselves will be thrown out of shape.
- Be careful who repairs your shoes. A poor repairman can decrease a shoe by as much as half a size.

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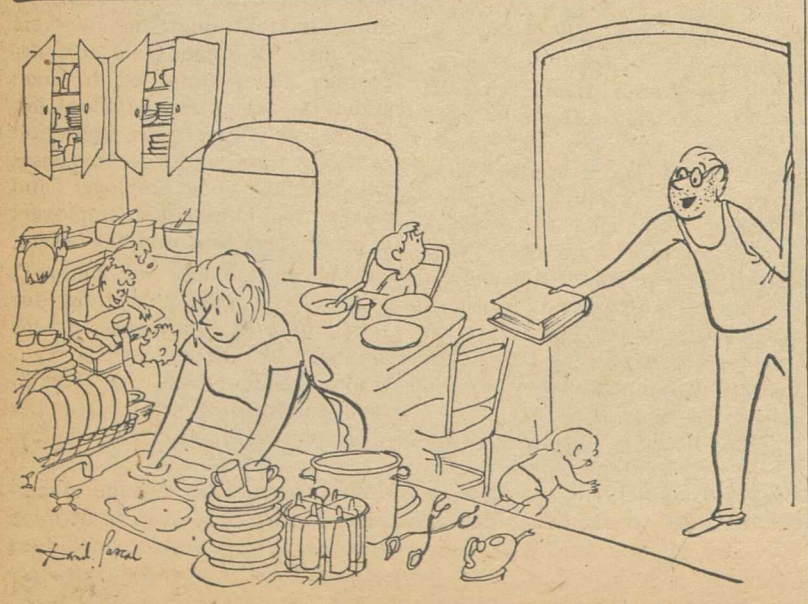
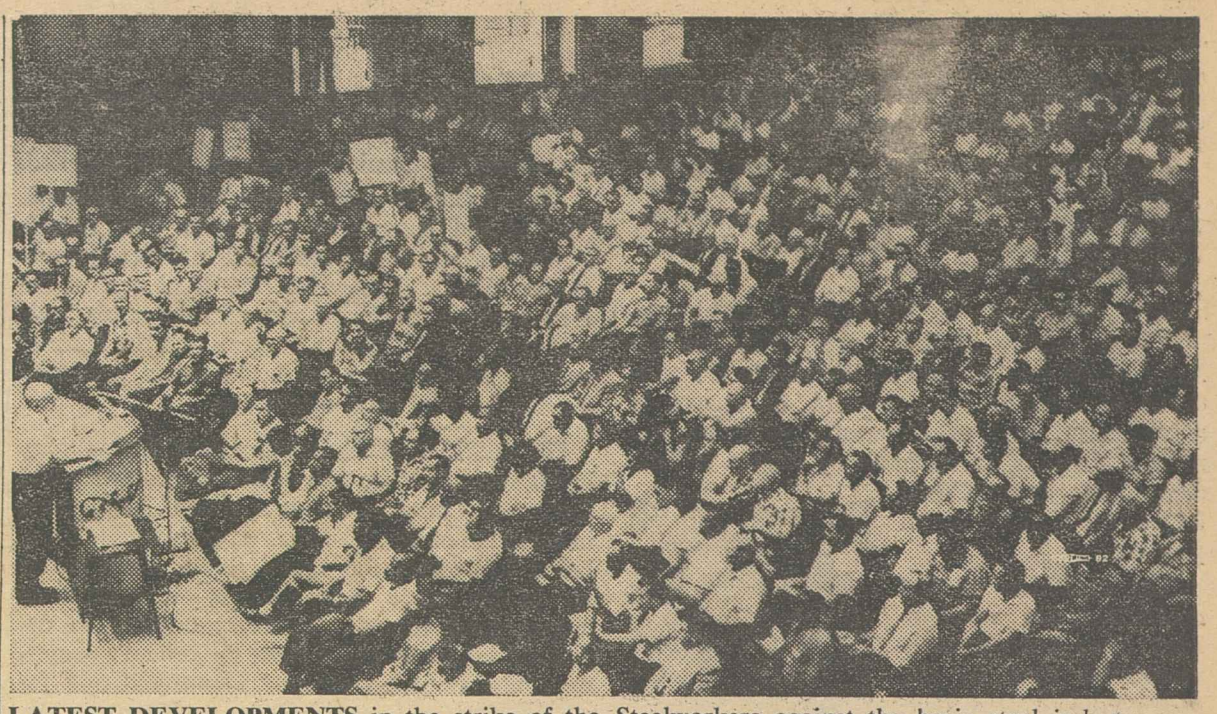


'Jenny, when you have a little time I'd like you to read this Theory of the Leisure Class.'



LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in the strike of the Steelworkers against the basic steel industry are relayed to the union members at mass meetings, such as this gathering in Pittsburgh.

New Republic Assails Steel Firms' 'Wage Freeze' Scheme

Herewith are excerpts from an editorial, "Steel and the Public," from The New Republic outlining proposals for protecting the genuine public interest in regard to the issue of "inflation" and the wage-price-profit policies of the giant steel companies:

DESPITE RIVAL statements and published financial reports, the . . . end of the first month of the steel strike finds many of the relevant facts about union practices and company costs obscure. Labor Sec. Mitchell's fact-finding mission, in the main a stalling device, will do some good if it pries more information loose.

Nevertheless, a good many facts are plain and they point in one direction, to the capacity of the steel companies to pay the very modest wage increases for which David McDonald will settle, without raising steel prices. If they do nothing else, the earnings statements of the industry for the first half of 1959, and on which Mr. Eisenhower last week had no comment, establish this conclusion. The best word to describe these profits is sensational. United States Steel reported earnings of $254,948,496—a return on sales of over 10 percent.

In their lesser degree the other companies enjoyed similarly bountiful return. Unquestionably some of these profits resulted from the high operating rates caused by anticipations of the present strike.

BUT THAT IS LESS than the whole story. In 1958—mostly a year of recession—U.S. Steel earned net profits of more than $300 million, a return on sales of 8.7 percent and on investment of 9.7 percent. Thus even when operating rates fall below 50 percent, as they did for some time in 1958, the steel companies rejoice in a market position which returns them substantial profits.

In a competitive industry such profits would lead to the entry of new companies, lured by gold, or to price reductions by the old companies in order to discourage entry. But since it takes about half a billion dollars to set one's self up properly in the steel business, the threat of new competition is not very grave.

By what dialectical exercise can the companies justify profits which seem especially high in view of the industry's sheltered position? Pres. Blough of U.S. Steel offers an argument very popular among the leaders of big business. Steel profits have to be high because they are needed to finance modernization and expansion which, in turn, will keep steel prices low. Who judges the desirability of using profits in this way? Who decides what level they should reach? Management, of course. This argument is so little challenged that it demands close examination.

Older theories of corporate operation argued that it was the obligation of management to pay out earnings as dividends. If stockholders then cared to reinvest their earnings in the same company, the company could sell them new securities. If the stockholders preferred to invest their dividends in another company, this was a sign that they found the grass greener elsewhere. Pres. Blough's theory of corporate management denies stockholders the choice. Management, free of stockholder control, decides how much shall be paid out and how much retained.

The crux of the present dispute is to be found in the claims of management to regulate the rate of investment without reference to stockholder wishes, and to decide the level of wages and prices according to its own conception of industry welfare and public interest. This right of definition is implicit in Mr. Blough's argument.

Half granting that the steel companies could raise wages without increasing prices, he then claims that such an increase would be inflationary anyway because it would lead to wage increases in other industries which could not absorb the larger costs without higher prices. The facts are open to challenge and the logic is dim.

The logic is weak because Mr. Blough's real point is not wages but an effort to gain more control over individual workers. What is going on is primarily a struggle between union and management over the right to change working conditions. Taking advantage of the President's anti-inflation drive and acquiescence of Democratic congressional leadership, the steel companies are doing their best to revert to an earlier era of industrial relations.

IT WOULD BE PLEASANT to conclude with the hope that in the end steel shortage and public opinion will modify managerial intransigence. Not only is this result far from inevitable, but the cost to the country of a long strike is very considerable.

A strike which lasted long enough to exhaust inventories—three months at least—would curtail economic recovery, threaten national defense, and, not least, inflict major damage on strikers and their families, as well as on workers and businessmen in other industries. Almost certainly, also, the inflation which the steel companies so piously deplore would be fed by the resulting shortages.

If there is a single clear inference from the present crisis it is this: in any major industry the public interest is so deeply involved that the public, at its peril, leaves that interest to be defined by either party to a dispute.

What must be sought is a better mechanism for identifying the public interest and presenting it forcefully to the disputants. The ray of hope is the evident anxiety companies and unions display about public opinion. No one wishes to prohibit strikes or set prices by government fiat, if there are alternatives. Stopping well short of these Draconian measures, the Congress can make institutional arrangements designed to identify the public interest, mobilize and focus informed opinion and, thus, strongly influence unions and management.

AN APPROACH to such a goal is the establishment of a public hearing board before which large industries would present their cases for higher prices before they actually put them into effect. A second device might provide for the continuous existence of disinterested fact-finding boards which would swing into action before strikes began.

In part the efficacy of such devices depends upon the prestige of the citizens who administer them. But it rests also on an implied threat, that if the public interest is too boldly ignored stronger measures will follow. Among the stronger measures would be selective price controls in major industries. If the steel strike has revealed nothing else, it has disclosed the necessity of social invention, in this instance of more sensitive devices for identifying the public interest.

To American Foreign Ministers:

Labor Urges Santiago Parley To Insure Human Liberties

The meeting of the foreign ministers of the American states now under way in Santiago, Chile, can "open a new chapter in the tormented history of the New World" by coming up with a "practical and forceful" solution to the problems of human rights and representative government posed by the hemisphere's dictatorships, according to AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

"The minimum that can be expected," he wrote in the Inter-American Labor Bulletin, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, "is to set up an inter-American body with the power to investigate denial of civil liberties and human rights along the lines of the ILO (Intl. Labor Organization) Freedom of Association Committee, which investigates violation of trade union rights.

"The moral effect of such a move would be incalculable. Most certainly the Somozas in Nicaragua, Duvalier in Haiti and Stroessner in Paraguay will be compelled to carry into effect their often-expressed 'good intentions' to liberalize their regimes and prepare the necessary political atmosphere for the holding in the near future of free, honest elections.

"Organized labor fervently hopes for a courageous action that will strengthen the principles of representative democracy and the cause of human rights in Latin America."

Romualdi pointed out that the Inter-American Regional organization of Workers (ORIT) and its affiliates, including the AFL-CIO, have "time and time again" stressed that democratic constitutional governments and respect for human rights are the "basic requirements for the permanent settlement of the political crisis which is agitating Latin America."

Consideration of this problem by the foreign ministers, he emphasized, is fully as important as the No. 1 issue on their agenda, the unrest in the Caribbean.

Recent history shows clearly, Romualdi went on, that threats of aggression in the hemisphere "always originate with the dictatorial regimes." He added:

Civil Liberty Vital

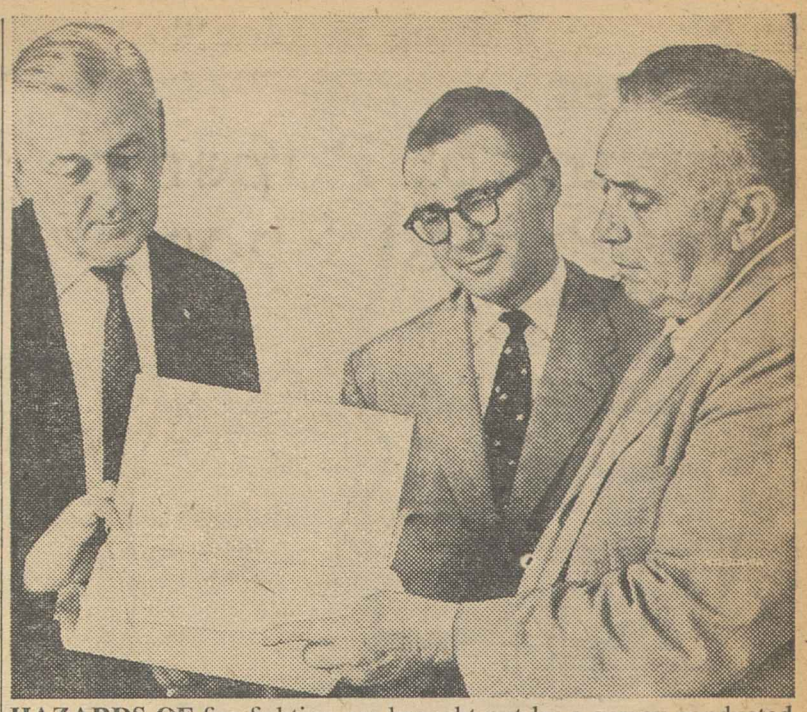
"Where citizens are in a position to conduct legitimate political activity without fear for their lives or liberty, there is no need to conspire within or without the country for the overthrow of the government in power. This is taken care of by the normal process of political elections.

"No one has the right to demand of the political exiles of the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Haiti that they cease to agitate for the violent overthrow of the dictators oppressing their countries unless they are given the opportunity to enjoy at home the right to engage peacefully in political activities."

Romualdi recalled that the restoration of civil and human rights in the Communist nations is advocated in most of the Americas.

"Why should we fail to adopt the same attitude against the dictatorships in our own back yards?" he demanded.

"How can the people rally in support of our crusade against totalitarian communism if we persist in refusing active solidarity with the victims of the American totalitarian regimes?"



HAZARDS OF fire fighting are brought out by a survey conducted by the Fire Fighters in 1,200 communities. Examining the survey results are, from left, Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus, Research Dir. Rudolph Oswald and Pres. William D. Buck.

Fire Fighters' Hazards Cited by Union Head

City officials must be made "increasingly aware" that fire fighting is a hazardous occupation which takes a heavy toll in disabling injuries and premature deaths, Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters has declared.

Buck cited the "astounding" findings of a special union survey of deaths and injuries in 1,200 communities to emphasize the need both for increased safety measures and for compensation and benefits in line with the hazards.

During 1958, the union's survey showed:

- The job injury rate among fire fighters was six times the national average for other occupations.
- Deaths directly resulting from work injuries were 70 percent higher among fire fighters.
- Heart disease was uncovered as a hidden occupational hazard of fire fighting. Forty percent of deaths among active firemen was caused by heart ailments. Furthermore, fire fighters who died of heart disease were younger than the average.

Commenting on the survey results in the current issue of the Fire Fighters' magazine, Buck declared:

"The hazards to fire fighters, instead of becoming lesser as technologies increase, are becoming greater.

"Modern construction techniques are making fires harder to reach. Atomic dangers are being introduced. . . . Even the constantly increasing density of city traffic poses its particular hazard."

He urged restudy of working procedures "from the viewpoint of safety to the fire fighters."

Calling for "salaries commensurate with the service rendered," Buck added:

"Long and inhumane hours on duty must be reduced. If fire fighters were as stingy with their services in fighting flames as some city governments are with their department salary - and - hour schedules, many a city today would be little more than a heap of smouldering coals."

World Labor Demands 2 Probes in Idir Death

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has taken action on two fronts in reflection of the worldwide concern of free labor at the death of Gen. Sec. Aissat Idir of the Algerian Trade Union Federation.

Idir, detained by French authorities for more than two years without charge, was found not guilty when finally tried on a conspiracy charge. However, he was not released, but was held incommunicado. Later his lawyer was allowed to see him in a French military hospital where he was suffering from burns. A few days later he died.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek has asked the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to examine the case on the ground it involved a "flagrant violation" of human rights.

In addition, he has filed a complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization charging France with infringement of the right of freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The facts obviously constitute a flagrant violation of Art. 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulating that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile," he wrote the UN.

"The fact that four days after his acquittal and new detention he suffered severe burns justifies the suspicion of foul play, particularly in view of the further fact that the authorities gave different and conflicting versions of the reason for his transfer to military hospital."

In his complaint to the ILO, Oldenbroek pointed out that "here is a case in which a government complied with a recommendation of the ILO Governing Body to put detained trade unionists promptly on trial but immediately thereafter showed its utter disrespect of these recommendations by keeping in detention a trade unionist judged and acquitted by a judicial authority."

"We also hold," he went on, "that in view of the contradictory explanations given by the authorities for the injuries suffered by Aissat Idir, and in view of the severe measures of isolation to which he was subjected, an impartial investigation into the cause of his death is necessary."

Pamphlet Analyzes Soviet Economy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's comments on Soviet Russia's captive "trade union" federation are contained in a revised edition of the AFL-CIO pamphlet, "American and Soviet Economy—Contrast and Comparison."

The pamphlet includes the original text of Meany's documented refutation of Soviet claims which stung "Trud," the publication of the USSR's "unions," to issue a special supplement refuting the AFL-CIO comparison. Meany's "Reply to Trud" originally appeared in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Single copies of the pamphlet, Publication No. 76, are available free from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications. The bulk rate is $8 for 100.

Senate Unit Rejects Rider By McClellan

For the second time in two years, Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) has attempted to cripple or scuttle civil rights legislation by amending a pending bill to cover what he called the denial of civil rights in labor disputes.

McClellan's amendment—defeated by a vote of 7 to 4 in the Senate Judiciary Committee—would have required the Civil Rights Commission to investigate instances where the civil rights of workers were allegedly impaired by strikes or picket lines.

In 1957, when Congress was considering civil rights legislation, McClellan threw the prestige of his chairmanship of the Senate committee behind an abortive attempt to tack a "right-to-work" amendment to the measure. That effort also died in committee, and Congress subsequently passed the first meaningful civil rights legislation in 82 years.

Committee for UN Names Connors

John D. Connors, AFL-CIO director of education, has been appointed to the executive committee of the U.S. Committee for the United Nations.

The committee is a privately supported citizens' organization which works to "arouse interest in, disseminate facts about the UN and to promote the observance of United Nations Day."

Connors is a director and vice president of the National Institute of Labor Education. He was labor advisor to the U.S. delegation at two general conferences of the UN Economic Social & Cultural Council.

Mine, Mill Seeks To Enter CLC

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian membership of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers has voted by a margin of about four to one to apply for membership in the Canadian Labor Congress.

The union, regarded as Communist-dominated in both Canada and the United States, was expelled from the former Canadian Congress of Labor in 1949 as the result of a jurisdictional clash with the Steelworkers, although the Red sympathies of some of its leaders were regarded as a factor. In the U.S., it was expelled the following year from the former CIO because of its Communist leadership.

Canadian leadership of the union, which has about 34,000 members in some 50 locals, has not changed recently except at Sudbury, Ont., where the 14,000-member Local 598 threw out long-entrenched officials and replaced them with anti-Communists. The CLC "welcomed" the announcement that the referendum on affiliation was to be held.

Senate Group Begins Probe of Farm Labor

A Senate Labor subcommittee has launched a sweeping inquiry into farm labor conditions on the premise that "a democratic and affluent society such as ours will not tolerate pockets of poverty and human degradation."

Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.) spoke these words in opening hearings on bills which he said represent "just a starting point" of legislative action in the field.

Spokesmen for the Labor and Agriculture Departments urged enactment of an Administration bill which would require federal registration of migrant labor contractors. Williams and a number of Democrats have a similar bill pending.

Under-Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell called the continued existence of the farm labor problem "an affront to the American conscience."

Both O'Connell and Nathan Koenig, head of Agriculture's Marketing Service, however, declined to endorse bills to extend the federal wage-hour law to include agricultural workers and to repeal agriculture's exemption from the child labor provision.

The hearings adjourned after these two witnesses testified, but will be resumed later for testimony from unions, government agencies and other private and public groups.

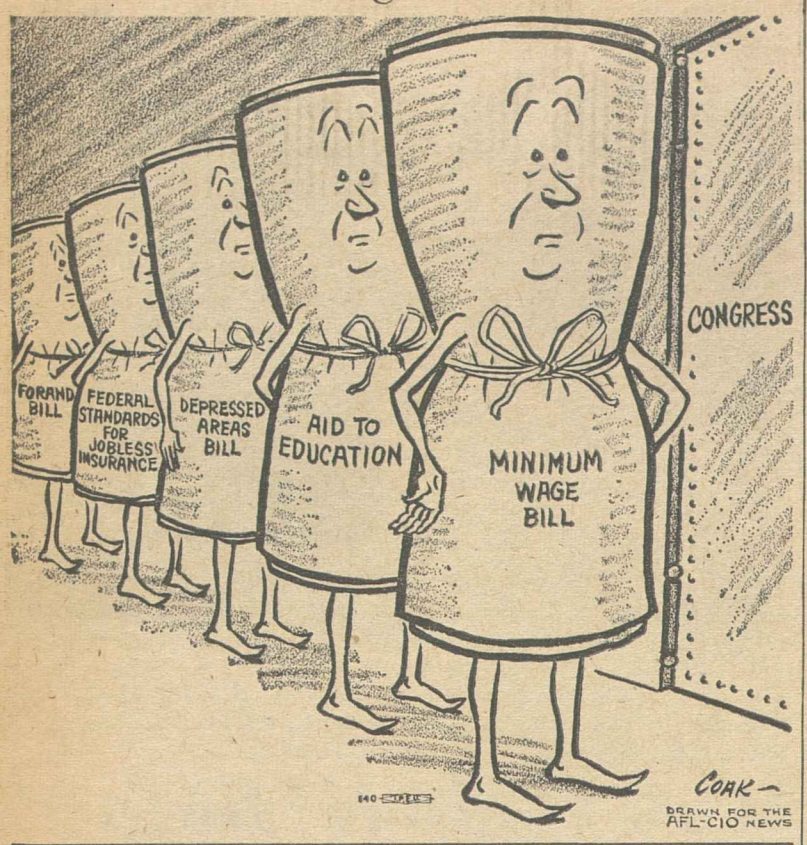
Williams said three "action" areas can be defined now: the minimum wage; the need to get children of farm workers out of the fields and into school; and protection of the health of migratory families.

In urging registration of the roughly-estimated 8,000 migratory labor contractors who handled some 200,000 migratory workers last year, O'Connell said this dependent relationship led to such abuses as misrepresentation of job chances and wage rates; collection of commissions and travel expenses twice, from both employer and worker; and joining with employers to profiteer on food sold to workers.

Meanwhile, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell set public hearings for Sept. 10-11 in Washington on his proposals to raise and tighten regulations under which the federal-state employment service supplies migrant workers to farm employers.

The aim is to keep public facilities from being used to undermine prevailing wages, job conditions and customary transport arrangements.

Waiting in Line



Housing Bill Veto Sticks; New Compromise Seen

(*Continued from Page* 1)
palatable to the Administration.

The latest effort at compromise was reported speedily by the Banking Committee headed by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.). It would authorize 37,000 low-rent public housing units, despite White House objections to all public housing. Its total cost would still exceed the 810 million program originally requested by the President.

Eisenhower told reporters in Gettysburg he found sections in the substitute dealing with college housing and housing for the elderly "and one or two other" provisions "particularly objectionable."

Although he insisted he was "not one to refuse to compromise," the President declared:

'Quick to Object'

"I still won't back away from principle, though, and when it runs into principle, including the principle of a sound economy and paying as you go, instead of going further in debt, then I will be very quick to object."

The attempt to override Eisenhower's veto of the earlier compromise—a move urged by the AFL-CIO—fell nine votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to repass a bill over the objections of the White House.

Two Republican Senators — Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.) — joined 53 Democrats in voting to override. Seven other GOP senators, who had previously voted in favor of the bill, turned their back on the measure in the vote to sustain or override the veto.

Nine Southern Democrats and Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) teamed up with 30 GOP senators in voting to sustain Eisenhower.

The move preserved intact Eisenhower's six-year record of never having had a veto overturned. On two previous occasions, the Senate mustered majorities large enough to repass a bill but both times the House voted to sustained the veto.

TWUA Contest Victor Asks Cotton Price Cut

A proposal to reverse preferential treatment given foreign purchasers of American-grown cotton—which comes back in the form of textile products competing with domestic industry—won first place in an essay contest sponsored by the Textile Workers Union of America.

The $500 prize went to Herman L. Myers, director of a Washington, D. C., agricultural research firm.

Myers proposed a program under which American mills could buy cotton at 2 to 6 cents per pound under the world market price on the stipulation that no products made from this specially-priced cotton be exported, and that all tariff and quota restrictions on imports would be gradually eliminated.

At present, foreign mills can buy U.S. cotton at 7 cents a pound less than the price paid by domestic mills.

Second and third prizes of $250 each went to Lewis A. Dexter, a research consultant of Belmont, Mass., and Fanny P. Eisenstein, a Brooklyn, N. Y., social worker.

Dexter emphasized the need for consumer research to expand the textile market and Miss Eisenstein proposed establishment of a national textile resources board to promote American textiles at home and abroad.

IAM Member Nominated for Hero Award

Elmira, N. Y.—Two Elmira men—one a member of the Machinists and the other a former IAM member—have been nominated for Carnegie Medals for heroism, after saving the lives of three persons trapped in a burning home.

Recommended for the awards were Harvey Myers, a member of IAM Lodge 826 at Remington-Rand's office machine plant here; and Patrolman John F. Brewer, a member of Lodge 826 prior to joining the police force.

Myers, who discovered the blaze shortly after midnight, was attempting to arouse the occupants of the house when Brewer came along in his police cruiser.

Myers and Brewer dragged 41-year-old Charles J. Bertsche, his wife and their 20-month-old son to safety through the blazing house.

At State AFL-CIO Convention:

2,000 California Delegates Wire Congress on Labor Bill

San Diego, Calif.—A massive campaign to throw the weight of California's 1.25 million AFL-CIO members on the side of fair labor legislation was waged here at the second annual convention of the merged California Labor Federation.

The nearly 2,000 delegates wired and wrote their congressmen to stand firm against labor-busting legislation. They were joined by many of the top leaders of the Democratic party in the state.

Att. Gen. Stanley Mosk, Lieut. Gov. Glenn M. Anderson and others announced to the cheering delegates that they had wired every member of Congress from California to oppose the Landrum-Griffin measure that the Eisenhower Administration strongly endorsed.

Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown denounced the Administration-backed measure as a "labor-busting bill which would put the union movement in a strait-jacket."

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, he pointed out, personally intervened against a "fair and effective labor standards bill in his own state," indicating that "sorry political misuse is being made of this issue."

"Mr. Nixon's double-dealing on labor standards legitimately raises the question: just what kind of a hypocritical stunt man is he?" Brown declared.

Mosk charged that Pres. Eisenhower was leading a fight for labor legislation based on the false notion that "workers are fed up with their unions."

Nixon Denounced

The most bitter denunciation of Nixon came from State Industrial Relations Dir. John F. Henning, who said that neither Nixon nor Khrushchev discussed the role of the labor movement in society, because the question would have embarrassed both men.

"Khrushchev and his murder machine have long since liquidated the free trade union movement of the Soviet empire. Nixon follows a softer and more gentle philosophy. He would merely emasculate unions by legislative action and leave the working people helpless to bargain on terms of equality," Henning declared, adding:

"Throughout his entire political life he (Nixon) has been the unrelenting enemy of labor."

Brown and the state legislature, controlled by Democrats for the first time since the turn of the century, were praised for passage of substantial improvements in unemployment insurance and other social insurance benefits, and for enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act.

They were criticized, however, for passage of legislation boosting consumer taxes on cigarets and beer, and failing to put in safeguards against unjust enrichment of huge land monopolists who may reap undue benefits from a water program enacted by the legislature.

The federation said organized labor will intensify its opposition to the importation of foreign farm workers under conditions "assuring growers an unlimited labor supply with which to depress wages and working conditions to such a point that domestic farm workers find it impossible to stay in the industry."

Mosk pledged a complete investigation of and quick action on abuses of the Mexican bracero program.

RLEA Calls for Ending Slashes in Rail Service

Immediate legislation to prevent the total elimination of railroad passenger service is imperative, Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association warned a Senate Commerce subcommittee as it concluded hearings on a bill aimed at ending the wholesale slaughter of train service that has followed revision of the Interstate Commerce Act last year.

Meanwhile, Congress was also told that the rails are imperiling the national defense by postponing necessary maintenance, abandoning repair shops and forcing into other industries its reserve of skilled manpower.

Vice Pres. Michael Fox of the RLEA warned a House Armed Services subcommittee that "the railroad industry today is less prepared to meet a war emergency than it was in World War II."

Fox, also head of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., asserted that sharp cutbacks in railroad employment are the result of "an imprudent policy of undermaintenance." He proposed a four-point program to strengthen the nation's rail transportation resources.

The bill on passenger train maintenance "is fair to the railroads, the public and the employers," declared Leighty, spokesman for 23 standard railway labor organizations.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) and a bipartisan group of senators, would end the full discretion the railroads have exercised over ending passenger service since Congress acted last year. Leighty noted that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been advised by the carriers of abandonment of 156 passenger trains in 30 states since the restraints were removed in 1958.

Immediate Action Needed

"These figures," he added, "irrefutably demonstrate the national character of the problem and the need for immediate remedial legislation."

Leighty and William G. Mahoney, of the RLEA legal staff, also reiterated support of a provision in the bill which would permit the ICC to require protections for workers in cases of train abandonments.

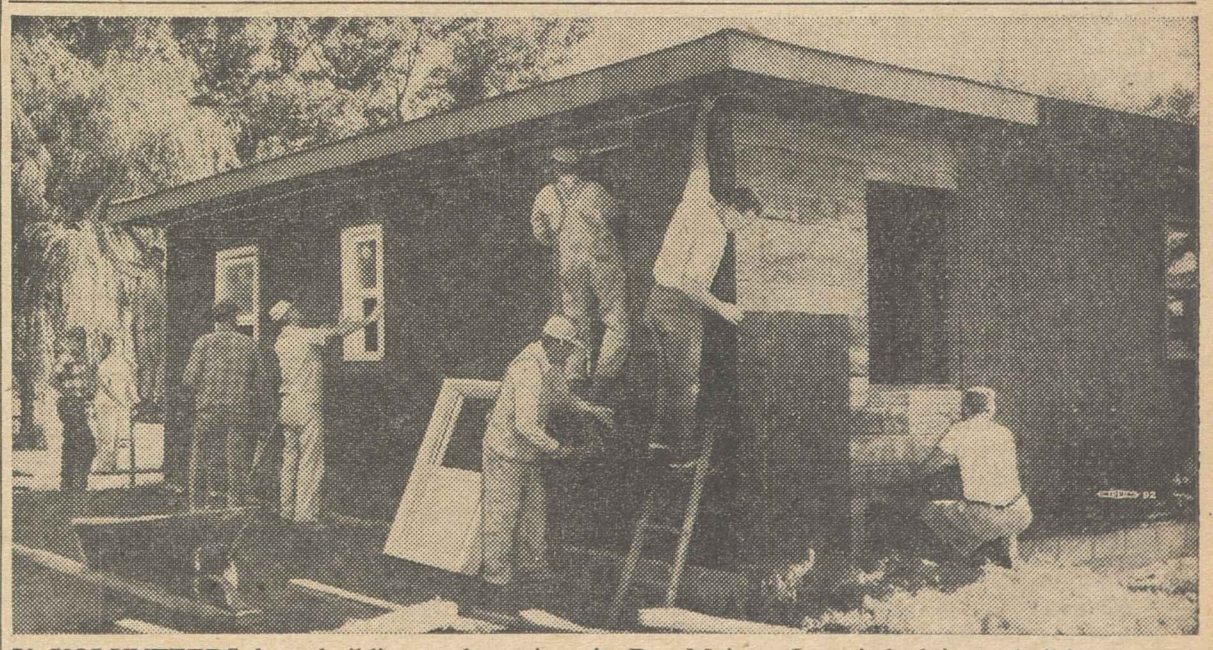
In addition to his statement, Leighty answered a long series of questions by subcommittee members, particularly by Chairman George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) and Sen. Andrew Schoeppel (R-Kan.). Mahoney also filed a 41-page brief supporting the railroad workers' position.

'Featherbedding' Charges Rebutted

Charges of "featherbedding" raised against railroad workers in the multi-million dollar campaign of railroad management are answered in full by Eli Oliver, noted transportation consultant and economist, in a pamphlet just published by the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Entitled "Are Railroad Workers Featherbedding?" it is a speech Oliver gave before the annual meeting of the Washington chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association last May. In a foreword RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty calls the address a "helpful contribution toward better understanding of the truth concerning the present labor-management controversy on the railroads."

Single copies may be obtained by writing the RLEA at 401 Third St., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.



50 VOLUNTEERS from building trades unions in Des Moines, Ia., pitched in to build a needed addition to the home of Carpenter John R. Worley after heavy medical expenses had forced him to abandon the project. Local suppliers donated the material, the craftsmen contributed their labor. When bricklayers found there wasn't any brickwork in the addition, they cheerfully served as carpenters' helpers.

As Brewery Workers Meet:

'Use Rights', Feller Tells Convention

San Antonio, Tex.—What American union members need is not more "rights" but full utilization of those rights they already have, Brewery Workers Pres. Karl F. Feller declared in his keynote speech to over 300 delegates at the union's 35th biennial convention here.

Feller charged that instead of a so-called "Bill of Rights" for union members in legislation, what is needed is a "statement of obligations" which union members must assume if they are to maintain their rights.

These obligations, he said, include attendance and participation in all union meetings, acceptance of responsibility in the union, keeping informed, voting in all elections, maintaining unity and solidarity with fellow union members, observing the golden rule in relations with all men, participation in political affairs, active concern with community problems and each doing what he can to make the union better and the world better.

Corruption General—Hayes

Feller's keynote address shared the spotlight during the opening days of week-long convention with speeches by Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston, Industrial Union Dept. Dir. Albert J. Whitehouse and Texas State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt.

Also scheduled for addresses were Union Label Dept. Dir. Joseph Lewis, COPE Area Dir. W. Don Ellinger, State Sen. Henry Gonzales and others.

In convention actions, delegates approved by a two-to-one vote a 10-cent per capita increase from $1.40 per month to $1.50 and amended and passed an officers' recommendation for affiliation of Brewery Workers members with the Intl. Union of Food and Drink Workers, the free world secretariat associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The delegates decided to affiliate for the union's full membership.

Hayes charged that much-publicized corruption in the labor movement is merely a reflection of the general corruption of society and challenged congressional committees to give other segments the same microscopic investigation accorded unions. The fact is, he said, there is more corruption in business, industry and other professions than in the labor movement.

"Unions have done a much better job of cleaning house than any other institution in the U.S.," he declared, adding:

Cites 'Propaganda'

"Anti-labor propagandists have had considerable success in convincing the people that high corporation profits and high salaries for executives are their just due, but that higher wages mean inflation. Those driving for punitive laws for the purpose of weakening unions fail to recognize that the achievement of their goal would destroy the very source of their prosperity."

Livingston denounced what he called the "Eisenhower National Labor Reversal Board" and charged that the Taft-Hartley Act has been rewritten not by legislation but by the board.

"And if you think you've got problems now, you haven't seen anything yet if the bill advocated by the NAM and Chamber of Commerce and the President himself passes," he pointed out. "That would be a lawyers' paradise."

He castigated those he dubbed as "little big business labor leaders" whose actions brought on the McClellan committee hearings. Citing numerous examples of NLRB "favoritism" for unions expelled from the AFL-CIO for corruption, he declared that Congress should do some investigating of its own government agencies.

Schmidt emphasized the need for political organization and action by telling delegates they were meeting in a state where anti-labor forces reached their peak of legislative effectiveness 10 years ago and that labor had struggled back to new strength and new respectability.

"Texas was the testing ground for national committees set up to promote anti-labor legislation, and our labor movement here proved too ineffective and too divided to successfully counter their techniques and resources," he explained.

'Picked Up Pieces'

"We have the feeling that the storm hit here first, and we picked up the pieces and kept the faith, and today in our state we have a strong growing labor movement."

Whitehouse emphasized that labor is not against automation and more production, but that it must not permit the worker to be drowned in the flood of production his energy and modern technology have made possible.

"We might fight for purchasing power which will build and rebuild the highest living standard ever," he declared. "The machine must be kept the servant of man, not his master."

Tobacco Union Inks Profit Sharing Pact

Detroit—The Tobacco Workers have negotiated a three-year contract with the Scotten, Dillon Tobacco Co. here which provides for a share of the firm's profits in addition to wage increases.

Two percent of net operating profits for the years 1958 through 1961 will be added to a 13-cent hourly raise. The union also won additional half-holidays on Christmas Eve and Good Friday.

Labor Forms New Party In Province

St. Johns, Nfld.—Newfoundland's embattled trade unionists have organized a new political party in order to mobilize full liberal strength against Premier Joseph Smallwood in elections for a new provincial assembly on Aug. 20.

Sponsored by the Newfoundland Federation of Labor, it has been named the Newfoundland Democratic party and has nominated 10 candidates for the 36-member assembly. As many as 15 additional candidates may be in the running by the time the polls open.

The union members are campaigning on a 12-point program highlighted by repeal of the drastic anti-labor legislation Smallwood pushed through his subservient assembly in the wake of strikes by the Woodworkers against two of Newfoundland's largest industries, the British-owned Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and the Bowater Corp.

Smallwood dissolved the assembly because two of its members voted against a resolution condemning the federal government for its decision to discontinue special grants to the province after 1962. He had threatened dissolution unless the resolution were carried unanimously. Two of the Conservative party minority opposed him and have since formed what they call the Newfoundland party.

Nine of the 10 Newfoundland Democratic party's candidates are union members and the other is a small businessman. NFL Pres. Larry Daley said the federation will support all nominees regardless of union membership.

The IWA, which was virtually outlawed in Newfoundland by the Smallwood legislation, is taking a major part in the campaign. IWA Dist. Dir. H. Landon Ladd, the strike leader, has been drawing capacity audiences in all parts of the province with warnings that if the rights of the people can be taken away with the stroke of a pen, then the time has come for the people to "throw the rascals out."

Anti-Picketing Order Lifted, Reinstated

Greenville, S.C. — A sweeping temporary injunction prohibiting the Clothing Workers from publicizing that Wings shirts and Kaynee boyswear are made by a non-union firm was lifted here by the judge who issued it—and promptly reimposed by a State Supreme Court justice.

The injunction, issued last March at the request of the Piedmont Mfg. Co., not only sought to ban nationwide informational picketing by the union at stores selling Wings and Kaynee clothing but also to prohibit the union from "making any representation of any kind" that the brands were non-union. The order was so sweeping ACWA attorneys said it even covered private conversation on the subject with members of other unions.

At hearings, ACWA attorneys argued that U.S. Supreme Court decisions have upheld the right of peaceful informational picketing. After studying the issues, Circuit Judge W. B. McGowan lifted the temporary injunction he had imposed.

As the union prepared to resume its informational picketing program, the Piedmont Co. obtained from State Supreme Court Justice C. A. Taylor an order reinstating the temporary injunction pending review by the state's high court next October.

1,000TH SET of labor histories to be presented by Auto Workers under its book shelf program to schools across the country went to library of Inkster, Ill., High School. At presentation are (left to right) Inkster's School Supt. Lawrence Read; the school's principal, Henry E. Fortson; UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Allen Lemke, vice president of UAW Local 157, donor of the set of books; and Education Dir. John Burton of UAW Reg. 1-A.

Labor Polio Inoculation Drive Protects 14,000

Evansville, Ind.—Breaking through the wall of public apathy affecting most of the nation, the AFL-CIO staged a one-day mass Salk polio inoculation campaign here to bring immunization against the disease to almost 10 percent of the people in this midwestern city.

A total of 14,000 of Evansville's 150,000 population received polio shots during the intensive day-long event, which was conceived and carried out through the Community Services Committee of the Evansville AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

More than 1,000 polio shots were administered in the first 30 minutes and at one point more than 5,000 men, women and children were lined up in the municipal stadium, made available by city officials for the labor-sponsored mass inoculation program.

The record turnout exceeded the most optimistic expectations of AFL-CIO, Red Cross and National Foundation officials and at one point early in the day the vaccine supply began to run out. Three private airplanes were pressed into emergency service to fly to Indianapolis and within two hours had returned with enough Salk vaccine to complete the program.

Organized labor threw all of its resources into the project, according to Hobert P. Butler, AFL-CIO Community Services staff representative here, who was in charge of coordinating the program.

Unionists furnished 90 private automobiles to transport families to the inoculation scene, with the cars dispatched through an intricate message relay system which utilized ham radio stations throughout the city.

Some 200 AFL-CIO volunteers—backbone of the Community Services program—manned key spots at the stadium during the dawn-to-dusk operation, cooperating with other community groups taking part in the project. The Red Cross furnished nurses and equipment, while the National Foundation provided personnel to keep official records.

Unionists arranged for continuous entertainment for the crowds.

The mass inoculation project was open to the total community—non-union families as well as unionists—with the only charge being 50 cents per shot to cover the actual cost of the vaccine. All other services, materials and supplies were donated by the National Foundation and the Red Cross.

Since the majority of the 14,000 received their first shots under the union-sponsored project, Butler said, a similar mass inoculation is scheduled to be held in approximately a month. At that time, those who have not yet received Salk polio vaccine will be eligible for their first shots, while those immunized in the initial drive will receive the second shot in the series.

The plans and arrangements for the inoculation program were under the direction of Charles Whobrey of the Communications Workers and Bernard McAtee of the Machinists, chairman and co-chairman respectively of the central labor body's Community Services Committee.

What Makes It Inflation Depends on Who Gets It

While steel management has claimed it would be "inflationary" to grant wage increases to 500,000 members of the Steelworkers, 11 of the industry's top officers were listed by Business Week magazine as being among the 25 top-salaried executives in America.

Topping the entire list was Arthur B. Homer, president of Bethlehem Steel Co., who was paid more than half a million dollars in 1958—$100,000 in salary and $411,249 in bonuses.

In all, 10 of Bethlehem's executives made the list, receiving a combined total of more than $3.7 million in salaries and bonuses. The 11th industry magnate was Republic Steel's C. M. White, who received a total of $358,560.

AFL-CIO Gives Fact Kits To High School Debaters

Resolved: that the federal government should substantially increase its regulation of labor unions.

This is one of three labor-management issues to be debated during the coming school year by high school students throughout America.

To help student debaters, the AFL-CIO Education Dept. has prepared and distributed a debating kit through the national high school debate organization. It also is available on request.

The general theme asks what labor-management policies will best serve the American people.

Three sub-questions deal with ending "right-to-work" laws, federal regulation of trade unions and compulsory vs. voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. The kits contain pamphlets and statements by religious leaders, government officials and union leaders.

Who Pays? We Do, of Course:

Stock Option Racket Makes Industry's Rich Still Richer

Hundreds of business executives have been able to make "fantastic" fortunes "by betting on the winning horse after the race has ended," the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has charged in a documented study of "The Stock Option Scandal."

The IUD report warns that "careless administration and a lack of legislative vigilance" has resulted in "serious erosion" of the protective laws enacted in the 1930's to protect stockholders and the public against manipulations by "insiders."

Use of stock options to enrich company officials, the IUD declared, has "left a trail marked by special privileges, hypocrisy, tax avoidance, inflationary pressure and stock market abuse."

The stock option is a plan under which a company grants permission to an executive to buy a certain number of shares at a set price—and usually allows him 10 years to exercise his option. Whenever he buys the stock, regardless of how high the market value may have risen, he pays only the price specified in the option.

Tax Rules Changed

Until 1950, a person who made a financial killing by buying stock at a lower price than its market value had to pay income tax on the "profit" he made by exercising his option.

For example, an executive who bought 10,000 shares of stock at an option price of $10 a share at a time when the market price was $20 would have had to declare his $100,000 paper profit on the transaction as regular income, even if he didn't choose immediately to resell it at the higher price.

A 1950 tax law, however, permitted him to defer all taxes until he sold the stock and then—providing he held the stock at least six months—pay only the maximum 25 percent capital gains tax on his entire profit.

This provision has created a new crop of millionaires—and has cost the government millions of dollars in lost taxes, the IUD pointed out.

Naming individuals and companies involved, the study cites examples of stock option windfalls received by favored executives.

• The potential profit—after payment of capital gains tax—to E. J. Thomas, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., on an option given in 1950 is nearly $4 million.

To have accumulated such an after-tax income through straight salary during the 8.5 years since the option was issued, Thomas would have had to earn more than $4.6 million a year. He was just one of 38 Goodyear officers and executives who were granted stock options after passage of the 1950 tax law, the IUD analysis says.

• The potential profit to U.S. Steel executives under stock options issued since 1950 adds up to more than $135 million. Board Chairman Roger Blough—a "hold-the-line against inflation" spokesman for the steel companies—benefited by options on 40,000 shares of stock (of which 12,000 are still outstanding). His potential profit on the transactions would be an after-tax net of $1.846 million, says the analysis.

• General Electric Pres. Ralph Cordiner, who was given the privilege of purchasing stock selling on the market at more than $60 a share for an option price of $23.75 a share, reaped profits totaling $242,000 before taxes and $181,500 after taxes, the statement declares.

At the same time that top GE executives were using their options to get stock at bargain prices, the company was trying (unsuccessfully) to persuade its workers to pass up a pay raise in favor of a plan under which they would acquire company stock at the regular market price.

• Ford Motor Co. stock options, exercised and still outstanding, represent a potential profit of $109 million for fewer than 200 top executives. In one case—that of Ernest Breech—options issued in 1953 were worth by last May $4.41 million more than the actual cost of the stock.

The gifts of stock options to favored insiders isn't confined to a handful of giant corporations. The IUD reports that well over half of the 1,077 companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange have adopted such plans.

In many cases, the officials authorized to issue stock options are the same ones who benefit — by issuing the options to themselves.

Some companies even provide interest-free loans to enable their executives to exercise their options without borrowing from a bank. Then, when they resell the stock at a profit, the advance can be repaid.

They Can't Lose

One big corporation, the Aluminum Co. of America, reissued its options at a 40 percent reduction in price when the value of the stock went down instead of rising.

The IUD study warns that "the taxpayer, the consumer and the stockholder" all pay for the generous, risk-free options granted management officials.

Restoration of tax provisions in effect prior to 1950 and clear disclosure to stockholders and the public of stock option transactions are recommended in the study, which concludes with the warning:

"The abuse of corporate power contributed to the great depression of the thirties and it will contribute to costly social and economic dislocations in the future unless the American people remain interested, informed, active and determined to protect and extend this country's earlier victories over executive greed and corporate irresponsibility."

GREEN-MURRAY AWARD of the Fraternal Order of Eagles is presented to George M. Harrison (right), president of the Railway Clerks and vice president of the AFL-CIO. Judge Robert W. Hansen, past president of the Eagles, makes the presentation at the order's 61st annual convention at Toronto. Harrison was honored for "outstanding leadership and statesmanship in the field of labor relations."

Reuther Blasts Senate Star-Chamber Probe

The McClellan special Senate committee has begun Republican-inspired, closed-door hearings involving the Auto Workers in the face of charges by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther that it is engaged in a "witch hunt . . . designed to smear the labor movement."

The committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) rejected, by a 5-2 vote, Reuther's plea that the hearings be conducted out in the open "so that the public and our entire membership will know the facts."

The UAW president accused Republican committee members of running a "star-chamber proceeding" so that they can "leak out to the press, with appropriate exaggeration and distortion," charges against the union "that cannot stand the light of investigation or of public hearing."

The resolution calling for public hearings was introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). It drew support only from Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.).

The committee's other two Democrats—McClellan and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)—joined with Republican Senators Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) in blocking the move. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.), ranking Republican on the committee, abstained from balloting.

In calling for public sessions, Reuther also demanded that the committee publish transcripts of all of the discussions leading up to the secret hearings to give the public a view of the "unprincipled and irresponsible" position of the GOP members.

In a telegram to McClellan, the UAW president recalled that the union underwent "five weeks of exhaustive hearings" last year, at the end of which Mundt admitted "there is no evidence before us of corruption insofar as your activites are concerned."

Reuther made it clear the union has "nothing to fear from a fair investigation," pointing out that the UAW urged creation of the special Senate committee, has strongly supported the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, and has "gone even further and set up a Public Review Board in our own union to review any slightest intimation of wrongdoing charged against our officers or employes." He added:

"We intend to continue the fight for clean unionism in every form . . . but we will not stand still or remain silent while politically-motivated members of (the) committee take over and run roughshod over (the) committee, its own procedures, and do violence to the democratic processes and our rights as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Schoemann Lashes GOP For Attack

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters has accused nine House Republicans of making "unjustified statements" concerning the International union in a "desperate" effort to obtain House passage of stringent anti-labor legislation.

Schoemann directed his attack against a report signed by nine GOP members of the House Labor Committee. Dissenting from the committee's backing of the Elliott labor bill, the nine Republicans accused the Plumbers of "reprisals" against a dissident group in Indiana.

The charges centered on efforts by this group—members of Local 597—to win a separate charter. The Plumbers' international officers, said Schoemann, gave the petitions careful consideration and then rejected them as "detrimental to the best interests of a majority of the members of the local."

The Plumbers' president said the "loose and unsubstantiated charges" were "completely refuted in sworn testimony" before the House subcommittee which held labor bill hearings.

Virginia Labor Sees Hope in Primary Vote

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia AFL-CIO has hailed the results of the Democratic party primaries in July as revealing a "more liberal" voter attitude toward social and economic problems on the part of the state's voters.

The event may mark "a departure from the 19th century-style philosophy of the once-powerful Byrd organization," commented the July issue of the state labor group's "News Hi-Lites." The machine of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D) has long dominated the state.

The monolith of Virginia politics was cracked open when Gov. J. Lindsay Almond (D) called a special session of the legislature and admitted the failure of the policy of "massive resistance" to public school integration. The legislature supported him in his proposal to chart a new course. Byrd machine leaders then denounced Almond, but in the first test of public sentiment on the issue, the July primaries, Byrd-backed candidates failed to defeat Almond supporters and the governor actually gained strength.

The state AFL-CIO paid tribute to union members around the state who pitched in and campaigned for candidates "who will work for all of the people."

The result, the newsletter said, was that "the enemies of labor took something of a beating."

While labor can boast of no pro-labor members of the general assembly, it can rejoice at the victories of opponents of anti-labor candidates, the publication said.

The state labor group noted that many assembly seats were uncontested, but those which were fought for produced results expected to strengthen the anti-Byrd forces.

"More and more, the signs of an irreparable breach in the Democratic party in Virginia are showing," the news sheet said.

The state group used Almond as a yardstick of political change in the Old Dominion.

The newsletter said Almond's independent course—most recently on the shift from "massive resistance" to school integration—has won increasing support from the time his announced candidacy roadblocked what would have been the unopposed succession of a routine "Byrd machine politician."

The Byrd group then expected that Almond would be the scapegoat for the failure of the program of massive resistance to school integration. By facing up to the facts of eventual school integration after legal defenses were exhausted, Almond left the defunct "massive resistance" liability in the hands of the Southside Byrd faction, the newsletter said.

8-15-59

"Whether from choice or from force of circumstances, Mr. Almond is placed on the side of the anti-organization Democrats," it concluded.

The victories of Almond supporters in the July primaries are not as significant in their total, therefore, as "the evidence of voter sentiment for a realistic approach to the school issue and a more liberal attitude toward our social and economic problems in general," the newsletter said.

Canada to Study New Party Basis

Ottawa, Ont.—A national seminar to discuss the philosophy, structure, constitution and program of Canada's proposed new labor-backed political party will be held in Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 28-30, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and Pres. David Lewis of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation have announced.

The meeting will be the first since the CCF national convention in July endorsed the political action decision made by the CLC convention in 1958. It is expected to bring together 300 to 400 CLC and CCF officials, representatives of farmers and selected individuals.

AFL-CIO Mobilizes to Fight Industry-Political Combine

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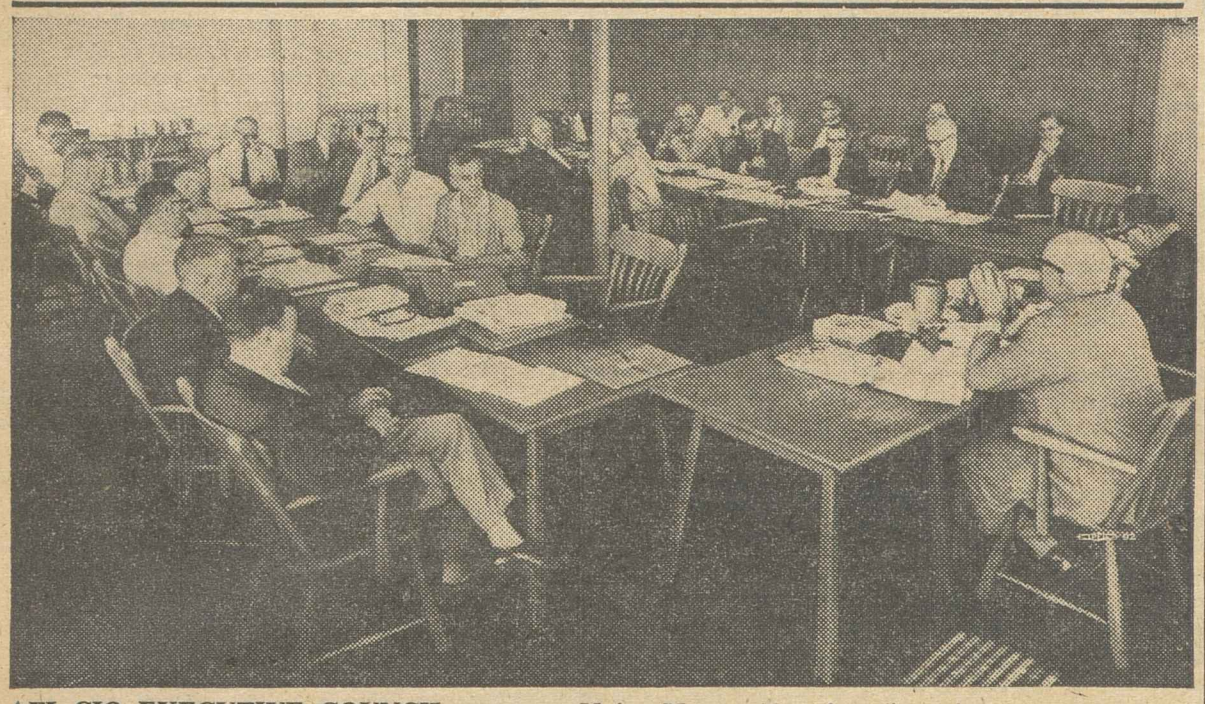


AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL meets at Unity House, Pa., for discussions on support of Steelworkers in industry-forced strike, pending labor legislation to weaken unions, weaknesses in the economy, other issues leading up to AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco next month.

Hits Conspiracy to Dismember Unions

By Saul Miller

Unity House, Pa.—Organized labor has mobilized its full strength for the showdown battle with the big business-reactionary political alliance that is seeking to dismember the labor movement.

That was the major theme of the mid-summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here as it:

● Rallied the trade union movement against the "conspiracy of organized industry" that resulted in the steel strike.

● Pledged an unceasing battle against punitive anti-labor legislation designed to weaken the bargaining strength of unions under the guise of curbing corruption.

● Exposed the phony anti-inflation "brain-washing" campaign to undermine America's economic progress.

The council made it clear in a series of unanimously-adopted statements that the industry-forced steel strike, the passage in the House of the harsh Landrum-Griffin bill and the propaganda barrage on inflation are part of the same campaign to gut the trade union movement and turn over control of America's economic and political life to big business, reactionary political forces.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters covering the meeting that the Landrum-Griffin bill is "part of the program of big business to hamstring labor and harass the trade union movement in every possible way." The ultimate objective, he said, is a weak and ineffectual labor movement.

This was the council's reaction to the major assault on the trade union movement:

● Labor legislation. The council branded the Landrum-Griffin bill "anti-labor," declaring it was the culmination of 12 years of anti-labor propaganda triggered by the National Association of Manufacturers. Under the guise of eliminating corruption, the NAM and its allies are seeking to "tip the Taft-Hartley scales still more in favor of employers and against workers," the council said.

The AFL-CIO "will continue our fight against corruption and racketeering by union representatives, employers or their agents," while pressing the determined struggle "for a better life for the workers of America."

At a press conference Meany tagged the House-passed measue a "killer" bill probably authored by the NAM. **(See story this page.)**

● Steel strike. The council declared that the steel strike is not an ordinary labor dispute but goes to the heart of the economic and social lives of every citizen as part of "conspiracy which organized industry has been mobilizing against the wage earners of America."

To meet this threat the council mapped a five-point program to mobilize the labor movement behind the Steelworkers, including a session of the AFL-CIO General Board at the AFL-CIO convention to deal specifically with the steel strike struggle. **(See story below.)**

● Inflation. The council accused the Eisenhower Administration and its big business allies of "seeking to brain-wash the country" with a hypocritical and phony crusade against inflation toward the goal of replacing growth policies with the reactionary policies that have brought economic disaster in the past.

In two other statements the council warned that there is a considerable amount of slack in the economy, including per-

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Landrum-Griffin Assailed:

NAM Wrote Labor Bill, Meany Charges

Unity House, Pa.—The Landrum-Griffin so-called labor "reform" bill is legislation "probably authored by representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers," for the purpose of "killing" the union movement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here as the Executive Council called for its rejection by a Senate-House conference committee.

"We will survive," said Meany. "Bad as the bill is, it will not put the labor movement out of business."

The council statement said it was "inconceivable" that an American Congress would "give final approval to this anti-labor measure," and added two pledges:

● "We are determined to continue our fight against corruption and racketeering, by union representatives or employers or their agents.

● "We are likewise determined to continue our fight for a better life for the workers of America. We will not be deterred by anti-labor legislation, no matter how vicious it may be."

In Washington, meanwhile, the joint conference committee went into daily executive sessions attempting to hammer out compromises between the Landrum-Griffin bill and the Senate bill passed months ago after a coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans had made drastic changes in the Labor Committee's Kennedy-Ervin bill.

The committee started operations under what amounted to a threat that if the Senate conferees failed to knuckle under to House demands for the Landrum-Griffin measure, the anti-labor coalition would seek to force a vote on the House bill and override their own spokesmen.

Mundt Ties Up Debate

Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) tied up the Senate for two hours in debate charging that through some connivance the Senate might be "denied a chance" to vote on Landrum-Griffin.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said on the floor that if the conferees did not make "substantial progress" within seven days, he would file a motion to discharge the Senate conference committee, thus clearing the way for a vote on the Landrum-Griffin bill as it passed the House.

The House conferees are heavily in favor of the Landrum-Griffin bill. Only two of the seven members—Representatives Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) and Carl D.

(*Continued on Page* 4)

MacGowan Better After Operation

Kansas City, Kan.—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Charles J. MacGowan, president emeritus of the Boilermakers, is recovering in Providence Hospital here from an operation for removal of an abdominal obstruction.

MacGowan, who was unable to attend the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting at Unity House, Pa., because of the operation, was pronounced in "fair" condition by his physicians after several days on the "serious" list.

Council Calls Inflation Cry 'Hypocritical'

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has accused the Eisenhower Administration and its big business allies of "seeking to brain-wash the country" with a hypocritical, phony crusade against inflation.

The objective of "the billion-word barrage," the council asserted, is to undermine policies that have generated economic growth for a quarter of a century and to replace them with "reactionary policies" that can lead only to disaster.

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Federation Supports Steel Strikers With 5-Point Plan, Lashes Industry

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has adopted a sweeping five-pronged program aimed at rallying labor's full and militant support of the beleaguered Steelworkers, and has angrily accused the steel industry of playing a key role in a "big business conspiracy" to convert unions into "subservient tools of management."

The council bluntly accused the steel industry of engineering the six-week-old nationwide strike as part of a deliberate management plot to "weaken, if not destroy" the entire labor movement. Spearhead of this open assault on unions, it added, was the big-business drive for congressional enactment of punitive anti-labor legislation.

"In full recognition that the steel strike is part of the big-business conspiracy," the council declared in a statement adopted at the mid-summer meeting here, "we hereby declare our determination to make the steel strike the struggle of the whole American labor movement and to mobilize our full resources, our collective will, and the human solidarity of American workers to win this historic struggle for human justice."

The council's five-point program:

● Urged Pres. Eisenhower to call top steel industry and USWA leaders to a White House conference, throwing the "weight and moral influence" of the presidency into the drive to bring about "good-faith bargaining" that would lead to a "fair, honest, decent, non-inflationary" settlement of the industry-forced strike.

● Called on the 13.5 million members of the federation to place their full support behind the USWA, and urged all affiliates to render "all practical aid and support" and to keep rank-and-file members informed of the basic issues involved.

● Designated Labor Day 1959 as "Support the Steelworkers Day," calling for the broadest possible "arm-in-arm solidarity" with the 500,000 strike-bound USWA members and rededication of all trade unionists to "the spirit of unity" in the crisis.

● Summoned the AFL-CIO's General Board—composed of the presidents or principal officers of all affiliated unions—into a special one-day session Sept. 18, during the San Francisco convention, to hammer out a program that will insure the USWA maximum organizational, financial and moral support of the entire federation. The coun-

(*Continued on Page* 2)

CONSUMER ROLE of steel workers is highlighted in union-sponsored poster campaign scheduled in areas with Steelworkers' district offices or large concentrations of union members. With 500,000 USWA members now in sixth week of strike forced by management insistence on a one-year "wage freeze," posters bring home to the American people that when steel workers have full paychecks and steady employment, the entire economy benefits.

Council Supports Steel Strikers With 5-Point Plan, Lashes Industry

(*Continued from Page* 1)

cil issued a special invitation to the leaders of all unions to join in this General Board session.

● Established a special Executive Council subcommittee to serve as a liaison between the USWA and the federation in coordinating all programs of labor support. Named to the subcommittee were Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes as chairman, James A. Suffridge, Jacob S. Potofsky and James B. Carey.

In a biting denunciation of the steel industry, the Executive Council, in a separate statement, called the industry-forced shutdown "the latest in a series of events which illustrate the determination of corporate management" to crush the trade union movement.

The council cited the position taken by the automobile industry's "Big Three" in 1958 negotiations with the Auto Workers, and the refusal of electrical appliance manufacturers to consider "legitimate requests for employment security programs," declaring these "were forerunners of the frontal assault upon cooperative labor-management relationships which is now taking place in the basic steel industry."

Inflation Claim 'False'

The AFL-CIO leaders accused steel management of making a "false" claim that any wage increases would be "inflationary." The council pointed to record-smashing profits chalked up by the industry in the first half of 1959, plus the "phenomenal increase in worker productivity," as proof that the industry could raise wages and benefits without a price increase.

The council said that eight work rules changes demanded by management—affecting seniority, incentives, work schedules, vacations, insurance, pensions and supplemental unemployment benefits—were aimed at abolition of clauses "protecting individual working conditions," to give management "full rein to take any action at whatever cost to the individuals, if such action would result in an increase in profits."

The statement went on:

"Utilizing the genuine concern about inflation which is existing in America, and what they think is the attitude of the public generated by the exposition of the sins of a small minority of labor leaders, the companies have decided that this is the time to weaken, if not to destroy, the organizations which have compelled them to give up some portions of their unlimited prerogatives in dictating the terms and conditions of employment.

"The steel companies have found that the workers in the steel industry, despite their recent unemployment, are nevertheless determined not to yield their hard-won union protections. American industry should understand that the labor movement of the U.S. is fully cognizant of the fundamental nature of the issues involved in this strike and they will rally wholeheartedly to support the Steelworkers union.

"The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO understands the nature of the issues in steel. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO recognizes that at issue in this strike are not only differences over wages, fringe benefits, work rules and similar issues but the whole course which labor-management relations will take in major industries in this country in the future.

"For this reason, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, on behalf of all of the unions represented in the AFL-CIO, pledges to the USWA not only its full moral support but also every assistance that can possibly be rendered to that union in its struggle with the basic steel industry."

IUE Gives $100,000 To Steel Workers

Unity House, Pa. — The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have voted $100,000 to the Steelworkers to support the nationwide strike forced on 500,000 members in the basic steel industry by 12 companies.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, in announcing the action of the union's executive officers and vice presidents, said that "this is not only a justified strike of the Steelworkers against their employers, it is a strike against the union-busting employers in all industries who are seeking to wreck the hard-won gains of the workers."

Profits, Productivity Soar:

Labor Dept. 'Facts' Back Steelworkers

By Gene Zack

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell—Pres. Eisenhower's one-man fact finder in the six-week-old industry-forced steel strike—has released a voluminous report, the net effect of which appears strongly to support the Steelworkers' position that the industry can afford wage increases without hiking prices.

In New York, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald hailed publication of the report as a "positive contribution." He said the report makes clear the "tremendous productivity record" achieved by steelworkers and the "overwhelming ability of the steel industry to share a portion of such gains with the public, the workers of the industry and the stockholders."

Aided by staff members of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mitchell unveiled a series of charts, graphs and explanatory notes which, he said, "indicate the area which exists for a settlement" of the stalled steel negotiations. Mitchell declined to spell out what that "area" was.

The statistics, which the White House ordered published in what it said was the hope of settling the strike, showed:

● Steel management raised prices $4 per ton for every $1-per-ton increase in employment costs in the past eight years. While employment costs for wage employes rose $12 in that period—from $32 to $44—steel prices shot up $48.

Said the Labor Dept. report: "The increase in average prices of steel products since 1940 has exceeded the rise in employment cost per ton of steel produced. This is true whether employment cost for wage employes alone is considered, or whether employment cost of all employes is taken into account."

● Productivity of steel workers shot up 74 percent since 1940—with the output in the first half of 1959, while not computed separately, reported by the BLS as being "of course higher" than last year's.

● Prices of basic steel products are "at peak levels"—178 percent above 1940. The rise has been "higher and faster than wholesale prices in general, and much more than retail prices."

● Net profits of the steel industry—figured either in relation to sales or to stockholders' equity—run consistently ahead of those for all manufacturing, and soared to near-record peaks in the first half of 1959. So far this year, steel profits were nearly 7 percent of sales, and a staggering 14 percent of stockholders' equity.

● In the first six months of 1959, wage increases were negotiated for 1.9 million workers, and another 2.5 million will receive automatic boosts this year on the basis of previously-negotiated contracts. Of the workers affected by this year's negotiations to date, 44 percent received increases of better than 10 cents an hour, and only 4 percent renewed contracts without receiving wage increases. In addition, 69 percent of the settlements liberalized one or more fringe benefits.

● Despite an average wage of $3.10 an hour for steel workers, sharply fluctuating work schedules have kept virtually all of the half million USWA members in the industry from working a 2,000-hour year. Citing the American Iron & Steel Institute's own figures, the "steel facts" report showed that the average steel worker earned only $5,350 in 1957 and only $4,840 in 1958.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, said Mitchell's analysis had several deficiencies. The report, he said, failed "to relate profit figures to the level of steel operations," and failed to "show clearly" the sharp upward surge in steel productivity in the first half of this year.

Mitchell accused both sides of having failed to bargain "seriously" thus far and called for a step-up in the tempo of talks currently being held in New York between the USWA and leaders of steel management.

The Secretary of Labor insisted the Administration had no intention of intervening in the strike—forced by industry's insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" plus eight contract changes to scuttle union-won gains. Mitchell said the government would not act until a "national emergency" developed.

He said there could be a "serious shortage" of steel if the dispute were not settled "by late September or early October."

Broad Study of Internal Disputes Ordered by Executive Council

Unity House, Pa.—An extensive study of the problems causing internal disputes in the AFL-CIO has been approved by the Executive Council.

A special council subcommittee has been set up to conduct the study, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference here, with the hope that it will come up with recommendations on machinery to handle the disputes. A progress report, he said, is expected in time for the AFL-CIO convention next month.

He named Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists as chairman of the committee, with the following members: Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communication Workers and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The study will cover the no-raiding clause in the AFL-CIO constitution, the Building Trades Dept.-Industrial Union Dept. agreement, boycotts, the movement of federal local unions into national and international unions, the Metal Trades Dept.-IUD controversy, organizing ethics in competitive organizational drives, and contracting-out provisions in collective bargaining agreements.

The AFL-CIO No-Raiding agreement is not involved, Meany told reporters, adding that this machinery is working well.

The federation president commented that there are bound to be disputes but their importance has been magnified completely out of proportion. They stem, he said, from the introduction of new work methods and procedures.

Meany reported "considerable progress" under the agreement reached by the Building Trades Dept. and the IUD, with the majority of disputes arising in this area settled by two-man teams set up under the agreement. He noted that in other dispute areas a great many are settled by the officers of the AFL-CIO.

Meany announced that the Steelworkers and the building trades unions in the Youngstown, O., area have firmed up an agreement settling job controversies. He noted that the agreement between the Auto Workers and the building trades in Detroit, signed last year, is working well and is spreading to other areas.

Meany announced also that the Steelworkers, initially a signatory to the Building Trades-IUD agreement from which it later withdrew, is now prepared to "participate in the workings of that agreement."

Dispute cases pending before the Executive Council are still under consideration, Meany said in reply to a query.

Union Label Week Set For Sept. 7-13 by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has proclaimed Sept. 7-13 as Union Label Week—the annual highlight of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.'s year-around effort to promote more widespread demand for goods and services characterized by the union label, shop card and service button.

In his message to Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, Meany "with great pride" saluted the department on the observance of its 50th anniversary.

"The Union Label & Service Trades Dept., is performing a notable trade union function by calling to the attention of the general public the high quality of union label merchandise and the excellence of union services," he said.

"The union label on a product means that it was made under decent working conditions by workers paid a good living wage. The union label is the hallmark of decency in the market place.

"Every trade unionist, by insisting on union label goods when buying from their merchants and informing their friends and neighbors of the value of buying union-made products, are helping not only themselves but every union and union member."

Labor Mobilizes to Battle Conspiracy

Council Assails Drive To Dismember Unions

(*Continued from Page* 1)

sistent joblessness at or near 5 percent of the labor force, and strongly opposed efforts of the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board to abolish the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds. It urged again wider representation for labor, consumers and small business in the federal reserve system. (See story this page.)

● International Affairs. The council said the AFL-CIO cannot "give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions" and which seeks to destroy human freedom in any form.

In a statement dealing with the forthcoming visit to the U.S. of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, the council reaffirmed its policy and the policy of the ICFTU against exchanges of trade union delegations with the so-called unions of the Soviet Union.

Replying to a press conference query, Meany said the council vote was not unanimous and that three members had opposed it. The council, he emphasized, is "completely unanimous" on the threat posed to the free trade union movement by world communism. The statement, Meany said, "will not preclude those who feel they can make a contribution in the fight against communism from meeting with Khrushchev." **(See story, Page 12.)**

● Foreign trade. Meany told a press conference that the problems posed by imports manufactured under substandard labor conditions will be considered by a staff group of the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions to work out possible solutions without abandoning labor's traditional support for reciprocal trade programs.

He also said the council had approved a report of a special subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents George M. Harrison and Walter P. Reuther that the procedure set up by the Packinghouse Workers to handle cases under the Codes of Ethical Practices was acceptable.

The machinery allows appeals to a public advisory review commission which will review all ethical practices actions of the union's executive board. The Packinghouse Workers will keep the subcommittee advised of the operation of the machinery and the subcommittee is expected to report back to the Executive Council at a later date.

The next meeting of the Executive Council will be held Sept. 16 in San Francisco.

● Political Action. The council called for more work to get more unions to participate in the work of the Committee on Political Education. Meany told reporters that House passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill means there is need for a greater effort, not a "slowdown." **(See story this page.)**

Internal Problems

In the two actions dealing with internal problems of the trade union movement, the council:

● Approved affiliation for the Intl. Longshoremen's Association with the AFL-CIO on a two-year probationary status pending approval of the federation's convention opening Sept. 17 in San Francisco. **(See story, Page 4.)**

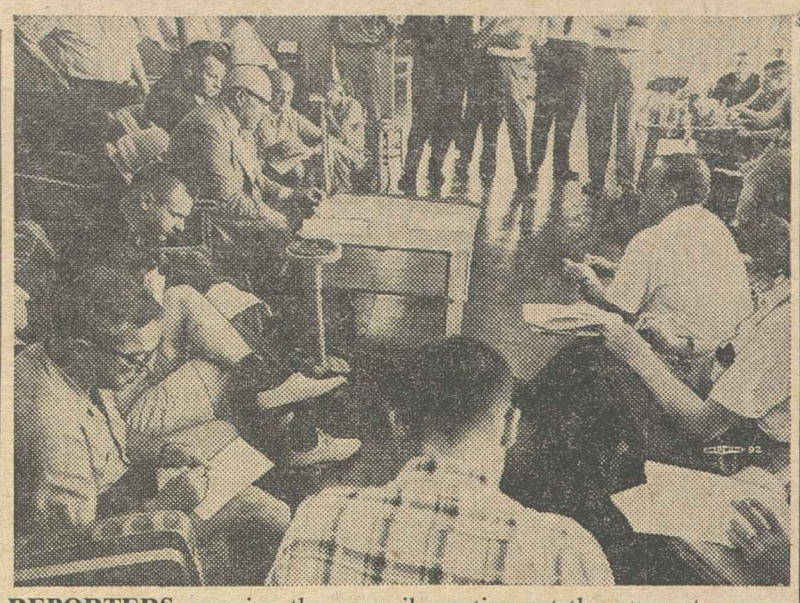
● Set up a special council subcommitttee to conduct an extensive study of the problems causing internal disputes in the federation. **(See story, Page 2.)**

● Sharply assailed Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the housing bill, declaring that any stopgap bill the President forces Congress to pass cannot begin to meet the nation's housing requirements. **(See story, Page 12.)**

Meany told reporters that the council had voted to set up a liaison committee with the Canadian Labour Congress to work out common problems affecting both groups.

He announced also that the council approved a report of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education urging all federation affiliates to participate in the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth in order to create as much interest as possible in this meeting.

Three members were absent from the session—Vice Presidents Charles J. MacGowan, who has undergone surgery in a Kansas City hospital; William L. McFetridge, who is recuperating from an earlier operation; L. M. Raftery, who is involved in preparations for the Painter's coming convention.



REPORTERS covering the council meeting get the news at a press conference as Pres. Meany announces the release of resolutions adopted, answers questions.

Labor Must Do More In Politics, Meany Says

Unity House, Pa.—The passage of harsh, punitive labor legislation by the House means "we have to do more work" to get more unions to participate in the work of the Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference here.

Meany met with reporters after a meeting of the COPE Administrative Committee. He said the committee discussed methods of improving political activity in the coming year and will come up with a further report in January.

Queried on whether passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill means a "slowdown" in political activity, Meany responded that to the contrary it means there is a need for more work.

Political activities, he added, will follow the same general lines as in the past, with emphasis on "educating our people" on the issues and the candidates. "We have done this to some extent," he declared, "but we must do more of it."

Queried on the results of the 1958 election, the federation president said labor had done better than in the past but "by no means did we win a victory."

As to the relationship between organized labor and the Democratic party, Meany commented that a victory for the Democrats was not necessarily a victory for labor.

"We do not consider ourselves part of the Democratic party and never will," he said.

Youth Camp Rebuilt By Union Volunteers

Youngstown, O.—Some 500 workmen from the Youngstown building trades and the Steelworkers here have worked nine straight weekends in a volunteer renovation of Father Kane's Youth Camp at Lake Milton.

Thanks to the union effort, the enlarged camp can now take care of 120 boys or girls each week. The camp is run by the Diocese of Youngstown and is open to all youths from 7 to 16, regardless of race, creed or national origin.

The project was undertaken by a special AFL-CIO Building Fund Committee. It included members of the Carpenters, Bricklayers, Painters, Electricians, Laborers, Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers. They volunteered their labor while members of Steelworkers' Dist. 26 purchased the materials and handled them on the job.

The volunteers completely remodeled five cabins, installing toilets and drinking fountains. They redecorated the dining hall, swimming pool and camp equipment. They put in a new sewage system and build roadways. They built five completely new cottages.

The cooperative venture was directed by Charles Bishop, president of the AFL United Labor Congress and executive secretary of the Carpenter's District Council. USWA Staff Rep. Carl DeNiro served as secretary-treasurer.

Father William Slipski, the camp's director, expressed his gratitude and said the public should be as grateful to "such public-spirited AFL-CIO leaders of all faiths who have joined together and undertaken this project out of a humanitarian motive for our youngsters."

Council Flays GOP-Dixie Deal on Rights

Unity House, Pa.—Angrily charging a "deal" between Republican and southern Democratic reactionaries, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on Congress to pass a "meaningful" civil rights bill at this session.

The council cited press reports that the "deal" had been completed in the House to shelve civil rights legislation this year and pointed out that the agreement involved "exactly the same coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans" which a week earlier passed the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill.

"We are convinced that the vote against labor was part of a legislative package deal," the council stated bluntly, and the decision to jettison civil rights legislation "proves that a swap of votes was pledged."

The country "must not tolerate such cynical political maneuvering," the council declared.

The council called upon the present session to enact civil rights legislation "which clearly upholds the law of the land by effectively safeguarding, without discrimination, the civil rights of all Americans."

Shipbuilders Given Backing By Council

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged its solid support to the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers employed in eight Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards on the Atlantic Coast who are facing an all-out offensive by management.

The council said that Bethlehem has embarked during negotiations "on unlawful, irresponsible and unpatriotic action" by putting into operation all of its demands which deprive employes of hard-won gains made over the years.

The council noted that the 17,000 workers involved had taken action to maintain production of ships needed for national defense.

It added that the company has rejected all offers to extend the contract, arbitrate issues or call in an impartial expert to help achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

URW Gets National Pact at Armstrong

New Haven, Conn.—The Rubber Workers have negotiated the first companywide contract with Armstrong Rubber Co., providing substantial gains in fringe benefits and working conditions for the 2,700 workers in four plants.

Executive Council Blasts 'Inflation' Drive as 'Hypocritical'

(*Continued from Page* 1)

The council's sharp statement on inflation set the tone for two other statements on economic policy. One strongly opposed the Administration-Federal Reserve Board effort to abolish the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds and repeated the proposal for consumer, small business and labor viewpoints on the FRB to make it a truly "public system"

A second declaration reviewed the economic situation and found "a considerable amount of slack" in the economy and "persistent joblessness at or near 5 percent of the labor force."

The brain-washing campaign on inflation, the council said, is based on a blending of "subtle emotional appeals with half-truths and often no truth at all."

The objective is to get the nation to believe that "calamitous inflation will engulf us," it went on, unless people stop fighting for school construction, hospitals and other public facilities; unless they halt the campaign to increase inadequate pensions and miserably low wages; unless Americans support the "hard-money" crusade; and unless American workers stop seeking reasonable and justifiable wage increases.

The council asserted that while industrial leaders seek to impose a freeze on wages there is "no freeze on prices . . . on profits, nor on the stock options and retirement schemes by which top management has been enriching itself."

Tackling the "balance-the-budget" refrain, the council said "it is never pointed out that the budget could be quickly balanced if the unconscionable tax loopholes enjoyed by wealthy corporations and individuals were eliminated."

The council cited government statistics to prove that for more than a year consumer prices have hardly gone up at all; that more than 70 percent of the price increases in the last 13 years came in two short periods, totaling three years, after World War II and the Korean War; that the value of money in the U.S. in the postwar period has depreciated less than in almost any other country in the world; and that price increases in the 1948-58 period have been lower than in any other peacetime period in history.

Taking note of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability — the Nixon anti-inflation committee and its "at-least-in-words" agreement that the key problem is economic growth—the council welcomed the committee "as latecomers to this school of thought."

Less than two months ago, the statement noted, the Nixon committee was "proclaiming the inevitability of inflationary pressures." The council said it hoped that the new trend will not stop with words but that there will be positive action.

NAM Wrote Labor Bill, Meany Charges

Executive Council Statement On House 'Reform' Measure

Following is the full text of a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its summer session at Unity House, Pa., on the anti-union Landrum-Griffin labor bill passed by the House of Representatives:

The AFL-CIO has a proud and long record of opposition to corruption in any form.

The National Association of Manufacturers, which successfully capitalized on 12 years of anti-labor propaganda, has countenanced corruption in its own ranks and has opposed effective anti-racketeering legislation for months on end.

In April 1958, the AFL-CIO General Board strongly urged the passage of labor reform legislation by Congress—legislation to protect the funds of union members—legislation to safeguard the democratic rights of union members—legislation to help the government get rid of crooks operating in the labor-management field.

The AFL-CIO made one reservation: That we would not support but would oppose any legislation which under the guise of reform legislation would in reality restrict and hamper union organization and weaken honest unions in their collective bargaining with employers. That reservation still stands and is especially pertinent to the situation today.

Constructive measures to combat corruption and to safeguard union democracy were long-since drafted by the Senate committee, and were incorporated in the bills which passed the Senate both last year and this year. We refer to the provisions of the Kennedy-Ives and Kennedy-Ervin bills requiring financial reporting by unions and officers and regulating union elections and trusteeships.

However, the controversy in Congress in recent weeks has not been concerned with these constructive anti-corruption measures, which the labor movement has supported and continues to support, and in which the NAM is not interested. The current controversy involves, instead, the long-time campaign of reactionary employers to make the Taft-Hartley Act even more unfair to unions. The issues in this fight have nothing to do with corruption. Under a smoke screen of talk about corruption, the NAM and its allies are seeking to tip the Taft-Hartley scales still more in favor of employers and against workers. They want to write into the law provisions which would make it more difficult if not impossible for unorganized workers hereafter to form unions. They want to weaken unions in collective bargaining.

These are bread-and-butter—employer vs union—issues. They have nothing to do with "corruption." They would punish the innocent for the sins of the guilty.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in the full knowledge of the importance of this decision, is forced to brand the Landrum-Griffin bill as anti-labor.

These are the key provisions of this measure which lead us to this conclusion:

The bill would deny to small unions and small employers the right to equal justice under federal law provided for large employers and large unions. Instead of eliminating the "no-man's land" by requiring the NLRB to exercise its full jurisdiction, this bill would, in most cases, relegate small unions in their attempts to organize to the state courts, where labor-management disputes are traditionally decided by the issuance of an injunction against the union. Thus the concept of a national labor statute would be destroyed and Balkanization of labor's hard-won standards, upon which the nation's prosperity is based, would be achieved, to the satisfaction of only the sweatshop proprietor.

The type of secondary boycott universally recognized by fair-minded people as a legitimate method in an economic dispute would be abolished, thus depriving unions of a traditional method of exercising free speech and denying the union the right to protect fair employers and fair labor standards. Under the bill, consumer boycotts directed against sweatshop employers would be outlawed—a provision of questionable constitutionality.

Landrum-Griffin bars an employer from agreeing that he will not handle nor ask his employes to handle the product of a non-union sweatshop or even of a company on strike. It thus denies to the union the right to request such a contract from an employer and denies to the employer the right to make such a contract even where his conscience or interest dictates such action.

Making use of a propaganda phrase—"blackmail picketing"—the Landrum-Griffin bill proceeds to bar traditional "free speech" picketing through which the labor movement exposed and defeated the infamous sweatshops in the garment and other industries.

By refusing the perfectly reasonable exemption of honest small local unions, subject to revocation if abused, the House has made practical enforcement of its union reporting provisions unworkable by placing an undue burden both on the Secretary of Labor and unpaid officers of small local unions.

Under the guise of promoting democracy in union elections, the House opens the membership lists of trade unions to the Communists, company agents and crooks who have long desired to lay their hands upon them.

The House bill would render suspect labor's contribution to civic welfare and national betterment by providing standards not applicable to the handling of union funds. It would encourage harassing law suits by those determined to create havoc in the union's affairs.

The unfair character of this bill is clearly demonstrated not only by the restrictions placed upon the organization of workers but by the virtual immunity from regulation given employers who engage in corruption and racketeering in labor-management affairs.

These are but a few of the many reasons why we will oppose the Landrum-Griffin bill. It is inconceivable that the Congress of the United States would give final approval to this anti-labor measure, designed to destroy the ability of the honest labor unions to do an effective job to improve labor's wages and conditions of work.

We are determined to continue our fight against corruption and racketeering, by union representatives or employers or their agents.

We are likewise determined to continue our fight for a better life for the workers of America. We will not be deterred by anti-labor legislation no matter how vicious it may be.

Executive Council Hits Landrum-Griffin Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Perkins (D-Ky.)—voted against it.

The Senate conferees, headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), include three Republicans who voted regularly for amendments to "toughen" the Senate bill.

Unit Vote System

In a conference committee, the conferees of each house cast a single unit vote, deciding their position on each question by a majority vote of their own group.

Kennedy said that he was hopeful that a satisfactory conference agreement could be reached, and Senate conferees were reported as ready to fight to tone down the violent anti-picketing and anti-boycott sections of the Landrum-Griffin measure.

It was conceivable that the conferees would deadlock, report inability to agree on any legislation, and leave it up to the Senate either to take the House bill or the House to accept the Senate version.

Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind.), floor leader of the GOP forces that worked with southern Democrats to put over the Landrum-Griffin measure, was reported to have said he wanted "a killer or no bill at all." After a delay of 24 hours, Halleck denied the quotation on the House floor.

Citing seven major provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill that make it an anti-union measure, Meany in his press conference said they were clearly "part of the program of big business to hamstring labor and harass the trade union movement."

Asked about Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's position on the bill, Meany said that the Secretary's "unqualified endorsement" was in "direct contradiction to statements and positions" he had taken in the past.

The AFL-CIO, the council statement on the Landrum-Griffin bill said, "has a proud and long record of opposition to corruption in any form."

Lashes Business Corruption

The NAM, on the other hand, "has countenanced corruption in its own ranks" and has "opposed effective anti-racketeering legislation" that would affect employers, yet has now "successfully capitalized on 12 years of anti-labor propaganda" to bring the Landrum-Griffin measure through the House.

"They want to write into the law provisions which would make it more difficult, if not impossible, for unorganized workers hereafter to form unions," it went on.

ILA Given Probational Status with AFL-CIO

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has approved affiliation of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association with the AFL-CIO on a two-year "probationary status" pending approval of the federation's convention opening Sept. 17 in San Francisco.

Affiliation of the ILA, expelled by the former AFL in 1953 for failure to clean out corrupt and criminal elements, is subject to certain conditions—especially the working out of an arrangement with the Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen, the AFL-CIO union in the same jurisdiction.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that there is a "good chance of a working arrangement being consummated" with the IBL.

He said the ILA has shown tremendous improvement since its expulsion in 1953 in contracts, union democracy and ouster of corrupt and criminal elements. In reply to a query, he said he believed the expulsion of the ILA in 1953 contributed to the reformation of the union.

Queried as to whether the standards applied to the ILA would be extended to other unions expelled by the AFL-CIO since merger, Meany said there is no problem in the Bakery Workers' situation where the federation-chartered American Bakery & Confectionery Workers is gaining great numbers of former members of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

"The membership is taking care of the situation," Meany said, "when they have the opportunity to vote."

The record shows the overwhelming majority of elections have been won by the AFL-CIO union.

As to the Teamsters, Meany declared, "we'd be tickled to death if they ever reached this state of grace." He added the federation didn't know how bad they were "until we put them out."

He commented that the report recommending the admission of the ILA would not have come into the council if the Longshoremen had not rejected, at their recent convention, an alliance with the Teamsters and the Communist-dominated Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The report on the ILA was submitted by a committee headed by Vice Pres. Richard A. Walsh and composed of Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, Jacob S. Potofsky and Joseph Curran.

The committee recommended that the ILA be admitted to the federation "subject to a satisfactory arrangement being negotiated between the IBL and the ILA which meets with the approval of the Executive Council" and subject to acceptance by the ILA of certain other conditions.

These include that between the time of admission and the 1961 convention of the AFL-CIO, the president of the AFL-CIO may require the ILA to keep him fully informed on the conduct of the union and that he may issue "such directions, instructions and recommendations" as are necessary to effect "further and full compliance" with AFL-CIO principles and standards.

The report further recommended that the council may without convention action suspend or expel the ILA between the time of admission and the 1961 convention if it concludes that the union has failed to comply with directives and instructions.

The ILA filed for affiliation on Jan. 8, 1959. The mid-winter council meeting set up the four-man committee that brought in the report and recommendations. The extensive report details the reasons for the expulsion of the union in 1953 and the changes that have taken place since then.

Meany Lauds Perlman, Dead at 70

Unity House, Pa. — Dr. Selig Perlman, famed labor historian who died Aug. 14 at the age of 70, was praised here by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his "tremendous contribution to the understanding of what trade unionism really meant."

Meany recalled that many present trade union leaders and staff personnel received their training under Perlman at the University of Wisconsin. The AFL-CIO, he said, "deeply regrets" his passing.

Perlman died in Philadelphia after having suffered a stroke a week previous. He had retired in June after 40 years on Wisconsin's faculty and was serving as visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

He was born in Bialystok, Poland, the son of a yarnspinner. He came to the U.S. at the age of 20 and completed his education at Wisconsin.

There he studied under and became a colleague of the late Dr. John R. Commons, pioneer labor historian. Perlman was part of the Commons group which in 1918 published the standard "History of Labor in the United States."

Students of the Commons-Perlman approach to labor history and economics went out from Wisconsin to germinate their ideas at other schools, trade unions and industry and government agencies.

In 1929, Perlman published his best-known work, "A Theory of the Labor Movement." He also authored and co-authored many other works in the labor field.

House Vote on Landrum-Griffin Bill

Here is the rollcall by which the House voted to substitute the viciously anti-labor Landrum- Griffin labor bill for milder committee-approved Elliott bill, H. R. 8342. Aug. 13, 1959. Substitute approved, 229-201. Nay=right; Yea =wrong; A=absent; NV=not voting.

(Numerals denote district; AL: At Large.)

ALABAMA

1. Boykin (D)	W
2. Grant (D)	W
3. Andrews (D)	W
4. Roberts (D)	W
5. Rains (D)	R
6. Selden (D)	W
7. Elliott (D)	A
8. Jones (D)	R
9. Huddleston (D)	W

ALASKA

1. AL Rivers (D)	R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R)	W
2. Udall (D)	R

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D)	W
2. Mills (D)	W
3. Trimble (D)	R
4. Harris (D)	W
5. Alford (D)	R
6. Norrell (D)	W

CALIFORNIA

1. Miller, C. W. (D)	R
2. Johnson (D)	R
3. Moss (D)	R
4. Mailliard (R)	W
5. Shelley (D)	R
6. Baldwin (R)	R
7. Cohelan (D)	R
8. Miller, G. P. (D)	R
9. Younger (R)	W
10. Gubser (R)	W
11. McFall (D)	R
12. Sisk (D)	R
13. Teague (R)	W
14. Hagen (D)	R
27. Sheppard (D)	R
28. Utt (R)	W
29. Saund (D)	R
30. Wilson (R)	W

Los Angeles County

15. McDonough (R)	W
16. Jackson (R)	W
17. King (D)	R
18. Hosmer (R)	W
19. Holifield (D)	R
20. Smith (R)	W
21. Heistand (R)	W
22. Holt (R)	W
23. Doyle (D)	R
24. Lipscomb (R)	W
25. Kasem (D)	R
26. Roosevelt (D)	R

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D)	R
2. Johnson (D)	R
3. Chenoweth (R)	W
4. Aspinall (D)	R

CONNECTICUT

1. Daddario (D)	R
2. Bowles (D)	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R
4. Irwin (D)	R
5. Monagan (D)	R
AL Kowalski (D)	R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D)	R

FLORIDA

1. Cramer (R)	W
2. Bennett (D)	W
3. Sikes (D)	W
4. Fascell (D)	W
5. Herlong (D)	W
6. Rogers (D)	W
7. Haley (D)	W
8. Matthews (D)	W

GEORGIA

1. Preston (D)	W
2. Pilcher (D)	W
3. Forrester (D)	W
4. Flynt (D)	W
5. Davis (D)	W
6. Vinson (R)	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R
8. Blitch (D)	W
9. Landrum (D)	W
10. Brown (D)	W

IDAHO

1. Pfost (D)	R
2. Budge (R)	W

ILLINOIS

14. Hoffman (R)	W
15. Mason (R)	W
16. Allen (R)	W
17. Arends (R)	W
18. Michel (R)	W
19. Chiperfield (R)	W
20. Simpson (R)	W
21. Mack (D)	R
22. Springer (R)	W
23. Shipley (D)	R
24. Price (D)	R
25. Gray (D)	R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D)	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R
3. Murphy (D)	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R
6. O'Brien (D)	R
7. Libonati (D)	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R
9. Yates (D)	R
10. Collier (R)	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R
12. Boyle (D)	R
13. Church (R)	W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D)	R
2. Halleck (R)	W
3. Brademas (D)	R
4. Adair (R)	W
5. Roush (D)	R
6. Wampler (D)	R
7. Bray (R)	R
8. Denton (D)	R
9. Hogan (D)	R
10. Harmon (D)	R
11. Barr (D)	R

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R)	R
2. Wolf (D)	R
3. Gross (R)	W
4. Carter (D)	R
5. Smith (D)	R
6. Coad (D)	R
7. Jensen (R)	W
8. Hoeven (R)	W

KANSAS

1. Avery (R)	W
2. George (D)	R
3. Hargis (D)	R
4. Rees (R)	W
5. Breeding (D)	W
6. Smith (R)	W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D)	R
2. Natcher (D)	R
3. Burke (D)	R
4. Chelf (D)	R
5. Spence (D)	R
6. Watts (D)	R
7. Perkins (D)	R
8. Siler (R)	W

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D)	W
2. Boggs (D)	R
3. Willis (D)	W
4. Brooks (D)	W
5. Passman (D)	W
6. Morrison (D)	R
7. Thompson (D)	W
8. McSween (D)	W

MAINE

1. Oliver (D)	R
2. Coffin (D)	R
3. McIntire (R)	W

MARYLAND

1. Johnson (D)	W
2. Brewster (D)	W
3. Garmatz (D)	R
4. Fallon (D)	W
5. Lankford (D)	W
6. Foley (D)	R
7. Friedel (D)	R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R)	W
2. Boland (D)	R
3. Philbin (D)	R
4. Donohue (D)	R
5. Rogers (R)	A
6. Bates (R)	W
7. Lane (D)	R
8. Macdonald (D)	R
9. Keith (R)	W
10. Curtis (R)	W
11. O'Neil (D)	R
12. McCormack (D)	R
13. Burke (D)	R
14. Martin (R)	W

MICHIGAN

2. Meader (R)	W
3. Johansen (R)	W
4. Hoffman (R)	W
5. Ford (R)	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W
7. O'Hara (D)	R
8. Bentley (R)	W
9. Griffin (R)	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W
11. Knox (R)	W
12. Bennett (R)	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W

Detroit-Wayne County

1. Machrowicz (D)	R
13. Diggs (D)	A
14. Rabaut (D)	R
15. Dingell (D)	R
16. Lesinski (D)	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R)	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W
3. Wier (D)	R
4. Karth (D)	R
5. Judd (R)	W
6. Marshall (D)	R
7. Andersen (R)	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R
9. Langen (R)	W

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D)	W
2. Whitten (D)	W
3. Smith (D)	W
4. Williams (D)	W
5. Winstead (D)	W
6. Colmer (D)	W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D)	R
2. Curtis (R)	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R
4. Randall (D)	R
5. Bolling (D)	R
6. Hull (D)	W
7. Brown (D)	R
8. Carnahan (D)	R
9. Cannon (D)	W
10. Jones (D)	W
11. Moulder (D)	R

MONTANA

1. Metcalf (D)	R
2. Anderson (D)	R

NEBRASKA

1. Weaver (R)	W
2. Cunningham (R)	R
3. Brock (D)	W
4. McGinley (D)	R

NEVADA

AL Baring (D)	R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Merrow (D)	R
2. Bass (D)	W

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R)	R
2. Glenn (R)	W
3. Auchincloss (R)	W
4. Thompson (D)	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W
6. Dwyer (R)	W
7. Widnall (R)	W
8. Canfield (R)	A
9. Osmers (R)	R
10. Rodino (D)	R
11. Addonizio (D)	R
12. Walhauser (R)	W
13. Gallagher (D)	R
14. Daniels (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D)	R
AL Morris (D)	W

NEW YORK

1. Wainwright (R)	W
2. Derounian (R)	W
3. Becker (R)	W
26. Dooley (R)	W
27. Barry (R)	W
28. St. George (R)	W
29. Wharton (R)	W
30. O'Brien (D)	R
31. Taylor (R)	W
32. Stratton (D)	R
33. Kilburn (R)	W
34. Pirnie (R)	W
35. Riehlman (R)	W
36. Taber (R)	W
37. Robison (R)	W
38. Weis (R)	W
39. Ostertag (R)	W
40. Miller (R)	W
41. Dulski (D)	R
42. Pillion (R)	W
43. Goodell (R)	W

New York City

4. Halpern (R)	W
5. Bosch (R)	W
6. Holtzman (D)	R
7. Delaney (D)	R
8. Anfuso (D)	R
9. Keogh (D)	R
10. Kelly (D)	R
11. Celler (D)	R
12. Dorn (R)	W
13. Multer (D)	R
14. Rooney (D)	R
15. Ray (R)	W
16. Powell (D)	R
17. Lindsay (R)	W
18. Santangelo (D)	R
19. Farbstein (D)	R
20. Teller (D)	R
21. Zelenko (D)	R
22. Healey (D)	R
23. Dollinger (D)	R
25. Fino (R)	R
28. Buckley (D)	R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D)	W
2. Fountain (D)	W
3. Barden (D)	W
4. Cooley (D)	W
5. Scott (D)	W
6. Durham (D)	W
7. Lennon (D)	W
8. Kitchin (D)	W
9. Alexander (D)	W
10. Jonas (R)	W
11. Whitener (D)	W
12. Hall (D)	W

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Burdick (D)	R
AL Short (R)	W

OHIO

1. Scherer (R)	W
2. Hess (R)	W
3. Schenck (R)	W
4. McCulloch (R)	W
5. Latta (R)	W
7. Brown (R)	W
8. Betts (R)	W
9. Ashley (D)	R
10. Moeller (D)	R
11. Cook (D)	R
12. Devine (R)	W
13. Baumhart (R)	W
14. Ayres (R)	W
15. Henderson (R)	W
16. Bow (R)	W
17. Levering (D)	R
18. Hays (D)	R
19. Kirwan (D)	R
20. Feighan (D)	R
21. Vanik (D)	R
22. Bolton (R)	W
23. Minshall (R)	W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R)	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R
3. Albert (D)	R
4. Steed (D)	R
5. Jarman (D)	W
6. Morris (D)	R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R)	W
2. Ullman (D)	R
3. Green (D)	R
4. Porter (D)	R

PENNSYLVANIA

7. Milliken (R)	W
8. Curtin (R)	W
9. Dague (R)	W
10. Prokop (D)	R
11. Flood (D)	R
12. Fenton (R)	W
13. Lafore (R)	W
14. Rhodes (D)	R
15. Walter (D)	R
16. Mumma (R)	W
17. Bush (R)	W
18. Simpson (R)	W
19. Quigley (D)	R
20. Van Zandt (R)	R
21. Dent (D)	R
22. Saylor (R)	R
23. Gavin (R)	W
24. Kearns (R)	W
25. Clark (D)	R
26. Morgan (D)	R
27. Fulton (R)	R
28. Moorehead (D)	R
29. Corbett (R)	R
30. Holland (D)	R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D)	R
2. Granahan (D)	R
3. Byrne (D)	R
4. Nix (D)	R
5. Green (D)	R
6. Toll (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

1. Forand (D)	R
2. Fogarty (D)	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D)	W
2. Riley (D)	W
3. Dorn (D)	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W
5. Hemphill (D)	W
6. McMillan (D)	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. McGovern (D)	R
2. Berry (R)	W

TENNESSEE

1. Reese (R)	W
2. Baker (R)	W
3. Frazier (D)	W
4. Evins (D)	W
5. Loser (D)	W
6. Bass (D)	R
7. Murray (D)	W
8. Everett (D)	W
9. Davis (D)	W

TEXAS

1. Patman (D)	R
2. Brooks (D)	R
3. Beckworth (D)	W
4. Rayburn (D)	NV
5. Alger (R)	W
6. Teague (D)	W
7. Dowdy (D)	W
8. Thomas (D)	R
9. Thompson (D)	R
10. Thornberry (D)	W
11. Poage (D)	W
12. Wright (D)	W
13. Ikard (D)	W
14. Young (D)	W
15. Kilgore (D)	W
16. Rutherford (D)	W
17. Burleson (D)	W
18. Rogers (D)	W
19. Mahon (D)	W
20. Kilday (D)	W
21. Fisher (D)	W
22. Casey (D)	W

UTAH

1. Dixon (R)	W
2. King (D)	R

VERMONT

AL Meyer (D)	R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D)	W
2. Hardy (D)	W
3. Abbitt (D)	W
3. Gary (D)	W
5. Tuck (D)	W
6. Poff (R)	W
7. Harrison (D)	W
8. Smith (D)	W
9. Jennings (D)	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R)	W
2. Westland (R)	W
3. Mack (R)	W
4. May (R)	W
5. Horan (R)	W
6. Tollefson (R)	R
7. Magnuson (D)	R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R)	R
2. Staggers (D)	R
3. Bailey (D)	R
4. Hechler (D)	R
5. Kee (D)	R
6. Slack (D)	R

WISCONSIN

1. Flynn (D)	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R
3. Withrow (R)	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R
5. Reuss (D)	R
6. Van Pelt (R)	W
7. Laird (R)	W
8. Byrnes (R)	W
9. Johnson (D)	R
10. O'Konski (R)	R

WYOMING

AL Thomson (R)	W

Meeting the Challenge

THE NATURE OF THE ATTACK on the trade-union movement has emerged clearly since the middle of the year, lending solid support to the charge that this is the year big business and reactionary political groups have chosen to test the unity and strength of organized labor.

The industry-precipitated steel strike, stemming from the demand of the giant companies for unconditional surrender by the union, the President's veto of a critically needed comprehensive housing bill and finally the House passage of the harsh, punitive Landrum-Griffin bill are all cut from the same cloth.

The drive against labor is based on the belief that the evidence of corruption among a small handful of union officials and the relentless brain-washing campaign that wage increases are inflationary have created the climate for a challenge to the trade-union movement—the sharpest since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947.

Passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill is strong evidence of this "create-the-atmosphere" approach. The bill, in the sections labor attacks, does not go basically to the issue of corruption—especially corruption by employers and their agents—but to toughening and making Taft-Hartley more punitive in trade union bread-and-butter areas of picketing, boycotts and state-federal jurisdiction.

The small union, the little groups of workers desperately seeking to gain or to hold theoretical rights to self-organization and collective bargaining—these are the ones that will be hurt worst by vindictive restrictions on the peaceful picket line and boycotts. And the anti-union employer groups which demanded such restrictions know exactly what they are after.

The steel industry has picked up the Administration's anti-inflation line and used it in an attempt to hammer the Steelworkers into line on a wage freeze and to rob a half-million workers of hard-won gains in terms of working conditions and standards.

The steel industry launched its attack after the automotive employers had refused in 1958 to negotiate new contracts with the Auto Workers for three months—or precisely until they needed a skilled, experienced workforce in order to produce their 1959 cars. The electrical manufacturing industry paralleled the approach by rejecting reasonable demands for broader job-security clauses and by presenting alternative proposals that would actually have cut the income of its workers.

Just as the passage of Landrum-Griffin is an attack on all honest trade unions, so the steel strike is the strike of all labor, for if the steel industry can force the Steelworkers into submission, all unions will immediately come under the same sort of attack.

Presented with this powerfully-financed and politically-supported campaign to transform the American labor movement into a weak and ineffectual movement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has mobilized for action.

It has clearly delineated the issues and the nature of the attack, pushed aside small, irritating distractions and prepared for battle.

At the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention, opening in San Francisco on Sept. 17, the labor movement will map in greater detail the plans to mobilize the entire resources of organized labor to meet this new challenge to the continuing effectiveness of free, strong, honest democratic trade unions in America.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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American on 4-Man Faculty:

ICFTU's Uganda Labor College Offers Hope to African Unions

By Arnold Beichman

KAMPALA, Uganda—In this East African country, four men have undertaken a project with vast implications for the economic and social future of Africa.

Under the banner of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the four—a Swede, an Englishman, an American and a Kenyan—have been running the ICFTU African Labor College since November 1958. The students are union officials from all parts of English-speaking Africa.

Each day—from 9 a. m. until noon, and from 3 until 4:30 p. m., plus evening lectures—these trade unionists from East, West and Central Africa assemble in a temporary classroom to discuss such subjects as:

Industrial relations, money and prices, trade union organization and administration, the mining industry of Africa, problems of employment, factors of wage determination, African agriculture and other related areas.

There are lectures and discussions, a question period, written tests and quizzes, reports and outside reading. In other words, it is like any college but with a specialized curriculum.

Here in this British protectorate which is moving toward independence, this labor college, first of its kind on the dark continent, has become a focus of interest not only for the experiment it is, but also as virtually the only place in Africa where working trade union officials can get the practical, as well as theoretical, training essential in the building and strengthening of Africa's young labor movement.

The students, whose course runs from June 1 to Sept. 26, are serious, argumentative, critical and perhaps far more studious than college students of the same age with the assurance of four years ahead. There is a sense of urgency, of pressure to get a lot done in a short time. The oldest student was 37, the youngest 20.

There are even two young women students—one from Ghana, one from Mauritius, a British island possession out in the Indian Ocean. The majority are here on the recommendation of their labor organizations as capable of benefiting from ICFTU scholarships paid from the ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund. Recommendations are also made by the Intl. Trade Secretariats or the ICFTU.

THE SCHOLARSHIP entitles the recipient to round-trip transportation from home to college, tuition, free study materials, room and board, free medical service and $1.40 a week as pocket money. Limited family allowances are paid where dependents have no other source of income.

By next year the college will have its own buildings on a 6.5 acre site near the famous inter-racial institution, Makerere University. Construction of the $275,000 project is expected to begin in September.

Principal of the college is Sven Fockstedt, 40, who has been a workers' education specialist in the Swedish labor movement. He moved here from Stockholm with his wife and 10-year-old son last fall. George F. McCray, 41, came here from Chicago with his wife and two children. McCray was president for five years of Local 1006, State, County & Municipal Employes.

Joseph Odero-Jowi, 29 and unmarried, is Kenya-born and a boyhood friend of Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor. One of five children, the son of a dairy farmer, Odero passed his high school exams in Kenya, the British possession which borders Uganda on the south, and then attended St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, India, where he got his A.B. with honors in economics in 1957. The following year he took a post-graduate course at the Delhi School of Economics with emphasis on African economics.

Prof. John Roper is a retired member of the faculty of Sheffield University who taught industrial relations.

The initial four-month courses have been in English although it is hoped later to introduce training in Arabic and in Swahili, one of the major regional African languages.

The college has three purposes:

1. Training active union organizers and officials.

2. Training trade union teachers who can undertake teaching programs for rank and file members.

3. Serving as a focal point for stimulating programs of local training in other areas of Africa.

The real test of the college's value will be when its graduates return home and put their lately-acquired knowledge to work. So far 67 students have attended, a trifling number when the tremendous problem is considered.

But it is a beginning, an unprecedented beginning, and African labor can only benefit from this initial step.

Pension Study Debunks 'Scare' About Unions' Use of Reserves

IT SEEMS ONLY YESTERDAY when the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers were engaged in their historic battles to win pensions and welfare funds from industry.

The victories of the two unions opened a floodgate and pensions became the subject of collective bargaining on a massive scale. Actually, the USWA and UAW were not the union pioneers in this field. Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York, established a plan in 1941 and the Mine Workers secured an agreement in 1946 establishing its program with the coal industry. There were some earlier programs, too.

Since 1950 pension programs have spread to most industries. By the end of 1957 more than 17 million persons were covered by private pension plans. It was estimated that the reserves in these plans had reached $34.8 billion.

It seems only natural that such figures would be used by those who wish to magnify the alleged power and influence of trade unionism for their own purposes.

NOW COMES ALONG the product of a year-long study on "Pension Funds and Economic Freedom" by Robert Tilove for the Fund for the Republic to provide us with some perspective in relation to these funds.

In his 88-page study Tilove proceeds to calm a wide variety of fears. One is the ability of unions, through these funds, actually to take over corporate management. He concludes:

"Industrywide negotiated pensions funds are, with very few exceptions, managed by joint boards composed equally of management and union representatives. All told, they control assets running into hundreds of millions of dollars, without counting the reserves of welfare (non-pension) funds and union treasuries.

"The unions have made no attempt to use this potential power. There are a number of jointly managed industrywide funds which could buy control of some of their contributing employers, assuming, of course, that everything was completely arranged; a trust agreement that permitted it, employer as well as union trustees who voted to approve it, and a mutual disregard for the security of the employes. The fact is that unions have shown no inclination to try this potential."

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is vacationing until Sept. 7. Quincy Howe, veteran ABC news commentator, is substituting for him.

The program is heard on the ABC network at 7 p. m., EDT, Monday through Friday.

Vandercook Says:

The Change in the President

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

IT IS GENERALLY agreed that, in the past few months, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the man who was elected, has been a far more effective President than was his own chosen, un-elected predecessor, Sherman Adams.

With that grim mentor now exiled, Mr. Eisenhower has gained in confidence; a trait, those who have known him through the years believe, in which he has never been conspicuously lacking.

Vandercook

But, as the first President in our history to be limited to two terms by constitutional amendment increasingly gets the feel of the tiller of the ship of state in his hands, a clear and present danger has arisen. The strength of our form of government depends upon the balance maintained between its executive, legislative and judicial branches.

That balance is, at all times, precarious. During part of the Eisenhower Administration, there were thoughtful complaints that too much power was slipping into the hands of Congress. Times have changed. They have changed so radically that now those who keep a philosophic eye on the conduct of the American state have begun to express equal concern lest, under Mr. Eisenhower, the USA become a one-man show; an eventuality which would at least be as hazardous as would be a completely dominant control of our affairs by Congress.

At the United Nations, the Soviet Union has won much blame for its habit of vetoing—and thus nullifying—over and over again, the will of the majority. Yet, Dwight D. Eisenhower nowadays basks in his reputation as a President who is everlastingly nullifying the will of Congress by vetoes and has never yet had one of his vetoes overriden.

THE VOTERS OF AMERICA, in the last general elections, have emphatically declared their lack of faith in the Republican Party. The inference was that the majority of the people therefore looked to the more liberal Democratic Party to put its principles into practice and to write the laws. That has not happened. It has not happened—only because the familiar alliance of reactionary Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats has been reformed.

The unhappy result has been that, in both House and Senate, bills of great importance have been written not with the positive intention of composing them so as to suit the will of the American electorate, but solely with the negative intention of slipping them past the ever-present danger of a White House veto.

When that becomes the pattern of congressional activity we are veering very close to one-man government.

Washington Reports:

Khrushchev's Visit to U.S. Seen Leaving Problems Unresolved

SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY (D.-Mass.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the committee, both declared that Soviet Premier Khrushchev's misconceptions about the United States may be corrected as a result of his forthcoming visit to this country.

"His recent conversations with (Averell) Harriman and others have shown that he has serious misconceptions about the strength, unity, general degree of prosperity and other facts about the U.S.," Kennedy said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 250 radio stations.

"However," he warned, "there is no reason at all to believe that the Communists will alter their determination to communize the world."

Wiley said he did not believe the American public expects too much from the visit.

"THE YEARS OF THE COLD WAR, I believe," he said, "have conditioned our people to the Soviets' hard policies."

Kennedy said that although there may be a relaxation of the tension in West Berlin because of the exchange of visits, "probing, maintaining pressure, and subversion" would continue.

"Many people, particularly from Poland, Hungary and other captive nations, deeply resent, and understandably so, Khrushchev's being invited to this country," remarked Wiley. "For the public and our allies it should be made abundantly clear that the invitation does not demonstrate approval of communism or of Communist tactics that have resulted in international tensions and dangers to peace."

Both hoped there would be no "incidents," stressing that one could be disastrous.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN that the Senate of the United States is the last refuge in this country of legislative reason, of the cool second or third thought permitted by the Senate's tradition of unlimited debate. One would not have recognized the place on Aug. 17 as Karl Mundt, a South Dakota Republican of mediocre abilities, bullied his peers for two hours about the House-passed Landrum-Griffin bill, and pretentiously insisted that he be guaranteed a right to vote on it.

The notion that "the people" are demanding specifically the Landrum-Griffin bill has no place in the Senate—not if the Senate is true to the traditions that enabled the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) to block Pres. Harry S. Truman's hasty and foolish "draft-the-railroad-strikers" bill of 1946.

The Senate in those days did not approve drastic anti-union legislation merely because a President, lacking understanding at the moment and erring under pressure, went to the radio networks and argued that Congress should jump to the crack of his whip.

Yet the Senate in 1959 let itself get entangled in a debate about labor legislation in which Mundt clearly threatened the chamber's ordinarily fair-minded majority that they had better take Landrum-Griffin or else have it stuffed down their throats.

* * *

IT IS SELDOM that a lynch spirit invades the Senate chamber. Mundt and his colleagues of the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition had something close to that working for them Aug. 17. Mundt and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who minded his parliamentary manners more carefully, manipulated elaborately and strung out with great emphasis a routine debate on whether Senate conferees should try, in all wisdom, to temper the Landrum-Griffin bill.

"Look, you," they seemed to be saying, "We've got the votes. We're going to put it over. Get out of our way."

There isn't a member of the Senate who does not know that the Landrum-Griffin bill goes far beyond an attack on corruption and strikes hard against the rights of workers to maintain themselves in the face of anti-union employers.

Every senator has read the devastating columns of two thoroughly conservative columnists for the Republican New York Herald Tribune, Joseph Alsop and Walter Lippmann, who have shown themselves shocked at the vindictiveness of the forces exploiting McClellan committee hearings for the purpose of passing anti-union legislation.

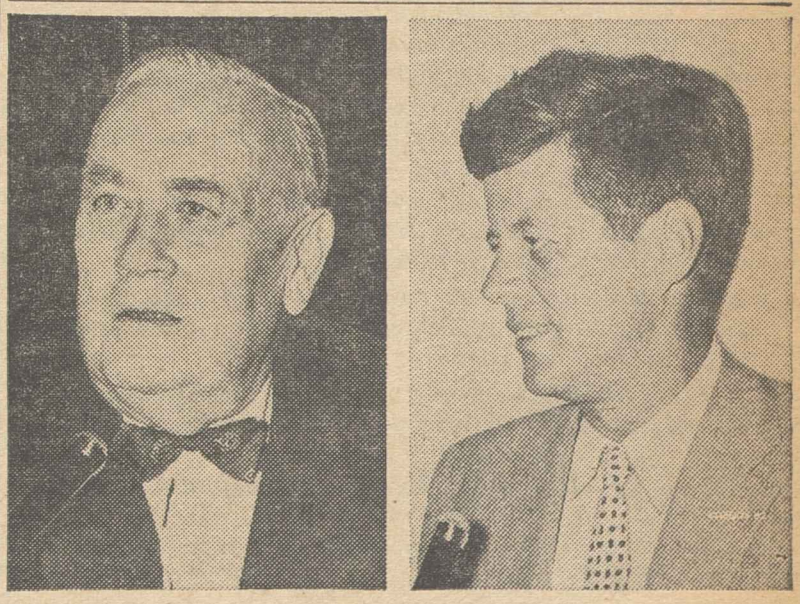
Where is the senator who can stand up on his hind legs and use the free-speech tradition of the Senate, as Taft did 13 years ago, to halt a legislative blunder?

* * *

REP. FRANK THOMPSON (D-N. J.), who personally supported the House Labor Committee's Elliott bill, dumped without a vote by the chamber, summed up one potential effect of Landrum-Griffin in these perceptive words:

"I am amazed by the overwhelming support of this proposition coming from northern industry and management forces, since it is nothing more or less than a license for the South to steal northern industry. If it remains in its present form, loss of our industries to a cheap southern labor market where there will be no unions, is the inevitable result.

"We have well-established, honest and well-entrenched unions in the North and they will continue to exist. The South is largely unorganized and thanks to Messrs. Landrum, Halleck, and the Southern-Republican coalition, there will be no further organization in the South. They have, thereby, created a huge vacuum so great that it will suck up our industries."



KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT to the U.S. can correct some of his misconceptions but will not bring about any change in Communist objectives, according to Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), left, and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

'DOWN UNDER' after participating in minimum wage hearings in American Samoa, AFL-CIO Rep. George J. Richardson (right) chats in Sydney, Australia, with Laurie Short, national secretary of the Federated Ironworkers' Association and a frequent visitor to the U.S. The Labor Dept. has announced the proposed new Samoan minimums will become effective Aug. 31.

How to Buy:

Advertisers Tilting Kids' Buying Habits

PARENTS WILL HAVE TO BE increasingly careful about heeding the suggestions of their children about what to buy. The use of business-sponsored teaching materials in schools and colleges is growing at a rapid rate, with these results already noticeable:

- Teen-agers especially are successfully being influenced to buy the more highly-advertised brand name products. They also are showing strong preferences for those products whose manufacturers are most active in supplying booklets and other teaching materials to schools.

- Teen-agers have a bigger influence than is realized in their parents' buying decisions. One poll, for example, found that over half the high school students surveyed helped their families decide what car to buy.

Your teen-ager is really susceptible to advertising. A researcher found that the General Electric Co., which is among the most active contributors of educational materials, and also advertises heavily in school magazines, leads the preferences of teen-agers for electrical equipment by a big majority. Surveys have found that two out of three students reported they are "most impressed" by this manufacturer.

Similarly, the Ford car, whose maker has as its announced aim "to catch tomorrow's market while it is young," and advertises most actively to teen-agers, is the most popular car among youngsters. A survey by Scholastic Magazine found twice as many high-school kids preferred Ford to Chevrolet, with Mercury also ranking high.

But it's in the field of toiletries and cosmetics that brand-name advertising, whether through the schools or general advertising, is most successful and potentially costly to your family. Scholastic Magazine reports that its surveys find school girls strongly prefer the more expensive cosmetics and toiletries.

Besides classroom materials, television has been a particularly successful medium in convincing children that the highly-advertised, costlier products are the best to buy.

Teachers themselves report that business-sponsored materials are successful in persuading kids of all ages to buy the products of sponsors of these materials.

The New York Times recently reported that one in five major corporations now supply teaching aids to schools and colleges, with millions of dollars spent each year on these materials. The actual teaching aids include booklets, handbooks, group discussion kits, charts and films which the teachers use in classroom instruction. Some corporations even provide speakers, awards and prizes and special information services.

But until more of this story comes out, be careful about taking your school youngster's advice about what to buy. As you can see, because he learned about a product in school doesn't at all guarantee it's the best buy. You may have to do some educational work yourself to teach your children real facts about how to compare values.

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For Safety on Job, at Home:

Legislation Needed to Assure Adequate Chemical Labeling

This article on safe labeling of chemicals used on the job and in the home was written by George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and first appeared in Service Employe, published by the Building Service Employes.

By George T. Brown

ONE DAY a business executive, wishing to please his wife who had been nagging him about cleaning the rugs at home, asked a friend what could be used for this purpose. The friend replied "carbon tetrachloride." The executive promptly bought a gallon of the chemical, took it home, and that weekend, started his wife's spring cleaning.

He opened the container, poured about 2 inches of the tetrachloride into an open pan and proceeded to clean the rugs with the assistance of a helper. Working on his hands and knees, he dipped a brush in the pan and started to scrub. Although he noticed a strong odor coming from the rug, he continued to work.

After about an hour, he felt dizzy and his head ached so that he stopped. He became ill and in several weeks died. The cause of the death was carbon tetrachloride poisoning. When his widow sued the company from which the tetrachloride was purchased, the court found the company negligent and awarded her $160,000. The basis of the decision was that the label was inadequate, since the tetrachloride was of technical grade or roughly 100 percent pure carbon tetrachloride. This negligence by the company cost the executive his life and the firm $160,000.

Children, Too

A mother was busy polishing the furniture of her home and did not notice that her child had picked up the open bottle of polish. The liquid was a bright cherry in color, and so attractive to the child that it drank about one-third of the contents before its frantic mother seized the bottle. The label bore merely a trade name. There was no sign or word that the contents was especially poisonous to children. There were no instructions telling the mother what to do before the doctor arrived. By the time the doctor arrived, the child was dead.

These two life-and-death stories are repeated regularly. Not every user of tetrachloride dies, and not every child drinks attractively colored furniture polish. But every year there are deaths which could have been prevented if adequate chemical labels had been placed on containers warning users of the dangers and what should be done when an accident occurs in connection with their use.

Fortunately, something is being done about labeling by responsible firms and business groups. Such organizations as the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association and the American Standards Association have worked at this problem and developed safe labeling programs.

Some Won't Cooperate

But all manufacturers are not willing to cooperate; some do not like to indicate that their product is or can be poisonous, since they believe it will reduce sales. Some do not believe that adequate labeling will prevent deaths at all; they point out that small children can't read, and many immigrants do not understand English. Other manufacturers apparently just do not care.

Of course, there are firms which do use adequate labels and encourage other companies to adopt voluntarily adequate labeling programs. But they would oppose enactment of a law requiring proper labels on chemical products. Even among firms which do not object to legislation, there are differences over whether the federal government or the state governments should enact and enforce adequate label laws for chemical products.

What Poison Centers Do

Whatever is being done, it is not enough. At this very time, physicians throughout the country are promoting the establishment of "poison centers" so that they may call in the trade name of some chemical product and find out what it contains, so that they may intelligently proceed to treat a patient who may have been poisoned by it.

Moreover, the American Medical Association has established a special committee to investigate this whole area and—after much exhaustive work—the committee (AMA Committee on Toxicology) has concluded that legislation is necessary. A bill was introduced in Congress at the request of the AMA but was not acted upon; that association will try again.

The trade union movement of America has a vital role to play in this fight for adequate labeling of chemical substances. After all, we are an organization of workers' families and the labeling of household chemicals in an adequate manner is certainly of concern to us.

Workers Endangered

Furthermore, we need to know the chemicals with which we work on the job. While responsible manufacturing companies do place labels on the drums and other containers of chemicals which are delivered to plants and commercial establishments, all too often workers never see those bulk containers because the chemicals come to them on the job in whatever containers that are "handy" to the storekeeper. Every year there are thousands of instances in which the results are sickness from inhaling fumes and infections of the skin due to exposure to chemicals.

The lines of action are clear. In the industrial and commercial areas where trade unionists are employed, there should be clauses in the collective bargaining agreements recognizing our right to join with our employers in establishing safe working places, generally, and adequate labeling of chemicals specifically. In addition, each local union should make certain that training is given to its members in handling particular chemicals they may use on their jobs. Safety equipment must be installed to prevent accidents connected with the use of chemicals. Above all, attitudes toward safe practices must be developed.

Laws Are Needed

With regard to our families and the families of all other Americans, it seems clear that the American labor movement should support effective federal legislation for adequate labeling of chemicals. Despite our indebtedness to the achievements of progressive industry leaders and their associations in the field of chemical labeling, voluntary methods must be aided by the force of law. That law should be uniform throughout the nation, and therefore it should be federal law, primarily, and complemented by state law where necessary.

Somehow, it just seems that common decency and common sense should have prevented the need for legislation requiring adequate labeling of chemicals. The bald and ugly truth appears to be that decency and common sense are not so common. Certainly, after vigorous efforts were made by sensible manufacturers who recognized their ethical duty to prevent accidents by adequate labeling, there should be no reason to resort to the last weapon against selfishness and stupidity—legislation. But the conscience of America now requires positive action in the form of federal legislation. We of the labor movement can do no less than to support such an action.

In the Meantime . . .

Meanwhile, there are some common sense "do's" and "don'ts" which trade union members and their families should follow immediately.

DO read the labels on all chemical containers before you use the contents.

DO notice the chemical nature of the contents and heed all warnings.

DO notice the recommended treatment in cases where the chemicals have been taken internally AND call a doctor promptly when an accident occurs.

DO handle with great caution products which have chemicals but carry no warning label.

DO ask your employer whether he knows the chemical contents of materials with which you must work.

DO have your local union obtain information from the occupational health agency of your state —either the Dept. of Labor or the Health Dept. —about chemicals you use daily at work.

DON'T store household chemicals where children can get them at any time.

DON'T store household chemicals in the house —particularly where there is heat or open flames.

DON'T wait until you develop skin diseases or lung conditions before you give some thought to labels and the handling of chemicals—it may be too late!

Response 'Overwhelming':

Strike Insurance Grabbed by Rails

The once-secret strike insurance plan offered the country's railroads has been "overwhelmingly accepted" by "practically the entire industry," the Association of American Railroads has announced.

However, whether it would go into effect "very shortly," as the association announced, was uncertain, for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Justice Dept. both indicated official interest in it.

The railroads' multi-million dollar propaganda campaign against the unions and the strike insurance plan have been denounced by Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association as part of an "unprincipled" attempt to destroy collective bargaining. Current contracts expire Nov. 1.

At the recent convention of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen in St. Paul, Minn., Leighty said management has led itself to a "dangerous point of self-seeking blindness to the public good" with its strike insurance program.

The RLEA is planning a detailed study of the plan.

The railroads had to go abroad for insurance coverage because U.S. companies were unwilling to risk conflict with state insurance regulations. The plan is being underwritten by a newly-formed company, the Imperial Insurance Co. of Nassau, Bahamas, which is associated with Lloyd's of London.

The plan will pay benefits equal to a struck railroad's fixed costs, such as property taxes, interest and pension charges, payments to meet sinking fund and equipment trust obligations, and the expense of supervisory forces required during a walkout. It would cease to be effective if 50 percent or more of the industry is strikebound at the same time.

Existence of the plan became known about two months ago, when word of it leaked out as the railroads were being circularized.

Daniel P. Loomis, AAR president, in announcing acceptance of the plan by the carriers, said they felt it was not only in their own interests "but also in the broad public interest" to seek protection against "huge financial losses that are an inevitable consequence of work stoppages."

"It guards a railroad against complete financial collapse and, therefore, is protection for the public and the nation," he proclaimed.

Vice Pres. J. Handly Wright, an AAR vice president, said no approval of the plan is required from any regulatory agency.

'In Public Interest'

"It is an individual contract between the railroad and the insurance company," he declared, with emphasis on the word "individual."

Neither ICC nor Justice Dept. spokesmen would say definitely that the program will be studied.

At the ICC it was said that if an examination is ordered, it probably would be under a provision of the law prohibiting pooling of business, service or profits by railroads without ICC approval. The spokesman emphasized that "it's the substance rather than the surface form" of contracts which governs.

Earlier this year the Civil Aeronautics Board, after an investigation, ordered some changes in a somewhat similar strike insurance plan developed by air lines.

A Justice Dept. spokesman said the department "might" be interested in the railroads' plan in the absence of a statute permitting a regulatory agency to sanction it.

DELEGATES to Brewery Workers convention in San Antonio, Tex., march as "tourists" demonstrating support of Ladies' Garment Workers strikers at Tex-Son clothing plant. State law forbade their carrying picket signs.

Insurance Workers Set To Strike

The Insurance Workers are poised for a nationwide strike against the Prudential Insurance Co. in the wake of decisive rejection of a new contract.

The union bargains for some 17,000 Prudential agents working in 36 states.

Federal Mediator James Holden has arranged for resumption of negotiations on Aug. 25 and union Pres. George L. Russ said he would negotiate until Sept. 5 in a fresh effort to reach a settlement.

The issues blocking a settlement, he noted, are compensation, firing for lack of production and the right to process grievances involving debit cutting.

Russ said a walkout would begin Sept. 8, after the Labor Day weekend, if no accord is reached.

He pointed out that 85 percent of the union's members in Prudential, in a June 30 strike referendum, authorized the leadership to call a strike at its discretion.

350 Brewery Delegates 'Tour' ILG Picket Line

San Antonio, Tex.—Delegates to the 35th convention of the Brewery Workers re-elected their general officers to two-year terms, ratified the executive board's adoption of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes and amended the constitution to bring it into compliance with the codes.

The 350 delegates and visitors also demonstrated labor's solidarity—and found out something about Texas' restrictive labor laws—when they turned out en masse to support a Ladies' Garment Workers' picket line.

Throughout the parley, the delegates could look out of their 14th floor convention hall windows and see ILGWU pickets pacing in front of the Tex-Son clothing plant. On the last day they prepared to join the pickets in a mass demonstration of support as strikebreakers left the plant. Signs were prepared but the police intervened.

"No signs," they said. Texas law prohibits mass picketing and limits pickets to two every 50 feet. When union leaders protested that they were just going to walk around like other tourists, the police gave in—but banned the signs.

So the demonstration went off as scheduled, and departing scabs found the streets full of parading "tourists," all wearing union badges and letting the strikebreakers know what they thought of scabs.

Pres. Karl F. Feller, an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the Executive Council, was re-elected without opposition. Also re-elected were Arthur P. Gildea, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Rusch, director of organization; and Joseph E. Brady, director of legislation.

Delegates turned down a proposal to hold conventions every four years after 1961 instead of every two years.

Speakers during the closing days included Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.; W. Don Ellinger, area COPE director, substituting for COPE National Dir. James L. McDevitt, who was unable to leave Washington; State Sen. Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio; and Nate Egner of the Clothing Workers.

In other actions, the convention:

- Instructed officers to continue talks with other unions concerning possible merger;
- Instructed the legislative director to devote a portion of his time to Canadian legislative problems;
- Set a limit of $50 on initiation fees, up from the previous $35.

A. E. Williams Dies; Arizona Union Leader

Phoenix, Ariz.—A. E. Williams, 56, since 1940 president of the Phoenix Building & Construction Trades Council, was killed in an automobile crash in nearby Beardsley.

Williams, a long-time business agent of Plasterers Local 394, served two terms as president of the former Arizona Federation of Labor.

At the time of his death, he was president of the Arizona State Planning and Building Commission and a member of the Phoenix Bond Advisory Committee, United Fund board, Phoenix Planning Commission, and Arizona Apprenticeship Committee.

Williams was the driving force behind the erection of the Samuel Gompers Clinic here as a memorial to the founder of the AFL. It was financed by a campaign in which organized labor raised more than $200,000 to build the center to treat crippled children and adults.

Surviving are his widow, two sons and two grandchildren.

Rail Firemen Propose United Operating Union

St. Paul, Minn.—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen ended their 37th convention here with a call for a merger of the five rail operating unions to forge "a united front" against the propaganda onslaught of the Association of American Railroads.

In other actions, the 940 delegates approved the publication of a new semi-monthly newspaper, creation of a Legal Aid Dept., the building of a new headquarters, a more efficient system of assessments and the setting up of three new officer posts.

Firemen Defended

The convention also adopted unanimously a series of key resolutions which pledged the union's "full resources" against any effort by the railroads to alter the use of two engine-service employes on every locomotive.

The resolutions said the locomotive fireman is "railroading's co-pilot." He is basic to safe railroading and is trained to work closely with the engineer, the delegates noted.

A "Committee of Nine" was created to develop a program of supplemental functions which will assure the continued employment of firemen on diesel-electric locomotives.

On amalgamation, the delegates reaffirmed a goal of merger with the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, and instructed Pres. H. E. Gilbert to approach the three other operating unions with a merger proposal so that "a united front will prevail against the Association of American Railroads."

Authority to build a new headquarters in Cleveland, where the central headquarters is now located, was given the Finance Committee. Preliminary plans are for a three-story structure at an estimated cost of about $900,000.

The union's regular monthly magazine will now be supplemented with the semi-monthly, four-page newspaper as a result of the convention action. L. E. Whitler, editor and manager, said the newspaper will provide a faster and more flexible means of communication within the union.

The Legal Aid Dept. was created by the delegates in recognition of the hazardous nature of railroading. The union will also help secure legal help for members and lodges requesting it.

Local Duties Increased

The three new offices created are alternate to the vice president for industrial and steel railroads, the editor and manager, and member-at-large of the board.

The delegates approved a constitutional change setting up a Legislative and Education Committee in each lodge which also will be responsible for community service work and publicity. The education program previously was on a regional basis.

Capital Airlines, Rail Clerks Agree

A new agreement providing wage increases ranging from $14 to $29 a month retroactive to Feb. 1 has been signed by the Railway Clerks after prolonged negotiations covering some 3,000 employes of Capital Airlines.

All workers covered by the agreement in addition will receive $12 monthly increases on Feb. 1, 1960 and equal amounts a year later. Some workers receive more than the average in order to correct wage inequities.

Safe, Sane Labor Day Weekend Is Union Goal

The campaign of the trade union movement for a safe and sane Labor Day weekend will achieve success if all affiliated AFL-CIO unions at national and local levels will "spread the word about this important labor effort" during the next fortnight, Chairman Richard F. Walsh of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health has declared.

The drive to reduce traffic accidents during the Labor Day weekend is being conducted in cooperation with the National Safety Council's Labor Conference. Machinists' Vice-Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller heads the conference.

Walsh, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Stage Hands, said that "as Labor Day draws near, every union member must be impressed with the importance of doing his part to reduce the slaughter on our highways.

"If our millions of members will drive carefully and obey all the rules of safe motoring which are well known, we can achieve a very worthwhile reduction in the holiday traffic toll, he declared.

"We urge all our national and international unions, the local unions and the state and city central bodies to do everything in their power to make sure that every trade unionist is fully informed about this humanitarian undertaking of the labor movement before the Labor Day weekend begins Friday, Sept. 4.

"We are pleased with the publicity that has been given to this campaign by the labor newspapers and magazines up to this time. However, much more has to be done in the next two weeks. We hope the labor press will now increase its editorial support of this campaign, giving the maximum space and prominence to stories dealing with the safety drive in those issues which will reach their readers just before Sept. 4."

Labor editors were reminded that they can secure stories and mats from G. G. Grieve, secretary of the Labor Conference, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. Editors who want mats of illustrations used in an AFL-CIO American Federationist traffic safety cover should write to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL APPRENTICE contest at Purdue University produces three first-place winners shown shaking hands with Plumbers Pres. Peter T. Schoemann. Left to right they are: William Jiskra, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Forester, Cleveland, O; Charles T. Tillman, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Plumbers' Apprentice Contest Breaks Record

Lafayette, Ind.—Breaking all past records in enrollment and enthusiasm, the sixth annual Intl. Apprentice Contest of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University here was hailed "as the best possible form of labor-management cooperation."

Industry leaders joined with Plumbers Pres. Peter T. Schoemann in praising the benefits of the union's education program, which is aimed not only at giving its 28,000 apprentices a thorough grounding in their trade, but at preparing them for the atomic age in industry.

In a letter of greetings, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany saluted the union "for investing its resources in a forward-looking program" that would "pay dividends to the entire nation" as well as to the members and the industries in which they work.

Meany's letter to Schoemann noted, particularly, the union's increased emphasis on "the need for retraining journeymen in the use of the new tools and the latest techniques."

The 97 finalists competing at Purdue all had won state-wide or provincial apprenticeship contests. The winners chosen after five days of intensive tests in schoolroom and shop were:

Plumber—$1,000 first prize, William Jiskra, Local 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second prize, Gerald Waters, Local 98, Wayne, Mich.; and third prize, Arlen Van Gaasbeck, Local 8, Merriam, Kan.

Pipe Fitter—$1,000 first prize, Robert Forester, Local 120, Cleveland; second prize, Frank E. Davis, Local 420, Wrightstown, Pa.; third prize, George F. Riebe, Local 101, Milwaukee.

Sprinkler Fitter—$500 first prize, Charles T. Tillman, Jr., Local 669, Clay, N. Y.; second prize, James Galbraith, Local 183, Milwaukee; third prize, Armand Malenfant, Local 704, Ecourse, Mich.

This was the first year of competition in the sprinkler fitter class.

In addition to the apprentices, a total of 327 instructors, employed at union-operated schools and public vocational schools, came to Purdue for a week's course in the most modern teaching methods.

A feature of the program was the showing of an "Americans at Work" movie describing the union's educational activities, part of which was filmed at last year's Purdue contest.

Automation Pamphlet Cites Need for Growth

Federal government action to assure an annual economic growth at the rate of 5 percent a year is essential if the nation is to adjust to the "second industrial revolution"—automation—without large-scale layoffs and widespread social disruption, the AFL-CIO has declared.

This assessment of the impact of technological changes in business and industry, and the need for concerted labor-management-government action, is contained in a new pamphlet, "Labor Looks at Automation," Publication No. 21, revised, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The AFL-CIO declares that rapidly rising sales and output, coupled with expanding markets that will provide additional job opportunities, are essential ingredients if the dislocations of automation are to be held to a minimum. Although many problems posed by the new technology can be handled through collective bargaining, the publication explains, many others require government attention.

The pamphlet stresses the fact that the Employment Act of 1946 makes it a responsibility of the federal government "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power," adding that "consumer buying power must rise sufficiently to provide the growing consumer markets that are needed to buy the products of automated industry and commerce."

In the area of federal government responsibility, the AFL-CIO publication points out that "with the spreading tendency of firms to shut down old plants and to build others in new areas," assistance for economically distressed communities is essential.

Labor Looks at Automation, Publication No. 21, revised, is available at 10 cents each, $8 per hundred, through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

IUD Issues Call to Third Convention

"Unions are under attack as never before" and must meet the challenge "head-on," the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared in calling its 68 affiliates to the 3d constitutional convention in Washington Nov. 9-10.

Over 400 delegates are expected.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in their convention call, said policies and programs will be hammered out to meet the "hardened attitude" of employers and the Eisenhower Administration's "pious warnings of inflation."

"American industrial labor today faces a challenge almost unprecedented in its lifetime," they declared.

Employers "emboldened by headlines stemming from the McClellan committee investigations," they charged, are seeking to roll back labor-management relations through a "false" anti-inflation line and are spearheading a drive to "legislate" the labor movement out of existence.

The IUD leaders said the Administration has used "pious" warnings of inflation to "scare America out of several years of economic growth." Legislative action on housing, aid to depressed areas, minimum wages and jobless benefits has been deliberately blocked with this threat, they said.

The convention call said the meeting also will take up the operation of the AFL-CIO disputes procedure, the no-raiding agreement and the IUD's internal disputes pact.

NLRB Complaint Hits Struck Firm

Detroit—The regional director of the National Labor Relations Board has issued a formal complaint charging the strikebound Cross Co. of Fraser with unfair labor practices against the Auto Workers and set hearings for Aug. 31.

The company's 250 union employes, who make automation equipment, walked out early in the month to protest "months of legal shenanigans and subterfuge" by management to evade bargaining. Their contract expired last October.

George Merrelli, co-director of UAW Reg. 1, welcomed the NLRB action. He said he hoped it would inspire "honest bargaining" on the part of management.

ITU Convention Opens:

Brown Lashes Out at Drive to 'Bust' Labor

Philadelphia, Pa.—Delegates to the 101st Typographical Union convention here heard Pres. Elmer Brown deliver a blistering attack on those he said are responsible for the "dangerous situation in which the general labor movement finds itself in the political and legislative fields," and call on the membership of the union to participate more actively in political action programs.

He laid the blame on Congress, on its conservative members, some of "our so-called friends," and on the McClellan special Senate committee.

What Congress is trying to do, he said, is "to give labor the business," to weaken labor by smearing its leadership, and to "bust the labor movement by legal strait-jacketing of union activities."

Of the Senate probe, Brown said: "This 'Playhouse 90' serial has captured the attention of an ignorant element of the public which has come to believe that a trade unionist is one to be shunned as a plague. Many of these misguided souls, as a result, would have labor relegated to second-class citizenship."

Graphic Arts Unity Stressed

In telling the delegates that the officers of the ITU had been trying to bring about cooperation between printing trades unions and between the ITU and employers in the printing and publishing industry, Brown set the theme for the appearance of three officers of international unions in the graphic arts—Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen; Joseph Collis, president of the Newspaper Guild, and Leo Feeney, vice president of the Stereotypers.

DeAndrade, who recently succeeded the late Thomas Dunwody as head of the Pressmen, said:

"I intend upon my return to the Pressmen's Home to direct a message to the presidents of all the printing trades unions requesting a conference at the earliest date of either all of the executive boards of our unions or a subcommittee of our unions for the purpose of sitting down to see if we can honestly and sincerely work out these problems that are confronting us and whereby we are on each other's neck."

Collis stressed the need of cooperation between unions in the publishing industry and said, "Rarely in the Guild's 25-year history has inter-union cooperation been manifested on so many occasions and with such concrete gains as in the past few years."

Feeney told the delegates that his union has no jurisdictional disputes with the ITU, and that his organization believes in and practices cooperation with its sister unions in the Allied Printing Trades Association.

In other convention action the delegates:

- Approved by a rollcall vote of 308 to 49 a proposition calling for an assessment of $1 a week for 13 weeks to finance a newspaper to compete with the struck Macy newspaper chain in Westchester County, N. Y.
- Voted almost unanimously in favor of a measure calling for removal of ITU headquarters from Indianapolis to Colorado Springs, Colo., where the Union Printers Home is located.

Both propositions must be voted upon by the membership in referendum.

Four hundred delegates and over 3,000 visiting printers and their families registered for the six-day session.

Older Workers Need Jobs, Major Services

The climate of the economy today is difficult for older workers, their proportion is rising and their chief need is jobs, AFL-CIO union spokesmen and human resource experts have told Congress.

As they testified before a Senate subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), a Labor Dept. document outlined one major problem in noting that "approximately 37 percent of the labor force of the United States is 45 years' of age and over and the proportion is rising."

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told how this trend hits workers in their 50s and 60s:

"The ranks of jobless workers include a disproportionate share of older people, and many will never be employed steadily again in a labor market characterized by oversupply. Employers will continue to push them aside in favor of younger men and women."

Cruikshank pointed out that older workers are doubly hurt since social security pensions are geared to average earnings and if earnings fall the workers' eventual pensions fall, too. He stressed the need for full employment policies by the government, along with improved, all-inclusive social insurance and health care programs.

Pres. J. A. Beirne of the Communications Workers said the problem of 15 million people 65 and over was "acute" and worsening each year. He urged federal programs of specialized public housing, medical care, recreation and others aid to meet their needs.

Richard T. Leonard, testifying for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., charged that Eisenhower Administration policies have led to a tight labor market and lost jobs and that this encourages younger workers to press the issue of compulsory retirement.

Charles E. Odell, director of the Auto Workers' Older and Retired Workers Dept., said the UAW's experience has shown retirement can become "a meaningful, useful and satisfying period of life," but that both employers and the government must do more to meet the problems of workers in retirement.

Ike Lashed

Chairman Nathan E. Cowan of the United Steelworkers' Committee on Retired Workers criticized Pres. Eisenhower for opposing housing for the elderly in his veto message on the housing bill.

Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University said strong unions have protected especially the older worker through seniority. Unless and until enough jobs are provided there will be intensified competition between young and old for available work, he stressed. He said society must play a supportive role in off-the-job activities.

Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen of the University of Michigan expressed concern that only one out of five persons aged 65 and over had a paying job as of last December.

GOP Political Drive:

McClellan Probers Open UAW Attack

Republican members of the McClellan special Senate committee, pressing an obviously politically-motivated drive to keep the pot boiling, have voted in favor of public hearings on 10-year-old charges against some Auto Workers officials. The committee released the transcript of earlier hearings held in private.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has denounced the Republican-inspired drive against his union as a "witch hunt . . . designed to smear the labor movement." Informed sources on Capitol Hill have reported the GOP campaign is aimed at continuing the McClellan committee's investigations into 1960 in an effort to make political capital out of disclosures of alleged wrongdoings.

Although the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) voted to open UAW hearings to the public, hearings were delayed for several days because Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), were serving also on the Senate-House conference committee trying to work out a compromise on labor legislation.

Meantime, the committee released the transcript of the secret hearings, branded by Reuther as a "star-chamber proceeding," containing:

● Testimony by John D. Dale, a New York businessman, that his firm paid nearly $63,000 in commissions to Peter Zvara, Toledo, O., an international representative for the UAW, for "arranging" business for Dale's engineering consultant firm. Zvara was discharged by the UAW earlier this year after a New York grand jury brought the commission deal to light.

● Sharp GOP interrogation of UAW Vice Pres. Richard Gosser, who vigorously denied having received "a penny" of the money paid to Zvara and who insisted he was not involved in any corruption.

The UAW in 1950 investigated allegations against Gosser, taking testimony from 50 witnesses, and cleared him of charges. The union's international executive board at that time branded the charges "reckless and irresponsible, based on rumor, gossip and hearsay" and financed by anti-union employers.

Before releasing the UAW transcript, the committee began its long-promised investigation of union and management political spending, but confined its one-day public session to an academic discussion of the problems by four professors of political science.

Dr. Alexander Heard of the University of North Carolina told the committee a proper inquiry would require 15 to 18 months, a large staff of professional workers and should take place during a national election. He cautioned the committee against conducting a "limited or myopic" inquiry.

LATIN-AMERICAN trade unionists are welcomed on arrival for three-month training course sponsored by Postal, Telephone & Telegraph Intl., an international trade-union group, in cooperation with U.S. unions. Seated, left to right, are: Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell; Pres. William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi stands to Schnitzler's left.

False 'Spotlight' Claims Denounced by Zander

More than seven weeks after the State, County & Municipal Employes terminated its contract with The Spotlight, the publication continues to represent itself as sponsored by the union, AFSCME Pres. Arnold S. Zander has charged.

Zander said the relationship between the AFSCME and the so-called "labor paper," published in New York by Ernest Mark High, was broken off because of the union's dissatisfaction with the type of advertising solicitation used by the publication—solicitation branded by a Federal Trade Commission examiner as "unlawful and fraudulent," and sharply criticized by the McClellan special Senate committee.

Zander said the union will notify all advertisers it can reach that it no longer sponsors the paper, and has asked the ILPA to publish, through the legitimate labor newspapers that subscribe to ILPA's Code of Ethical Practices, that the AFSCME has discontinued sponsorship of High's so-called "labor paper."

In cooperation with the Intl. Labor Press Association, the union worked closely with the FTC in its investigation of High's activities which led to the eventual issuance of a "cease and desist" order prohibiting the continuance of unethical advertising solicitation practices.

The Spotlight's publisher has appealed the initial findings of the trial examiner in the case, thus staying the "cease and desist" order until action by the full Federal Trade Commission.

The union had sought to void the contract for several years because of the advertising solicitation dispute, Zander pointed out, but he said court procedures were so slow that no relief was granted up to the time the five-year contract ran out. The Spotlight was notified of termination effective July 1.

Although termination of the contract ended the union's sponsorship of the publication. Zander charged, High has continued to publish The Spotlight claiming in its masthead and elsewhere that it is still sponsored by AFSCME. "Apparently," the union president continued, "High is still making such representations to advertisers."

Photo Union Votes to Join Job Study

Los Angeles, Calif. — Full approval of a proposal to join with employers in their industry for a continuing study of technological changes was voted by delegates to the 58th annual convention of the Photo Engravers here.

The 18,000-member union will contribute $10,000 annually to the Photo Engravers Research Foundation, established three years ago by employers.

Delegates also reviewed the recently established compulsory union pension and welfare plan, under which 1,400 members retired during the first year's operation.

Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell said the plan has been getting substantial praise from union members. Each member pays $10 a month into the fund, and at present can draw a maximum retirement benefit of $50 a month.

Henry F. Schmal, secretary-treasurer of the IPEU, retired after 42 years in the post. Elected to succeed him was Ben Schaller. Both are from St. Louis.

Re-elected to their offices were Connell, of Boston, and Vice Presidents Denis Burke, New York; Frank D. Smith, Toronto, Ont.; William J. Hall, Chicago; Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., Los Angeles, and Edmond L. LaBauve, of New Orleans.

Racket Paper Publishers Deny Contempt Charge

Philadelphia—The publishers of a self-styled "labor paper" have pleaded not guilty to charges that they were in criminal contempt of a federal court order prohibiting them from representing their paper as an official publication of the AFL-CIO.

The pleas were filed in U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals by Maxwell C. Raddock, Charles Raddock and Bert Raddock, principal officers of the Trade Union Courier Publishing Corp., repeatedly denounced by the federation as an "outlaw racket publication."

Chief Judge John Biggs set Sept. 21 for hearing of arguments on a defense motion to dismiss the criminal contempt charges, brought by the Federal Trade Commission. The government accused the paper of violating a three-year-old court order to end its fraudulent practices.

Organized labor and the Intl. Labor Press Association worked closely with the FTC during the four years of protracted court actions which led to the issuance of a "cease and desist" order by the court on June 12, 1956.

Since that time, the FTC charged, the Courier and the Raddock brothers have continued to represent "directly or by implication" that the paper is "endorsed by, affiliated with, sponsored by, or otherwise connected with" the federation; has published advertising and billed individuals or firms "without a prior order or agreement to purchase" advertising space.

U. S. Employes' Health Insurance in Sight

Five hundred thousand unionized government employes came a step closer to a health and hospital insurance plan as the House Civil Service Committee unanimously approved a program similar to one already approved by the Senate.

Quick House passage was forecast by its sponsors. The plan would go into effect July 1, 1960.

"We are pleased with it," commented Thomas Walters, operations director for the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council. He pointed out that provisions and principles considered important by labor were included in either or both of the House and Senate bills.

The Eisenhower Administration suffered several setbacks in House committee but finally backed the bipartisan Murray-Rees bill in committee chiefly because it would cost the federal government somewhat less than the Senate-approved bill.

The House bill would provide an estimated $240 million a year in benefits, compared to some $305 million in the Senate-passed bill.

Both bills provide that the government and the worker each pay half the cost of the plan—a principle backed by the unions but opposed by the Administration, which wanted employes to pay two-thirds. It agreed to the 50-50 principle only if the government's share could be held down to about $100 million annually.

The House bill made one change from the Senate bill considered vital by the unions by adding a "floor" under as well as a maximum level of premium rates.

The maximum in both bills sets a premium rate of $4.25 biweekly for married employes and $1.25 for the unmarried.

The minimum rate of $3 biweekly for the married and $1.25 biweekly for the unmarried set in the House bill guarantees the government will contribute its matching share of some $120 million and so make possible substantial benefits. The Administration had made plain it would use the no-minimum loophole in the Senate bill to negotiate lower benefits.

Federal employes, under the program, will be able to choose from four types of health and hospital insurance programs.

They can pick the Blue Cross and Blue Shield type of coverage or the indemnity-type plans offered by commercial insurance companies.

A third type is the union plan now provided by the Letter Carriers, Post Office Clerks and Government Employes unions.

The fourth type open is the group practice pre-payment plan. Examples are the Group Health Association in the Washington, D. C., area; the Health Insurance Plan in New York and the Kaiser plan on the West Coast.

Union representation in guiding the health-hospital insurance program will be provided for in an unpaid five-man advisory group to be named by the chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

USWA Wins Rights In Uranium Field

Elliot Lake, Ont.—The Steelworkers have won bargaining rights at all 10 uranium mines in the Elliot Lake district by routing the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in the last of a series of representation elections.

The final victory was scored at the Consolidated Denison mine, where the tally was 675 to 304.

La Crosse Labor 18 Years on Radio

La Crosse, Wis.—Organized labor in La Crosse has now completed 18 years of regular radio programs by using public service time offered by local stations.

Station WKBH gave the La Crosse Industrial Union Council 15 minutes at 9:45 o'clock on alternate Friday nights with Malcolm Lloyd of Local 396, UAW, producing a commentary style program. Now called La Crosse AFL-CIO News and Views it is heard on alternate Saturdays at 4:30 p. m., and it is without cost to the AFL-CIO except during political campaigns.

In addition, Station WLCX makes available five minutes of free time twice weekly.

Since the merger of the La Crosse Trades & Labor Council and the CIO Industrial Union Council, a committee of seven assures continuity of the programs. The committee is headed by Roy E. Smith, business representative and corresponding secretary of the council; Don Medinger and Youngman, program producers; Clarence Lokken, William Hurd, D. R. Wartinbee and William Kane.

Council Hits Red 'Unions':

AFL-CIO Will Not Recognize Khrushchev on Visit to U.S.

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO cannot "give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions" and "which seeks to destroy human freedom in any form," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here.

In a statement concerned with the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the U.S., the leaders of the AFL-CIO said it was not for the council "to approve or disapprove" of Pres. Eisenhower's action in exchanging visits. The statement added: "We do not, therefore, have any comment to make on the wisdom of the President's invitation."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in reply to a press conference query, said the council vote on the Khrushchev visit statement was not unanimous and that three members had opposed it. Meany said, "the Executive Council is completely unanimous on the subject of world communism" and no one misunderstands the objectives of the Communists or the danger they pose to the American way of life and the free trade union movement.

He added, however, that there is a "difference of opinion on just how to fight world communism." Part of this difference, he said, showed up in the discussion of the statement on the Khrushchev visit. Some members of the council feel that they can make a contribution by meeting with Khrushchev and explaining the labor movement's unreserved opposition to communism, he said.

The statement, Meany said, "will not preclude those who feel they can make a contribution in the fight against communism from meeting with Khrushchev."

Queried on a report that the State Dept. is interested in the AFL-CIO inviting Khrushchev to its coming convention in San Francisco, Meany said the AFL-CIO would "reject out of hand" any such request.

He added: "The White House and the State Dept. do not control the American labor movement and never will." This, he added, is one of the differences between the trade union movement in a democracy and so-called "trade unions" under a totalitarian dictatorship.

'Honest Disagreement'

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther issued a statement declaring "there is room for honest disagreement" on the Khrushchev visit. He said "since Soviet dogma and propaganda are essentially built around the myth that communism is the liberator of the working class," American union leaders ought to have the opportunity of telling Khrushchev "straight from the shoulder that the workers of America, through their trade union movement, are irrevocably committed to the cause of human freedom and no amount of Communist propaganda will succeed in deluding or diverting us from our total dedication to our system of human freedom and our firm opposition to communism."

Reuther said American union leaders have the best credentials to do this essential job.

Notes Nixon Report

Taking note of reports that Vice Pres. Nixon had indicated to Soviet rulers on his recent visit to that country that he would urge American labor to participate in an exchange program, the council said:

"There are no Soviet counterparts of the free trade unionism with which we of the AFL-CIO can have such exchanges. The Kremlin dictatorship strictly prohibits the Soviet workers from organizing free trade unions. The so-called trade unions in the USSR are nothing but agencies of the Communist dictatorship.

"Consequently it is out of the question for the AFL-CIO to give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions. American labor could never participate in honoring the head of a government which seeks to destroy human freedom in any form."

The AFL-CIO, the statement pointed out, is "not bound to agree with every domestic or foreign policy of our government."

Against Franco, Too

For example, the American labor movement has always firmly opposed U.S. recognition of the Franco dictatorship despite government recognition and economic aid to Spain, it went on. This government action does not mean "that the AFL-CIO should welcome Franco to our shores in the event our government should ever invite him to visit the U.S."

By the same token, said the council, the President's invitation to Khrushchev "does not mean that the AFL-CIO should participate in honoring this head of a foreign government which runs a vast network of forced labor camps and which ordered the murder of thousands of Hungarians fighting for their national independence and freedom."

The Soviet regime, the council warned, has not changed or slackened its drive "to conquer the world and remold it on the pattern of Soviet tyranny."

In taking a firm stand against exchanges with so-called Soviet trade unions, the council said it was reaffirming its declaration of February 1959 and its whole-hearted support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' policy against exchanges of trade union delegations with totalitarian countries.

The council adopted two other statements calling for:

- An American vote in favor of "any UN General Assembly resolution which suggests a resumption of negotiations leading to a solution of the Algerian conflict."

The council "strongly" urged Pres. Eisenhower in his coming conference with French Pres. de Gaulle "to make every effort to win him to a realization of the necessity to end the war against the Algerian people." American prestige must be used to help Algeria become free, so that it can join Tunisia and Morocco in a North African federation of free peoples.

- Condemnation by the U.S. of the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa in the territory of Southwest Africa and support of the territory's bid to be brought under the UN trusteeship system. It urged the U.S. to support the territory's effort to place the question of South Africa's violation of her mandate agreement before the Intl. Court of Justice.

Central Body Hails ABC Local on Return

Columbus, O.—Local 57 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers was welcomed back into the Columbus Federation of Labor after more than a year of absence. The local was "regretfully" expelled while still a unit of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, which was ousted from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt leadership, and was readmitted when it shifted to the new AFL-CIO affiliate following a court battle.

Meany Again Hails World Refugee Year

Support of World Refugee Year and the U.S. Committee for Refugees, the agency responsible for this country's participation in its observance, has been again urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to all international unions and state central bodies.

"I urge all AFL-CIO affiliates to join in observance of World Refugee Year," he wrote in his renewed plea for support. "As statewide and communitywide activities are organized, I hope you will find it possible to participate. The U.S. Committee for Refugees is not a fund-raising organization, but it does require some funds for its administrative budget. National AFL-CIO has made a contribution to its work, and I hope that affiliates will find it possible to do likewise."

Meany is vice president of the committee, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne is a director.

Potters Study Union Policies At Convention

Montreal, Que.—A detailed examination of union policies, looking forward to an improved organization, was undertaken by the 250 delegates to the 65th annual convention of the Operative Potters.

In his keynote speech, Pres. E. L. Wheatley emphasized the responsibility of the delegates to give serious consideration to all problems facing the union, and led them through a series of long examinations of proposed constitutional amendments.

International officers elected by referendum vote last May, headed by Wheatley and Sec.-Treas. Charles F. Jordan, were installed during the convention for two-year terms. Terms will be for four years beginning in 1961.

The convention, the first the union has held in Canada, also heard Deputy Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Action and gave support to AFL-CIO political and educational activities.

Seattle, Wash., was selected as the site of the 1960 convention.

Petty Quits as Head Of Flight Engineers

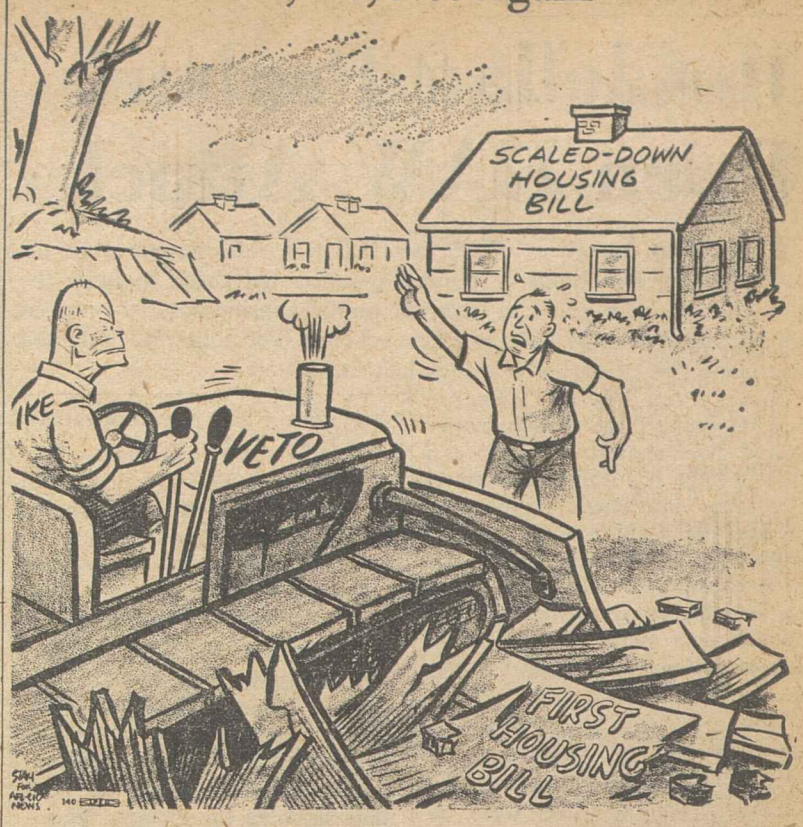
New York—George R. Petty, Jr., has announced his resignation as president of the Flight Engineers.

The announcement was made at a meeting here of the executive council of the 3,500-member union.

Executive Vice Pres. Ron Brown immediately assumed the presidential duties. He will hold the post until the union's annual convention early in 1960.

Petty, who was on leave from his job as a Pan American World Airways flight engineer during the two years he headed the union, gave no indication as to his future plans.

'Oh, No, Not Again'



Council Renews Fight For Housing Measure

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has aimed a new blast at Pres. Eisenhower for his "indefensible" veto of a compromise housing measure and has pledged a renewed fight "to bring good housing within reach of all Americans."

The council warned the President he must "take full responsibility" for his "ill-advised" rejection of the bill, adding that the veto "will not build the houses American families need nor clear the slums which are sapping the vitality of our cities."

In Washington, meanwhile, the Senate gave overwhelming approval to a substitute housing bill in the face of Republican threats that the new measure might also encounter a presidential veto. The 71-24 margin by which the bill passed made it appear that the Senate might override a second veto.

The $1 billion housing bill, tailored somewhat to Eisenhower's wishes but containing several features opposed by him, calls for $650 million for a one-year urban renewal program; authority for 37,000 new public housing units; and $50 million each for housing for the elderly and college classroom construction.

The President has particularly opposed the new public housing starts and the college classroom appropriation, and GOP Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) warned their continued presence in the measure constituted an "invitation" to presidential disapproval.

The House has not yet acted on the substitute measure.

There were these other developments on Capitol Hill as Congress drove for adjournment:

- The House Ways and Means Committee shelved Eisenhower's request for authority to raise interest rates on government bonds, voting 14-to-11 to "suspend action" for the balance of the present session on legislation which it had twice before tentatively approved.
- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a Senate-passed bill establishing a health insurance program for federal employes. The AFL-CIO has endorsed this measure, which gives government workers a choice between four different plans, including prepaid group practice; provides for federal contributions of 50 percent of the total cost; and makes benefits available to workers after they retire.
- In the Senate, maneuvers were under way to bypass the Judiciary Committee and bring civil rights legislation to the floor for a showdown fight. Chances for enactment of a civil rights bill this session were clouded, however, because of the reported deal in the House whereby Southern Democrats threw their support to the GOP-backed anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill in return for Republican backing to block civil rights legislation.
- The House Public Works Committee was reported ready to agree with a Ways and Means Committee proposal for a 1-cent increase in the federal gasoline tax for a 22-month period to finance the interstate highway construction program. The Administration had asked for a 1.5-cent boost for five years. The AFL-CIO has opposed the gasoline tax hike, declaring the money should come from general Treasury revenues.

8-22-59

The Executive Council noted that Eisenhower's veto of the housing measure marked the second successive year that a majority of Senate and House members had been "thwarted in their effort to enact moderate but forward-looking housing legislation." A housing bill was blocked in 1958 by what the council called "a reactionary coalition in the House Rules Committee."

"The housing bill the President vetoed was by no means a far-reaching bill," the AFL-CIO leaders said. "It was a minimum bill which indeed fell far short of the AFL-CIO's recommendations. The vetoed bill could have only begun to meet the nation's highest priority requirements for housing and urban redevelopment."

The council warned that "any stop-gap housing bill the President forces the Congress to pass cannot begin to meet the nation's housing requirements." Such a bill, the statement said, "can only bridge the gap created by the failure to meet the minimum housing needs and point the way to the enactment of a comprehensive housing bill next year."

Congress Cool to Ike's 'Must' Legislation

President Rebuffed On Housing

Pres. Eisenhower's demand for action on highway financing, interest rates and a limited housing bill was caught up in the legislative wringer as Congress eyed a September adjournment.

The President, discussing his legislative interests at a press conference Aug. 25 before leaving for Europe, made no mention of a pending minimum wage bill, a stalled depressed areas bill or school construction.

In addition to his three-item "must" list, the President renewed his demand for a punitive labor reform bill and added civil rights, foreign aid and his farm proposals as essential legislation.

Congressional leaders and committee action quickly made it clear the President would return from his trip to find two of his "must" items before him in considerably different shape and the third, interest rates, shelved.

This was the scoreboard as Congress stepped up its pace:

HOUSING—A $1 billion Senate-passed housing bill won House approval after several attempts to revise and water it down were defeated. The measure passed by a 283-105 vote—a margin sufficient to override a presidential veto hinted at strongly by Republicans.

Although scaled down from the $1.4 billion measure vetoed by Eisenhower and tailored somewhat to meet his wishes, the new bill still contains provisions to which he strongly objected.

The President objected to new public housing starts. The new measure provides 37,000 new units. Despite his opposition, the bill contains grants and loans for housing for the elderly and college classrooms, plus a much higher level of urban renewal grants than the Administration wanted.

Eisenhower was assailed for demanding that Congress act separately in increasing the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage authority. He said the fate of loan insurance authority should not turn on a housing bill with "seriously objectionable" features.

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) of the Senate Housing Committee said Ike's request was "rather unusual," adding that the housing bill contains other programs which need just as much attention.

Chairman Albert Rains (D-Ala.) of a House Banking subcommittee on housing assured the President "any housing bill" would contain more than he requested. He accused Eisenhower of trying to tell Congress "exactly how to write legislation."

HIGHWAYS — The House was

(*Continued on Page 2*)

AFL-CIO News

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Coalition Steps Up Drive For Harsh Anti-Labor Bill

NEW YORK'S UNION MAID of 1959 is Maryann Elizabeth Cinque, 21-year-old secretary and member of Office Employes' Local 153. As winner of contest sponsored by Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York AFL-CIO, she will lead Labor Day Parade up Fifth Avenue. She won three-week trip to Europe, courtesy of American Travel Association. Runners-up were named maids-in-waiting. (See story, Page 8.)

Tough House Measure Pressed in Conference

A reactionary coalition applied new pressures on House-Senate conferees in an effort to force passage of a labor measure tailored to the specifications of the Administration-backed Landrum-Griffin bill, branded by the AFL-CIO as "vicious" and "anti-labor."

As a deadlock threatened a joint conference committee's efforts to hammer out a compromise between conflicting House and Senate versions of labor legislation, the White House, Republican leaders and business lobbyists intensified their pressure on Capitol Hill in favor of the most punitive of all the labor measures considered by the 86th Congress.

Pres. Eisenhower, at his Aug. 25 press conference before departing for Europe, expressed the hope that the final version of labor legislation would be "very close to the House version." This is the measure which the Administration, in coalition with southern Democrats, steered through the House.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Retail Federation called on their members to keep up a barrage of anti-labor mail, aimed particularly at members of the Senate in order to get them to yield to the tougher House bill.

For an example of how big business applied pressure tactics on labor legislation, see story, Page 4.

Still to be resolved by the conferees as the AFL-CIO News went to press were highly-controversial sections dealing with organizational picketing, boycotts, the "no-man's land" created by failure of the National Labor Relations Board to exercise jurisdiction over large areas of labor-management relations, employer reporting requirements, and so-called "hot cargo" clauses in union contracts.

Conferees tended to agree on the first six sections of the bill without much difficulty. This included the so-called "bill of rights," adopted with some modification.

Conferees were operating in face of a threat by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) that if a compromise is not worked out speedily, he would ask the Senate to dis-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Labor Sounds Warning:

Profit-Grabbing Threat to Economy

Refusal of the nation's corporations to share record earnings with workers through wage increases and with consumers through price cuts could throw the national economy off balance, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has warned.

The committee's monthly publication, Economic Trends and Outlook, termed consumer buying power the "key" to avoiding a new recession.

"Too great a portion of the rise in total national production since the recession low-point has gone to corporate profits", the committee declared in warning that "ability to produce may once again far outpace ability to consume."

A new survey by the First National City Bank of New York was cited as evidence of the profit-grabbing which has signaled industry's emergence from the 1958 recession.

After-tax profits of 808 leading corporations during the first half of this year were nearly $2.5 billion above the equivalent period in 1958, an increase of 56 percent. The 608 manufacturing firms in the group did even better, showing a 65 percent jump in net profits, the survey showed.

Among the leaders in profit gains were the 36 auto and parts firms which reported a 196 percent rise, 33 iron and steel companies showing a 153 percent gain, 27 textile firms with a 338 percent profit in-

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Steelworkers Warn On T-H Injunctions

New York—Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has bluntly opposed suggestions that the Eisenhower Administration use Taft-Hartley injunctions to end the industry-forced nationwide steel shutdown which has idled 500,000 USWA members.

McDonald—his union assured of the full and militant support of the 13.5-million-member AFL-CIO in its battle for economic justice—warned that "driving the steel workers back into the mills" for 80 days, after which they would be free to resume their walkout, "would settle nothing."

For text of AFL-CIO Executive Council statement in support of the USWA strike, adopted at Unity House, Pa., see Page 9.

Application of T-H injunctions, the USWA president said, would "scar and irritate labor-management relations" in steel for "years to come."

Earlier, U.S. Steel's R. Conrad

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Ike Names Meany To UN Delegation

Pres. Eisenhower has nominated AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a member of the five-man U.S. delegation to the United Nations 14th General Assembly.

It was the second time that Eisenhower appointed Meany as a delegate. The AFL-CIO president served his first UN term in 1957-58. At present, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee, is on the U.S. delegation.

The delegation also will include Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent representative to the UN; Walter S. Robertson, who retired recently as assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs; Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.); and Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.).

Words, Talks Red Weapons, Meany Says

Minneapolis — Soviet Russia uses diplomatic talk and negotiations "as weapons to undermine, weaken and destroy non-Communist nations," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the American Legion national convention here.

Meany's address to the Legion carried on a long tradition of interchange of convention speakers between the 2.7-million-member veterans' organization and organized labor.

Citing the record of broken promises by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, Meany warned: "We must never allow the Soviets to talk us into surrendering any position vital to the security and freedom of our nation and the free world."

He told the 6,000 delegates and alternates that the best assurance of peace is to maintain and increase the defensive strength of the United States and its allies. Talk with the Soviet leaders will get us somewhere "only if we are strong," Meany emphasized.

Meany cautioned against "a tendency to let accommodation replace freedom as the primary motive in our foreign policy," declaring "the threat to our freedom is more real than ever before in our history."

Comparing Khrushchev to Hitler, he said the Soviet leaders must be judged "by their policies, their objectives and their deeds" and not by "sweet words and jovial manners."

Denouncing the "dishonesty" of Soviet complaints about the existence of American bases in Europe, Meany declared:

"Khrushchev knows very well that if the Soviet Union had car-

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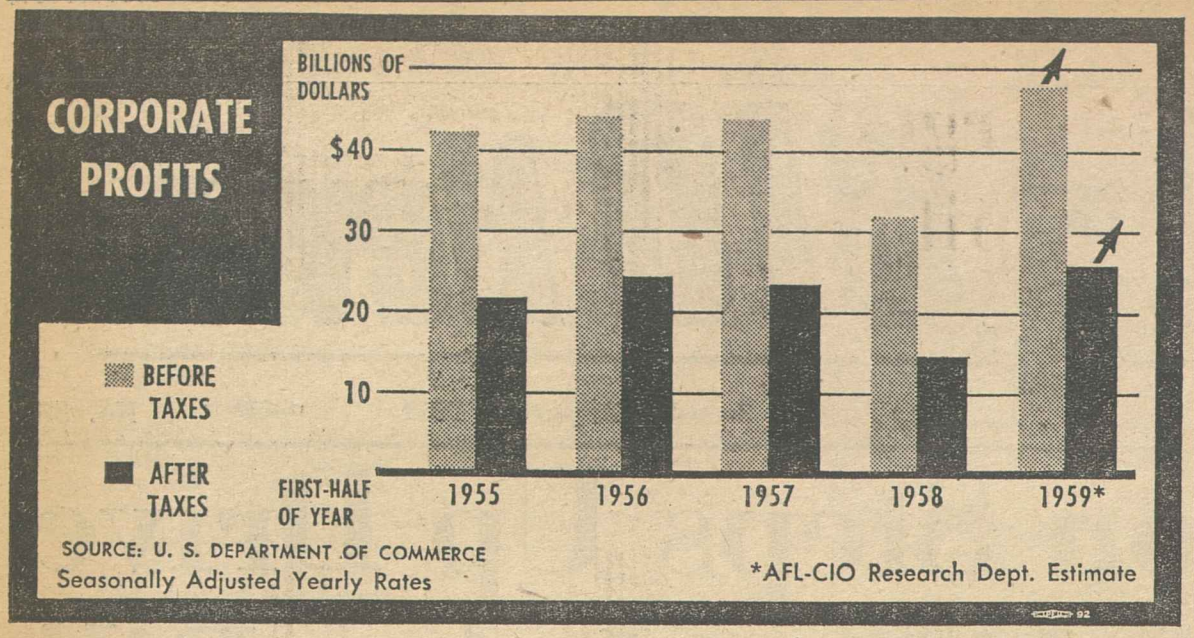


Ike Urges Action On Roads, Interest

(*Continued from Page* 1)

near action on a financing bill to continue the 41,000-mile super highway program, which otherwise would run into financial crisis.

Eisenhower, listing this as a "must" item, suffered a minor rebuff. He wanted the gasoline tax, now 3 cents a gallon raised another 1.5 cents for five years. The AFL-CIO opposes hikes in excise taxes, arguing that such federal programs should be financed out of general revenues raised through the more progressive individual and corporate income taxes.

Committee in-fighting on the issue resulted in a gas tax hike of 1 cent for 22 months.

A large group of Democrats on the Public Works Committee, which handles federal grants for highway building, favored a half-cent tax boost plus diversion of general revenues. The powerful Ways & Means Committee, which originates revenue-raising legislation, had decided on 1 cent for 22 months.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) worked out a compromise one-year, 1-cent hike with the Public Works rebels. But Wilbur Mills' (D-Ark.) Ways & Means group rejected the compromise, 13-12, and stood, by a 16-9 vote, on its own 22-month, 1-cent hike.

In the Senate, meanwhile, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) attacked the idea of a gas tax increase. He pointed out that highway users already pay excise taxes which top by $1.5 billion a year the amount used for road building. He proposed legislation to cut 1 percent from all appropriations bills and use this for highways.

INTEREST RATES—This issue topped the President's "must" list and he raised the possibility of a special session of Congress if there was no action on his request to remove the ceilings on government securities.

The House Ways & Means Committee earlier had reversed itself and put over the issue until next session.

Eisenhower, at his press conference and in a special message, emphasized his concern. He said "millions of thrifty Americans" will be denied a fair rate of interest on savings bonds and the inflationary way the public debt will have to be managed will be watched by bankers and by other nations.

Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the President is in for "tough sailing" on this demand.

The AFL-CIO has urged that the Administration "be repulsed" on the effort to boost interest rates "already artificially high." The federation said the Administration's "scare-talk" about inflation has moved savers from bonds to stocks.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION—A sharply-reduced school aid bill approved by a Senate Labor subcommittee was hit by the Administration as "contrary to the President's fiscal policy."

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), would provide $500 million a year for two years for construction only. This was a considerable cutback from the Murray-Metcalf bill which would have provided $1.1 billion the first year and, by the fourth year, $4.4 billion annually for construction and teachers' pay.

Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming told a press conference the size of the McNamara bill ran counter to Eisenhower's budget. He said the Administration believes school construction costs should be "spread out over a period of about 25 years."

At the same time. Flemming expressed hope an acceptable bill would pass and estimated that "at least 8 million school children" would have their education "hampered" by overcrowding this coming term.

Senate passage of the McNamara bill is not expected because of lack of time. A larger and more comprehensive House bill has been bottled up in the Rules Committee and is not expected to move before the Senate acts.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Some progress took place both in the Senate and the House but action this session appeared very dim. Meanwhile, Republicans strenuously denied charges by liberal Democrats that they had made a deal with southern Democrats to help block civil rights in exchange for southern votes for the stiff Landrum-Griffin labor bill.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the Judiciary Committee filed a discharge petition to force his group's bill out of the Rules Committee controlled by Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.).

Seven legislative days must elapse before Celler can begin collecting the needed 219 signatures. This meant, if he got them, the first chance to call up the bill would be Sept. 14. However, his petition would remain alive for next session.

In the Senate, southerners blocked a vote by talking about "Lady Chatterley's Lover," West Point and what they called Negro lawlessness in the North and then leaving only 10 minutes for Republican Senators Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.) to put a motion on the calendar asking that a civil rights bill be taken away from the southern-controlled Judiciary Committee.

In other moves, Senators Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) prepared to attach their civil rights measures as riders to the peanut-support bill coveted by the South or some other minor measure.

POLLUTION—The Senate Public Works Committee okayed a 10-year $800 million program of federal grants to help communities build and modernize sewage facilities. The House has approved a labor-backed $100-million-a-year program.

The Administration is expected to oppose these amounts on budgetary grounds, favoring a much lower and longer-phased program.

SURPLUS FOODS—The House decided by 305-53 to continue a $2.8 billion surplus food disposal plan.

A food stamp plan, authorizing but not requiring the government to distribute up to $1 billion in surplus food each year to needy Americans, was included over the strong opposition of the Administration and Republicans generally. The vote was 232-127.

The main part of the program allows the government to sell up to $1.5 billion in surpluses to foreign nations and provides $300 million in surpluses for emergencies like famines. The pending Senate bill does not include the food stamp plan.

Living Cost Hits High, 1 Million Get Pay Hikes

Living costs climbed to an all-time record for the fourth consecutive month in mid-July the Labor Dept. reported, with an increase of three-tenths of 1 percent bringing the Consumer Price Index to 124.9 percent of the 1947-49 average.

At the same time, a seasonal drop in hours worked cut average spendable earnings of factory workers by about 85 cents a week. Combined with the rise in living costs, this dropped the buying power of the average factory worker's take-home pay by 1.5 percent.

Approximately 1 million workers —mostly in auto and farm equipment plants—will recoup part of the loss through 2-cent hourly raises under union-negotiated cost-of-living escalator agreements.

The previous month, when living costs jumped four-tenths of 1 percent, an estimated 600,000 aircraft, trucking and electrical workers received cost-of-living pay hikes.

Increased state and local sales taxes showed up as a significant factor in the July price rise, the Labor Dept. indicated. Higher consumer levies were responsible for about one-fourth of the increase.

During the past 12 months, the price index has risen eight-tenths of 1 percent, even though food prices are 1.9 percent less than a year ago. Sharpest increases were a 4.3 percent rise in transportation, both public and private, and a 4.1 percent jump in medical care.

Take-home pay of factory workers during July averaged $80.85 a week for a worker with three dependents and $73.31 for a worker without dependents. In dollars and cents, this was about 7 percent higher than a year ago and in buying power about 6 percent higher.

Hersey E. Riley, price division chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told newsmen that an increase in living costs between June and July was not unusual. While predicting a drop in food prices next month, he declined to venture a prediction as to whether the index as a whole would rise or decline. He described the .8 percent increase over the past 12 months as "modest."

Commenting on the four-month steady rise in living costs, the Auto Workers pointed out that the price increases came during a period when there have been no widespread wage increases.

This, the UAW declared, "indicates the emptiness of some claims that wages are the main factor behind rising prices."

Council Supports Parley on Youth

Unity House, Pa.—The Executive Council has urged all affiliated unions to support and take an active interest in the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The conference has been held every 10 years since 1910.

The council approved a report of the Education Committee which stressed the importance of the conference to union families.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters was named to the conference planning committee on nomination of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Profit Grab Seen Threat To Economy

(*Continued from Page* 1)

crease and 55 railroads whose profits went up 125 percent.

The Economic Policy Committee declared the sharp rise in profits "is a danger to the continued forward movement of the national economy in the years ahead."

Sharp increases in productivity have reduced unit costs in manufacturing, the committee pointed out. Added to that has been the practice, through administered prices, of setting profit margins high enough so that the company can continue to make money even when—as during recessions—much of its productive capacity is idle.

The committee declared:

"To provide a sound basis for economic growth, profits should increase as a result of low profit margins and a rising volume of sales. That means continuing increases in wages and salaries and some price reductions in industries whose efficiency is improving most rapidly.

"Consumer buying power must be quickly restored to its key place in the American economy to curb the possibility of another recession within the next few years."

The committee publication also warned that increased business investment in automation and other labor-saving machinery, despite the fact that extra capacity is not needed in most industries, "could displace many workers in a short period of time and boost industry's ability to produce goods and services far beyond the consuming public's ability to buy."

Council Urges Congress to Act on Depressed Areas, Water Pollution

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged swift congressional action on aid to depressed areas, a water pollution control program and the crucial San Luis water resource project in California.

In winding up its session here, the council took these positions on:

Depressed Areas—The council called on House leaders to push the stalled Douglas area redevelopment bill. The Senate passed it last spring and a House committee approved it but for the past three months it has been in the House Rules Committee awaiting a rule for floor debate.

"The cancer of chronic unemployment in industrial and rural areas has not been eradicated" despite general recovery, the council declared.

Water Pollution—The council said the stepped-up grants-in-aid program of pollution control provided by the Humphrey-Blatnick bill is "badly needed to attack the human and industrial filth" contaminating the nation's river systems.

The House already has passed the bill. The council commended the Senate Public Works Committee for reconsidering the bill after it had been scaled down. It urged the Senate group to hold fast to the House bill, which would double the present $50 million a year in grants to communities to help them build and renew sewage facilities.

The San Luis Project—In backing the Federal Central Valley system, the council asked the House to eliminate Sec. 7 of the Sisk bill and so prevent a "windfall" of hundreds of millions of dollars to the giant farms and big landowners.

The council pointed out that the Senate, in passing the Kuchel-Engle bill, knocked out the language of the House bill's Sec. 7 and thereby took "a great stride forward" in restricting publicly financed benefits to farms up to 160 acres.

The 160-acre limitation has strengthened family-sized farms and worked against land monopoly ever since federal reclamation policies were enacted a half-century ago, the council noted.

The council observed the failure of the California Legislature to include acreage limitations in the $1.75 billion bond issue to be voted on in that state next year.

The House, by passing the Sisk bill without Sec. 7, can strengthen anti-monopoly land policies and provide water to family farms and small communities while preventing the giant factory farms and huge landowners from getting some $430 million in taxpayer subsidy of water supplies the council said.

Hawaii's Fong 6-Year Senator

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), first man of Chinese ancestry ever to sit in the U.S. Senate, has drawn the coveted six-year term from the nation's 50th state.

In colorful ceremonies in the Senate chambers, Fong also won the toss of a coin which made him the "senior" senator from Hawaii. His colleague, Sen. Oren E. Long (D-Hawaii), drew a four-year term.

The drawing was necessary since only one-third of the Senate seats are up for re-election every two years.

AFL-CIO Suggestion:

Wage, Hour Standards Urged For Accreditation of Hospitals

New York—Charging that "glaring omissions" exist in current hospital accreditation standards, an AFL-CIO spokesman has called on the American Hospital Association to take action to provide sound personnel practices and decent wages, hours and working conditions for non-professional hospital employes.

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director, in a telegram to AHA Pres. Ray M. Amberg, urged the AHA to designate representatives to meet with community services personnel in an attempt to remedy the plight of the non-professional hospital workers.

The 9,900 delegates to the AHA's 61st annual meeting earlier approved without dissent a policy statement declaring that voluntary non-profit hospitals "should be exempt from all legislative acts requiring compulsory bargaining."

At one session, Dr. John V. Connorton, executive director of the Greater New York Hospital Association, reported on the New York hospital strike of last spring and said legal exemption from bargaining is "almost of academic interest." He urged wage hikes to at least $1 an hour "right away."

The AHA's policy reaffirmation contrasted with the statement in the group's journal last June by Amberg that hospitals "no longer possess the right" to deny workers the "privilege of collective bargaining." Amberg, retiring as AHA head, is a director of the University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Standards Proposed

Perlis, in outlining proposed accreditation standards for hospitals, stressed the right of an employe to join an organization of his own choosing for bargaining and grievance purposes.

He also urged that boards of voluntary non-profit community hospitals be broadly representative of the people of the community.

Perlis pointed out to the AHA that employe relations are a determining factor in hospital operation and the quality of patient care. A hospital's service can be best rendered when the hospital is "truly representative of the people and totally responsive to their needs," he said.

The CSA director addressed the same proposals to leaders of the American Medical Association, American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons and Canadian Medical Association.

A reply received from Dr. A. D. Kelly, general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, declared:

Canadians Agree

"We are in agreement on the importance of providing for the non-professional members of hospital staffs conditions of work and remuneration which will attract and retain them in their essential jobs.

"I agree with you also that the right to join the union of his choice is inherent."

Kelly also wrote that labor representation on governing bodies of community hospitals "would bring a valuable viewpoint to many boards." He said Perlis' proposals would be put before the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation.

MOTOR SCOOTER was bought by New York State Employes Council 50 to enable Organizer Steffi Peck to cover more ground—and it does. Here she is talking to workers at Brooklyn State Hospital during one of several shift-change stops—a stop she couldn't have made afoot. The council is a unit of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Rubber Union, Big 4 Open Wage Parleys

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have moved into wage negotiations with the industry's Big Four citing record first quarter profits and a 12-year history of soaring dividends to back up union demands for "substantial" raises for 82,000 members.

Negotiating teams have been meeting with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. at Cleveland and with U.S. Rubber Co. at Cincinnati. On Aug. 31, union negotiators are scheduled to meet with B. F. Goodrich Co. at Canton and with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. at Cleveland.

The current talks are the second round of union-management negotiations in the rubber industry this year. Pension gains were won by the union after eight-week strikes this spring at Goodrich and Firestone and a shorter walkout at U.S. Rubber. Goodyear settled on pensions without a strike.

Bolstering the union's wage case was a company-by-company comparison made by the URW of the dividend checks received by stockholders since 1947 matched against wages earned by the workers during the same period.

At Goodyear, for example, straight-time earnings in 1947 averaged $1.47 an hour or $3,057 for an employe who worked a full year. In 1958, the wage-earner employed a full year would have received $5,346.

A stockholder owning 765 shares of stock in 1947 would have received for that year $3,057 in dividends—exactly the same amount as the worker's wages. But by 1958, his dividend income would have risen to $8,258.

For the 12-year period, the stockholder would have received approximately $14,000 more than the Goodyear worker. But that isn't all. Through stock splits and stock dividends, the original 765 shares would have grown to 3,509 shares worth, at the close of 1958, $424,589—as compared with the $41,979 cost of the original shares 12 years before.

At Goodrich, a similar comparison gave the stockholder a $15,000 advantage over the wage earner, plus a $256,000 increase in the value of his stock. For Firestone, the dividend advantage was $20,000 plus $401,000 increase in value of the stock and at U.S. Rubber, the dividend edge was $750 and the value of the stock had increased by $70,000.

URW spokesmen said they were hopeful that "genuine collective bargaining" will bring about a wage settlement with the industry leaders. The last wage adjustment was an 8 cent hourly increase in July 1958.

Wage provisions of URW contracts are reopenable by either side on 60-day notice and are traditionally negotiated separately from other provisions.

Meat Packers Stall as Contract Deadline Nears

Chicago—Two unions representing nearly 160,000 workers in the meat packing industry have called on the big packers to begin bargaining realistically before nationwide contracts expire Aug. 31.

Members of both the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers at major plants have voted overwhelmingly to arm their negotiators with strike authorization.

The two unions charge they have been getting the "steel treatment" from at least some of the packers during the two months of negotiations.

Union demands for strengthened job security and for wage increases based on sharply increased productivity have been met by company proposals for cutbacks in existing benefits.

"The packers have been trying to take away things we've had for 25 years," Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman declared.

"They're trying to turn the clock back," a UPWA spokesman emphasized.

Typical was the "counter-proposal" handed to union negotiators by Swift & Co. Management proposed:

- A three-year wage freeze.
- Cutbacks in benefits, including elimination of overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday as such, reduction in sick pay, cuts in hospitalization benefits and changes in work rules.
- Dropping the cost-of-living escalator clause.
- Re-establishment of geographical pay differentials which had been wiped out by earlier union contracts.

Members of both unions replied to these proposals with strike authorization votes.

As the pace of bargaining stepped up with contract expiration date nearing, the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers moved into joint negotiations with Armour and Swift, two industry giants with whom both unions have contracts.

This marked a shift from the unions' original decision to hold "separate but coordinated" negotiations.

The contract talks in Chicago are taking place against a backdrop of a rapidly changing industry.

Widespread introduction of new labor-saving machinery, the closing of long-established plants and decentralization has resulted in the loss of nearly 30,000 jobs in recent years with fewer workers turning out more production.

Union researchers cited a productivity increase of 14.6 percent since the last wage negotiations in 1956 to back up demands for a "substantial" increase.

Union officials indicated that negotiations at Armour may hold the key to a settlement. At Wilson & Co., where the Packinghouse Workers have been in negotiations, management put a time limit of four hours on any one day's bargaining talks. Union negotiators say the company spokesmen have become "clockwatchers."

Rail Unions Hit Ruling by ICC Examiner

The Railway Labor Executives Association has charged an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner with "substantial and fundamental errors" in his recommendation that the Northern Pacific be permitted to abandon four profit-making passenger trains in North Dakota.

In a brief of exceptions to the proposed report of Commission Examiner Lester R. Conley, the RLEA contended that the recommendations were "a blatant distortion of the language of the U.S. Supreme Court," and called on the ICC to reject the proposed cancellation of the four trains.

The RLEA's brief noted that the railroad did not contend, during hearings before the examiner, that it is sustaining loses on these trains. Proof of substantial economic loss is required under the Interstate Commerce Act before a railroad can be granted permission to abandon service.

At the hearings held last month, the RLEA noted, many businessmen in the area served by the railroad testified that removal of the four trains might put them out of business.

New Minimum Wages Effective in Samoa

Higher minimum wages for workers in American Samoa go into effect Aug. 31, the Labor Dept. has announced. Hourly minimums in shipping and transportation go from 50 to 75 cents, fish canning rates are raised from 52 to 75 cents and rates in other covered industries, formerly 38 cents, go to 55 cents.

SUB Paid $108 Million To UAW in 3 Years

Detroit—More than $108 million in supplementary unemployment benefits has been paid to totally or partially unemployed members of the Auto Workers in the three years SUB has been in effect, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has declared.

The SUB program was negotiated by the union in 1955 collective bargaining and became effective in June 1956. Its two-pronged goal was to provide incentives to employers to stabilize employment and to protect workers against the hardships of layoffs and short workweeks.

In an administrative letter to local union officers on the third anniversary of the beginning of SUB payments, Reuther said: "Our first three years of benefit experience under the SUB plans have provided a conclusive demonstration both of their practicability and of the great value of the protection they provide to the workers covered by them.

The structure of the UAW plans, he said, "withstood the test of the most severe recession experienced by the U.S. since 1937-38," adding that in addition to providing assistance to the families of auto workers, SUB payments made a major contribution to bolstering the purchasing power of the entire community.

In 1958 negotiations with the industry's "Big Three," the UAW succeeded in winning major liberalization of the plans to provide that SUB payments and state unemployment compensation benefits would add up to a straight 65 percent of take-home pay. At the same time, the program was broadened to protect the UAW member on a short workweek, so that the total of his wages and SUB would also equal 65 percent of his regular take-home pay for 40 hours.

"While the benefits provided by the plans must be improved, the duration of benefits lengthened, and the eligibility requirements liberalized," Reuther wrote officers of UAW locals, "it can now be said without fear of contradiction from any responsible source that the principles underlying the SUB plans are sound and provide an effective means to accomplish their purpose."

Union Recognition Urged for Hospital

Dearborn, Mich.—A fact-finding commission appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) has recommended that Oakwood Hospital here recognize and bargain with a union representing non-professional employes.

The fact-finding group was named by the governor after the hospital refused to recognize State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1644 or to agree to a union representation election. The commission said it was "in the best interests" of the state that the hospital agree to a representation election and bargain with the union if a majority of employes voted for it.

Steelworkers Warn On T-H Injunctions

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Cooper, chief spokesman for steel management, indicated the industry would welcome the enforced 80-day "cooling off" period if contract talks here remained deadlocked. Pres. Eisenhower told his Aug. 25 press conference he would act "when the national security or our . . . national health are in danger."

As the industry-forced strike entered its seventh week with talks here recessed until Sept. 2, a high Administration spokesman gave the strongest hint yet that the White House feels steel management could give USWA members a wage increase and at the same time reduce prices.

Speaking at an American Bar Association convention in Miami Beach, Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, spoke out strongly in favor of dividing the fruits of productivity between workers, in the form of non-inflationary wage increases, and consumers, in the form of lower prices.

Eisenhower's top economic adviser made no direct mention of the steel industry. However, he said such action should be taken by industries "where productive gains are especially rapid." This description fits the steel industry perfectly.

Second Sign of Support

Saulnier's speech marked the second time in less than a week that the Administration, at least by indirection, appeared to be supporting the USWA's position. Four days earlier, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell released a "strike facts" report emphasizing soaring worker productivity, record-breaking industry profits, and the fact that steel prices rose $4 per ton for every $1-per-ton increase in wages.

Mitchell, the President's one-man fact finder in the strike, drew no conclusions in the report. But its net effect was to scuttle the industry's adamant insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" coupled with eight work-rule changes which steel management said were needed to improve productivity, but which actually would destroy 20 years of union-won job rights.

McDonald hailed the report as proof that the industry could "share a portion" of productivity gains with the public, the workers, and the stockholders.

The Labor Dept. followed up the wage-price-profit report with its second assessment of the impact of the strike since it began July 15. It showed that, in addition to the half million USWA members idled by the shutdown, some 125,000 workers—the bulk of them in railroading, coal mining and iron ore shipping—also have been laid off. Mitchell said the 625,000 idle workers are losing about $70 million in wages weekly.

Although the strike has choked off 85 percent of steel output, the Labor Dept. said production for defense and atomic energy programs has "not yet been affected" by the shutdown.

Speaking to reporters at the end of a day-long session of the USWA's 33-man executive board, McDonald rejected the idea of engineering at least a temporary end to the strike by using the T-H injunction, declaring:

"Taft-Hartley should not be used to settle a matter that could and should be worked out if genuine, sensible collective bargaining were inaugurated.

"Taft-Hartley injunctions cannot substitute for justice. We have been striving for true collective bargaining on the part of the steel industry leaders. This is the key to settling this dispute."

Management Adamant

Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, who has been meeting with both sides since the start of the dispute, indirectly confirmed McDonald's charge when he declared that "neither side has indicated any change in its position." This would mean that steel management is standing firm in its demands for the "wage freeze" and the eight work-rule changes.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, describing the adamant stand of the 12 major steel firms as a "conspiracy" to convert unions into "subservient tools of management," has voted the USWA organized labor's all-out support, and has adopted a five-point program:

- Urging Pres. Eisenhower to throw the "weight and moral influence" of the presidency into the drive for a "fair, honest" settlement by calling top USWA and industry leaders to a White House conference.
- Summoning the AFL-CIO General Board into session Sept. 18, during the San Francisco convention, to devise a program of organizational, financial and moral support for the beleaguered USWA.
- Designating Labor Day 1959 as "Support the Steelworkers Day," calling for "arm-in-arm solidarity" with the strike-bound steel workers.
- Calling on the 13.5 million members of the federation to be prepared to support the USWA, and urging all affiliates to keep rank-and-file members informed of the basic issues.
- Establishing a special five-member Executive Council subcommittee to coordinate all programs of labor support for the Steelworkers.

Labor Wins Fight for U.S. Ship Repair Safety Rules

Ship repairing—possibly the nation's most hazardous work—soon will have safety standards enforced by the federal government as a result of a long fight by organized labor.

The U.S. Labor Dept. currently is holding a series of hearings in four major port areas on proposed safety and health regulations for ship repairing. Authorization for regulations was approved after an eight-year battle by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to get Congress to amend the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The act covers some 600,000 workers, applying to almost all maritime employment on the nation's waterways and chiefly longshoremen and ship repairmen while on board a vessel. It also covers private employment in the District of Columbia and construction workers on overseas bases.

The amendment gives the Labor Dept. authority to set safety standards for ship repairmen.

George Brown, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, pointed out that the accident frequency rate for longshoremen is seven times that of manufacturing and even exceeds the dangerous work of logging.

Inadequate statistics have been kept in ship repairing, Brown said, but there is every indication this work has an even higher accident rate than longshoring.

AFL-CIO unions in the metal trades and shipbuilding fields created a steering committee to help formulate effective standards.

Georgia Congressman Threatened:

Story of Business Pressure Behind Labor 'Reform' Vote

The following story, detailing the business pressures applied in Congress to secure passage of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill, was published originally in the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal-Constitution. The author, Harold Davis, is Washington correspondent for the Atlanta newspaper.

By Harold Davis

Why was Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D), the youngest member of the delegation both in age and service, the only Georgian here to fight the Landrum labor bill?

In the emotional out-pouring that surrounded the passage of the Landrum bill, he stood by what he regarded as principle and stood off forces that would have powdered Stone Mountain.

Listen to this letter from E. T. (Gene) Barwick, a big manufacturer who runs E. T. Barwick Mills in Dalton and LaFayette. It was the fifth communication Mitchell received from Barwick about the Landrum bill, and was in response to a letter explaining Mitchell's position:

"Your letter of Aug. 6 leaves me quite concerned and believing that either you are the most naive legislator the country has ever seen, or that you have succumbed to gangster and hoodlum-controlled labor leader money. Your straddling of issues in this letter does not impress me, nor the people of Georgia.

"I am equally unimpressed by the naive inexperienced fumbling labor-leader sellout artistry of Sen. John Kennedy. . . .

"I personally spent time, money and energy getting you elected, hoping that we had a man who would be above the ordinary. I can assure you that I will devote one hundred fold more energy, time and money in getting you out, if you support the kind of legislation you announce in your letter."

Here is a telegram from another manufacturer in the northern end of Mitchell's district:

"Received your two pages of hogwash. . . . We along with many others are very disappointed that you are so confused in your thinking on this matter."

Business Pressure

Another manufacturer, more moderate in tone, said: "I am writing at this length because I was an active supporter of yours during the recent election. . . . I am just afraid that you may be getting out of touch with the feeling of the people in this area."

Nine Georgia solons in the House committed themselves to Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.). Mitchell withheld himself and backed the committee bill.

Why?

Any visitor to Mitchell's office during the week of Aug. 3-8 could have had the answer from the horse's mouth. Mitchell did little else from early morning until far into the night except sit at his desk, telephone to his ear, and try to explain to callers from Georgia why he was supporting the committee proposal and not the measure written by his fellow Georgian.

Mitchell told his callers that he was backing the committee bill which Sam Rayburn himself and a lot of other Democrats thought was a good start toward a labor bill.

Mitchell said he would support strengthening amendments to the committee bill on the House floor, and would offer them himself if nobody else did.

"I'm for the strongest anti-racketeering bill that can become law," he said again and again.

Phone calls of this kind normally lasted between 15 and 30 minutes and were completely futile from Mitchell's point of view. He is not satisfied he convinced a soul he was right.

"The first call came from a member of a local Chamber of Commerce in the district before the Landrum bill had even been introduced," Mitchell said.

"That was apparently the start. I told him I didn't know what was in the bill, that it had not even been printed, and that I didn't think he knew what was in it either.

"He was just buying a 'label,' that the Landrum bill was a strong labor bill."

That first call came on Friday, July 24.

"From then on," said the congressman, "the tempo began to pick up day by day and night by night. All day Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, I was taking call after call and was doing nothing else."

Almost without exception, said the congressman, the telephone pressure was from manufacturers or somebody representing manufacturers.

"I either knew every one of them personally or had had dealings with them over the telephone or by mail. Most of them were supporters of mine."

One of the wealthiest and most influential businessmen in the district called and said: "Don't make it difficult for us to support you, Erwin." Then he added, "Campaigns are expensive, you know."

Many of the calls were from the congressman's bewildered friends and family, who found themselves suddenly under great pressure.

One fact kept creeping into all the friendly telephone messages.

"The pressure is coming from Atlanta," they all said.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution called the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce in Atlanta to inquire if the state chamber were responsible.

C of C Denies 'Heat'

"We are not trying to put the heat on (Mitchell)," said Walter Cates of the state chamber in a telephone interview.

"We just want him to know that he's got some constituents down here who support the Landrum bill."

Cates said the state chamber enlisted the aid of the Associated Industries of Georgia and the Cotton Manufacturers group in getting a stream of telephone calls directed toward the congressman and his friends.

In addition, there was nerve-wracking pressure of a wholly different kind.

Political Maneuvers

Georgia is going to lose a congressional seat as a result of the 1960 census. A report was out that Rep. Carl Vinson of Milledgeville, aware that his own 6th Dist. is the most vulnerable geographically and the easiest to split up, had decided to pick out another sacrificial goat to get himself off the spot.

On Thursday, Aug. 6, Mitchell decided the time for attack had come.

He sat up most of the night in his hotel room writing out in longhand a statement he would issue to the press.

"The greatest political hoax in many years is now being perpetrated on the American people by the Republican party," it began. "The Republicans want an issue rather than a law."

Late in the day Friday, his staff mimeographed the statement in his office and released it to all news media.

Until 2 a. m. Saturday, Mitchell and an assistant, William C. Welch of Rome, sat in the office folding copies of the statement and stuffing them into envelopes to be sent out to every individual on the congressman's mailing list.

With the stuffing completed, the envelopes were driven to the railroad station and put on a 5:30 a. m. train for Georgia.

Spirited Response

The reaction from the state was spirited.

"I sincerely hope you will switch your support to the Landrum-Griffin labor bill," wired a constituent. "Regardless of your personal convictions, it is the considered opinion of the people in this area that the Landrum-Griffin bill is the only worthwhile labor bill before the House."

Another: "You are the hoax being perpetrated on the American people."

There were also favorable ones.

"Congratulations on your stand against Landrum bill," wired a voter. "Stick to your guns."

Said another: "Congratulations. A Georgia congressman comes of age."

The messages from Georgia were about evenly matched. A count showed 160 backed Mitchell's stand and 152 criticized it.

"Do you know what the most ironic thing about all this is?" Mitchell asked. "In all the hundreds of the telephone calls, letters and telegrams I have had, not a single, solitary one asked me to support the piece of legislation I was backing.

"Not a soul wanted the committee bill except me."

Class War Being Forced on U.S. Worker

Review Shows Attacks Since Labor Day 1958

By Harry Conn

If there is one word which characterizes the plight of the American worker during the 12-month span from Labor Day 1958 to Labor Day 1959, it is "uncertainty."

Labor-management tensions, which have always varied in their intensity, now seem to be reaching a critical point where the American worker is being pushed into a class war not of his making, not of his choice.

Determined and powerful forces have singled out the working man and his trade union as a class. If they are successful, the hard-won security which the workingman hoped was in his grasp, the ability to provide his family with a few of the better things of life, may be at an end.

The knowing American worker sees his security threatened on the economic front, the legislative front, the political front and at the bargaining table.

One year ago these forces were noisy but their influence was limited. Today, almost as if puppets on string from an invisible hand, men of power and wealth have joined this band of extremists to demand that labor be weakened, its effectiveness be undermined.

The opinion-making communication media of the nation—newspapers, magazines radio and TV—have joined this fantastic brainwashing crusade against organized labor.

They give two reasons for their drive—"labor corruption" and "labor power."

The corruption charge has a flimsy basis. The McClellan Select Senate committee, during almost three years of intense probing of unions, found that shady activities existed in a few unions, particularly the Teamsters.

Even the counsel of the McClellan committee has been moved to point out, however, that the revelations of crookedness represent only a small fraction of the total number of union officials and that no basis for claiming any sort of pattern can be made.

Clean-up Disregarded

Too little attention has been given to the fact that the AFL-CIO, itself, has enforced six codes of ethical practices and has moved to clean up instances of corruption in a decisive manner.

The charge of "labor power" is echoed by those who have a vested interest in seeing that the effectiveness of unions on the collective bargaining front is reduced. Certainly, in comparison to corporate power, labor power remains greatly limited.

What has given all these extreme charges the appearance of respectability and "public mindedness" is that they have been taken up and repeated by some of our most responsible news media — most of which always had a restrained anti-labor bias.

The net result is that the American people have been undergoing one of the most extensive brainwashing campaigns, influencing members of Congress and other public officials whom unionists had long looked upon as their friends.

The great public service of the trade union movement in countless fields is blandly ignored in a drive to condition the public to the belief that unions are power-hungry and self-seeking.

Do you recall last Labor Day? The critical 1958 congressional elections were only two months away. In six states the so-called "right-to-work" law was on the ballot.

Organized labor carried its message to the people. The people responded. Not only did they elect a Congress overwhelmingly committed to the cause of trade unionism but they crushed the "work" law in five out of six states.

Unionists had every right to expect that this victory at the polls would be translated into a legislative victory. It was one of the greatest disillusionments of modern history. The anti-labor, anti-progressive forces of power in the nation threw all their resources into a carefully conceived campaign to lay great stress on balancing the federal budget. Among the casualties were long-promised pieces of social legislation.

This campaign could not have succeeded without the tremendous influence of the White House and the entire Eisenhower Administration. Pres. Eisenhower, in fact, took the lead against any legislation which might unbalance the budget.

'Inflation' Myth

Eisenhower also became the spokesman for the inflation myth. Despite the fact that the cost of living, while high, had achieved relative stability, the drumbeat to instill fear of inflation went on without letup.

The primary victims of all this were the millions of trade unionists around the country who were seeking hard-won wage increases. As expected, management was less than enthusiastic about providing its workers with any larger share of the pie. Eisenhower's anti-inflation line played right into their hands. It helped to stiffen the back of steel management and unquestionably contributed to the steel strike and the bitter anti-union stand of countless employers.

The extent to which labor-management tensions have increased is seen in the strike situations which have been on the increase. One of the bitterest has been the walkout of Textile Workers at Henderson, N. C. A number of union officials were beaten during the strike and eight union officials and strikers were convicted of a conspiracy to blow up a power plant.

Two top officials of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers — one Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman — were beaten in connection with the union's drive against racket-controlled dress shops. Other unionists have been beaten, too.

From North to South, East to West, management has been forsaking collective bargaining for negotiations by ultimatum. In sections where peaceful labor-management relations have existed for years, bargaining processes are in jeopardy.

All this seems a far cry from the do-nothing attitude of the Administration one year ago when the deepening recession was bringing misery and deprivation to millions of wage earners and their families.

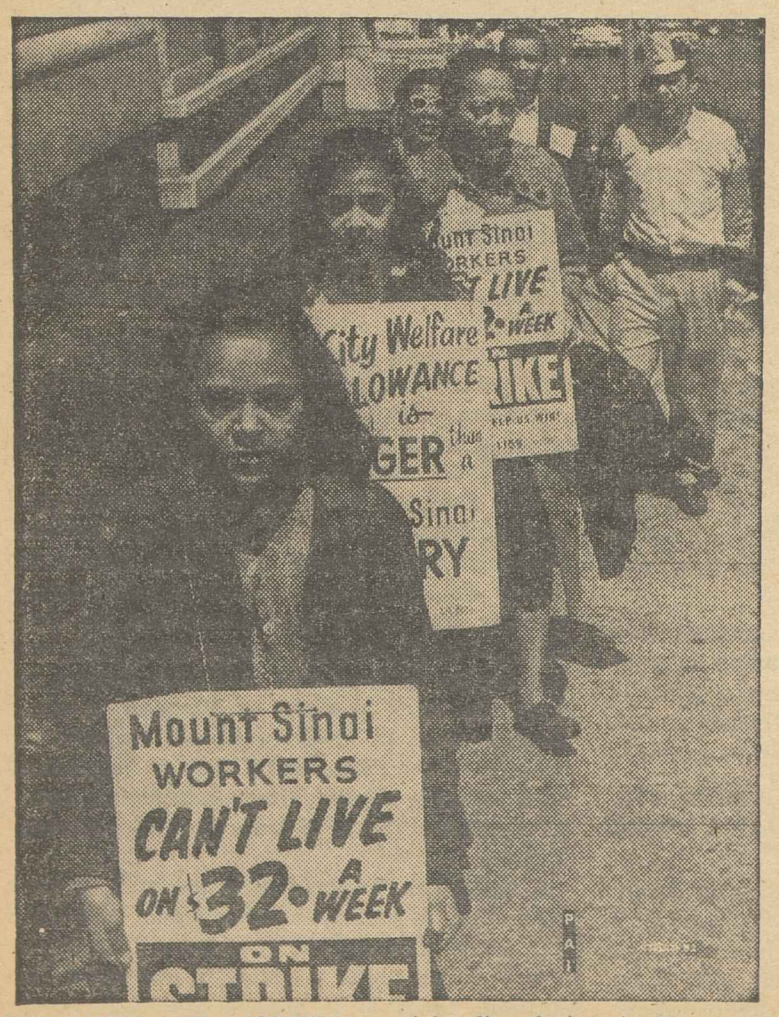
Many economic indicators show now that we have emerged from the depths of the recession but unemployment remains high and for millions of employes it will be years before they will be able to recover from their financial plight. And many areas of the country remain depressed.

Automation, too, seems to have accelerated during the past year. Hundreds of thousands of workers who were laid off during the recession will never get their old jobs back as "thinking machinery" replaces them.

To meet this problem the AFL-CIO has come out for a shorter workweek and an essential program for retraining workers.

If the critical period from Labor Day 1958 to Labor Day 1959 has taught trade unionists anything, it is that their unions will remain strong and free as long as they fight for them.

Unions, they have learned, are no longer to be taken for granted. Every union member has a responsibility to keep it alive, functioning and healthy. **(PAI)**



CHILDREN AND MOTHER on picket line during the New York hospital strike won the "Labor Picture of the Year" award from Press Associates, Inc., and a $25 award for the photographer, Tony Karp of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Pharmacists Win $2 an Hour Raise

Los Angeles—Pharmacists at Thrifty Drug Stores throughout Southern California will receive a $2-an-hour increase over a five-year period in a new contract negotiated by the Retail Clerks.

The raise—believed to be one of the largest ever negotiated by a union—will boost wages of pharmacists to $6 an hour by Jan. 1, 1964.

Joseph T. DeSilva, spokesman for nine RCIA locals involved in the negotiations, said the pharmacists and drug clerks will also receive the pattern of fringe benefits won by food clerks after a 28-day lockout in January.

These include psychiatric care, dental care, medical benefits for both active and retired workers, cost of living increases for pensioners and supplementary disability and unemployment benefits.

Drug clerks won a 43-cent hourly raise over the period of the contract, including 9 cents retroactive to June 2.

Moral Action Need Cited By 3 Faiths

"Continuance of responsible action by both labor and management," says the Labor Sunday Message of the National Council of Churches, "is an absolute necessity."

"Our principal labor-management problems at the present time are basically moral problems," according to the Labor Day statement of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"The concept and practice of free and responsible cooperation between employers and employes," the Synagogue Council of America Labor Day statement says, ". . . emerges as a major force for democracy."

In words such as these the need for responsible moral action by both labor and management is a recurrent theme in this year's Labor Day pronouncements of the three religious faiths.

The Jewish statement was prepared by Rabbi Max D. Davidson, new president of the Synagogue Council, which includes Reform, Conservative and Orthodox Judaism. Author of the Catholic statement, which has been issued annually since 1945, is Msgr. George G. Higgins, Social Action Dept. director

The Labor Sunday Message of the Protestants, originated in 1917, was prepared by a committee under Rev. Cameron P. Hall, director of the Dept. of the Church & Economic Life in the National Council of Churches.

Warnings on Legislation

Both the Catholic and Protestant statements sound a warning note against excessively "tough" labor legislation. The assumption by government of "too much responsibility" for labor-management affairs, says Msgr. Higgins, "would be a calamity" for the nation, whose economic welfare and political freedom have a big stake in the working of our industrial relations system "in an atmosphere of voluntary labor-management cooperation."

The Protestant message also speaks of the "necessity" of "free collective bargaining for economic freedom in an orderly society"—and sees as the only alternative "undue restrictions or even outright dictation by government."

Msgr. Higgins warns against the "cynicism," as opposed to a proper "Christian optimism," which is developing about the collective bargaining process. We have become "preoccupied with the seamy side of labor-management relations" until there is danger of losing sight of the "solid goodness and integrity which are all around us."

The Protestant message likewise emphasizes the need for a balanced view "rather than a prejudiced or partial view of the problems which responsible union leaders and their members confront."

It points out that corruption has been disclosed in management as well as labor, and that church people need to see beyond that issue to recognize "the essential function and permanent contribution of labor."

It stresses the need for church members who belong to unions "to participate more effectively and responsibly" in their labor organizations.

In short, from the viewpoint of religion, responsibility—to each other, to the public, to God—is the fundamental and necessary answer to labor-management problems.

The Coalition's List

PRES. EISENHOWER'S LEGISLATIVE "must" list tossed at an adjournment-minded Congress before his departure for Europe completely exposes the big business domination of the Administration.

The "must" list includes a higher consumer tax on gasoline, higher interest rates to benefit the moneylenders and an emasculated and almost meaningless housing bill.

The President renewed his drive also for punitive labor legislation but refused to move to solve the industry-forced steel strike.

Absent from the "must" list are badly needed measures for federal aid for school construction, an increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage, aid for depressed areas and numerous other measures designed to strengthen the nation's economy and extend a measure of justice and assistance to the poverty-stricken and underprivileged.

The only positive steps toward enhancing the nation's position in the President's program were his plea for adequate funds for the mutual security program and a passing reference to civil rights.

A new appeal for legislation to aid big business and enhance the status of the reactionary political coalition in control of Congress is hardly the answer when the nation needs industrial peace, fair and non-punitive labor legislation and an economy geared to growth. What the President has offered is a shallow, negative approach that falls far short of the needs of the nation that is leading the free world in the struggle with totalitarian dictatorship.

The Cat Slips Out

THE STEEL INDUSTRY'S record profits, piled up by a combination of administered price increases and a sharp rise in productivity, is proving embarrassing to the Administration's most conservative economists.

There's no other explanation for Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier's recent speech in which he indicated that a price cut is in order in the steel industry. The chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers pointed out accurately that increases in productivity lower the unit cost of the product and intimated that in the steel industry this should be translated into lower prices.

But Dr. Saulnier indicated that labor, too, is entitled to a share of the gains resulting from increased productivity, shattering the steel industry's position that a wage rise would be inflationary.

Saulnier, of course, argues that a wage increase should be limited to productivity gains, but this is more than the steel industry is ready to admit or grant.

So here we have the Administration's top economist calling on industries where there have been sharp productivity gains to cut prices and increase wages to at least the extent of the productivity gain.

Labor disagrees sharply with his contention that wage gains should be limited by productivity. The key need of the American economy is increased consumer purchasing power so that our productive capacity does not outrun our ability to consume.

Higher wages are the key to consumer purchasing power and artificial limitations can only brew economic troubles.

But Dr. Saulnier's limited, watch-out-for-inflation approach to the problem of wages, prices and profits is a far cry from the heavily-advertised position of the steel industry with its patently phony "wage-freeze" offer and destruction of hard-won union gains.

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The Wreckers

'Loot' Worth Tenth of a Cent:

Rag 'Theft' Hearings Tell Story Of Pakistan Labor Movement

By Arnold Beichman

KARACHI, PAKISTAN — We will call this story, "The Case of the Stolen Rag," part mystery, part labor-management relations in this Asian country. No point in mentioning the name of the employer because everybody here says he is one of the best, which will give you an idea of what it's like to be a worker in this part of the world.

Abdul Wahid, 30, is a skilled worker, which means he makes $35 a month as a metal finisher. On Wednesday afternoon, July 22, Abdul finished his 8-hour day—the work-week is 44 hours—and started for the gate. He was stopped by a guard and asked why he had a cotton rag on his possession. Abdul said he had taken this piece of waste to clean his bicycle before going home.

The next morning Abdul discovered he had been suspended without pay, charged with stealing, and was told to prepare for a hearing before a two-man board, one representing the employer, one the union.

On that Thursday the hearing lasted 45 minutes. On Friday another hearing ran two hours; Saturday, two hours and 30 minutes; Monday, one hour and 30 minutes. Witnesses were heard and a 14-page single-spaced stenographic transcript prepared on a "theft" of a rag worth about one-tenth of a U.S. penny.

No one is sure how long this case will go on but Abdul isn't making his wages. If he's acquitted, he'll get his back pay. If he's found guilty by management, the case will go to the Pakistani labor commissioner for review.

There are similar petty annoyances at this plant. In Abdul's situation, his union is now engaged in wage negotiations before a government tribunal which must decide whether or not an increase and other demands will be granted.

IN PAKISTAN, as in other countries with newly-organized labor movements, skilled, trained union leadership is at a premium.

If a top union official has to spend seven hours on the case of a "stolen" rag, it is obvious he isn't going to have much time to fight an intricate wage claim before a government tribunal, and there can't be any substitute because there aren't enough able union officials to go around. At least, that's the union theory to explain why a dirty, old rag is worth several hundred dollars' worth of company time.

But this isn't the only headache a Karachi worker has to face. Because of the fantastic housing shortage in this overcrowded capital city, workers live anywhere from five to 25 miles away from a plant. That means getting up at 5 a. m. to catch a train which stops about five miles from the factory, then getting a horse-cart or rickshaw (cabs are too expensive and the train always seems to miss the bus) to be at the plant-gate by 8 a. m.

Trade union leaders here, headed by Mohammed A. Khatib, 49, founder and president of the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor (APCOL), are strenuously seeking to strengthen their organization. Under a new government regime which came to power last October through a military coup, APCOL has received a surprisingly sympathetic hearing.

The Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Labor, Lt. Gen. Walid Aji Burki, is a doctor who specialized in ophthalmology and before his cabinet post was director of the Pakistani Army Medical Services. In an interview, he said he was determined to keep the labor movement here free of politics.

"The previous government," he said, "tried to bring politics into labor unions. My policy is to keep it free of politics and political parties. The test of a labor organization will be what is it doing for the workers, not politics."

The Pakistani labor movement suffers, primarily, from the lack of well-trained leaders (although the workers' education school is slowly changing that), a labor surplus, monstrously low wages particularly for the unskilled—60 to 80 cents a day—very little union income (almost half APCOL's income is from the Dock Workers of Karachi), a continuous flow of underemployed agricultural workers to the cities, and a class of employers who regard a modern labor-management code as violative of the more desirable master-servant system.

A strike ban, imposed after the military coup under Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan, was lifted May 4 and although the government can legally prevent strikes under a system of compulsory arbitration, there is a greater optimism among APCOL leaders than ever before.

The new government is publicly pledged to the Intl. Labor Organization's convention on the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Vandercook Says:

Demogoguery in Steel Strike

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

SEC. OF LABOR Mitchell, with the approval of Pres. Eisenhower, has displayed the grave concern of the U.S. government over the shutdown of the steel industry—with its consequent idling of some 650,000 wage-earners—by issuing a 49-page pamphlet entitled "Background Statistics Bearing on the Steel Dispute."

Vandercook

Mitchell has carried out the avowed purpose of this Administration not to intervene in the steel strike. His publication takes neither one side nor the other. Nor does Mitchell make any recommendations as to how that angry pause in steel production is to be brought to an amicable conclusion.

The Secretary takes the position that, having made all the relevant facts public, he will leave it to the American people to decide where justice lies. That, at face value, is an admirable attitude. The only catch is that, in practice, it is meaningless. How many of us have read with sufficient care to be able to express an intelligent opinion about a problem affecting one of America's greatest industries? And the half-a-million workers on one of America's biggest payrolls? It is an ancient method of evasion of executive responsibility to put some highly complicated problem "up to the public." That is demagoguery. Some 170 million Americans are not qualified to settle the steel strike.

I believe that most fair-minded readers of the report would reach the conclusion that the steel companies are being stubborn and archaic. The strong indication conveyed by that report is that by paring its own profits by only a moderate amount the steel companies could very well agree to grant beneficial increases to their employes.

MITCHELL'S FACT-FINDERS do not dodge the fact that the workers in the great steel mills —on an hourly basis at least—earn more for their generally highly-skilled jobs than do "most" other American industrial workers. But that document also points out that steel prices are now "at peak levels" which are higher than wholesale prices in general, and much more than retail prices, and that "the upward trend of output per man-hour tends to hold down employment costs." Furthermore, the report notes, the rate of return for investors in steel company stocks in the first half of 1959 was above that for all manufacturing.

You and I and the people down the road cannot "settle the steel strike." Even, as is doubtful, if we read, comprehend, and inwardly digest all the facts relating to it. But Eisenhower's own Secretary of Labor has pointed out that it can be settled. If, that is, Pres. Eisenhower now chooses to express an opinion based on those facts.

Union Training Ground:

New Generation at Unity House

UNITY HOUSE, PA.—The Ladies' Garment Workers' famed 40-year-old vacationland in the Poconos is providing a unique training ground for a third generation of ILGWU families.

In its block-long vaulted-ceiling dining hall many of the 60-odd youngsters hoisting heavy trays and dishes are the grandsons and granddaughters of the handful of ILGWU pioneers who translated the dream of a union-owned and operated vacation resort into a reality.

Their grandfathers and grandmothers, however, did it the hard way—in the tradition of all pioneers. They served tables and washed dishes to defray the cost of running the few cabins and dining room that comprised the original Unity House in the years after its founding in 1919.

The crew of 60 that serves as waiters, waitresses and busboys are nearly all sons and daughters of ILGWU members. The money they earn waiting on tables generally goes to defray the costs of college education, a reflection of the new status enjoyed by garment workers in the years of contract benefits won under the union banner.

AND IN THE UNION TRADITION of the grandparents and parents they—along with the maintenance crew on the 1,000 acre resort—all are members in good standing of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers.

Saul Gold, Unity House manager, says with a touch of pride that it's one of the best contracts in the industry. He notes that when Pennsylvania recently improved its minimum wage and other statutes covering hotel and restaurant workers, Unity House standards were already well above the new standards.

As to the waiters, waitresses and busboys of former years, the records show that they're now successful doctors, lawyers and part of the newer leadership coming up through the ILGWU ranks.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, who has been largely responsible for the expansion of Unity House in recent years, says no new improvements are planned in the immediate future but the union has hopes of building a new dining hall and using the present dining hall for indoor recreational facilities.

And when that new dining hall is in operation the serving crews probably will be the fourth generation of ILGWU families carrying on a union tradition.

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is vacationing until Sept. 7. Quincy Howe, veteran ABC news commentator, is substituting for him.

The program is heard on the ABC network at 7 p. m., EDT, Monday through Friday.

Washington Reports:

Stepup in Economic Expansion Held Essential to Meet Needs

THE AMERICAN economy must expand at least 4 or 5 percent a year to maintain full employment, attain a balanced budget, meet housing, education and other needs and meet the Communist economic challenge, according to Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.) and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.).

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 250 radio stations, Bowles also said that efforts must be made to prevent recessions which "cut down the average growth of the economy considerably."

Because of recessions, "if you figure on a per capita basis," he said, "we're just a little better than standing still in the last 10 years. . . . You can't possibly hold to a 4 or 5 percent annual increase if in every three, four or five years we take a nose-dive in a recession as we did last year. We waste two years getting out of a recession."

Fulton stressed the importance of taking care in this congressional session of depressed areas which have not been aided by the general improvement in the economy. He added that distribution of wealth and opportunity must be maintained.

A SUCCESSFUL program must not only affect domestic matters, but foreign aid and trade as well, he maintained.

"We must look abroad for increased amounts of raw materials," Bowles said. "We're now importing 20 percent of our industrial raw materials and it is estimated that within 10 years something close to 50 percent of all the raw materials that keep our factories going will be coming from Africa, Asia and Latin America."

. . . Shout their Hosannahs!

Founder Explains Labor Day Meaning

By Peter J. McGuire

Peter J. McGuire first proposed a labor holiday before the New York Central Labor Council in May 1882. Twelve years later it became a legal holiday by act of Congress. Several years later McGuire wrote the following article on the meaning of Labor Day:

ON THIS DAY the hosts of labor shout their Hosannahs! From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

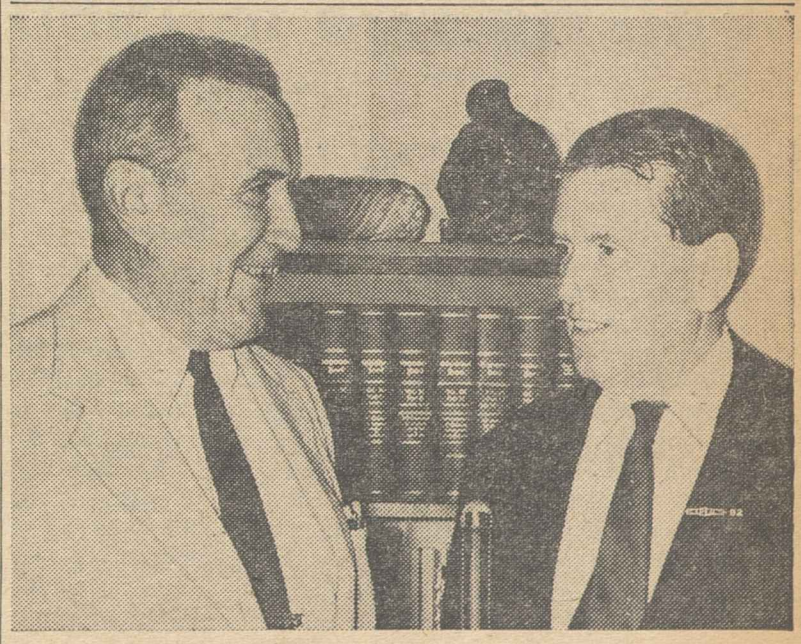
ON MAY 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-cooperative plan, viz:

Each union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the benefits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end, each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit. But none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays.

THE FIRST LABOR DAY parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on Sept. 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and state legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally on June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday by act of Congress.

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for Presidents, governors, mayors, city councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics. Now they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized.



EXPANDING U.S. ECONOMY will enable this country to meet its needs and attain a balanced budget, Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), left, and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

Health Insurance Plan For Elderly Next Goal

By William F. Schnitzler

LABOR BUILDS for the future. It can never complacently accept the status quo. The entire history of labor is the story of a movement, marching forward. On this Labor Day American labor is writing new history.

For today the labor movement is driving ahead toward a new goal—the establishment of health and hospitalization insurance for the older men and women of our country.

Already we are encountering bitter opposition. The American Medical Association, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce are up in arms against the proposal. These and other reactionary organizations have consistently resisted every bit of progress ever accomplished for the benefit of the American people. We find them, at the same time, lending strong support to pending legislation to cripple the effectiveness of the trade union movement. They want to tie labor hand and foot in a vain attempt to halt our forward march.

But the trade union movement will not be deterred. We know where we are going. We are sure of our ground. We are convinced that the great majority of the American people support us in our efforts to make their lives happier and more rewarding.

Every once in a while, we read about explorers discovering jungle tribes who kill their older people. We shudder at such barbaric practices. But from their point of view it is kinder to kill than to let the aging die a slow death from starvation and illness.

In our own country, it was only a quarter-century ago that we established social security. Before that, impoverished elderly people had to depend on private charity or go to the poorhouse to live out their days.

IT IS HARD to believe now that anyone could oppose social security. But we had to overcome tremendous obstacles to put it across. It was denounced as a socialistic dole. We were warned that if people could retire on Government-insured pensions after their working days were over, it would destroy private insurance companies. Now, after 25 years, Uncle Sam is still doing business at the same old free enterprise stand. The private insurance companies have prospered beyond their wildest dreams. And the American people are immeasurably better off as the result of the Social Security system.

In recent years, medical science has found new ways to prolong human life. It is predicted that antibiotics, vaccines, improved surgical techniques and other discoveries will increase the life-span of the average American citizen far beyond the Biblical three-score and ten.

But what good are these advances in the healing arts when they are priced beyond the financial reach of retired workers?

Take a retired couple who have saved some money during their working years and are now enjoying a modest income over and above social security payments. They plan for a reasonably comfortable and dignified old age. But if one or both become sick, bills for doctors, hospitals, drugs and appliances can add up in a short time to thousands of dollars. Their whole foundation for retirement is swept away. For fear of such loss, many couples postpone seeking medical attention until too late, with tragic results.

Surely, we in America can do better than that!

The AFL-CIO has proposed a plan. It calls for the inclusion in our Social Security System of a health insurance program for those who have retired. It is simple, inclusive and practical. The plan has been incorporated in the Forand bill, now before the House of Representatives.

When the bill was first introduced, the American Medical Association and its reactionary allies immediately set up a cry of "socialized medicine". It is nothing of the kind.

Significantly, when pressed for an alternative, spokesmen for the AMA had only one suggestion —private insurance plans. Yet it is only a few years since the AMA was denouncing private health insurance plans as "socialized medicine".

If private insurance companies could handle the problem adequately we would not object. But they have failed.

WHETHER NON-PROFIT or commercial, the private insurance plans have the built-in disadvantage of relying upon current payments by the aged themselves to give them coverage. This makes the insurance far too costly. Even where some departure from this approach is attempted, as through policies paid up at age 65, the resultant costs are so high that protection must be severely limited and most elderly persons are subjected to the inescapable risk of having to pay heavy medical bills which drain their resources.

What private insurance companies cannot do, the American people can easily do together for themselves. It will take only a slight increase in social security taxes to pay for health insurance for the aged. In the long run everyone will benefit from this protection.

This is an issue of major importance. The opposition is strong and deeply entrenched. The Forand bill faces a hard row in Congress. But no matter how long it takes, labor is in this fight to the finish. We know from experience that progress always comes the hard way and we will not shrink from the challenge. It is our hope that we can make a living reality out of the prophetic lines of the poet, Robert Browning:

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be."

NEW YORK is a "union town," Mayor Robert F. Wagner declares in a proclamation giving the city's official support to the giant Labor Day parade sponsored by New York AFL-CIO unions. Wagner presented the proclamation to Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. (second from left), and other officers of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council on the steps of City Hall. More than 100,000 union members are expected to march up Fifth Ave.

118,000 to March in N.Y.:

Labor Day Parade to Stress Dignity, Unity

New York—AFL-CIO unions entered the final strenuous week of preparations for organized labor's first Labor Day parade here in 20 years. All indications were that the event will fully live up to advance billing as "the biggest and most exciting parade the city has ever seen."

The City Central Labor Council Parade Committee estimated that 118,000 union members will be in the line of march up Fifth Ave. on Monday, Sept. 7. This was on the basis of reports received from 600 parade chairmen of local unions.

The parade has been designed as a positive expression of the contributions of union members and of the labor movement to the progress of industry and of the community and as a forceful answer to attacks now being made on unions. From the fanfare and pageantry displayed by members of the theatrical unions to the grim ranks of striking members of the Steelworkers, the march will proclaim the theme, "a strong free labor movement means a strong free America."

More than 100 floats will dramatize the message. Some 200 bands will keep the avenue filled with music.

A 36-block area below 32nd St. has been set aside by the city as the assembly area. The parade committee has drawn up a schedule for assembly of union contingents beginning at 8:30 a. m. and running into the evening. The schedule was designed with the assistance of former police officials and other parade experts to permit each contingent to gather and swing into the line of march with a minimum of waiting.

The parade will step off promptly at 10 a. m., "rain or shine, hot or cold." The union members will march 20 abreast up the avenue from 26th to 60th St.

Stars Form Contingent

One of the leading contingents will be the theatrical division featuring stars of stage, screen and television. The casts of many Broadway shows will parade in costume.

The trade unionists from the entertainment world have been given a position in the front of the parade because many of them will have to proceed directly from the march to their theaters for Labor Day matinee performances.

The parade will also mark the start of Union Label Week, and queen of the march will be the Union Label Dept.'s "Miss Union Maid," Mary Ann Cinque of Office Employes Local 153. She will be carried on a float with her "union maids-in-waiting."

The city gave its official blessing to the parade in a proclamation by Mayor Robert F. Wagner making the day "City of New York Trade Unions Day." At ceremonies at City Hall, the mayor told 50 union leaders "we're counting on you to show the world that New York is THE union town."

Special efforts are being made by the unions to focus public attention on the parade. More than 300 outdoor illuminated billboards all over town carry invitations to the public to come to the parade.

Thousands of union members' cars are emblazoned with bumper stickers announcing the parade. Impressive three-dimensional clock displays on the parade dominate some of the city's busiest subway stations and terminals.

A lively musical jingle has been recorded by members of the Radio & Television Artists telling all listeners, "We'll meet you at the Labor Day parade." It is being played at union rallies and will be broadcast frequently over radio in the week before the parade.

McDevitt on Labor Day:

It's a Good Time to Start Work With an Eye to 1960 Elections

By James L. McDevitt

LABOR DAY 1959 is a good time to begin thinking about Election Day 1960. The 14 months between Sept. 7 of this year and Nov. 8 of next will be filled with exciting political activities that can end either in a victory for the working people of America or in defeat for them.

By victory, I mean the election of highly-qualified, liberal, public-spirited candidates for office who will work for fair labor-management laws, better public school buildings and better-paid teachers, higher and broader minimum wages, adequate social security—particularly for our senior citizens—stronger national defense, effective workmen's and unemployment compensation, civic improvement, improved highways, public housing for all who need decent living quarters, and other measures that would benefit all of America.

By defeat, I mean the election of candidates who think profits are more important than people.

Now many trade unionists are disappointed by the fact that Congress has passed little liberal legislation this year. They had expected a better record following the 1958 elections which saw a sharp increase in liberal senators and representatives. Some of these unionists are ready to withdraw from the political field.

But everyone knows that you cannot win a fight by withdrawing from it.

The simplest way to support good candidates and defeat the bad is to contribute voluntarily $1 to COPE, register to vote, keep informed about where candidates stand on the important issues, and then vote on Election Day.

Remember: Next year, the people will elect a President of the United States, a Vice President, 33 or 34 U.S. senators (depending upon whether one of the new Hawaiian senators will have to stand for reelection), 437 members of the U.S. House of Representatives, 26 state governors and innumerable state legislators, judges, district attorneys, mayors, councilmen, school officials, assessors, tax collectors and many other offices

Yes, Labor Day—right now—is an excellent time to begin planning and working for victory in '60.

Executive Council Resolution In Support of Steel Strike

Following is the text of the resolution on the strike of the Steelworkers adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting at Unity House, Pa.:

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO considers the strike forced upon 500,000 Steelworkers and their families by the giant steel corporations as a further extension and intensification of the big business conspiracy which organized industry has been mobilizing against the wage earners of America.

Accordingly, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has recognized the struggle of the 500,000 Steelworkers to be the struggle of the whole American labor movement.

We are deeply disturbed by the arrogant refusal of the steel industry to engage in good faith collective bargaining and its continued selfish refusal to grant Steelworkers any economic concession despite the scandalous and unprecedented profits of the steel industry. The steel strike is but another step in the developing campaign of big business directed against all wage earners and designed to deny workers and their families their just share of the fruits of our developing technology and the increased abundance that an expanding American economy makes possible.

Under the guise of fighting inflation, the steel industry, as a part of the big business conspiracy, has mounted a high-powered, highly-financed propaganda campaign to delude the American people about the causes of inflation in order to hide their own guilt for inflation resulting from their selfish and unjustified administered price increases. The complete hypocrisy of the steel industry propaganda is apparent in the light of the facts which followed announcement of the steel industry's unprecedented profits.

For an industry to attempt to make the wage claims of the Steelworkers responsible for inflation is a sham. The record of U.S. Steel, the leader of the industry's phony anti-inflation campaign, proves beyond challenge that its profit in the first half of 1959 was running at an annual rate of $4,500 profit per employe.

The steel industry would not only deny Steelworkers and their families the measure of economic justice to which they are entitled, but in addition the industry has made demands upon the workers the practical effects of which would be to turn the clock of labor-management relations backwards and rob the Steelworkers of hard won gains in terms of working conditions and production standards.

The steel strike has been forced upon the Steelworkers and the American people and its outcome will affect the lives of every American who works for wages or salary. Every wage earner, every consumer stands to win or lose with the men in the mills and mines who are directly engaged in the struggle with the giant corporations who control the basic steel industry of America.

It should be perfectly clear by now that this battle is no ordinary "labor dispute." The issues are not so narrow that they affect a single group of workers and their employers. This is a matter packed with issues and questions that go to the very heart of the economic and social lives of every citizen.

With so much importance attached to it, domestically and internationally, it seems utterly ridiculous and dangerously unrealistic to continue an attitude of polite aloofness on the part of the government which is under mandate to operate for the good and welfare of all its citizens.

A sound and just settlement must be reached by good faith collective bargaining. To achieve this goal the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO:

1—Urges that Pres. Eisenhower call to the White House the top officials of the major steel corporations and of the United Steelworkers so that in such White House conference the weight and the moral influence of the high office of the presidency can be brought to bear in an effort to get sincere good faith collective bargaining efforts under way in order to work out a fair, honorable, decent and non-inflationary settlement in the best interest of all the American people.

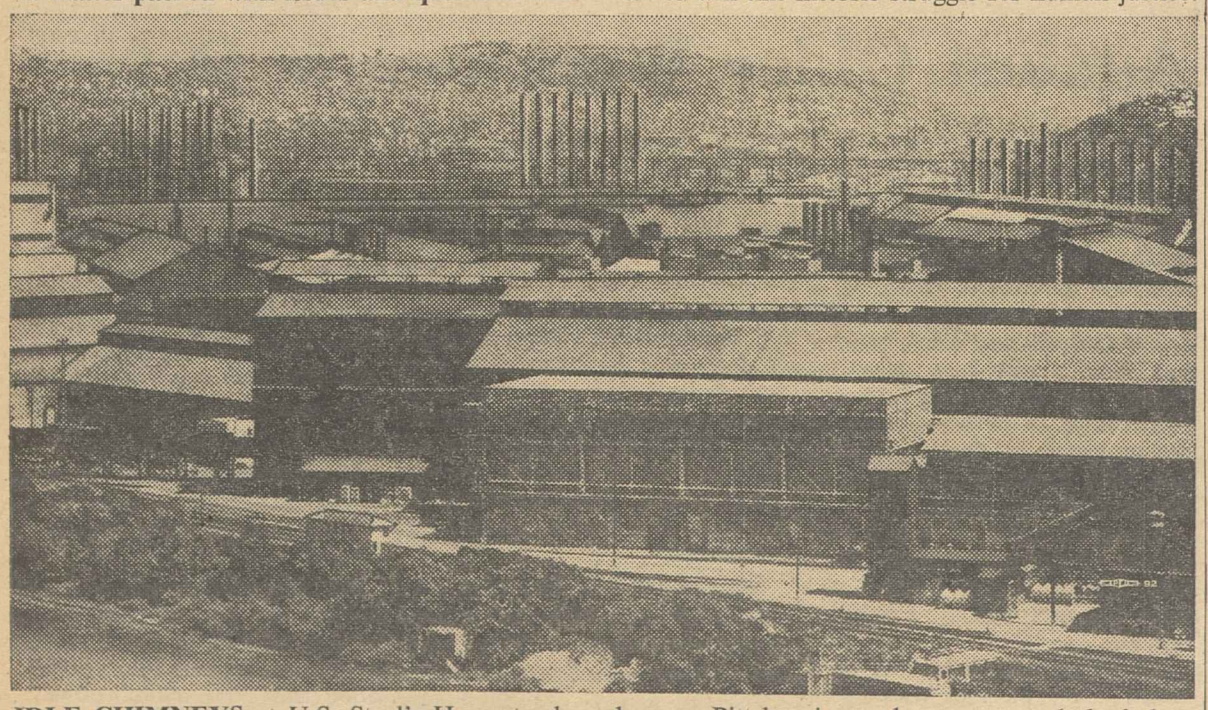
2—Calls on the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO to pledge their full support to the 500,000 striking members of the Steelworkers in this their historic struggle for justice and decency. The Executive Council calls upon all affiliated unions to provide all practical aid and support to the Steelworkers and to arouse their rank and file members to an understanding of the real issues involved in this strike.

3—Urges that historic Labor Day 1959 be dedicated as "Support the Steelworkers Day" and be a point of building the broadest possible support and solidarity for Steelworkers and their families. This should be a day when labor cannot only pause to take stock of past gains and victories but also to rededicate itself to progress in the future by a renewed spirit of unity behind the Steelworkers. It should be a day when all meetings, picnics and celebrations be conducted under the single theme of arm-in-arm solidarity with fellow-unionists in steel.

4—Summons the General Board of the AFL-CIO into session on the 18th of September in San Francisco for the purpose of adopting such programs and policies as will mobilize the maximum organizational, financial and moral support of the entire AFL-CIO to insure victory for the Steelworkers. The council in addition directs that the normal order of business of the second day of the convention be suspended and specifically invites to the General Board meeting on Sept. 18 all of the leaders of all of the unions in the AFL-CIO to aid in mobilizing our strength for this struggle.

5—Creates a special subcommittee of the Executive Council to work in liaison with the Steelworkers and the leadership of the AFL-CIO to prepare appropriate programs and policies for consideration at the Sept. 18 session.

In full recognition that the steel strike is part of the big business conspiracy, we hereby declare our determination to make the steel strike the struggle of the whole American labor movement and to mobilize our full resources, our collective will and the human solidarity of American workers to win this historic struggle for human justice.



IDLE CHIMNEYS at U.S. Steel's Homestead works near Pittsburgh stand as mute symbol of shutdown of 85 percent of nation's steel output resulting from management's adamant insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" for 500,000 members of Steelworkers, coupled with scuttling of union-won job rights. Strike is now in seventh week.

INDUSTRY-FORCED strike of Steelworkers is recognized by Executive Council as latest effort of big employers to cut down hard-won union gains. Here Pres. Meany, Pres. David McDonald of the Steelworkers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of Auto Workers confer on AFL-CIO plans for help.

Statement by Council On Khrushchev Visit

The text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement on the coming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to this country follows:

Pres. Eisenhower has invited Nikita Khrushchev, the head of the Soviet Union, to visit the United States in the near future.

From various quarters there have come to us queries as to what is our attitude to the forthcoming visit of Mr. Khrushchev.

It is not for the AFL-CIO Executive Council to approve or disapprove an invitation extended by our President to the head of another government. We do not, therefore, have any comment to make on the wisdom of the President's invitation. At the same time, we must all face the situation realistically.

The Soviet regime continues to be a totalitarian dictatorship. It is dedicated to aggression and world domination. It has destroyed all democratic rights and liberties in its own country. It is now seeking to subvert and destroy the rights and liberties which we Americans cherish dearly in our country. There is not a shred of evidence to show that the Kremlin rulers have changed the nature or aims of their regime or even slackened their drive to conquer the world and remold it on the pattern of Soviet tyranny.

It has been reported that Vice Pres. Nixon, during his visit to the USSR, indicated he would urge American labor to join actively in an exchange program with the so-called unions of Soviet Russia. It is, therefore, necessary to set the record straight.

In this situation, the Executive Council reaffirms its declaration of February 1959, against exchanging delegations with dictatorship countries. We further reiterate our wholehearted support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' policy against exchanges of delegations with the so-called trade unions in Communist or any other totalitarian countries.

The AFL-CIO is an organization of free trade unions. There are no Soviet counterparts with which we of the AFL-CIO can have such exchanges. The Kremlin dictatorship strictly prohibits the Soviet workers from organizing free trade unions. The so-called trade unions in the USSR are nothing but agencies of the Communist dictatorship. Consequently, it is out of the question for the AFL-CIO to give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions. American labor could never participate in honoring the head of a government which seeks to destroy human freedom in any form.

Furthermore, as a free trade union movement, the AFL-CIO is not bound to agree with every domestic or foreign policy of our government. For example, the American labor movement has always firmly opposed U.S. recognition of the Franco dictatorship. But our government has recognized and has even given economic aid to this dictatorship. Such governmental actions do not mean that the AFL-CIO should welcome Franco to our shores in the event our government should ever invite him to visit the United States.

By the same token, the President's invitation to Mr. Khrushchev does not mean that the AFL-CIO should participate in honoring this head of a foreign government which runs a vast network of forced labor camps and which ordered the murder of thousands of Hungarians fighting for their national independence and freedom.

U.S., Canadian Liaison Set Up

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted to set up a liaison committee with the Canadian Labor Congress to work out common problems affecting both groups.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the AFL-CIO and the CLC each will name three members to the committee. The council acted after a report on informal talks with CLC leaders indicated that the liaison committee would be the best method of handling problems that have arisen. Committee members will be named later.

Meany told reporters that the problems arose because the AFL-CIO had expelled some organizations on which the CLC had taken no action, and because of other problems of jurisdiction and charters. He said the liaison committee was set up to prevent these problems from becoming serious.

PER CAPITA INCREASE for Glass Workers, to be voted on in referendum Sept. 10, is discussed at special convention in Columbus, O. Left to right: Jack Miles, president of Local 9, Toledo; Lewis McCracken, secretary-treasurer of the Glass Workers; Arthur McKnight, Local 9 delegate; and Warren Hartman, recording secretary of Local 9.

Glass Union Convention Votes Per Capita Rise

Columbus, O.—Members of the Glass Workers will be asked to approve a permanent hike in per capita payments to offset financial losses resulting from automation-induced membership declines plus heavy outlays during last winter's prolonged Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. strike.

Delegates to a special convention here—first in the union's 26-year history—voted to recommend that per capita be hiked to 45 percent of dues collected. The 50,000 UGCW members will be asked to approve the increase in a referendum to be conducted Sept. 10.

The union's dues are based on 1 percent of a member's wages.

Of this amount, 60 percent has remained with the local union, and the remaining 40 percent has gone to the international—3 percent for the international strike fund and the balance to finance union operations.

In addition to recommending that 45 percent of dues go to the international, delegates favored elimination of the strike fund to make more money available to carry on the day-to-day operations.

Keynoting the special convention, UGCW Pres. Reiser said it was called because "the financial health of your union has been seriously impaired." Automation, he said, has taken "a fierce toll" in many plants, with the result that total membership has declined despite the organization of 7,000 new members in the past five years.

The union's financial position was hurt further, Vice Pres. Leland Beard told delegates, by the prolonged Pittsburgh Plate Glass strike which involved a quarter of the total UGCW membership.

Under a constitutional authorization, the union's executive board last month invoked an emergency adjustment in the dues structure after liquid assets dropped below $100,000. That temporary action called for a 50-50 split of dues between the international and its 137 locals in the U.S. and Canada.

Delegates to the special convention voted to keep the emergency increase in effect until the referendum is approved by the membership. If the per capita proposal is defeated, the convention voted, the 50-50 arrangement will remain in force until the August 1960 convention.

Reiser reminded the delegates that the UGCW has a traditional policy of paying all expenses incurred by its locals for wage conferences, negotiations, fourth-step grievances and arbitration. These payments, and those to the international strike fund last year, dropped the international's share of total dues actually available for normal functions to 23 percent, Reiser said.

The UGCW has spent more than $550,000 more than it has received in the past three years, he reported.

Guild Asks New Probe of Paper Deal

The Newspaper Guild has asked the Justice Dept. to reopen its investigation into allegations that the Hearst and Scripps-Howard newspaper interests are illegally dividing newspaper markets.

The request was made in view of the recent merger of the Scripps-Howard San Francisco News and San Francisco Call-Bulletin, which was owned by Hearst interests.

ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, in a letter to Acting Atty. Gen. Robert A. Hicks, recalled that when the Hearst-owned Intl. News Service was sold a year ago to Scripps-Howard's United Press, there were persistent reports that the sales agreement provided for further splits of newspaper markets.

San Francisco and Pittsburgh were mentioned at the time as the probable locations of such deals which, Farson pointed out, would be in restraint of trade and a violation of anti-trust laws. The department's Anti-Trust Div. replied in June 1958 that it had been given assurances no such agreement was made.

Developments since then, Farson wrote Hicks, "throw into serious question the assurances given the Justice Dept. at the time of the UP-INS deal." Farson attached significance to the fact that Hearst executives are directing the business end of the joint San Francisco operation, and the paper is being published from the former Call-Bulletin plant.

Farson asked that the department try to find out if the new combination is in fact part of an illegal division of markets, if further combinations or purchases are planned, and to take steps to prevent illegal marketing arrangements and the resulting lessening of newspaper competition.

5 Governors Back Union Label Week

Governors of five states have formally proclaimed Sept. 7-13 as Union Label Week and at least a score of other states are expected to take similar action before Labor Day.

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has received copies of proclamations issued by Governors George Docking (D), Kansas; Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), New York; David L. Lawrence (D), Pennsylvania; Christopher Del Sesto (R), Rhode Island; and Albert Rosellini (D), Washington.

First reports of proclamations by mayors of leading cities have come from Chicago, New York, Duluth, Minn.; Seattle, Pawtucket, R. I., and Washington, D. C., where Union Label Week was proclaimed by the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners.

Among the special events scheduled is a ceremony in New York changing—for the occasion—the name of Times Square to Union Label Square.

Proclamations issued refer to the union label as evidence that the article to which it is attached "has been made by respected and respecting men and women who have obtained a fair reward for their skill and decent living and working conditions."

Words Red Weapon, Meany Tells Legion

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ried out the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and if it had not destroyed the national independence of so many countries in Europe and turned them into captive people and satellite states, there would today be no issue over bases—for there would be no American bases in Europe or elsewhere.

"Khrushchev knows very well that American bases are solely for the defense of the independent countries which desire to maintain their freedom."

Emphasizing that he is not opposed to negotiations between the two governments, Meany asserted:

"American organized labor supports fully our nation's efforts to negotiate in the interest of peace and freedom. We support with equal vigor all policies aimed at making such negotiations fruitful. And they can be fruitful only when America negotiates from a position of sufficient strength to guarantee our freedom and our security as a nation."

U.S., Mexico Renew Farm Labor Pact

Slight improvements were recorded as the United States and Mexican governments concluded negotiations on extending the pact under which Mexican workers are brought in to work on U.S. corporation farms.

American labor, through the U.S. Section of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee, boycotted the sessions held in Washington and Mexico City in protest against being denied consultative status by the Labor Dept.

The agreement, due to be ratified shortly, extends the program an additional year to June 30, 1961, and tightens up compliance procedures.

The Mexican government pressed for higher earnings than the level of 50 cents an hour which Mexicans have been making in the Southwest. In California, they earn much more. However, U.S. negotiators argued that the Secretary of Labor has no authority to fix a minimum wage for farm work.

At the same time, the Agricultural Workers Union followed revelations of corruption and bribery in the California operation of the program with a request to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for an inquiry into the entire farm placement service. State officials in California have been removed for accepting bribes from growers and displacing domestic workers.

Mitchell administers the program under which some 438,000 Mexicans were brought into the U.S. for farm work last year.

Labor Fights Sales Tax in Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.—Labor groups here are preparing to fight off a renewed big business drive to saddle the state with a sales tax when the legislature reconvenes Nov. 3.

In the regular session just ended, the State AFL-CIO backed Democratic Gov. Gaylord Nelson's proposal for a pay-as-you-go withholding system for collecting the state income tax. The measure lost in the Republican-controlled senate on a party-line basis.

As a stopgap answer, the legislature hiked the income surtax from 20 to 25 percent.

Industrialists launched an all-out attack on the withholding-tax system in what labor believes is the hope that a financial crisis can be forced, thus opening the way for a sales tax.

During the 1959 regular session, the first in 25 years where friends of labor had a working majority, labor recorded moderate gains.

Catlin Act Repealed

The Democratic majority in the general assembly and a senate coalition of Democrats and a handful of Republican "mavericks" repealed the Catlin Act, which had banned union contributions to state and local political candidates. Four Republican senate votes helped turn the trick.

The session also boosted jobless benefits to a top of $41 a week this year, with benefits to run 34 weeks. An escalator adjustment is expected to boost this to $45 next year.

Workmen's compensation benefits were "considerably improved," the State AFL-CIO says, with the maximum payment hiked to $77 from $70 a week.

The legislature also approved a law which bans racial or religious discrimination in any work under state contract. A higher budget to enforce fair employment practices was defeated, however.

Labor Backs Bill to Ban Job Bias Against Older Workmen in D. C.

The AFL-CIO has thrown its support behind the Javits-Halpern bills to ban age discrimination in employment in the District of Columbia.

Such a law is needed "to keep open the door of equal opportunity" and eliminate waste and friction in the labor market, Assistant Dir. Raymond Munts of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told a Senate District subcommittee.

Walter Bierwagen, treasurer of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, said a law banning age bias would help take the "sting" out of growing old and force hiring to be based more on real qualifications. Bierwagen heads Div. 689, Street, Electric Railway Motor Coach Employes.

Munts offered in evidence a copy of the Washington Sunday Star's help wanted section which listed some 100 jobs with age strings attached.

Bierwagen said he picked up a recent copy of the Washington Post and counted 47 cases of job offers which were conditional on the worker's age.

The Javits-Halpern bills would prohibit age discrimination in hiring, firing and other job conditions. It also would be unlawful to hire through employment offices or trade unions practicing such discrimination. The law would apply to all employers of 10 or more persons and all unions. Penalties of a $500 fine or up to a year in jail or both are provided.

Both Munts and Bierwagen emphasized the role of unions in protecting older workers. They listed the seniority principle and union policies of flexible retirement and protection against unjust discharge.

"Unions have practically no authority, however, to prevent age discrimination in hiring," Bierwagen added. He pointed out also that such a law would protect unorganized workers from being fired because of age.

Munts noted that a 1955 law removed age barriers in work for the 285,000 government workers in the District.

But age barriers are a special problem for the 400,000 private workers, he said. A law is needed, he went on, because even the "education and extra effort" taken by the U.S. Labor Dept. resulted in 80 percent placement of job applicants between 21 and 45 and only 59 percent of persons over 45.

'Educational Resurgence' Foreseen:

Annual Salary Goal of $13,000 Set by Teachers' Convention

Minneapolis—The Teachers set a $13,000-a-year maximum salary goal at their annual convention here.

Some 500 delegates, representing the nation's 50,000 AFL-CIO classroom instructors, urged the adoption of a salary schedule by which teachers would advance in eight annual steps from a $6,000 minimum to the $13,000 mark.

The week-long convention was keynoted by Pres. Carl J. Megel, who termed education "the key which will open the door to world peace." The fall semester, he noted, will usher in the decade of "the serious '60s"—a decade which will demand "an educational resurgence" on the part of school administrators.

"Part of the difficulty of the American school system," he asserted, "lies in the fact that school administrators, through lack of liberal education, develop a mania for methodology. As a result, they assume a disdain for subject matter and often become the most anti-intellectual individuals in the school system.

"We must demand that boards of education procure men and women of vision who can develop and lead an educational resurgence. It will require school boards which will exile most of the present collection of routine mediocrity who now head our schools."

With officers elected biennially during even-numbered years, the delegates centered their attention on the problems of the nation's school system — on the challenges facing education in general as well as the narrower demands for improvement of working conditions.

Debate often was sharp and spirited as the convention sought to establish basic policies to guide the union's locals during the coming year. A resolution which echoed Megel's complaint on "this continuing over-emphasis upon methodology" in teacher training was sent back to committee for rewording; it returned with new emphasis on practice classroom teaching as well as demanding a broad liberal arts education for student teachers.

The convention took up such questions as those posed by the gifted child and the mentally retarded pupil. It reaffirmed traditional union stands on discipline and juvenile delinquency and demanded a maximum class size of 25 in order to cope with these problems.

Discipline Debated

"Self-discipline," it asserted, "is recognized as the ideal," but it urged strengthening of state laws "which grant teachers reasonable freedom in controlling their classrooms" and urged repeal of laws which forbid teachers to use force in the line of duty.

"We in Boston," a delegate from that city declared, "believe in the use of the psychology book—as long as it's applied low enough, hard enough and often enough."

The convention repeated the union's basic demand for "a genuine collective bargaining relationship between teachers and their school boards" and demanded such improvements in working conditions as a duty-free lunch period, release of teachers from non-teaching duties as banking, collections or school patrols, and sick leave of at least 15 days a year, totally accumulative.

It condemned efforts by some school boards to impose loyalty oaths, charging such action expresses "a lack of confidence in the people and a particular distrust of teachers and students."

The convention spoke out again, as it has done before, to affirm its "determined support" of United States Supreme Court decisions on school integration; at the same time it assailed the National Education Association, which Megel termed a company union, for its failure to take a forthright stand on this issue.

Hit Landrum-Griffin Bill

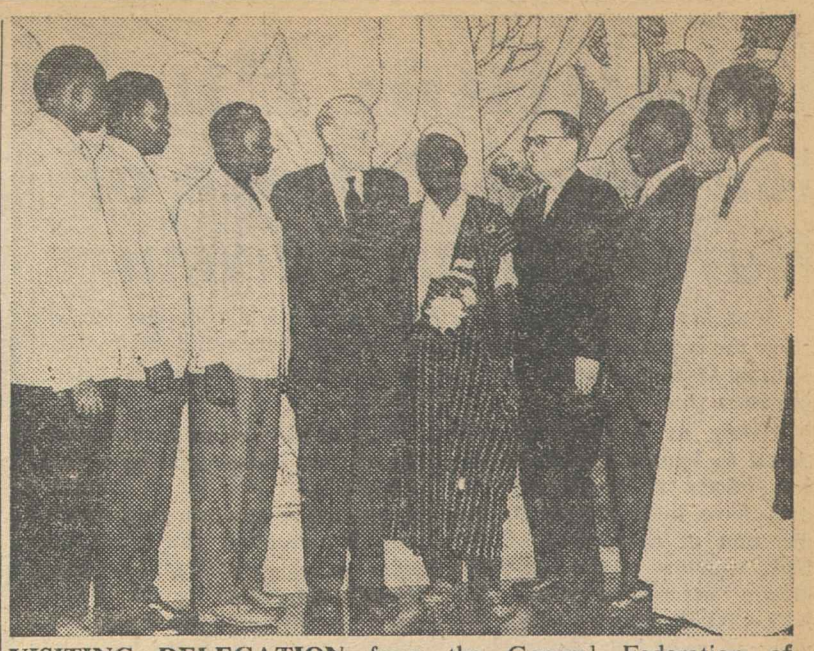
The teachers also condemned the Landrum-Griffin bill as one which "goes far beyond the original intent of labor-management reform proposals" and urged laws which would purge corruption and racketeering without blocking union progress.

At the same time, it urged its locals to make use of materials provided by union agencies during the national high school debates next year on labor-management problems.

On other issues, the convention repeated its demand for enactment of federal aid to education to raise teacher salaries and expand school construction and opposed proposed restrictive legislation which seeks "to weaken the authority of the U.S. Supreme Court."

The delegates commended the work of the Religion & Labor Council in clearing away misunderstanding and in increasing local and national cooperation on issues of concern to the labor movement. They voted to encourage members to cooperate in the council's work.

Newton Simons, Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to the vice-presidency left vacant by the death of Edward Jewett, Council Bluffs, Ia.



VISITING DELEGATION from the General Federation of Workers of Black Africa, representing workers in French West Africa, poses in AFL-CIO headquarters with Dir. Michael Ross of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Left to right are Daddoum Aboubacar Hima Dembele, Niger; Sabin Laloupo, Dahomey; Andre Nana, Upper Volta; Ross; Bengora Coulibaly, Sudan; Frank Ferrari, Young Adult Council; Abdoul Maham Ba, Senegal; Mohamed el Haibaould Hamodi, Mauritania.

Mitchell Says Labor Can Handle Cleanup

Philadelphia—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told delegates to the 101st convention of the Typographical Union that the job of cleaning out remnants of corruption from the labor movement can only be done by labor itself.

Moments later, at a news conference following his speech, Mitchell told reporters that labor needs an "assist" from Congress in its cleanup campaign. On the eve of the House vote on labor "reform" legislation, he gave formal endorsement to the Landrum-Griffin bill, by far the harshest of the three proposals that were before the House.

At the convention, however, Mitchell expressed the wish that "in this day of vilification" the American people could realize that "what we've been reading in the papers about corruption and listening to on television on racketeering and gangsterism represents a very small minority in the American labor movement." He added:

"It seems to me that if we approach the job from the point of view that it can only be done internally, that it can only be done with the good will of all the clean unions who inevitably suffer from the defects of the few, then the crisis which the labor movement has been going through I think will quickly pass."

He described the ITU as "one of the most honest and democratic unions in the United States."

Convention delegates, in a series of resolutions:

- Condemned reactionary efforts to shackle unions with punitive laws under the guise of labor "reform."
- Pledged full ITU support to the striking Steelworkers.
- Urged congressional action to help stem growth of newspaper chain monopolies, described as a "threat to freedom of the press."
- Endorsed and urged the House Ways & Means Committee to report favorably the Forand bill adding medical benefits to social security protection.

The convention adopted and submitted for ratification to a referendum of the membership a proposal for a pension system for ITU employes and past and present members of the ITU executive council.

Delegates voted unanimously for Dallas, Tex., as the site of the 1961 ITU convention.

Smallwood Wins Vote in Newfoundland

St. John's, Nfld. — The Liberal party government headed by Premier Joseph R. Smallwood won a major victory in the special election he called to protest the federal government's policy on special financial grants to the province.

The new House of Assembly will be composed of 31 Liberals, 3 Conservatives and 2 members of the new United Newfoundland party, which was formed as the result of a split among assembly Conservatives over support for Smallwood's policies.

The new Newfoundland Democratic party, formed two weeks before the special election under the sponsorship of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor, failed to elect any of the 19 candidates it entered although it received a larger proportion of the popular vote than the UNP—just under 10 percent.

The Liberals won about 56 percent of the popular vote and the Conservatives about 28 percent.

The NDP based its campaign on opposition to the anti-labor legislation the assembly passed last winter at Smallwood's demand. The new labor laws were aimed at outlawing the Woodworkers in the province as the result of strikes against the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and the Bowater Corp. In the election campaign the Conservatives, who had supported the union-busting bills in the assembly, reversed themselves and promised to work for their repeal.

The issue that led to the special election was the federal government's decision to continue special grants of $8 million a year to Newfoundland only until 1962, and then to reconsider the island province's financial status.

Smallwood, charging "betrayal," had demanded unanimous assembly support of a resolution condemning the federal government's decision.

Full Mutual Aid Funds Urged by AFL-CIO

Appropriation of the full $3,556,000,000 authorized by Congress for the mutual security program for fiscal 1960 has been urged on the Senate Appropriations Committee by the AFL-CIO.

"It is the rock-bottom minimum needed to permit even a reasonably effective mutual security program during the remainder of this fiscal year," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. H. H. Bookbinder told the committee.

He added a warning that the country can "'economize' in mutual security at the risk of global war and/or Communist expansionism."

Bookbinder testified the AFL-CIO was particularly interested in appropriation of the full amounts authorized for the Development Loan Fund and the Technical Cooperation program.

For the Development Loan Fund, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended authorization of $1 billion a year for five years. The final bill, however, authorized only $1.8 billion for two years, with a $700 million limit for the present fiscal year.

"This is far less than the amount needed for projects essential to the economic development of less developed countries for which applications have long been pending," Bookbinder testified.

"Any further reductions from this pitifully inadequate amount can only do serious injury to this program which could bring substantial benefits to millions of the most underprivileged people in the world.

"Moreover, we can be sure that to the extent we fail to do what can reasonably be expected of us in helping economic growth and improvement of living conditions in less developed nations, these countries will increasingly look to the Soviet Union, as they have already, for such assistance. Economic ties between newly independent nations and the USSR might eventually be transformed into political bonds as well, to the great detriment of our own national interest."

Bookbinder said "we are dismayed" that the $179 million authorized for the "relatively inexpensive but extremely beneficial" technical aid program was cut to $150 million by the House. He recalled that the $179 million recommended by Pres. Eisenhower was not changed at any step in the authorization procedure in either house, and urged that the full $179 million which was authorized "be made available for this most worth-while and successful program."

He also asked for appropriation of the full $247.5 million authorized for special assistance, rather than the $200 million to which the House cut the appropriation.

"Since not all countries are economically capable of repaying loans," he observed, "the grant aid provided under special assistance continues to be essential for meeting crucial economic requirements in countries which do not receive defense support funds and are unable to handle Development Loan Fund loans."

He hailed the Senate for its adoption of the amendment to the Mutual Security Act, sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), authorizing the expenditure of $10 million in connection with World Refugee Year. He pointed out that the House rejected denial of the fund, as its Appropriations Committee recommended, and urged the Senate to implement the authorization.

Insurance Union, Prudential Meet

The Insurance Workers have reopened negotiations with Prudential Insurance Co. in an effort to reach agreement on a new contract before a Sept. 8 strike deadline.

Union members throughout the nation turned down the company's last offer in a referendum vote. The negotiating committee submitted the company proposal to the membership but declined to recommend acceptance.

In preparation for a possible strike, executive board members employed at Prudential have been called to Washington for a special conference.

Joint Committee On Tankers Set Up

Establishment of a labor-management Joint Committee for American Flag Tankers has been announced by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

The committee's goal will be to bring about greater use of American-flag tankers in the importation of oil. Hall and Curran will serve as directors of the committee, with two additional directors to be named later as management representatives.

Coalition Pushing for Anti-Labor Bill

Ike Urges Passage of Harsh House Measure

(*Continued from Page* 1)
charge the committee and bring the Landrum-Griffin measure to the floor for a vote.

Mainly as a result of this threat to bypass Senate conferees, efforts at compromise to date have been largely in the direction of acceptance of the basic structure of the Landrum-Griffin measure, which the AFL-CIO Executive Council denounced as a bill "designed to destroy the ability of the honest labor unions to do an effective job to improve labor's wages and conditions of work."

Here is how Senate conferees headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and House conferees headed by Rep. Graham Barden (D-N.C.) have resolved conflicts between their two bills to date:

ECONOMIC STRIKERS—The Senate bill would have repealed the Taft-Hartley ban on economic strikers voting in representation elections. The House bill made no provisions for this. Under the compromise, economic strikers would be allowed to vote in representation elections for one year after the start of a walkout.

SMALL UNIONS—The Senate bill's provision allowing the Secretary of Labor to exempt small unions from reporting requirements was eliminated and Landrum-Griffin's compulsory reports for all unions, regardless of size, was accepted. The only concession to small unions was a clause permitting small unions, at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, to use an abbreviated reporting form.

PRE-HEARING ELECTIONS—The Senate bill's proviso for prehearing elections, in those cases where no major issues exist between labor and management, was dumped by the conferees. The AFL-CIO had sought such legislation to prevent management, particularly in the seasonal building industry, from stalling recognition by forcing extensive NLRB hearings.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS—House provisos allowing all members to see union membership lists were watered down somewhat to prevent the copying of lists. Left in, however, is the right for bona fide candidates to inspect membership lists. The AFL-CIO had warned unrestricted right to copy lists would open the door for management spies, Communists and others to harass unions.

SUPERVISORS—The final version of a labor bill will not contain the Senate provision that would have required the designation of service assistants in the communications industry as supervisory personnel.

BONDING—Conferees continued the House provision that union officers post bonds equal to 10 percent of the cash they handle plus 10 percent of trust funds, but set a ceiling of $500,000 on such bonds. As passed by the House, there would have been no ceiling, which could have forced large unions with heavy welfare funds to post bonds totaling millions of dollars. The compromise continues to require union leaders to obtain their bonds from federally-licensed bonding companies.

In the aftermath of the House vote on the Landrum-Griffin bill and the unprecedented pressure from the Eisenhower Administration in favor of the measure, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers wrote congressmen reminding them that labor would remember their voting records in the 1960 elections.

In letters to congressmen who opposed the Landrum-Griffin substitute, including 19 Republicans, the IUE president expressed "deep appreciation" for the vote.

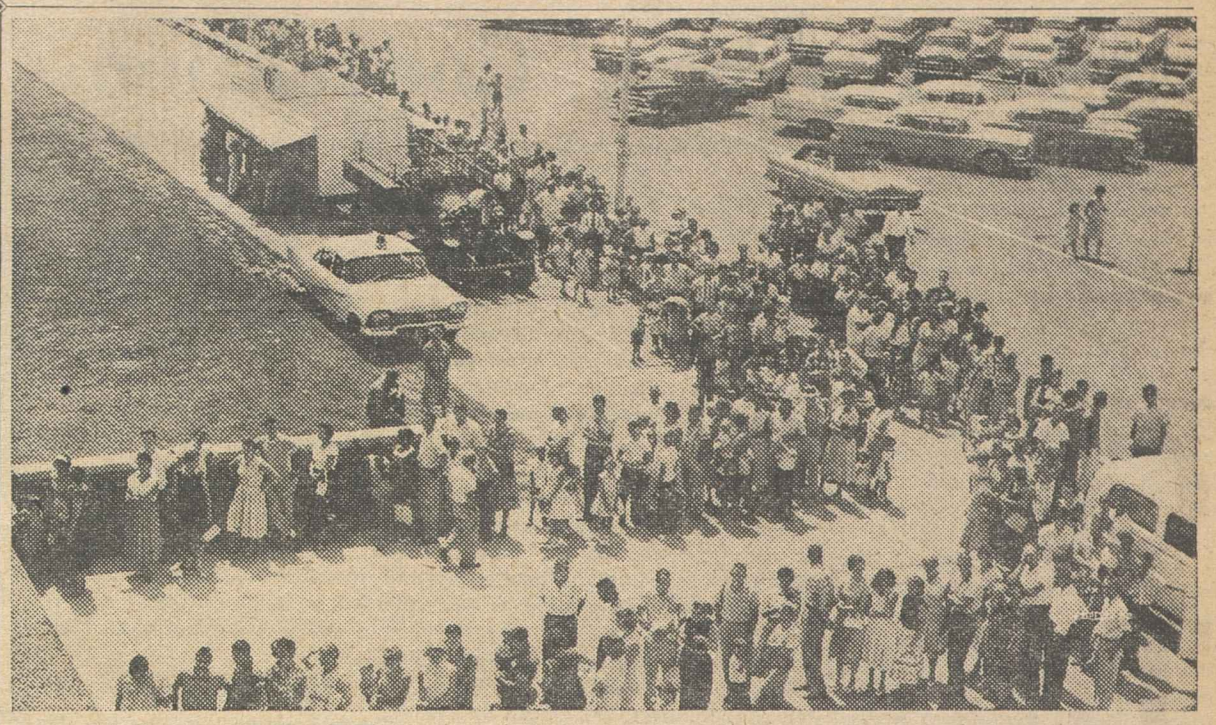
Pledges Labor Support

"We are aware," he wrote, "that terrific pressures were brought to bear on you to support that vindictive and oppressive measure in order to weaken and disrupt the trade union movement." He pledged these congressmen "support by the working men and women in your district."

To congressmen who favored the punitive measure, Carey wrote "we shall do all in our power to prove to the working men and women in your district that you have cast your lot against them and they should therefore take appropriate action at the ballot box."

When congressmen screamed angrily about the Carey letters, charging him with "threats" and "intimidation," the IUE president retorted that his letter, written after the vote, was merely a reminder that congressmen "must periodically give an accounting to their constituents." He added:

"I think it is far healthier for our democracy that opinions be expressed in the manner that I used, than to indulge in the kind of conspiratorial activities engaged in by the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM, activities which have reached into the highest levels of the Administration in connection with this legislation."



THOUSANDS WAIT IN LINE for Salk polio vaccine in mass inoculation program staged in Evansville, Ind., by AFL-CIO. In background are some of the automobiles, driven by union volunteers, used to transport families to inoculation center. Over 14,000 people — 10 percent of Evansville's population—received immunization in labor's Community Services program.

House Committee Votes Tax Bonanza to duPont

The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a bill designed to give a multi-million-dollar income tax bonanza to duPont Co. shareholders.

Two years ago, the Supreme Court found that duPont's holding of 63 million shares of General Motors stock constituted an anti-trust law violation. Under a Justice Dept. plan, 42 million of these shares would be distributed to duPont's public shareholders over a 10-year period, and the remaining stock would be sold to two corporate shareholders of duPont.

The bill approved by the House committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) would allow the public shareholders to pay income tax on the stock they receive on the basis of the original cost to duPont back in 1917, when it acquired the GM stock at $2.10 a share. Present law would require that stock distributed in this fashion be subject to income taxes based on full fair market value—about $55 a share.

Thus, duPont's shareholders would be taxed on an $88-million package instead of on the $2.3 billion which the stock currently is worth.

Jury Clears 3 Strikers In Blast Plot

Morganton, N. C.—Three rank-and-file members of the Chemical Workers have been found innocent of charges that they conspired to dynamite a power substation here during a two-month strike against the Great Lakes Carbon Corp.

The unionists, together with a fourth man, were acquitted by a Superior Court jury which deliberated less than 45 minutes before returning its verdict.

Acquitted by the jury were Robert P. Sisk, Ben G. Watkins, Jr., and Manley Harrison, all members of ICWU Local 427; and William P. Loven, not a union member, alleged by the state to have participated in the conspiracy.

In finding the men not guilty, the jury rejected the testimony of David W. Rich, a self-confessed dynamiter, who is now serving a five-year prison sentence for attempting to bomb the power station. The state's star witness, Rich testified the unionists had plotted the dynamiting.

The prosecution alleged the conspiracy took place June 25—six days before the strike of 360 ICWU members at Great Lakes came to an end. The union had struck May 1 over speed-up attempts by the company and the introduction of minimum performance standards without consultation with the union. Faced with the permanent loss of their jobs to scabs brought in during the strike, the union agreed to the new job standards.

New Wage Study Due in Aircraft

The Labor Dept. will conduct a new survey of prevailing wages in the aircraft and missile industry as the first step in setting a new minimum wage under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Present minimum in the aircraft industry, established in 1950, is $1.05 an hour. Last year the Auto Workers and Machinists jointly asked the Labor Dept. to redefine the aircraft industry to include missiles and the manufacture of electronic equipment for aircraft missiles. The department's decision was to include missile production plants but not the manufacture of related electronics equipment.

Separate minimum wage proceedings will be undertaken later for the electronics industry, the Labor Dept. indicated.

UAW Hits Curtis, Mundt For 'Political Vendetta'

Spokesmen for the Auto Workers have sharply denounced Republican Senators Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Karl E. Mundt (S. D.) for using the McClellan special Senate committee for a "political vendetta" against the UAW in an effort to win re-election in 1960.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., the union's Washington counsel, and Jack Conway, administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, accused Curtis and Mundt of showing "no regard for fairness or truth" in presenting GOP "charges" against the UAW to the full committee.

Charging that the UAW was given no opportunity to answer "unsupported allegations" at either the original closed-door sessions or later public hearings, the union spokesmen gave this analysis of the investigation to date:

- Charges by former Intl. Rep. Jesse F. Motsinger that UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser "misused" union funds, they said, were "complete fabrications." They were investigated by the UAW's executive board 10 years ago and branded "reckless and irresponsible." Eighteen months ago, the McClellan committee staff also dug into these charges and found them entirely "unsubstantiated."
- Motsinger's testimony that he was dismissed four years ago for trying to expose "what I thought was corruption" was "perjury," Conway and Rauh said. They described him as a "disgruntled former staff member" who was fired for striking a superior.
- Claims by Motsinger and former Intl. Rep. Dewey McGee that they were "forced" to contribute to so-called "flower funds"—used for campaigns of union officers for election to union posts—were untrue. Contributions to the "flower funds," said the UAW spokesmen, are voluntary, and the funds are necessary since the UAW has a strict bar against the use of union money for intra-union campaigning.
- Implications by Curtis and Mundt that "flower funds" and dues money are used for state, local or federal elections are "absolutely false."
- Peter Zvara, former international representative, accused by the committee of having received $63,000 in "commissions" from a New York engineering consultant firm, was fired by Reuther "in a matter of minutes" after Zvara refused to appear before a New York grand jury investigating the alleged payoff. Zvara was dismissed for violating the UAW's code of ethics in refusing to testify.

Democratic Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Frank Church (Ida.) also were critical of the Republican-inspired hearings. Kennedy said no evidence had been introduced to show anything "sinister and wrong" on the part of UAW officials, and Church said the investigation "does not dignify" the committee.

Public hearings are scheduled to resume early in September. They were suspended because Kennedy and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) were serving on the Senate-House conference committee attempting to work out a compromise on labor legislation.

Panama Honors Zone Union Chief

Panama City, Panama—Edward W. Hatchett, president of the Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, was decorated by the Panama Government with the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa at exercises in the Foreign Office here.

The honor, presented by Panama's Minister of Public Works, Roberto Lopez Fabrega, a former student, was in recognition of his achievements in the field of education in the Canal Zone and his close association with many Panamanians whom he has taught.

A native of Durham, N. C., he was graduated from the Naval Academy and received a master's degree from Duke University. He went to the Canal Zone in 1931 as a teacher of mathematics in Balboa High School and since 1957 has been an instructor in the Canal Zone Junior College.

Labor Dedicates 'Day' to Steelworkers

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Conferees Adopt Measure To Make T-H Act Harsher

Parades, Rallies To Mark Holiday

With colorful parades and giant rallies, trade unionists in hundreds of communities will tell the nation that the entire American labor movement stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the Steelworkers on the picket lines.

That's the message of Labor Day 1959 which will be carried on placards, broadcast on the airwaves, hammered home by speakers and applauded by millions of union members and their families in coast-to-coast observances.

Writing to every affiliated union and to every state and city central body, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged that "in the rallies, parades, speeches and other ceremonies . . . the theme of solidarity with the Steelworkers be emphasized and re-emphasized."

It will be emphasized in the nation's most spectacular Labor Day observance in New York City, where more than 100,000 union members will march up Fifth Ave. to the beat of nearly 200 bands.

Delegations of steel strikers will hold the place of honor in Detroit's traditional Labor Day parade to Cadillac Square, where Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, U.S. Senators Patrick V. McNamara and Philip Hart, and Gov. G. Mennen Williams will address a mammoth rally.

The big events won't be confined to traditional centers of union strength.

Meany will be the principal speaker at Salt Lake City, Utah, where the Utah AFL-CIO has taken over the state fairgrounds for an all-day program expected to draw more than 20,000 people from throughout the state and from nearby Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming communities. There will be rides for the kids, barbecue lunches,

(*Continued on Page* 4)

IUD Gives Steel Union $1 Million

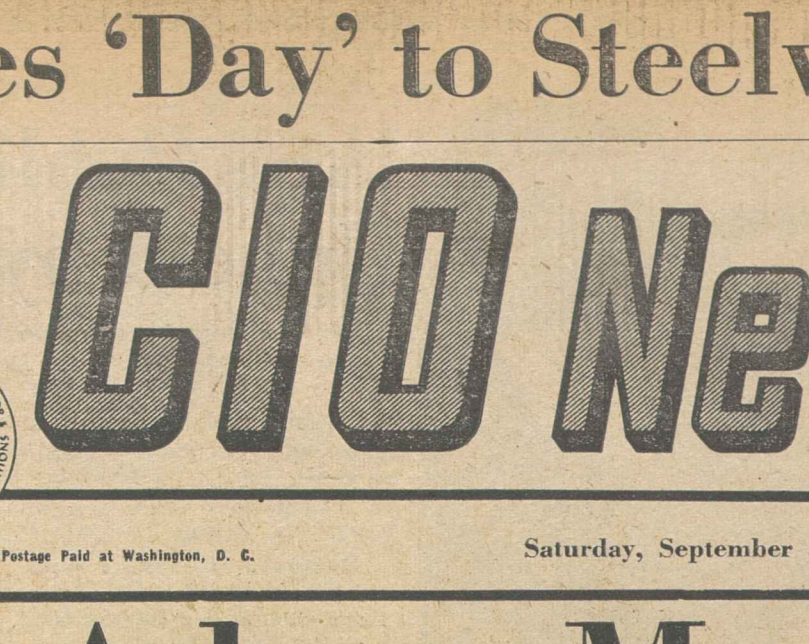
The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has voted a $1 million contribution to the Steelworkers, charging that the industry-forced steel shutdown is part of a "management conspiracy" aimed at crippling the entire labor movement.

At the same time, the IUD Executive Board bluntly warned Pres. Eisenhower that any use of Taft-Hartley injunctions "to force free workers back to their jobs against their will" would transform the White House into "a tool of the employer and a strike-breaking agency."

Noting that the President has repeatedly refused to intervene in the strike to the extent of naming an impartial fact-finding agency, the IUD said it would be "morally wrong" if Eisenhower intervened later "to bail management out" by forcing USWA members back to their jobs for an 80-day "cooling-off" period.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in

(*Continued on Page 3*)



240,000 May Benefit:

Pay Increases Won In Packing, Rubber

By Dave Perlman

Contract settlements reached with pace-setting companies in two big industries—meat packing and rubber—are expected to pave the way for wage increases for 240,000 workers.

The agreements, with Armour & Co. and with the Big Four rubber companies, were the first major wage contracts negotiated since the start of the steel strike and the first sign of a break in the wage-freeze position adopted by an important sector of American industry.

Armour, the nation's second-largest meat packing chain, agreed to a two-year, 22.6-cent package in joint negotiations with the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers. The contract includes a provision for a $500,000 program aimed at easing the impact of automation on employes, to be financed by the company and administered by a joint union-management committee.

The settlement, coming just three hours before contracts with the two unions expired, gave renewed impetus to negotiations with other leading packers who had been insisting adamantly on a three-year wage freeze.

Three other large firms—Cudahy Packing Co., Hygrade Food Products and John Morrell & Co.—quickly agreed in principle to match the Armour package. The three companies employ about 20,000 workers.

Talks are continuing with other packers and members of both the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers have overwhelmingly voted strike authorization to their negotiators. The two unions represent 160,000 workers in the industry.

A 10-cent hourly raise negotiated

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Senators Tone Down House Bill

Senate-House conferees have reached final agreement on a labor bill which the AFL-CIO said "makes Taft-Hartley worse" despite the fact that liberal senators succeeded in "eliminating some of the more obvious injustices" of the Administration-backed, House-passed Landrum-Griffin bill.

The measure appeared headed toward speedy passage on both sides of Capitol Hill as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In its final version, the conference bill toned down some of the worst anti-labor provisions of Landrum-Griffin, but wound up by taking away from trade unionists some of their long-standing rights through the imposition of curbs on picketing and boycotts.

Requires Detailed Reports

The conference bill, first major piece of labor legislation since Taft-Hartley in 1947, calls for detailed public financial reports by unions of their assets and liabilities, officers' salaries and loans to officers and members.

It also spells out requirements for secret-ballot elections; sets time limits on trusteeships placed over local unions; establishes a limitation on the length of terms for union officers; sets up bars against persons convicted of a felony serv-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

AFL-CIO Leaders On Radio Sept. 7

All four radio networks have scheduled Labor Day talks by AFL-CIO officials.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be heard over the CBS network at 8:15 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Time).

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will speak on ABC stations at 7.15 p.m. (EDT).

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be heard on the NBC network at 9:45 p. m. (EDT).

Vice Pres. George M. Harrison's address will be carried by the Mutual network at 9:15 p. m. (EDT).

Local papers and radio stations should be checked for time of broadcast in each area.

Meany Asks Stronger Democracy, Gets VFW Americanism Award

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars with its first gold Americanism award, told the VFW's 60th national convention here that all Americans have a "continuing responsibility to constantly work for the improvement of our democratic institutions."

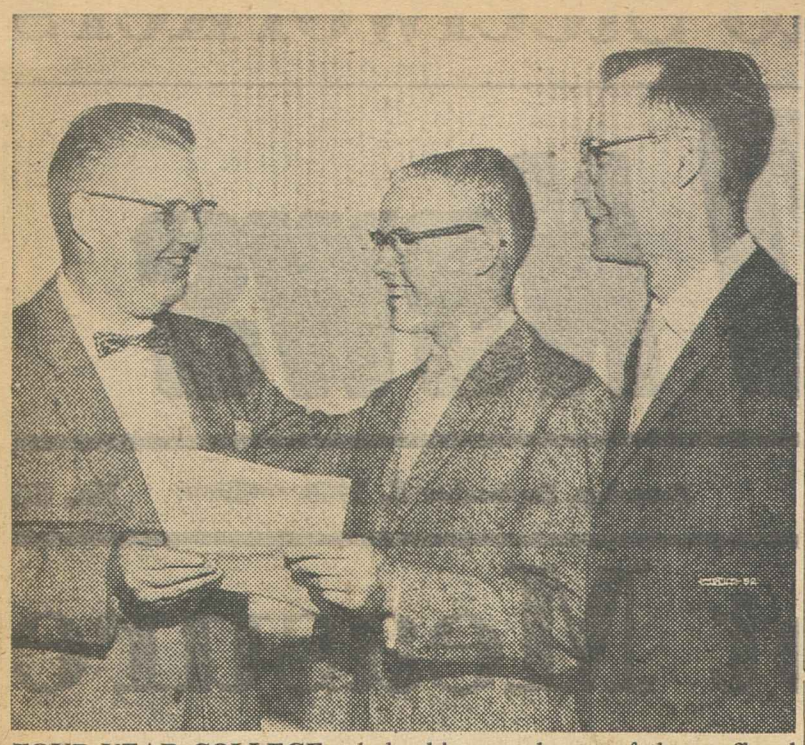
Meany defined Americanism as "a way of life based on human values, on the right to worship God in the way we please, on men not on money, on character and capacity and not on color, on opportunity not on origin, on aspiration rather than on acquisition."

The AFL-CIO president, principal speaker at the convention's distinguished guests' banquet, was cited by the VFW "for his inspiring leadership in behalf of the workingman and especially in recognition of his unyielding, patriotic determination to keep the ranks of American labor purged of Communist influence."

Declaring he regarded the award as a "tribute to the vital and constructive role of American labor at this critical hour," Meany warned that democracy would be jeopardized by failure to overcome "such weaknesses as racial discrimination, recurring economic recessions, unemployment and poverty."

"Communism . . . and every other type of tyranny thrive on

(*Continued on Page 2*)



FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE scholarship award, one of three offered by the Retail Clerks, is presented to James W. Nick, 18, by Sec.-Treas. Stanley C. Peters of RCIA Local 330, Seattle, Wash. At right is the winner's father, William R. Nick, a member of Local 330. The scholarships, named for RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge, are worth $2,000 each. Winners, chosen by geographical areas, topped a field of more than 300 applicants.

Veto Sustained:

Ike's Public Works Crackdown Upheld by One-Vote Margin

Pres. Eisenhower's veto power, wielded in the name of budget balancing and a "breathing spell" from spending, has forced the Democratic-controlled Congress to backtrack on a crucial public works bill.

The failure of the House to override Eisenhower's veto of the public works bill followed House passage of a "second-try" housing bill pared down after the President vetoed an original compromise bill as extravagant and inflationary. An attempt to override was defeated in the Senate.

Democratic leaders were stunned when the House, by a single vote, upheld Eisenhower's veto of the $1.2 billion bill which provides funds for flood control, navigation and reclamation projects.

The vote was 274 to 138 to override the veto or one vote shy of the required two-thirds majority. It came on a rollcall after dramatic last-minute vote-switching on both sides.

Party Breakdown

Eleven Republicans joined 263 Democrats in voting to override. Six Democrats, five of them Southerners, crossed over to join 132 Republicans in upholding the veto.

This was Eisenhower's 143rd veto since he took over the White House. He has never been overridden. This was the sixth try by Congress and the third this year.

A House group immediately went to work on a bill minus the 67 projects to which Eisenhower had objected at this time. They were new projects and, though they would mean a program only $30 million more than the Administration wanted, Eisenhower contended they ultimately would amount to $800 million when stretched over future budgets.

The Eisenhower veto was criticized even by top-ranking Republicans. Senate GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) said he regretted the veto and added:

"All flood control assistance to our state is in jeopardy as is federal help to several local irrigation districts and federal participation in essential navigation improvements."

Rep. Ben F. Jensen (Iowa), the ranking Republican on the House group which drafted the bill, expressed surprise and said:

"I just can't see how the President could veto this bill. Every penny is for the development and conservation of our natural resources."

Jensen joined the large group of Democrats in the futile effort to override the veto.

These other actions occurred as Congress pointed for adjournment:

HOUSING—The House ignored threats of a second veto and voted by 283-105 for a pared-down $1.05 billion omnibus housing bill.

The House vote was 24 votes more than the two-thirds necessary to override another veto. The Senate vote of 71-24 on the new measure provided a margin of seven.

'Objectionable' to Ike

The new bill contains features described by Eisenhower as "seriously objectionable." Previously he specifically objected to new public housing starts—there are 37,000 in the bill; housing for the elderly and grants for college classrooms.

The bill's major provisions include $650 million in grants to continue the urban renewal-slum clearance program. This was double the amount desired by the Administration.

Democrats defeated several Republican efforts to knock out the provisions objected to by the President.

HIGHWAYS—Key House leaders resolved a snarl in committees over alternative methods of raising money to continue the super-highway construction program.

Gas Tax Compromise

The House as a result was preparing to vote on a compromise which would raise the present 3-cents a gallon federal tax on gasoline by one penny for 22 months. Eisenhower had proposed a hike of 1½-cents a gallon for five years. Labor's position is that highway building should be financed by general revenues raised by the more progressive individual and corporate income taxes.

CIVIL RIGHTS—A compromise plan to postpone action on a civil rights bill to Feb. 15 or another "day certain" in the next session was shaping up.

While House leaders reportedly expect no action in that body this session—a bill has been stuck in the southern-controlled Rules Committee—Senate leaders were talking compromise.

Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) reportedly told a Republican conference that the bipartisan idea is to pass just a simple extension of the Civil Rights Commission and defer major action.

However, it was reported that Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) spoke up against the Dirksen approach. He later told a reporter he remains to be convinced that putting off the issue would bring a "stronger, more effective civil rights bill."

"I do not think we ought to go home in deference to Khrushchev or because we think it's time to adjourn," he declared.

Poll Tax Vote Near

Meanwhile, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee ended hearings on a constitutional amendment to bar poll taxes as a voting requirement. Chairman Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) said his group would soon vote on the proposal, sponsored by 66 senators.

Southern Senators John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) and Lister Hill (D-Ala.) registered their opposition. Stennis called it "an emotional issue." Five states still have a poll tax: Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

FEDERAL HEALTH INSURANCE—The House passed overwhelmingly, by a 382-4 vote, a bill providing a health and hospital insurance plan for federal workers. It would go into effect next July 1.

The House measure now goes back to the Senate, which had passed a somewhat larger program.

Both House and Senate bills contained labor-backed principles. The employe and the government would each pay 50-50. The Eisenhower Administration wanted employes to pay two-thirds.

The bills agree on maximum premium rates of $4.25 every two weeks for family coverage of married employes and $1.75 biweekly for single workers. Minimum rates added by the House bill—which labor wanted since minimums would be needed to force government contributions into the plan and get it off to a good start—are $3 biweekly for married employes and $1.25 for the unmarried.

The Administration had made plain it would use the no-minimum loophole in the Senate bill to negotiate lower benefits and keep down its own contributions.

The House bill would set up a $240 million program, while the Senate bill was estimated at $300 million in benefits.

Some 2 million federal workers and their families would be eligible for benefits, including the 500,000 union families whose unions have long backed such a program. They can choose group practice prepayment plans; union-run plans; Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans or insurance company plans.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX—The House voted by 209-4 to cut in half the wartime 20 percent entertainment tax. The bill went to the Senate, where the same House-passed bill died two years ago.

The Musicians Union long has fought for repeal of the 20 percent so-called "cabaret" tax. It applies to admission charges and food and drink consumed in hotel dining rooms and nightspots providing entertainment.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), who sponsored the bill, said the 20 percent tax hurts the "average family." People who belong to a "swank club," he said, can dine and dance without paying the tax.

Meany Urges VFW To Build Democracy

(*Continued from Page* 1)
social maladjustment and economic insecurity," he emphasized.

Meany hit sharply at "get-rich-quick industrialists" who are "in a great hurry to trade with the Soviet Union" and compared them with the "profit-hungry industrialists and financiers (who) did business with Hitler."

Warns on 'Wishful Thinking'

He warned against "wishful thinking" of those who "delude themselves into believing that the Communist dictators are hostile to America because they do not know enough about our country."

Meany said that it is precisely because the Soviet leaders know about American democracy that "they fear and hate it as the obstacle in their drive for conquering the world and remolding it on the Soviet pattern."

He declared "the issue at the heart of the world crisis . . . is not 'peace and friendship' but peace and freedom." He emphasized:

"In a world of peace and freedom, there would be no problem of friendship between nations. But in a world where peace can be dictated by blackmail or the ballistic missiles of despotism, there can be no freedom and there can be no peace—unless it is the peace of the prison or the peace of the graveyard."

Declaring that American labor prefers democracy with all its imperfections "a million-fold" to totalitarianism, Meany urged:

"Let us remove the shortcomings and weaknesses in our social fabric—racial discrimination, unemployment, un-American living conditions.

"In Latin America and Africa, as well as in Europe, let us talk and act as friends of the oppressed and never as friends of dictators and oppressors.

"Let our government exercise a greater initiative in extending democracy and freedom by working to have our Allies break with all colonialism.

"Let us improve the substance and manner of our helping the newly established and economically underdeveloped nations to grow into healthy and prosperous democracies."

Back Bible Week, Meany Urges

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all union members to join in the 19th annual observance of National Bible Week, scheduled to be held Oct. 19 to 25.

"In these tense and trying times," he said, "all of us can find sustenance and support in the words of the Holy Bible. The guidance and the hope which the Book of Books has meant to men for generations are there today to help us in our hour of need.

"It is with this thought in mind that I am happy to call upon the men and women of the AFL-CIO to join in the observance of National Bible Week designed to increase reading and studying of the Bible by all people of all nations."

Insurance Men Picket Prudential

Newark, N. J.—Five thousand angry Insurance Workers marched in the rain in front of the home offices of the Prudential Insurance Co. here in a demonstration of support for their union negotiators.

Smaller but equally spirited noontime demonstrations took place at more than 100 Prudential offices throughout the nation as negotiations remained deadlock and a Sept. 8 strike date neared.

The union members, who had rejected the company's last proposal in a referendum, pointed out in placards and handbills that the company had recently given big pay raises to executives while insisting on a wage freeze for the agents. The union demonstrators told the public they were seeking only a "moderate" increase.

Placards reading: "We Sell Security, We Want Security" pointed up union proposals for protection against arbitrary firings and reduction of territory—and thereby the income—assigned to agents.

IWIU officers in Washington said they were prepared "to bargain up to the last minute" in an effort to avert a strike.

In 1951, Prudential workers took part in an 81-day strike, a record for the insurance field. The Insurance Workers bargain for 17,000 Prudential agents covered by a national agreement.

Plight of Farm Labor 'Disgrace,' Senate Told

The condition of migratory farm workers is "a national disgrace to our free society," declared Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) in urging as a corrective first step the compulsory registration of labor contractors.

Javits and other senators testified before the newly created Senate Labor subcommittee on migratory labor in support of crew leader registration bills.

The group, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), also has before it a bill introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) to extend the federal minimum wage to agriculture, and another, introduced by McNamara and co-sponsored by Javits, to abolish child labor on corporate farms.

The two crew leader bills pending are the Administration measure, introduced by Javits and co-sponsored by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.), and Williams' bill.

Javits noted that some 400,000 domestic migratory workers are dependent for employment, transportation and housing on an estimated 10,000 crew leaders.

The "pitiable condition" of many farm workers and their dependence on labor contractors has led to exploitation and abuses, he said.

The commonest abuses are failure to pay full wages—a wage which runs from 40 cents to $1 an hour; illegal charges for transportation and housing already paid for by farmers, and lending money at usurious rates.

McNamara and Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) joined Javits and Keating in urging quick committee action on the crew leader bills.

11 Unions Act Jointly:

Rail Non-Ops Ask 25-Cent Wage Rise

Eleven unions, representing nearly 650,000 non-operating railroad workers, have joined in asking a 25-cent hourly wage increase plus improved health and welfare benefits when current national agreements expire on Nov. 1.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, serving as spokesman for the cooperating "non-op" unions, said notices served on each of the railroads ask that negotiations get under way before Oct. 1.

The first stage of bargaining will be separate talks between each union and each carrier. In addition, the unions already have established a national bargaining committee and have asked the carriers to do likewise.

Earlier, the five operating unions had submitted wage proposals to the railroads, which were met by a counter-proposal from management for a 15-cent pay cut.

The "non-ops" wage proposal also called for making permanent temporary cost-of-living increases received under the present agreement in addition to the 25-cent raise. These have amounted to 13 cents to date, with the possibility of an additional 2 cents by Nov. 1. The unions will seek an agreement subject to reopening at any time in lieu of an escalator clause.

In addition to pay demands, the 11 unions are asking:

- Group life insurance coverage of up to $5,000. At present there is no life insurance protection.
- Raising hospital, surgical and medical benefits for dependents to the same level now provided for employes, except for home and office calls.
- Continuation of health coverage for furloughed workers and their dependents for an additional three months.
- Separate payment by the railroads of costs of medical benefits for occupational diseases and injuries so that the costs would not be charged to the insurance program.

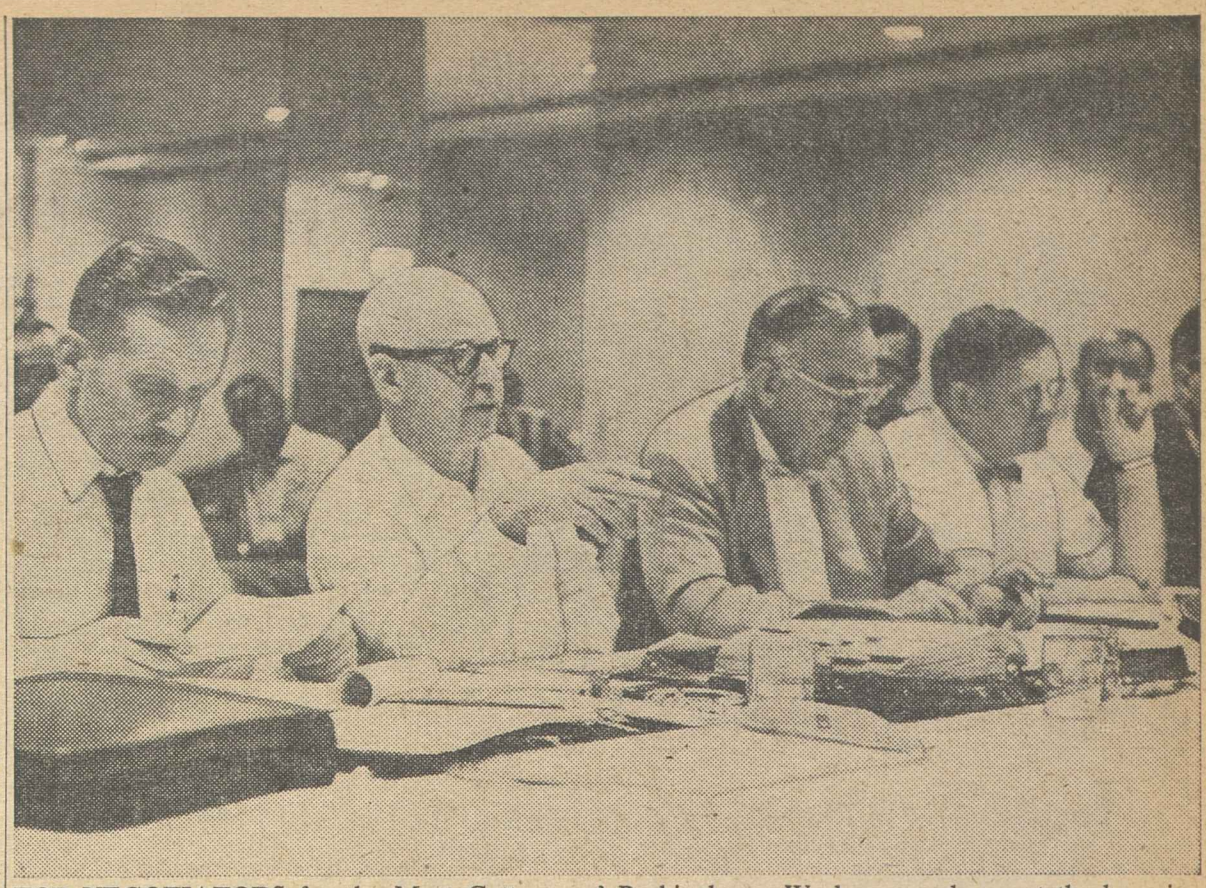
Earlier, the 11 unions had submitted proposals for improved vacation and holiday benefits.

Leighty said he was under no illusions that bargaining would be smooth and charged that railroad management has been "even more adamant" than the steel industry in dealings with the unions.

He said the showdown stage will probably be reached about mid-January, when "there will either be a strike or a settlement."

Leighty added that if the railroads take the position, as some individual carriers have indicated, that the moratorium on contract improvements remains in effect beyond Nov. 1, "in all probability there will be a strike on Nov. 2."

The cooperating non-operating unions are the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Firemen & Oilers, Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Signalmen and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.



TOP NEGOTIATORS for the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers are shown at the bargaining table as they jointly negotiated a 22.6-cent wage and benefits package for 15,000 Armour workers. Left to right, UPWA Contract Dir. Jesse Prosten, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, Meat Cutters Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Dir. Russell Dresser of the Meat Cutters Packing Dept. Talks are continuing with other major meat packers and several have agreed to similar settlements.

Union Strikes 2 Hospitals In Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1657 has struck two Chicago hospitals for recognition as bargaining agent for non-professional workers.

The strike was called after the workers voted 138 to 3 to strike Mt. Sinai Hospital and 61 to 1 to strike against the Chicago Home for Incurables.

Both institutions refused to meet with the union, taking the position that they are exempt as non-profit institutions from laws that require profit-making enterprises to bargain collectively.

Victor Gotbaum, district director of the union, said the workers did not want to strike, and would have called it off if the hospital administrators had been willing to meet with the union to discuss their problems.

The union pledged a policy of peaceful picketing. No effort would be made to stop deliveries of medicines, surgical supplies and equipment and other necessary hospital items, Gotbaum said.

The union has organized dietary, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance workers at the struck hospitals and at three others. At two other Chicago hospitals it is recognized as bargaining agent.

Gotbaum said wages at the two struck institutions were as low as 85 to 95 cents an hour until the union's organizing drive, when they were raised to a $1 hourly minimum.

When the strike began, both institutions continued in operation, announcing that "volunteers" were filling the strikers' jobs. Gotbaum charged that the hospitals were paying a premium rate, $1.25 an hour, for the "volunteers."

"The issue is whether the employes through a union can have an honest say in the conditions affecting their work or whether the hospital administration can continually overlook the needs of these employes," said Gotbaum.

Sales Tax Hiked By Michigan GOP

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan Republicans forced through a one-third hike in the state's sales tax—from 3 to 4 percent—after rejecting all alternatives for raising desperately-needed revenue.

During eight months of deadlock, the GOP-controlled Senate rejected Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams' labor-supported proposal for a state income tax, rebuffed a compromise worked out in the House of Representatives for a raise in business taxes to accompany the sales tax boost and turned down attempts to tap separate state funds.

Packing, Rubber Unions Win Wage Increases

(*Continued from Page* 1)

by the Rubber Workers for 24,000 members at Goodyear set the pattern for nearly 60,000 other workers in the industry.

Within 24 hours after the Goodyear settlement, U.S. Rubber, Firestone and B. F. Goodrich accepted the 10-cent pattern. The raise comes on top of major pension improvements the union won after lengthy strikes earlier this year.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster hailed the amicable negotiations with the rubber industry and expressed the hope that the agreements "may be of some degree of assistance in bringing about a fair and equitable settlement in the steel industry."

The Armour agreement provides an 8.5-cent increase immediately, of which 2 cents represents early payment of a cost-of-living raise due on Jan. 1, and an additional 6.5 cents in the second year. The contract covers 15,000 workers at 27 plants.

Pensions for Armour workers will be increased approximately one-third and employes forced into early retirement by disability will receive double benefits until they reach the age of 65 and are eligible for social security payments.

A dispute over severance pay was resolved by providing that if a laid-off worker is not recalled within two years, he is to receive severance pay. Workers whose jobs are eliminated will receive severance pay immediately.

Improved vacations, health and welfare benefits and higher night shift differentials are also included in the Armour package.

A joint statement on the automation agreement pledges that "every effort will be made to cushion whatever unemployment may arise through the introduction of automation . . . including programs to retrain or relocate workers."

The current round of negotiations with the packers brought the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers in closer cooperation than at any time since merger talks between the two unions broke up.

New Techniques by Unions

The unions began with plans for "separate but coordinated" negotiations with the companies where both unions held contracts. The Armour talks quickly became joint negotiations.

At Swift & Co., biggest firm in the industry, the unions adopted a unique technique to prevent any management attempt to play one union off against the other.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein "appointed" two negotiators of the Meat Cutters as international representatives of the Packinghouse Workers to participate in UPWA's phase of the negotiations. When it was the Meat Cutters' turn at the bargaining table, the two men represented their own union.

$1 Million 'Down Payment' by IUD Given to Aid Striking Steelworkers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

a press conference following the board meeting, described the $1 million contribution as the first step in a drive to mobilize the department's full resources behind the USWA.

He said IUD activity in this direction would be meshed into the program of total labor support to be hammered out by the AFL-CIO General Board at an all-day meeting Sept. 18 during the third biennial convention at San Francisco.

Reuther called on the 7 million members of unions affiliated with the IUD to augment organizational and moral support of the USWA by "joining striking steel workers on the picket lines as a demonstration of solidarity."

In New York, meanwhile, union and management negotiators resumed meetings with Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service, after a five-day recess. Neither USWA Pres. David J. McDonald nor U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry spokesman, would comment on the joint sessions.

The IUD unanimously adopted a resolution declaring:

"The steel workers are standing firm in industry's line of fire on behalf of all wage earners. There is no doubt in our minds that steel management's demands upon the USWA are part of an industry-wide 'get-tough-with-labor' drive. We stand with them 100 percent in their struggle and we recognize their fight as our own."

The resolution bitterly assailed the industry contention that wage increases "are bad for the nation as well as for the workers themselves," describing this claim as "the most transparent kind of hypocrisy." It accused management of refusing to share the fruits of productivity with either workers or consumers, despite record-shattering profits which added up to $2,250 for every worker in the steel industry during the first half of 1959.

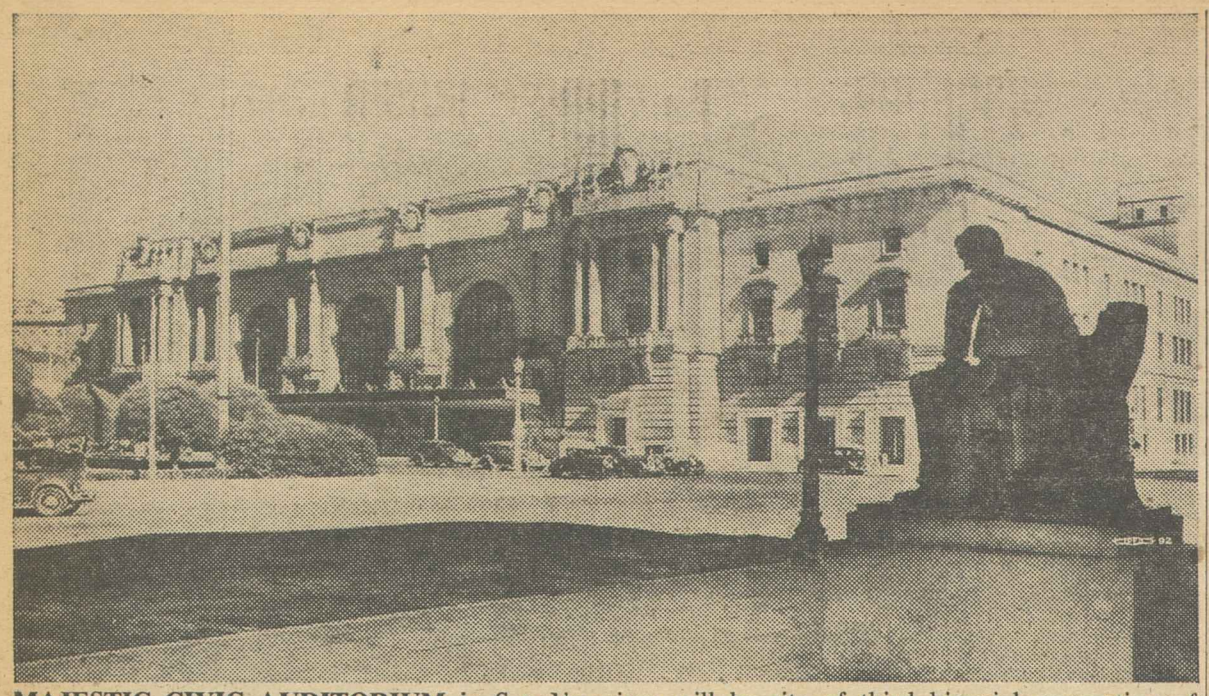
'With Dirty Hands'

"The steel companies come before the American people with dirty hands," the statement continued. "While preaching that higher wages are bad, the executives of these companies have cut themselves an even bigger piece of the profit cake. Through stock option plans and so-called 'management incentive' plans they have enriched themselves fantastically while avoiding their fair share of the tax burden."

The IUD also ripped into the industry's demands for eight work rule changes that would force the union to "surrender working conditions won over two decades of collective bargaining." It called management's charge of "featherbedding" an "outright lie," and declared that the companies are really engaged in "an attempt to restore the speedup and the stretchout in the mills."

As the industry-forced shut-down entered its eighth week, there were these other developments:

- Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell reported that an estimated 126,000 workers—most of them in mining, railroading and shipping—had been idled by the steel dispute. This is in addition to the 500,000 striking USWA members. Mitchell, Pres. Eisenhower's one-man fact finder in the steel crisis, predicted a "rise in layoffs if the strike continues to mid-September."
- Contract talks between the Aluminum Co. of America and the USWA were recessed until Sept. 15. USWA contracts with the aluminum industry's "Big Four" expired in July, but were extended until at least 30 days after the steel strike is settled to permit new agreements with basic steel to set a pattern for the entire metals industry.
- The steel strike spread to several small steel fabricating firms in the Youngstown, O., area as 2,000 USWA members walked off the job after management refused to agree to contract extensions similar to those in the aluminum industry.
- While a strike of the unaffiliated Mine-Mill union continued to choke off 75 percent of the nation's copper output, one refinery—American Metal Climax, Inc., Carteret, N. J.—signed a two-year contract giving union members a 22.6-cent-an-hour economic package. This included 14 cents in wages, a company-financed pension plan and medical insurance.



MAJESTIC CIVIC AUDITORIUM in San Francisco will be site of third biennial convention of AFL-CIO, which opens in West Coast city on Sept. 17.

Labor Dedicates 'Day' to Solidarity With Steelworkers on Picket Lines

(*Continued from Page* 1)
educational exhibits, local union booths and games.

The Southwest's leading Labor Day observance will be at Henryetta, Okla., a small city which has made a tradition of celebrating labor's holiday in a big way. Starting with an open-air, non-denominational religious service on the eve of Labor Day, the program includes a parade expected to attract more than 25,000 people and a noon luncheon to be addressed by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Many Observances

Hundreds of communities will have union-sponsored observances ranging from citywide functions to local union "picnics with a speaker."

All four radio networks will carry Labor Day addresses by top AFL-CIO officials, supplemented by local radio and television programs in many areas.

In a public service activity, in cooperation with the National Safety Council's Labor Conference, trade unions were spearheading a campaign aimed at reducing the heavy toll of traffic deaths and injuries which normally would mar the three-day weekend.

Machinists Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller, who is heading up the Labor Day safety program, said more than 4,000 local unions and central bodies have requested special safety kits designed to help publicize the "drive safely" message.

A joint statement by Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned that Labor Day "must not be allowed to become a symbol of tragedy, of death by carelessness," and urged union members "to set a safety-first example" during the holiday weekend.

Special religious observances and the traditional Labor Day messages were scheduled to add to the significance of the holiday.

Labor Day Masses

Statements by representatives of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant groups emphasized the importance of good-faith collective bargaining by both management and labor.

The National Council of Churches has asked its thousands of affiliated churches to offer prayers on Labor Sunday, Sept. 7, that the steel dispute "be brought to a just conclusion." Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council, also urged churches to develop a "more mature understanding of the issues" involved in industrial problems.

In a number of principal cities, special Labor Day masses will be held in Catholic churches, many of which will be attended by union leaders of other faiths as well.

Nearly 2,000 Chicago trade unionists were expected at Holy Name Cathedral for the 16th annual Labor Day mass, arranged by the Catholic Council on Working Life. Msgr. Joseph F. Donnelly, chairman of the Connecticut State Mediation Board, will deliver the sermon.

At Pittsburgh, heart of the steel industry, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, Gov. David L. Lawrence and Mayor Thomas J. Gallagher will be among dignitaries attending the Labor Day mass, which will be preceded by a parade of 3,000 union members to St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop John J. Wright will officiate.

In Los Angeles, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will address a breakfast to be held following the Labor Day mass sponsored by the Catholic Labor Institute.

Meany's Labor Day message (see text on page 7) called for "a rebirth of that fortitude and resolution" which enabled labor's pioneers "to lead a parade of progress for humanity unparalleled in human history."

Describing present day attacks on labor as "a cold war deliberately invoked against the whole trade union movement by the big business interests," Meany declared American workers are "ready to stand up together . . . and fight for the preservation of their rights and their trade unions."

Labor to Use 'Every Weapon'

He served notice that "we intend to use every legal weapon we have, including the right of every citizen to engage in politics, to regain the ground we have lost."

Schnitzler emphasized the trade union movement's drive to strengthen the Social Security system by providing health insurance for retired men and women. He declared in his Labor Day message that "no matter how long it takes, labor is in this fight (for the Forand bill) to the finish."

Mitchell's message described Labor Day as "a time for searching out the causes that unify us as a great people with shared interests in the progress of our social and economic system."

Meany, Schnitzler Urge Holiday Weekend Safety

Top leaders of the AFL-CIO have urged labor to live through labor's own holiday—the Labor Day weekend.

"The day dedicated to the cause of labor has become synonymous with a mounting toll of death and injury on the nation's highways," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in a joint statement.

"The nation's attention is diverted from the true significance of Labor Day by the gruesome statistics of those who perish in celebrating it.

"Labor Day is a symbol of the trade union movement's devotion to a better life for workers and for all Americans. It must not be allowed to become a symbol of tragedy, of death by carelessness.

"Therefore we urge every union members to set a safety-first example on Labor Day, so that our holiday can, like the labor movement itself, contribute to the safety and security of all."

Marble Union Votes to Raise Per Capita

Delegates to the Marble Polishers convention voted overwhelmingly to raise the union's per capita tax to finance an expanded organizing campaign scheduled for 1960.

A 15-cent increase in per capita —from 85 cents to $1—was earmarked for the addition of two international representatives to the union's staff.

William McCarthy, who has headed the union for 27 years, was unanimously elected to a new four-year term as president and secretary-treasurer. All incumbent vice presidents also were re-elected.

The 100 delegates, representing locals of tile, marble and terrazzo helpers and marble, slate and stone polishers, were addressed by two top officials of the building trades—Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers and Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Both speakers emphasized the dangers to the labor movement in the House-passed Landrum-Griffin bill.

AFL-CIO Parley Set:

Convention to Act On Basic Problems

Organized labor will shape and enact a program to repel the heaviest attack against trade unionism in more than a generation when about 900 delegates convene in San Francisco Sept. 17 for the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention.

The delegates will consider wide-ranging resolutions and proposals to mobilize against the current attack and press for the achievement of labor's social and economic goals.

The concentration on program and policies will be the predominant theme of the convention, but the delegates will hear also four major speakers from outside the labor movement.

The speakers include Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell; Adm. Arleigh Burke, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Martin B. McKneally, commander of the American Legion; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Prior to the AFL-CIO convention, which is expected to run through Sept. 25, four federation departments will hold their conventions in San Francisco. The Intl. Labor Press Association will hold its annual meeting in the city at the same time.

Here is the line-up of the conventions preceding the AFL-CIO meeting:

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPT.

More than 200 delegates representing 3 million union members organized into 18 international unions and 600 local and state councils are expected to attend sessions at the Palace Hotel Sept. 9-11.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to speak the morning of Sept. 10. The convention is expected to devote major attention to methods of combatting the rising tide of anti-labor legislation.

Pres. Richard J. Gray's keynote address will be followed by a comprehensive analysis of pending legislation and recent court decisions by Louis Sherman, chairman of the department's Legal Advisory Committee.

More than 35 resolutions covering the broad scope of building trades problems are due to be acted on. Gray's report is expected to include a detailed survey of the operation of the AFL-CIO plan for adjusting disputes between building trades unions and Industrial Union Dept. affiliates.

Scheduled speakers include Irving Manger, chief of labor relations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Col. Thomas H. Swan, labor advisor for the U.S. Air Force, and Richard Mitchell, chairman of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

METAL TRADES DEPT.

The urgent need for a safety program in the nation's atomic energy installations will be discussed by delegates from 20 international unions attending the Metal Trades Dept. convention which opens Sept. 14 at the St. Francis Hotel.

Also on the agenda, reports Dept. Pres. James A. Brownlow, will be discussions centering on the nation's shipbuilding program, the need for further development of the U.S. merchant marine, sharply fluctuating employment in navy yards, and some of the differences between craft and industrial unions.

The convention is scheduled to elect a president, secretary-treasurer and eight vice presidents to lead the department for the next two years.

Scheduled to speak are Meany; Mitchell; Atomic Energy Commissioner Oscar Smith; Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard Gray; Admiral Robert Cronin of the Navy Dept.'s Office of Industrial Relations; and Executive Director Edward Goshen of the Federal Bureau of Appenticeship.

MARITIME TRADES DEPT.

The Maritime Trades convention at the St. Francis Hotel on Sept. 15-16 will consider the advisability of appealing to both major political parties for the adoption of platform planks next year pledging action to strengthen the American merchant marine and to halt its dissipation through runaway flag shipping.

Department Pres. Paul Hall stressed the urgent need of legislation to discourage the practice of registering ships under foreign flags to avoid taxes and paying union wages.

MTD Executive Sec.-Treas. Harry E. O'Reilly will report that the department has doubled in size since its last convention and is now the fastest-growing subordinate body of the AFL-CIO.

About 100 delegates, representing 20 international unions with more than 200,000 members engaged in maritime work, will attend.

Meany is scheduled to address the convention Sept. 15. Other invited speakers include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Gray, Brownlow, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

UNION LABEL

The golden anniversary convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. will be held Sept. 15-16 in the St. Francis Hotel.

The 200 delegates, representing 76 national and international unions, will formulate plans for the department's 1960 Union-Industries Show to be held in Washington, May 6-11, 1960. Also on the agenda will be the election of a president, secretary-treasurer and seven vice presidents for the coming two years.

The department's president, John J. Mara, president of the Boot & Shoe Workers, will preside. The department was formed in 1909 under the guidance of the late Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL, to promote and publicize labor's emblems—the union label, the shop card and the service button.

ILPA

Some 300 editors of trade union publications affiliated with the AFL-CIO will meet Sept. 14-16 at the Sir Francis Drake.

"The ILPA convention will concentrate on increasing the effectiveness and enlarging the readership of union publications," ILPA Pres. Peter Terzick declared in announcing the program.

A featured speaker will be Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), who will speak on suppression of information. He will address the banquet on Sept. 14, at which recognition is given to outstanding labor publications.

Dean Maurice F. X. Donahue of the University College, University of Chicago, will speak on "Can Labor and Its Press Meet the Challenge," and S. I. Hayakawa, world-renowned authority on semantics and communications, will participate in a special workshop session.

Shortage of Everything but Pupils:

School Crisis Back at the Same Old Stand

By Robert B. Cooney

School bells this September are announcing America's annual crisis: the classroom and teacher shortage.

The only change between this September and others is that the crisis is worse.

Parents will learn of the problem again when their children come home and tell them how crowded their classes are.

The U.S. Office of Education reported a few days ago that an estimated 42.7 million youngsters will enter classes from kindergarten through the 12th grade this school year.

This is an increase of 1.75 million over last year.

Because of the shortage of classrooms, one out of every four in the total school population will be short-changed in education.

". . . the number of pupils whose education is being impaired in varying degrees by the classroom shortage is about 10 million," according to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming.

Flemming said recent reports on public school enrollment show there were 1,843,000 pupils "in excess of normal school capacity last year."

These "excess" students were added to an estimated 6 million in crowded urban elementary schools alone and another 2 million or so in obsolete or inadequate buildings to arrive at the total of 10 million.

And these figures are understated since the statistics leave out urban high schools and all rural schools.

The way in which overcrowding impairs education is reasoned this way: the desirable maximum class size is considered to be 30 pupils; if a class has 40 or 50 pupils, then everyone's education is hampered, not just that of the 10 or 20 "excess" pupils.

Individual Attention Effective

The effect of individual attention through smaller classes can be startling. Carl J. Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers, was visiting a school in New York City earlier this year. A heavy snowstorm that particular day cut attendance from the usual 45 pupils to 16. The teacher told of this incident:

"Mr. Megel, a very interesting thing happened today. A young lad, who has been a serious disciplinary problem, in this small class on this particular day, conducted himself in exemplary fashion and at the end of the day came to me and said: 'This is the first day that I have thoroughly enjoyed school.' "

If the problem of surplus students is handled simply by cramming more pupils into each classroom, the problem of the teacher shortage has multiple effects.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick had this to say a few days ago:

"The deficit of teachers will mean, in many communities, over-large classes or the employment of teachers without adequate training or both. In many instances, it will also mean curtailing the number of subjects offered."

Last year the nation's elementary and secondary schools were short 182,000 teachers. This year, Derthick reported, the shortage will amount to 195,000.

Teacher Turnover Rate High

Derthick said the teacher shortage is intensified by a teacher-turnover rate of 10.9 percent. He said current studies show this rate to be more accurate than the 7.5 percent formerly used in calculating shortages.

Why are teachers increasingly leaving their profession?

"Low salaries" is the chief reason, according to Megel.

The head of the Teachers, whose job requires him to keep in touch with trends around the country, discussed the problem in these terms:

"A school district which I visited in May offers a case in point. Out of 160 teachers, 34 well-qualified, certificated teachers resigned their positions and indicated their decision of finding employment elsewhere.

"Low salaries, of course, still constitute the major reason for this exodus of teachers from their chosen profession.

"But, in addition to low salaries, the overcrowding occasioned by shortage of classrooms makes it impossible for the conscientious teacher to do a competent job in the classroom.

"Overcrowding increases disciplinary problems because teachers are unable to provide individual attention to so many boys and girls in such a few minutes of a class period."

Segregated schools, where they exist, add to the problem because they prevent the most efficient use of school facilities and teacher resources.

School-agers Increase Steadily

The nation's school-age population was 37.3 million in 1955. It rose 6 million to an estimated 43.3 million in 1959. This was a rise of over 16 percent.

By 1963, the school-age population is expected to increase nearly 13 percent or by another 5.5 million, to a total 48.8 million.

The classroom and teacher shortage has grown over the years even as the nation debated first whether it existed and then what to do about it.

One turning point was reached when a 1955 White House Conference on Education, stacked in its selection of delegates against federal aid to education, unexpectedly decided there was a need for federal aid.

Since then, school bills have come closer than ever to passage but have still foundered on such issues as civil rights, federal "control" or plain politics.

Probably the chief obstacle has been business opposition. Federal aid to build schools has been fought by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Eisenhower Shifts Position

President Eisenhower has constantly shifted his position on the school problem. He once expressed himself as "flatly" against federal grants for school aid.

However, Democratic proposals of sizable federal grants inspired him to counter with proposals which emphasized bonds and loans. In 1957, Eisenhower could have helped pass a school bill if he had moved to change the votes of just three House Republicans. He remained silent.

In Congress, a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats has sabotaged federal aid for schools, the latter in part because more schools would mean easier desegregation and a quicker transformation of the South.

At present, such a coalition has had bottled up since June 8 in the southern-controlled House Rules Committee a four-year $4.4 billion Murray-Metcalf bill. It would raise teacher salaries as well as help build schools.

In the Senate, a Labor subcommittee recently okayed a two-year $1.1 billion program, a sharply reduced compromise move which provides for construction only.

However, even as the Democratic bill in the Senate was cut down as a compromise to improve chances of passage and came to resemble closely the Eisenhower proposal of 1957, it ironically came under the threat of veto.

Flemming informed his Aug. 26 press conference the classroom shortage is a problem "of considerable magnitude." But he told the same conference that the Democratic Senate bill is "contrary to the President's fiscal policy."

Labor Day 1959

THE AMERICAN trade union movement is being put to the test this Labor Day, the test of unity and dedication to the basic principles that have produced new standards of dignity and material well-being for the American worker.

The challenge flung at the labor movement by its enemies goes to the root foundations of the trade union movement. It calls into question the firmly established principle that a worker is entitled to a fair share of the wealth he helps produce. It questions workers' freedom to form a voluntary association and plan collective action to secure and advance their welfare.

This challenge, like its forerunners in earlier periods of American history, will be repelled and the free, strong, democratic unions that are part of the fabric of America will continue their struggle for the economic justice, political freedom and human dignity that form the indestructable foundations of a democratic nation.

September Song

NEXT WEEK across America school bells will be summoning fresh-faced, eager children back to school and every pealing note will be a jarring reminder of America's shame.

The children will return to too few classrooms manned by underpaid, and in many cases unqualified, teachers. For a week or so there will be sharply-voiced protests about jammed classrooms, double sessions, inadequate teachers and equipment. Then the protests will subside while the nation drifts along dimly aware that it is shortchanging its children and their future.

This is a not a new crisis—it's been rolling around every September for a goodly number of years since the end of the war. In Congress the pious speeches multiply and the Old Guard Republican-Southern Democratic coalition effectively bottles up legislation designed to bring the nation's schools up to space-age standards.

The White House rolls out the figures on the shocking shortages of classrooms and teachers and then retreats to its inflation trenches to battle hobgoblins.

Every September the problem grows worse, the excuses for inaction thinner, the protestations of good faith hollower.

How long must the children of America wait to be given the heritage that is rightfully theirs?

Progress on Automation

THE TWO AFL-CIO UNIONS in the meat packing industry and the Armour Co. deserve special commendation for taking some practical steps to make automation serve people, not just profits.

The new two-year contract between Armour and the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen provides for a special fund to be administered by a joint labor-management committee which will undertake research projects, establish programs to retrain or relocate workers affected by automation, or develop other "solutions."

Introduction of new machinery and techniques has cut jobs severely in recent years in many of the communities where Armour plants are located. The benefits of this collective bargaining agreement are sure to be felt in these communities.

The approach to automation and its effects by Armour and the two unions indicates clearly that there is an effective way of dealing with the difficult problem of technological unemployment where all parties bring good faith to the bargaining table rather than a battle plan for industrial warfare.

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Stalled!

Upside Down in Burma:

Military Talk Like Laborites, Union Leaders Like Politicians

By Arnold Beichman

RANGOON, BURMA—This is a part of the world where the Army officials who have been running the Ministry of Labor for the last eight months sound like trade union officials and the trade union officials sound strictly like politicians.

Burma, for the past year, has been under a military "caretaker" government under 49-year-old Gen. Ne Win. The general came in at the express invitation of former Prime Minister U Nu and by vote of Parliament. There is the sharpest difference of opinion here as to whether the Ne Win government is or isn't a dictatorship.

The Burmese constitution still stands. U Nu supports the general, who has just promised there will be national elections, on a multi-party basis, no later than the first week in February next.

Brig. Gen. Tin Pe is minister of labor, mines and housing. Under him are Lt. Col. Chit Khiang, 38, director-general of the labor ministry, and Commander Maung Maung Gyi, 39, of the Burmese Navy.

"We believe in the right to strike," said Chit Khiang. "Our constitution has not been changed. We recognize and believe in the right of freedom of association."

The major policy change in Burma today is the government attempt to take the political parties out of trade unionism, said the ministry spokesman. Under the previous government, he said, "there was more politics than actual trade unionism in Burma."

"When a political party controls unions, the political party thinks only of its party, trade unions become secondary and workers cannot achieve their aims. These aims become exploited by political parties in the interest of their power.

Chit Khiang said that the government would shortly present a bill to Parliament to bar unions or union officials from engaging in partisan politics. If a union official wants to run for office, he must resign his union post. Politicians, whether members of Parliament or party officers, will be barred from holding union office.

THE THREE national centers—the democratic Trades Union Congress of Burma, the splitoff United Labor Organization, and the pro-Communist Burma Trades Union Congress—will be allowed to engage in political activity, since they will receive no government recognition, but not so their trade union affiliates.

TUC(B) officials said not only that they agreed with this policy but they had been thinking along these lines even before Ne Win came to power. U Sein Win, the organization's general secretary, and U Po Chai, secretary, both members of Parliament, said that "outsiders" should be barred from holding union office at the local or factory level.

The Ministry of Labor plans to introduce legislation providing that only one union can have legal recognition and a contract in a factory or plant. This recognition will be obtained when a union files a membership statement showing it has more than 50 percent of the workers. Hitherto, a factory might have several different unions, each one with a contract or seeking one. Unions will be required to file audited financial statements with the Ministry.

TUC(B) officials, including U San Tun Hla, of the organization's Intl. Dept., said while they were "friendly" to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, they had no plans to join nor to attend, even as observers, the ICFTU 10th anniversary world congress next December.

"We want to keep neutral between the ICFTU and the WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions)," said U Po Chai. This quasi-neutralist statement is pure rhetoric. The TUC(B) leaders made it quite clear that they opposed and were fighting communism in Burma because, as U Sein Win put it, "we know too much about communism."

The political shadows here have darkened the labor picture. U Nu's party, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, is split into two factions —one, under U Nu, is called the "Clean AFPFL" with its own national center, the United Labor Organization.

The other, under U Ba Swe, is called the "Stable AFPFL," with its labor tail, the TUC(B) and the same U Ba Swe, as president. The pro-Communist BTUC, a WFTU affiliate, has a small membership, perhaps 2,000 or 3,000. The democratic labor groups may have a total of 150,000 in an urban work force of about 1.5 million. Of Burma's 22 million population, about 45 percent are workers. The majority are rural or agricultural workers.

In Labor Day Message:

Meany Urges Resurgence Of Union Fighting Spirit

By George Meany
President, AFL-CIO

LABOR DAY WAS CREATED as a day of dedication rather than one of celebration. The pioneers who founded the trade union movement had precious little to celebrate back in 1882. The unions of those days were weak, impoverished and the targets of constant harassment by employers. It took a brave man, a man with deep loyalty and plenty of fighting spirit, to join a union and stand by his union under the oppressive conditions that prevailed before the turn of the century.

Today the trade union movement needs above all a rebirth of that fortitude and resolution which enabled Sam Gompers and his associates to lead a parade of progress for humanity unparalleled in human history.

They fought and won despite open warfare by employers and handicaps so great as to make their ultimate victory almost miraculous.

Today, labor faces another kind of warfare—a cold war deliberately invoked against the whole trade union movement by the big business interests of the nation.

The spokesmen for these interests—such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce—pay lip service, of course, to the undeniable fact that unions have done a great deal to improve the American way of life and that unions are therefore here to stay.

But at the same time, big business leaders are doing everything in their power to weaken and destroy our trade union movement. Let me cite three major examples:

- **They have come out for a wage freeze, forming a solid wall of opposition to any further economic gains by the workers of this country. The steel strike, forced upon 500,000 Steelworkers and their families, epitomizes this new form of economic pressure.**
- **They have undertaken an all-out campaign of high-powered deception to prevail upon Congress to enact restrictive anti-labor laws in the name of accomplishing labor reform.**
- **They have financed at the state level a blistering bombardment to undermine the security of trade unions through adoption of the mis-named "right-to-work" laws.**

These developments are not haphazard or unconnected. They didn't just happen spontaneously. They have been carefully planned and deliberately organized and heavily financed by the big business interests which are determined to cut down the power of organized labor.

That power has been a power for good for the people of our country. It has enabled the workers of America to gain for themselves the highest standard of living prevailing anywhere in the world. It has created the mass markets which have made industry and the farmers prosperous. It has made it possible for the great majority of the people of this country to live in decent homes, to send their children to school and to enjoy some measures of economic and social security.

Are the workers of this country willing to submit tamely to the forfeiture of these gains? Or are they ready to stand up together again, as their forefathers did in the old days, and fight for the preservation of their rights and their trade unions?

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations doesn't have to take a Gallup Poll to obtain the answer to those questions.

WE KNOW from direct contact with the members of our unions and the leaders of those unions that they are ready to meet the challenge head-on.

In that knowledge, the AFL-CIO Executive Council chartered a program of action.

1 We have officially proclaimed this Labor Day to be "Support the Steelworkers Day," so that the 13.5 million members of our federation and their friends will be able to demonstrate their complete solidarity with the embattled Steelworkers. To make that support concrete, the General Board of the AFL-CIO will hold a special meeting in San Francisco on Sept. 18. At that meeting, a definite program will be drawn up to mobilize the maximum organizational, financial and moral support of the entire AFL-CIO to insure victory for the Steelworkers. Once that victory is won, the whole wall of resistance erected by big business against further wage increases will crumble.

2 We have determined that we will have to organize for political education and political action in the same thorough and painstaking way that we organized in the past for economic purposes.

This program will take time and patience and hard work and money. But it is our only hope for the resumption of progress in the future.

We want the American people to understand that labor is entering upon the political battleground with reluctance. If we had any other recourse, we would be happy to stay out of politics. But our enemies have chosen to weaken the trade union movement through restrictive legislation so that it will be rendered ineffective at the bargaining table.

To remain true to our trust, to fulfill the responsibilities that the workers of this country have delegated to their unions, labor must fight back in the political arena. We intend to use every legal weapon we have, including the right of every citizen to engage in politics, to regain the ground we have lost.

In this effort, education will play a key part. Against the unscrupulous and deceptive propaganda unleashed against us by the opposition, we must rely on the power of truth.

We need not go beyond the facts and the record to prove our case.

THE RECORD SHOWS that the AFL-CIO favors and supports the strongest possible law to drive the crooks and racketeers out of the labor-management field. The record shows that state and local authorities have failed to enforce existing laws against the criminal activities of these racketeers.

THE RECORD SHOWS that under guise of federal legislation against corruption, big business has sought to prohibit legitimate union activities such as organizational picketing and secondary boycotts.

THE RECORD SHOWS that the AFL-CIO has demonstrated its integrity by expelling member organizations found to be dominated by corrupt influences and by establishing strict codes of ethical practice for all affiliated unions and their officers.

THE RECORD SHOWS that no business organization has ever taken such stringent action despite the fact that the frauds and embezzlements perpetrated by business and banking executives make the transgressions committed by a few labor officials look like petty larceny.

THE RECORD SHOWS that big business has tried to fool the public by masquerading its legislative attempts to destroy union security under the false front of "right-to-work" laws in the states.

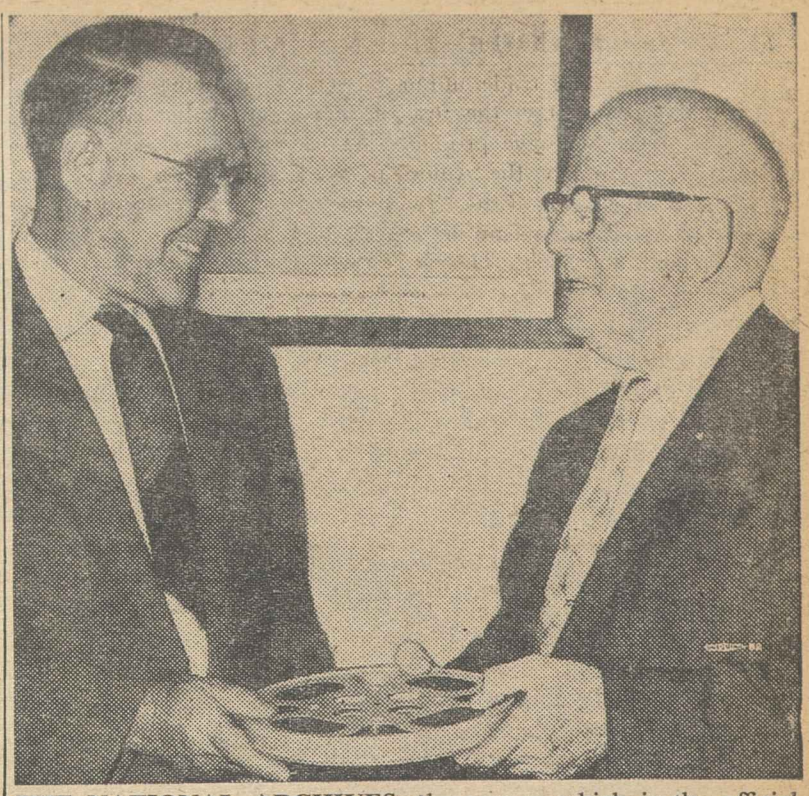
THE RECORD SHOWS that these laws, now in force in 19 states, have not granted the right to a job to a single worker; that they have not improved the economic status of a single worker; that their one and only purpose is to outlaw the union shop.

Once the American people fully understand these facts, the massive anti-labor campaign instigated by big business will founder and collapse.

We have our work cut out for us. The opposition possesses unlimited resources and controls the main channels of communication with the public. They have a host of soft-soap artists at their command, skilled in distorting the truth and inventing artful propaganda slogans designed to mislead the public.

But we have on our side the strength of numbers and the power of truth. If we use them, we will win.

On this Labor Day, the trade union movement, with the willing support of the decent working men and women who make up its loyal membership, pledges to work and fight until we do win.



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, the agency which is the official custodian of the nation's historical records, asked for—and got—a print of the AFL-CIO "Americans at Work" film showing government workers on the job. Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes (right) presents the film to Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, deputy archivist of the United States.

Oldenbroek Sends Labor Day Message

By J. H. Oldenbroek
ICFTU General Secretary

ON THE OCCASION of Labor Day 1959, it gives me great pleasure again to send the warmest greetings of the ICFTU to our North American affiliated organizations and to all the workers of the United States and Canada. In doing so I am sure that I voice the feelings of trade unionists of the whole free world, who see in the powerful North American labor movement the vanguard of the workers' struggle for ever higher standards of living.

We of the ICFTU share with you your continuing concern about the economic outlook and the failure of governments in their duty to maintain full employment. We all know that prosperity, like peace, is indivisible, and that the recent recession, starting in the United States, had world-wide repercussions and particularly disastrous effects on the living standards of the workers in some of the economically underdeveloped countries which are still mainly dependent on the export of raw materials. That is why we welcomed the active part played by our friends from the U.S.A. and Canada in our recent world economic conference which sounded the alarm and pointed the way towards economic and social progress for all workers, everywhere.

We are at one with you, too, in your stubborn fight to prevent the reactionaries filching hard-won labor rights. We wish all success to the AFL-CIO and the United Mine Workers in their campaign to thwart the big business interests which are trying to exploit a few isolated cases of labor corruption in order to introduce punitive legislation for hamstringing the whole trade union movement. In the case of Canada we have shown our practical sympathy by sending a token donation from the Intl. Solidarity Fund to help the striking Newfoundland loggers, brutally deprived of their most elementary trade union rights.

On this Labor day 1959 we cannot do better than to reaffirm the aims of the ICFTU:

To achieve full employment and an end to the tragic waste of the world's human and material resources;

To harness modern science and technology to the needs of the whole people, not the selfish interests of the few;

To provide adequate economic aid to the developing countries, together with fair prices and markets for their primary products;

To reassert the right of the workers to be heard on all matters affecting their economic and social progress;

To give all the dependent peoples the right to decide their own destinies and, in particular, to put an end to colonialism in Africa;

To oppose all dictatorships, and in the first place finish with that of Franco who clings to power thanks in large part to the connivance of leading democratic powers;

To free the peoples once and for all from the nightmare of nuclear warfare through agreement on the banning of weapons of mass destruction within the framework of general and controlled international disarmament.

In all these aims we know that the North American trade unions are solidly behind the ICFTU. We are confident we can count on your whole-hearted support in the great task of organizing the world's unorganized; that we can rely on your unflinching opposition to communism, as to all forms of totalitarian oppression.

For our part, and on behalf of all the organized workers of the rest of the free world, we wish you every success in your own struggles for the defence of labor rights and for ever higher standards of living for the workers.

Vandercook Says:

'Inflation' Doesn't Follow Pattern

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcast of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

MONEY IS a matter of universal interest. All of us alike are puzzled and alarmed when the value of money, its purchasing power, greatly changes. Or when, in a recession or a depression, dollars become peculiarly hard to come by.

Governments, we are vaguely aware, if they care to exert it, have a considerable power over prices, over interest rates, and over what is somewhat mysteriously described as the "money supply." The mass of the people in a democracy actually have very little real control over their own national economy. We simply don't know enough.

Vandercook

If, therefore, the President proclaims over and over again—as he has lately—that we are in great danger of an ever-climbing inflationary price spiral, it's hard for most of us to answer back. Thoughtful economists of a more modern and more liberal persuasion than those who surround the President assure us, however, that there are many replies to that reiterated almost-panic warning. Those specialists insist that the White House's worries about inflation are exaggerated. And that the means this Administration suggests to control that alleged inflationary threat are both mistaken and dangerous.

Classically, inflations—shrinkages in the purchasing power of money—have come about when there were shortages, when there has not been enough to go around. No such condition exists in the United States. On the contrary, our problem is rather one of excess labor, of unused industrial productive capacity, of far more food than we can consume, and—it would appear—of too little rather than of too much money in circulation.

THE ADMINISTRATION insists that high interest rates prevent inflation. Yet it takes little imagination to figure out that when interest rates are climbing then the price to the consumer of all finished products must also be raised. It is also pointed out that amidst all the outcry about inflation, the plain fact is that for more than a year consumer prices have gone up scarcely at all. It is further a matter of record that during the period of unavoidably massive spending for defense as well as for so many other things since the end of the Second World War, the value of money in the United States has depreciated less than in almost any other country of the world.

In all other countries at all times, since records were first kept, prices have generally climbed. But those rises have been accompanied by increased prosperity when wages and earnings have risen with them. It is only when shortages occur, especially when some of them are artificially created, that inflation gets out of hand and really hurts.

As We See It:

More Pupils, Fewer Teachers

AMERICA'S SCHOOLS opened this month with an increased enrollment of 1.25 million children and with a record shortage of classrooms and teachers, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Pres. Carl Megal of the Teachers declared on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Both urged passage of federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries without further delay.

"Unless we act quickly," Humphrey said, "we're not going to have an educational system in this country worthy of a democracy.

"We have, unfortunately, decided that it is more important to hold down a budget than it is to provide eduction. And yet, a year of education lost is one that can never be reclaimed. I think this has to be remembered. You can later on increase revenue to take care of a deficit in the budget, but you can't take care of a deficit in education once it is lost."

Megal stressed the necessity of increasing teacher salaries as well as building schools. He said:

"It's necessary to build classrooms, but we won't have an educational system unless we have teachers in the classrooms. Just to take care of the increased enrollment this year, we need 40,000 more teachers than we had last year. However, teachers are leaving because of overcrowded conditions and because they can make more in other professions."

FEDERAL AID is needed, Megal pointed out, since state and local aid is generally derived from taxation on property, which cannot undertake the added necessary burden.

Humphrey said that the Senate bill for federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries is S. 2.

"And do you know what S. 1 was?" he asked. "It was the airport bill. Isn't it interesting that we passed an airport bill, but have not yet acted on an education bill? We apparently think it is more important to have airports than to have schools and good teachers."

He said the Congress has lagged in meeting education needs although the Gallup and Roper polls show that "between 70 and 75 percent of the people favor federal aid to education."

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is vacationing until Sept. 7. Quincy Howe, veteran ABC news commentator, is substituting for him.

The program is heard on the ABC network at 7 p. m., EDT, Monday through Friday.

Washington Reports:

Civil Rights Action Seen Sure By Democrat and Republican

IF A CIVIL RIGHTS BILL is not passed in the present session of Congress, one will certainly pass in the next session.

That is the consensus of a Democratic civil rights legislation advocate, Sen. Paul Douglas (Ill.), who has introduced a bill, and of a Republican member of the Civil Rights subcommittee, Sen. Kenneth Keating (N. Y.).

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 250 radio stations, Keating said:

"In the next session we can start right off on the first day with a continuance of the fight."

Douglas put it this way: "When there is a legislative vacuum, as there will be next January, there would be a better chance (of passing civil rights)."

Keating said that in the present session, "there has been an interminable filibuster."

"We've talked about everything (in the subcommittee and full committee) from the Ten Commandments to Lady Chatterly's Lover and from Nebuchadnezzar to Nicodemus to forestall a vote," he said. "The votes exist in the Judiciary Committee, just as I believe they exist in the Senate, to get out a meaningful civil rights bill, but we have been thwarted."

BOTH SENATORS pointed out that the life of the Civil Rights Commission will end unless Congress acts on it in this session. Douglas said:

"Thus far, I think the commission has not been of much use. It has not tried very vigorously to protect the voting rights of citizens, but until we do something better, it should be continued."

Labor Defense Partner McElroy Tells Services

Sec. of Defense Neil McElroy made the following Labor Day statement to members of the Armed Forces:

"Labor Day provides an opportunity to emphasize the key role American labor plays in our defense efforts as a partner of the Armed Forces. The construction of complex military facilities and the production of fine weapons and equipment by American labor merit recognition and deep pride.

"The continued strengthening of democracy's defenses requires the perseverance, skill, and ingenuity of our free labor force. National defense is everybody's business and is dependent upon the efforts of all.

"The Dept. of Defense salutes American labor on this occasion."

Gruenther Praises Generosity of Labor

PRESIDENT ALFRED M. GRUENTHER of the American Red Cross paid a Labor Day tribute to the worker and his family who, the year around, generously support this nation's health and welfare organizations.

"The Red Cross and other community and national service groups depend upon the American people for support," he said. "A large part of such support comes from the American wage earner and his family who give so generously to help their neighbor recover from personal misfortune or community disaster."

He paid special tribute to labor unions and their community service committees.

"These committees are actively alert to their community responsibilities," he said. "Over the years, union members and their families have been among the most active supporters of disaster relief, blood and other Red Cross programs. And they are well represented among the 2 million Red Cross volunteers who make possible the great work of local Red Cross chapters."

Gruenther pointed out that leaders of organized labor serve on the 50-member all-volunteer board of governors of the national Red Cross which determines the organization's policies and programs of service. William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, and David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, presently serve on the board. Former members include the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Day Finds Canadian Labor Under Attack

The following is excerpted from the Labor Day message of Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

By Claude Jodoin

THE YEAR SINCE last Labor Day has been an important one for labor; the year ahead is likely to be even more important. It is traditional on this, labor's holiday, for people to look back on the accomplishments of organized labor and to recall some of the achievements that have been attained through workers banding together in their common interest.

This year the organizations . . . are under attack as never before in Canada. No doubt this Labor Day will bring hollow praise for organized labor from some of those who are exerting their efforts to weaken our movement.

The significance of these efforts to weaken organized labor goes considerably beyond the ranks of trade unions. Those who would undermine trade unions are threatening the standard of life enjoyed by Canadians. Wages and working conditions are to a large degree determined by collective bargaining. The benefits won . . . under union conditions are usually extended to those who do not enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining.

But it is not only in the matter of wages and hours that Canadians as a whole have a stake in labor's future. Since their very formation trade unions have been actively striving for better conditions for all people. The records tell the story of our struggle for pensions, widows' allowances, hospital and health insurance, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other such legislation.

It is surely significant that some employer organizations, which would now impose all sorts of restrictions to weaken labor, have been missing from the leadership in these efforts.

The governments which have introduced legislation of this type have acted only after evidence of public support has become abundantly clear. Labor is proud of the role it has played in rallying that support. Some are now saying organized labor is too big. The fact is that union members number less than a third of the potential. We look forward to expanded organization so that we may speak with a louder voice to attain a better life for the people of our country, and so that we can come closer to balancing the strength of the giant corporations that control to such a great extent the economy of our country.

'Manipulation of Fear':

AFL-CIO Executive Council Statement on Inflation Myth

By clever manipulation of the public's natural fear of inflation, spokesmen for special privilege have been seeking to undermine the confidence of America in policies that have generated economic growth for a quarter of a century and to replace them with the reactionary policies that brought America to disaster in 1929.

Blending subtle emotional appeals with half truths, and often no truth at all, Administration leaders and the executives of some of the nation's largest business enterprises have been seeking to brainwash the country into believing:

1 That calamitous inflation will engulf us—unless Americans stop attempting to increase, even slightly, the construction of schools, hospitals, parks, and other public facilities which our rapidly expanding population so urgently needs.

2 That calamitous inflation will engulf us—unless Americans stop seeking to raise, even slightly, our inadequate pensions for the aged and compensation for the unemployed and the miserably low earnings of millions who still are forced to worked for less than a subsistence minimum.

3 That calamitous inflation will engulf us—unless Americans support the "hard money" crusade which already has added billions in higher interest costs to the burden of government, business and family borrowers since 1952.

4 That calamitous inflation will engulf us—unless American workers stop seeking reasonable and justifiable increases in their earnings so that their families may also share in the benefits our increasingly efficient industrial system can produce.

Strip away the camouflage from the billion-word barrage of the new brainwashing effort and this is what its sponsors are really seeking to sell the American people: "Either return to the outmoded and discredited economics of the NAM-big business or you will be forever damned by ruinous inflation.

Industrial leaders must now impose a freeze on wages and salaries to "protect" their workers from inflation, these propagandists piously proclaim. Of course, no freeze on prices is proposed, nor on profits, nor on the stock options and retirement schemes by which top management has been enriching itself.

In the same hypocritical vein, it is argued that vitally needed public welfare programs must be rejected in order to "balance the budget"—once again only to prevent inflation.

Of course, it is never pointed out that the budget could be quickly balanced if the unconscionable tax loopholes enjoyed by wealthy corporations and individuals were eliminated. On the contrary, the admitted objective of these crusaders is to achieve substantial tax cuts for the rich so that future budgets will also be regularly unbalanced unless public welfare programs are continuously curtailed.

Just as the Soviet leaders have perpetuated the myth of "capitalist encirclement" in order to keep their people frightened and subservient, so the NAM-big business propagandists and their political allies seek to create the myth of ever-present inflation in an effort to re-establish their control over the American economy.

FACT 1. In the 13 years since the end of World War II, more than 70 percent of the consumer price rise has been concentrated in two short periods totaling three years. The first ran from June 1946 to June 1948, when OPA was prematurely scuttled at the insistence of NAM-big business interests and postwar demand naturally forced prices up. The second ran from June 1950 to June 1951, when unchecked speculation pushed prices up further at the start of the Korean War.

FACT 2. For more than a year consumer prices have hardly gone up at all.

FACT 3. In the postwar period the value of money in the United States has depreciated less than in almost any other country in the world.

FACT 4. From 1948 to 1958 (a period including the Korean War) the annual compound rate of wholesale price increase was 1.25 percent and consumer prices rose 1.75 percent. In contrast, during the 16-year peacetime period from 1897 to 1913, the annual compound rate of price rise was 2.5 percent, and for the 60 years from 1897 to 1958 it averaged 2.33 percent.

By drawing attention to these facts, we do not attempt to minimize the hardship that creeping price rises cause. American labor has always supported genuine efforts to maintain stable prices and we will always do so.

However, we must reveal and we must protest against the politically motivated hysteria about inflation which this Administration and its big business allies have instigated.

Unfortunately, if enough people can be made to believe that rampant inflation is about to occur, higher prices—particularly in the stock markets— will surely be stimulated.

Is this, too, one of the objectives of the inflation propagandists?

Recently, a high official of the Federal Reserve Board, Winfield W. Riefler, assistant to the chairman of the board of governors, admitted the existence of an extraordinary paradox. While the bulk of the inflation started in 1939 and extended through the Korean episode, he pointed out, it failed to give rise to active fears that it would continue. But, after four years of price stability, the view that more inflation is probable if not inevitable became widespread after 1954, Riefler acknowledged.

We charge that it is precisely this fear of inflation—regardless of the facts—that the Administration and its big business associates have been zealously seeking to implant in the public's mind. In the name of a great crusade against inflation, they hoped to frighten the nation about the "danger" of government outlays for public welfare and of measures to raise family income—areas of public and private action that we dare not neglect if the well-being of the people of the United States is to be maintained.

These whipped up anti-inflation campaigns have not only scared America out of years of normal economic growth, but they have brought on repeated recessions including the most recent one from which we have not yet fully recovered.

Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, more popularly known as Mr. Nixon's Anti-Inflation Committee, has at long last, at least in words, indicated their agreement with our point of view—namely that the key economic problem facing America today is one of economic growth.

We welcome the Nixon committee as latecomers to this school of thought. Less than two months ago this cabinet committee was publicly proclaiming the inevitability of inflationary pressures. Now they have at long last abandoned, we repeat, at least in words, the feeling that potential inflationary pressures stand in the way of continued economic growth.

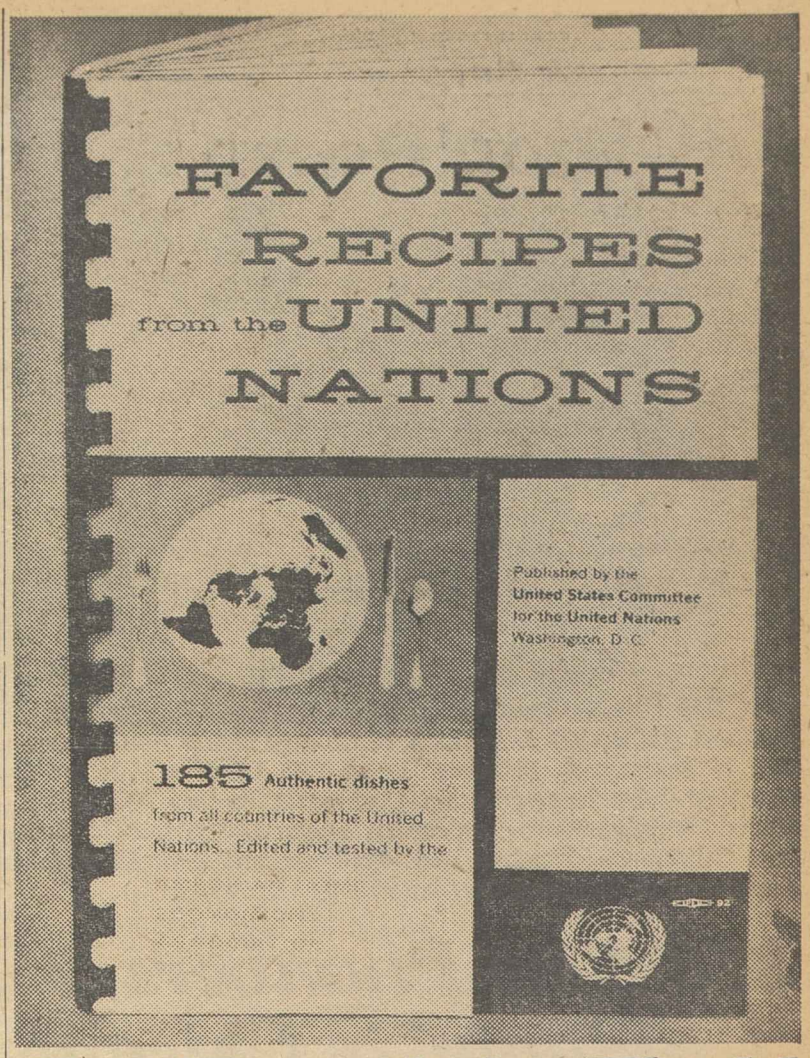
We trust they will not just stop with words but that their words will be translated into positive action designed to promote full employment, production and purchasing power within the framework of relative price stability.

Preoccupation with fighting the expectation of inflation has retarded the rate of growth in this nation. If our policy makers could stop concentrating only on the fear and expectation of inflation and engage in promoting policies designed to attain full employment, production and purchasing power, this country would not only be better off but we well may have a greater degree of price stability than we now have.

IBEW Line Crew Averts Forest Fire

Los Angeles—A crew of Local 11, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been commended by the U.S. Forest Service for its quick action in preventing a damaging forest fire.

The electrical crew was returning from a job Aug. 17 when it discovered a brush fire off Highway 99, the Ridge Route, a blaze evidently caused by a carelessly-tossed cigaret. While the truck raced to a fire call box, the crew members successfully contained the fire until help arrived.



Eat 'Round the World With UN Cookbook

Because of the international origins of all Americans and the fact that the American people have won the reputation of being the "travelingest" people in all history, a great interest in and fondness for dishes from across the seas has developed in the United States.

With this in mind, the U.S. Committee for the United Nations has encouraged a growing tradition to have a "United Nations Day Family Meal" in the home.

Eating "internationally" as an observance of United Nations Day Oct. 24, was initiated in 1958 by Pres. and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House.

To help insure an authentic foreign flavor for any such observance, as well as for interesting year-round foreign meals in the home, the U.S. Committee for the United Nations has just revised its popular cookbook, "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations."

The cookbook, an enlarged and substantially revised edition of one originally brought out in 1951, contains 185 authentic dishes from the 82 countries which make up the UN—recipes compiled with the cooperation of the foreign offices, embassies and legations of the member nations.

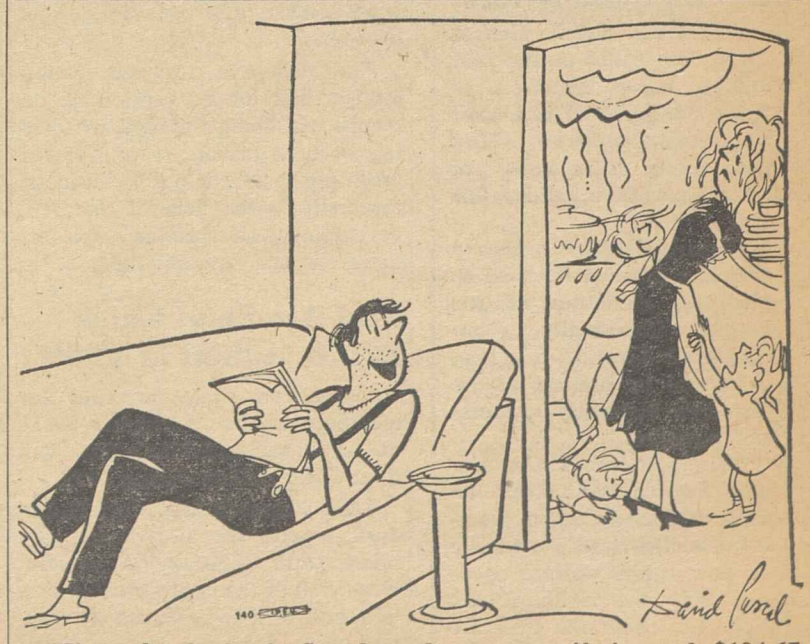
Designed for year-round use, the cookbook provides intriguing meals for entertaining and serves as a simple, effective and delightful way to make the children in the family aware of other lands and other peoples.

The foreword of the cookbook sums up the aims of the U.S. Committee for the UN to foster closer cooperation and understanding between nations.

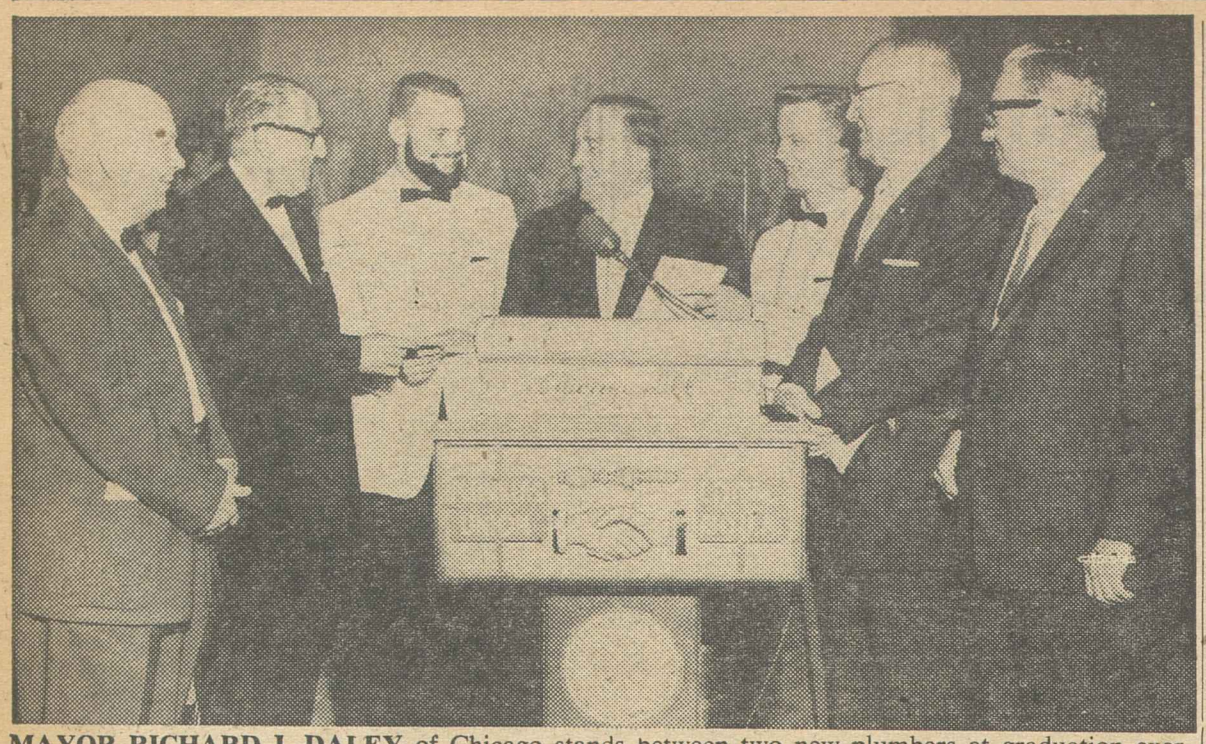
"To break bread together," it says, "has been from time immemorial a pledge of man's good will to his neighbor. This can be true figuratively as well as literally. . . .

"Let us, therefore, break bread together with other peoples around the world. Let us through this experience add one more element to this precept from the Charter of the United Nations: '. . . to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors'."

Copies of "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations" can be obtained for $1.50 each from the U.S. Committee for the UN, P. O. Box 1958, Washington 13, D. C.



"Wanna laugh, dear? Says here the average wife is worth $194.67 in wages weekly."



MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY of Chicago stands between two new plumbers at graduation exercises of Journeymen Plumbers' Local 130. Left to right are Carl R. Lindblad, chairman of the Plumbers' Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Stephen M. Bailey, business manager of the local; Walter Lamb, graduating apprentice; Mayor Daley; Donald Boersma, graduating apprentice; Pres. Peter Schoemann, Plumbers and Pipefitters; and Irvin E. Rechkemmer, president of the National Association of Plumbing Contractors.

378 New Plumbers 'Graduate' in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Local 130 sent 378 new plumbers into the world with graduation exercises as impressive as anything ever rigged up in the hallowed halls of the Ivy League.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, of the Plumbers & Pipefitters described it as "the most tremendous thing that has happened to the labor movement in the city of Chicago within my memory."

Attired in formal wear—white dinner jackets, black bow ties and dark trousers—the graduates were handed diplomas by Mayor Richard J. Daley to signify they had completed five years' apprentice training for their life work.

The ceremonies were held in the Grant Park band shell, where an orchestra entertained nearly 5,000 guests and friends of the graduates. The event had been heralded with full-page advertisements in the daily papers, presenting the names of all 378 of the plumbers-elect.

Stephen M. Bailey, business manager of the union, pointed out that the 378 young men had completed a high school education before entering upon their five years' study, which included shop practice, drafting, mathematics, physics, economics and other plumbing essentials. They also learned the history of their union and the laws protecting public health and safety which are the special responsibility of plumbers.

"They are entitled to a graduation ceremony as good as any college graduate gets," said Bailey.

They had one.

Meany Asks Labor To Aid Fund Drives

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the 13.5 million union members to "play a major role" in United Fund and Community Chest fundraising campaigns in their local communities this fall.

Organized labor, Meany said in a letter to Richard R. Deupree, chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America, has long evidenced its support of the country's voluntary community agencies.

"Through labor's Community Service Activities," he said, "the trade union member has first-hand knowledge of how social welfare agencies help the troubled, the sick, the desperate and the needy."

IAM Calls Government Poor Boss

Federally employed members of the Machinists don't think much of the federal government's much-praised "ideal labor-management relations."

In a series of resolutions, IAM Dist. 44 representing members employed by the government charged that the Civil Service Commission's minimum standards do not meet the need of government workers. In some installations recently promulgated minimum standards have actually lowered promotional standards.

The Machinists complained that men who are by-passed for jobs are never given adequate explanations. Air Force delegates complained that men were fired when their jobs were abolished only to find that the job had been re-established and someone else hired.

Other complaints were registered on all sorts of gimmicks used by government supervisors to get around civil service regulations, one of the sharpest complaints being that employes were forced to take "compensatory time" for overtime work rather than getting proper overtime.

The delegates resolved unanimously that the convention go on record as "being opposed to turning over to private enterprise for profit purposes, the public business, especially in the field of research, development and production of articles for our national defense."

IAM Air Plant Gains $26.6 Million in 1959

Union-won wage increases for members of the Machinists at 11 major aircraft and missile firms will total $26.6 million during 1959.

IAM Research Dir. Carl Huhndorff reports the aircraft industry raises were generally 3 percent. Nearly all of the contracts also contain cost-of-living clauses to protect wage increases against inflation.

City of Detroit Asks $1.25 Minimum Pay

The Detroit Common Council has called on Congress to enact the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would increase the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 7.6 million more workers.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the Detroit council at the request of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, was inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

Bargaining 'Inevitable,' Unionist Tells Hospitals

Once the majority of a hospital's employes vote in favor of a union, the conscientious administrator "has no honorable alternative but to negotiate in good faith," according to Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

In an article in the July issue of Modern Hospital, most widely read journal in the hospital administration field, Cruikshank called on hospital management to "approach the inevitable age of collective bargaining with a feeling that it is a logical and desirable development in an era of group communication."

The AFL-CIO spokesman quoted three experts in the hospital administration field to back up his contention that collective bargaining is a natural forward step for hospital employes. These included:

- Pres. Ray Amberg of the American Hospital Association, who wrote in the AHA Journal: "Collective bargaining has arisen as a desire for a democratic method to solve the problems of employer-employe relations principally due to the lack of proper functioning of the direct employer-employe method." He added that hospitals "no longer possess the right" to deny workers the "privilege" of collective bargaining.
- Dr. Russel A. Nelson, director of Johns Hopkins Hospital: "That involuntary philanthropist, the hospital employe, has apparently rebelled at his traditional role of subsidizing hospitals. Today he will and does leave us for the office and factory if we offer him no more than the opportunity to contribute his services to a charitable institution at a reduced rate."
- Dr. J. A. Katzive, executive director of Maimonides Hospital, Brooklyn, which has had a union contract for 10 years: "We've had absolutely no problems at all. Relations with the union have been entirely satisfactory."

Cruikshank declared in the article that hospitals which deny workers decent wages on the basis that the hospital is a "humanitarian institution" are guilty of "an application of a double standard."

No administrator, he wrote, "would expect the physician or surgeon to work for less than the going rate in his profession," nor would he ask equipment manufacturers or drug concerns to sell to the hospital "below cost because the hospital is a humanitarian institution."

1,300 Delegates at Convention:

Painters to Act on Per Capita Increase

Cleveland, O.—The Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers opened their 20th general convention here with a favorable report on the union's organizing campaign.

Pres. L. M. Raftery also reported widespread improvements in wages and working conditions since the last convention in 1954.

Raftery said the union has remained strongly united despite a five-year period of area unemployment, restrictive legislative activity and unfriendly government administration.

The 1,300 delegates at the opening session also heard Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.) denounce the Landrum-Griffin labor-management reform bill as having been authored by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Young commented that the Republicans were chasing union members into the Democratic party by labeling trade unionists as socialists, radicals, racketeers and enemies of free enterprise.

The delegates represented painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers in some 1,000 locals.

In addition to the election of union officers, the delegates also were to take up such issues as a 30-hour week to fight unemployment in the industry; a per capita tax increase, and transfer of national headquarters from Lafayette, Ind., to Washington, D. C.

Other issues before the convention are increasing the age limit for apprentices; education programs; group life insurance and health and welfare programs; problems of jurisdiction and unemployment and disability protection.

Labor Asks FCC to Probe TV Program

The AFL-CIO has charged television stations in Washington and New York City with abusing their privileges in a recent "public service" program on "labor corruption," and has formally asked the Federal Communications Commission to conduct an immediate inquiry.

It suggested the National Association of Manufacturers or some other business interest subsidized the program.

The complaint was filed against the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. and TV stations WTTG in Washington and WNEW in New York.

The AFL-CIO singled out an Aug. 25 program telecast on public service time entitled, "Special Report on Labor Corruption." It consisted of an interview between WTTG Staff Member Matthew Warren and Senators John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.).

The AFL-CIO said the discussion dealt with McClellan Committee exposures and included pleas by the senators for the House-passed Landrum-Griffin bill in preference to the Senate-passed Kennedy bill.

"By any fairminded test, this program was a prostitution of the concept of public service broadcast," said the AFL-CIO.

"The questions read to the senators were one-sided, based on premises that were false and were not designed to seek out the truth."

The AFL-CIO said McClellan and Ervin made "patently political appeals" for public support on a controversial issue still pending." Their "misstatements of fact were allowed to stand unchallenged" and the film clips shown were designed "to aid propagandizing one point of view."

"The broadcaster made no attempt to present a balanced program; there was no rebuttal; there was no semblance of presenting the other side of the case; there was no public service served by the program," declared the complaint.

At Montreal Convention:

Pulp-Sulphite Hears Bid for Labor Unity

Montreal, Que.—Delegates to the Pulp-Sulphite Workers convention here heard a strong plea for unity among AFL-CIO unions in the paper and pulp industry "in the interests of greater bargaining strength."

Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers warned of a "concerted drive among employers" to weaken or destroy unions. He cited punitive labor legislation in Congress and employer-financed "right-to-work" drives in a number of states, and charged:

"The employers are interested in protecting workers against payment of union dues but they never support better schools, higher unemployment insurance benefits or other things necessary for the welfare of working people."

More than 900 delegates are attending the union's 25th convention. John P. Burke, who has been president and secretary for 42 of the 53 years the union has been in existence, recalled the progress of workers in the industry from the days of long hours and low wages.

Had to Fight

He reminded the delegates that progress didn't come easily and that he has "probably sanctioned more strikes and been on more picket lines than the president of any other international union."

Two controversial resolutions were rejected by the delegates after lively floor debates.

A move to provide for a special convention in the event there should be a vacancy in the office of the president-secretary was defeated by a 3-to-1 margin. The constitution presently provides for the union's vice presidents to move up in case of a vacancy.

Delegates also rejected, after considerable debate, a resolution opposing all seven-day operations of paper mills.

Many mills in Canada do not operate on Sundays, but West Coast and southern mills normally operate seven days a week.

Quebec's Minister of Labor Antonio Barrette welcomed the delegates and stressed the "enormous significance of collective bargaining" in the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

Union Asks Navy to Act at Bethlehem

Camden, N. J.—The Navy Dept. has been urged by John J. Grogan, president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, to abandon its policy of neutrality in labor disputes to prevent strike action by 17,000 shipyard workers in Bethlehem Steel Co.'s East Coast shipyards.

A walkout would halt production of atomic-powered and missile-carrying naval vessels now being constructed in the crucial arms race with Soviet Russia.

Central to the dispute between the company and the union, Grogan told Cecil B. Milne, assistant secretary of the Navy, is management's effort "to force upon the employes a contract whose provisions not only would be a surrender" of their "rights, privileges and terms of employment even before they were represented by any union, but whose provisions are unparalleled in American industry."

The atomic-powered, missile-carrying warcraft and an overwhelming proportion of dollar contracts held by Bethlehem were not obtained from the Navy as a result of competitive bidding, Grogan pointed out.

"The sole justification which the Navy has given to the Congress and the nation," he said, "for allocating naval construction to Bethlehem on a non-competitive basis, has been the necessity for maintaining an adequate shipbuilding industry as an essential resource and mobilization base and a definite asset to the national security."

Patton Warns Farm Co-ops Against R-T-W

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, has denounced the "right-to-work" movement for soliciting funds from farmer cooperatives to support passage of anti-collective bargaining laws.

Patton charged that the "right-to-work" fund solicitors "are the same people who consistently have tried to destroy farmer cooperatives."

"Now these people who have worked for years against the best interests of the farmer have the gall to ask the farmer to help them destroy the farmers' best market—organized labor," he said.

The farm leader warned the nation's farmers against being "duped by this cynical attempt to turn the farmer against industrial workers by falsely trumpeting claims that workers are forced to become members of labor organizations against their will."

He said that the "right-to-work" solicitors have launched a fund-raising campaign on a national scale among farmer groups "under a banner of false claims that the funds will be used to free workers from a compulsion which in reality does not exist."

Patton is a member of the executive board of the National Council for Industrial Peace, which opposes the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

UNION LABEL WEEK proclamation signed by Mayor Richardson Dilworth (left) of Philadelphia is welcomed by Josephine Mullin, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor's Union Label Trades Dept., and Business Mgr. Norman Blumberg of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

Monitors Demand Hoffa Oust 3 Local Leaders

The court-appointed Board of Monitors has demanded that Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa suspend the presidents of three IBT locals and that he bring charges against them based on evidence produced before the McClellan special Senate committee.

In formal recommendations to Hoffa, with copies to U.S. District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who established the monitors to oversee the union's activities, the board called for action against:

- Joseph Glimco, president of Local 777 in Chicago, for allegedly taking $360,000 in kickbacks from the salaries of officers of Local 777 over a 12-year period; for reportedly spending $124,000 of union funds to defend himself against a criminal charge of extortion; and for a long list of other allegedly improper activities.
- Harold Gross, president of Local 320 in Miami, for allegedly receiving a payoff from Neo-Gravure Printing Co. of Weehawken, N. J., "to avoid labor trouble and harassment." Of the $98,000 paid Gross, the monitors said, $12,100 was paid while he was president of Local 320.
- Anthony Provenzano, president of Local 560, Hoboken, N. J., for allegedly demanding and obtaining $18,000 from two New Jersey trucking firms "to insure labor peace."

The monitors gave Hoffa until Sept. 12 to report back on the steps taken against the three IBT local presidents.

Transfers Union Funds

Earlier, Hoffa had bowed to an order from the Board of Monitors to transfer $525,000 in union funds out of banks where it draws no interest, but the compliance ran into an unexpected snag.

Hoffa notified the board he had withdrawn $125,000 from the Fidelity Bank and Trust Co. of Indianapolis and $400,000 from the Florida National Bank at Orlando, depositing the funds in a 3 percent interest-bearing account in Detroit. The transfer of the funds from Florida, Hoffa said, was stalled momentarily by a mixup over signatures on the check.

Later, however, O. P. Hewitt, president of the Florida National Bank, said he was blocking the withdrawal of the funds because Hoffa had agreed to leave them on deposit as collateral against a $350,000 loan owed the bank by Sun Valley, Inc., a real estate development corporation set up by Henry Lower, a friend of Hoffa's.

Rail Unions Ask Ike To Bar Rules Study

The heads of the five operating railroad unions have asked Pres. Eisenhower to reject the rails' request for a presidential commission to study the industry's work rules and to maintain his "wisely chosen general policy" against federal intervention in labor disputes.

The request was signed by Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Enginemen & Firemen; Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen; Pres. Neil P. Speirs of the Switchmen; Pres. Guy L. Brown of the Locomotive Engineers and Pres. J. A. Kennedy of the Conductors & Brakemen.

In asking for the presidential commission, the railroads had charged that alleged "featherbedding" and obsolete work rules were costing the carriers $500 million a year. The railroad unions have charged the operators with undertaking a multi-million dollar propaganda campaign to smear their employes in anticipation of coming contract negotiations and to force changes in working conditions which protect both the workers and the public.

"While we have had several conferences on this subject with rail management," the five union presidents wrote Eisenhower, "it is apparent to us that the carrier proposal to you is not made in the spirit of a sincere desire to seek some better and more equitable solution to our mutual problems."

The carriers made their request, they maintained, in a move "to gain a unilateral and unselfish advantage in the forthcoming railway labor negotiations."

A real evaluation of wages and work rules in the industry, the five wrote, can succeed "only if a factual and detailed study was made over a period of months under proper skilled supervision." They added:

"A commission such as the carriers now urge upon you would, in reality, be merely a vehicle, in our opinion, for more carrier propaganda which is designed to adversely influence negotiations that may be started under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act after Nov. 1."

CLC Delays Action on Mine-Mill Affiliation

Winnipeg, Man.—The executive council of the Canadian Labour Congress at a meeting here postponed a decision on the conditional application for affiliation by the Canadian section of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Explaining the decision will be taken after the Mine-Mill's convention later this month, the executive council stressed that "there are a number of problems which require careful study."

Labor to Hail ILO's 40th Anniversary

A dinner marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Intl. Labor Organization and the silver anniversary of U.S. membership in it will be held Oct. 7 in Washington with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as one of the principal speakers.

Sponsoring the dinner are Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, Sec. of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller and Under-Sec. of State Robert Murphy.

In addition to Meany, speakers will include ILO Dir.-Gen. David Morse and representatives of government and management.

Meany has written all presidents of international unions, state bodies, departments and nearby central labor bodies asking them to join in the observance.

"As you know," he wrote, "the ILO is the oldest major specialized agency associated with the United Nations.

"It is the only tripartite international organization in existence in which governments, workers and employers are represented. Through the years, it has had a distinguished record of accomplishment in improving working conditions and living standards throughout the world. The trade union movement of the United States, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, played a major role in the establishment of the ILO in 1919 and is now among its staunchest supporters."

The ILO was established in the spring of 1919, during the Versailles peace conference following World War I, as part of the old League of Nations. Its first conference was held in October of that year in the Pan-American Union in Washington.

Its membership includes 80 nations whose worker, government and employer representatives seek to develop improved labor conditions and living standards.

U.S. workers are currently represented in the ILO by Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists.

ORIT Hails AFL-CIO on Labor Day

Labor Day greetings to AFL-CIO members from Latin American workers whose unions are affiliated with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) have been received by Pres. George Meany through Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, ORIT general secretary.

"The work of the intercontinental free trade union movement is at present facing difficult problems of a political, economic and social nature," he wrote.

"The constant aggression of Communist forces against freely-organized labor and the attacks of reactionary groups are directed at handicapping our common efforts towards a more perfect social organization in the free world.

"The ORIT is proud of the action of the AFL-CIO not only in defense of the workers of the United States, but also for the cooperation of your organization in the international field in the promotion of rights and interests of the workers in underdeveloped areas and in the strengthening of the free labor world movement on both the national and international levels.

"Please transmit to the workers organized in the AFL-CIO the fraternal solidarity offered them by their fellow workers in Latin America who, like them, are included within the ranks of the ORIT."

Conferees OK Bill Making T-H Harsher

Senators Tone Down House Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ing as union officers; and amends Taft-Hartley with reference to picketing, boycotts and economic strikers.

Analysis Being Prepared

The AFL-CIO Legal Dept. immediately embarked on a detailed analysis of the measure for presentation to the federation's third biennial convention which opens in San Francisco Sept. 17.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell hailed the conference committee's agreement, declaring he was "extremely pleased" that a bill of the "type the President has long requested" was finally reported.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chief sponsor of labor legislation in the Senate for the past two years, called the conference measure "the best bill we can get and still get a bill." He said that while he opposed the main provisions of the House bill, the conferees had modified them "with much more preferable language."

Reps. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.), co-authors of the House bill, called the final version basically their measure "with a few clarifying amendments." "We don't feel we have compromised on any principles," they declared.

Approval of the bill, which the AFL-CIO said failed to measure up to labor's goal of "legislation which was anti-racketeering but not anti-labor," climaxed a 12-day struggle in the conference committee to resolve major differences between the Senate's Kennedy-Ervin bill and Landrum-Griffin.

It came against the backdrop of an intensive, anti-labor campaign waged over more than a decade by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and followed nearly three years of public hearings by the McClellan special Senate committee into improper labor and management activities.

The battle over legislation began in the 85th Congress. In 1958, by a vote of 88-to-1, the Senate passed the Kennedy-Ives bill. The measure was defeated in the House, however, after Administration disapproval was registered by Mitchell, who branded the measure as "illusory" just before the House voted.

This year, the Senate adopted the Kennedy-Ervin bill but only after a powerful coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats saddled it with a drastic, so-called "bill of rights" amendment offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). The crucial vote came on a motion to reconsider. The Senate deadlocked 45-45, and Vice Pres. Nixon, as presiding officer, cast the deciding vote that insured passage of the McClellan amendment.

In the House, three major bills were under consideration. The key test came when, under prodding from the Administration and under heavy pressure from big business front groups, the House voted 229-201 to substitute the Landrum-Griffin measure for the bill reported by the Labor committee.

The AFL-CIO noted that "both bills which went to the conference committee failed to meet" labor's goal of fair, anti-racketeering legislation.

"In view of this obvious handicap," the federation said, "the liberal majority of Senate conferees has done a good job of eliminating some of the more obvious injustices of the Landrum-Griffin bill.

"While we appreciate the efforts of the liberal conferees, we cannot, in honesty, cheer for a bill which makes Taft-Hartley worse."

In its midsummer meeting at Unity House, Pa., the AFL-CIO Executive Council laid the responsibility for the labor bill squarely on the doorstep of big business front groups. The NAM and other reactionary business groups, the council said, "capitalized on 12 years of anti-labor propaganda" to engineer enactment of legislation to "weaken unions in collective bargaining" by making Taft-Hartley "even more unfair to unions."

Here are the main provisions of the labor bill as reported out of conference:

ORGANIZATIONAL PICKETING—Long-standing right to engage in organizational picketing now sharply abridged by requirement that a petition for an election be filed within a "reasonable time" not to exceed 30 days, with picketing to cease if union loses election. House bill would have virtually banned all such picketing.

INFORMATIONAL PICKETING—The right to engage in purely informational picketing, without filing election petition, is maintained providing picketing does not halt the pickup or delivery of goods or the rendition of services by employes of other employers.

CONSUMER APPEALS — The right to secondary picketing, long upheld by the Supreme Court as guaranteed by the Constitution, has been eliminated, although unions are still permitted by the bill to publicize non-union goods through handbills, unfair lists, and advertising in general.

SUBCONTRACTING—The legality of agreements between unions and manufacturers in the garment industry to restrict subcontracting in order to keep out sweatshops is specifically protected. Also protected is the right of building trades unions and primary contractors to agree that all subcontracting will go to unionized firms.

PRE-HIRE AGREEMENTS—Building trades unions and employers with whom they have a bargaining history will be permitted to enter into pre-hire agreements under which workers will be required to join the union after seven days, instead of the 30-day period provided in other contracts.

NO-MAN'S LAND — The bill permits the state to take jurisdiction in labor cases over which the National Labor Relations Board currently refuses to assume jurisdiction, but prohibits the NLRB from refusing jurisdiction over additional cases.

ECONOMIC STRIKERS—Economic strikers, currently barred from voting in representation elections, will be permitted to participate in such elections which take place within one year after the start of a strike.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS — Bona fide candidates for union office will have the right to make one inspection of membership lists 30 days prior to an election. House provision giving the right to copy such lists was stricken.

EMPLOYER REPORTING—Provides for reporting by employers on all expenditures through labor relations consultants, but sections on expenditures by employers to influence workers, and activities by lawyers on behalf of management, are so weak as to be almost meaningless.

Common-Site Picketing

Senate conferees were unsuccessful in attempts to protect the rights of building trades unions to engage in common-site picketing—a provision contained in the original Administration measure but absent from the House and Senate versions which went to the conference.

Kennedy pledged that he and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) would introduce legislation next year to grant building trades unions common-site picketing rights.

IT'S GIRLS LIKE THESE who help make Detroit Labor Day parades so successful. In center is Miss Labor Day, otherwise Margaret Farrant, a member of the Teachers. Her attendants are Christine Stephanoff (left), whose dad is a member of the Meat Cutters, and Carol Conley, daughter of a member of the Musicians.

At Signalmen's Dedication:

Schnitzler Hits Rails For Anti-Labor Role

Chicago—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler blasted railroad management's attitude as "clearly part of a nationwide conspiracy by industrial leaders for an anti-labor offensive."

Schnitzler spoke at the dedication of the new headquarters of the Railroad Signalmen.

Nov. 1, when the union's three-year agreement expires, will be "the day of reckoning for the railroad industry," he declared.

Schnitzler said the banking and other interests in control of the nation's major railroads have failed to improve service and modernize. They thereby have forfeited much of their business to aviation and trucking.

The industry has also broken faith with the public by abandoning commuter service and less profitable passenger runs, he said.

And now, he added "these arrogant employers" are trying to recapture public favor through advertising campaigns "because they want to cut wages and undermine working rules which have been formulated over the years to guarantee the safety and efficiency of railroad operation and maintenance."

Schnitzler said this pattern on the part of industry finds its prize example in the industry-forced steel strike, with the impasse in aluminum and other industries stemming from the same attitude.

The steel strike, Schnitzler declared, is "the crucial test for all of us. It must be won. It will be won if labor stands up."

He asserted that victory in the steel walkout "will break the back of the big business conspiracy to halt the march of progress in America" and make for easier bargaining in the railroad and other industries.

Schnitzler paid tribute to the Signalmen's 99.75 percent organization record and expressed confidence the union would win contract gains in line with its attitude that "the railroad industry is an industry with a future rather than a past."

1959 Rail Benefits Over $1 Billion

Chicago—The nation's railroad workers and their families received a record total of over $1 billion in retirement, survivor, unemployment and sickness benefits during the 1958-59 fiscal year, according to the Railroad Retirement Board.

The bulk of the benefits, $781 million, went to the retired and survivors. This was an increase of $60 million over the previous years. The breakdown was as follows: $519 million to 394,200 retired workers; $81 million to 146,400 wives of retired workers; and $182 million to 291,500 survivors.

Potofsky Asks Halt To 'Sweated' Imports

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers has called for protection against textile imports produced under "sweatshop conditions" in order to avert large-scale unemployment in the men's clothing industry.

Addressing a joint labor-management luncheon attended by more than 30 senators, Potofsky emphasized that the ACWA and other garment unions have been staunch supporters of reciprocal trade. But he declared "it was never intended to be an instrument for destroying American industry by unfair competition from sweated labor abroad."

69-9-6

TWU Members Ratify Pan-Am Agreement

New York—Flight service personnel of Pan American World Airways, membefs of the Transport Workers, have ratified a two-year contract providing wage increases of from $39 to $53 a month.

IAM Asks Congress to Probe 7 Areas of Business Corruption

The Executive Council of the Machinists, assailing the "ethical deterioration of business and industry in America today," has called for a sweeping congressional investigation of seven major areas of corruption.

The IAM leaders unanimously adopted a statement lashing at the coalition of big business and reactionary politicians which backed the viciously anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill.

"Since they have used corruption as an excuse to legislate away the rights of trade union members and officers," the IAM council said, it is "fitting" that "they should now undertake to investigate and correct the greater corruption that exists in so many other areas of our society."

The IAM cited these evidences of business and professional corruption as "justification for an . . . investigation in depth" by congressional committees:

- "The reported $5 billion which, according to Life magazine, normally changes hands among businessmen and industrialists in the form of kickbacks, payoffs and bribes every year."
- "The documented disclosures of the many and widespread business uses of prostitutes by some of the largest and supposedly most respectable corporations."
- The $250 million which, as a matter of public record, has been deducted by employers as withholding taxes from wages of employes, but which has never been turned over to the U.S. Treasury."
- "The reported $750 million which is fraudulently extracted from the American people every year by heartless racketeers operating in the field of charity collections."
- "The many proven reports of ghost surgery, fee splitting, bill padding and other unethical practices by which the medical profession is cynically undermining union-negotiated health plans."
- "The well-known examples of tax evasion by corporate boards of directors who vote themselves stock options worth millions at the expense of rank-and-file stockholders and, ultimately, at the expense of all other taxpayers."
- "The many reported instances of denials of civil rights in many states, particularly in the South, where a well-entrenched coalition of employers and local government prevents workers from exercising their constitutional rights in both political and economic fields."

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Meany Pledges Labor Will Survive New 'Control' Bill

Steel Sets Theme of Labor Day

In a series of hard-hitting Labor Day broadcasts, top AFL-CIO officials told the nation why every working man and woman has a direct stake in the success of the strike by 500,000 Steelworkers against the profit-swollen steel companies.

Organized labor's solidarity with the steel strikers set the theme for Labor Day observances from coast to coast—from the 8½-hour parade by 115,000 New York City trade unionists to the hundreds of local union festivities. Labor's traditional holiday had been designated "Support the Steelworkers Day" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hammered at the steel industry's attempt to beat down the union, describing it as the spearhead of "an organized big business freeze against any further economic advances by the wage earners of our country." Meany spoke over the CBS radio network from a Labor Day rally at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned that if industry succeeds in imposing a wage freeze, "the whole national economy will start tumbling downhill."

"Labor is determined not to let misguided and short-sighted industrial leaders dig their own grave and drag us down with them," he declared over the ABC network.

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a speech carried by NBC stations, charged the steel corporations with "refusal to bargain in good faith." He read the record on the industry's "fantastic profits" and hit at the "high-powered, highly-financed propaganda campaign of economic deception and distortion."

Vice Pres. George M. Harrison denounced industry attempts to "brainwash our citizens" into believing that union-negotiated wages are the cause of inflation. Speaking over the Mutual network, he called on the public to join in support of the USWA because "prosperity can come only when the profits of industry are equitably distributed among all the people."

In another type of Labor Day message, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald spoke to the captive people behind the Iron Curtain to emphasize that the steel strike is a "dynamic evidence of democracy at work."

McDonald on RFE

In a broadcast carried by Radio Free Europe, McDonald pointed to the strength of free labor in the United States, declaring:

"There are no bayonets ringing the idled steel mills. There are no slave labor camps awaiting the men who participate in this economic shutdown."

Meany, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers also addressed the people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Romaina over Radio Free Europe.

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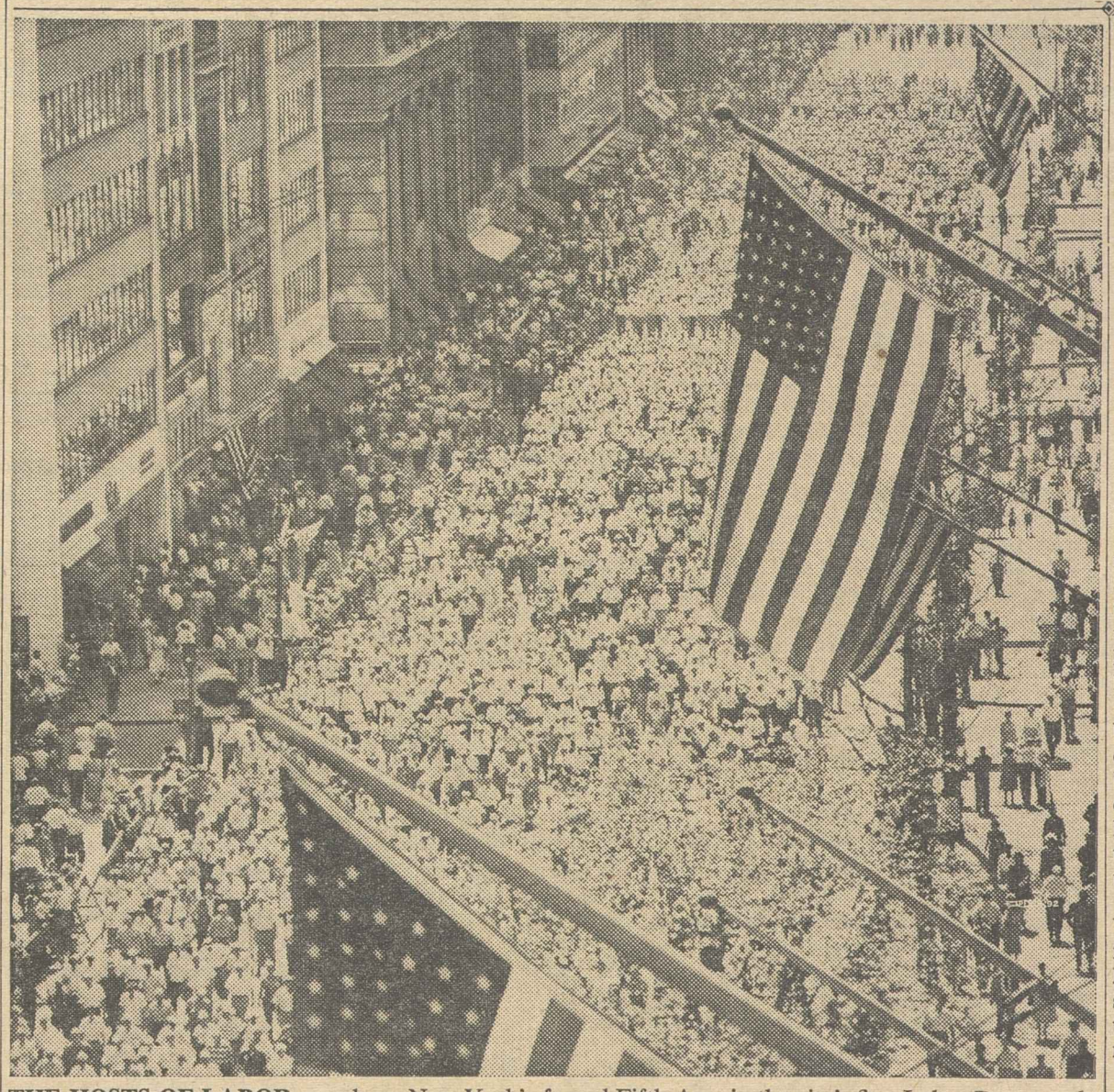


THE HOSTS OF LABOR march up New York's famed Fifth Ave. in the city's first Labor Day parade in 20 years. From 10 a. m. to nearly 7 p. m., an estimated 115,000 unionists marched to demonstrate labor's determination to resist political attacks on unions and industry's attempts to crack down in collective bargaining and destroy hard-won gains. (See story, Page 7.)

Hits GOP For 'Deal' In House

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has bitterly denounced the so-called "labor control" bill as "a fraud upon the American people" but has warned labor's enemies that the trade union movement "will survive" despite passage of "restrictive" laws.

In a Labor Day speech at Salt Lake City, Utah, Meany accused Old Guard Republicans in the House of agreeing to blockade civil rights legislation in exchange for Southern Democratic support of the labor bill. Meany condemned the "deal" as "one of the most dishonorable chapters in American legislative history."

The labor bill—hammered out by Senate-House conferees in a 12-day struggle to resolve differences between the House-passed Landrum-Griffin bill and the Senate's Kennedy-Ervin bill—swept through the Senate by a 95-2 vote, and through the House by 352-52.

Before Senate passage, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) took the floor for over four hours to accuse his colleagues of throwing "a destructive legislative bomb . . . into the house of labor in order to get rid of a few termites."

Morse, one of the Senate members of the conference committee, warned that the bill would "liquidate some of the hard-earned legitimate rights of American free labor . . . won through long and bitter struggles." The measure, he said, "does a great wrong to the overwhelming majority of good, law-abiding citizens who belong to the American labor movement."

In his Labor Day speech, carried coast-to-coast on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio network, Meany emphasized that the AFL-CIO is "100 percent in favor" of the bill's sections "aimed primarily at getting rid of the crooks and racketeers who have preyed on some labor unions."

"In fact," he declared, "we be-

(Continued on Page 6)

Adjournment Rush On:

Housing, Public Works Bills Repassed, Ike's Veto Beaten

A Congress bent on swift adjournment has passed slightly modified housing programs and public works projects despite vetoes by Pres. Eisenhower in the name of "thrift" and a "breathing spell" from spending.

Civil rights legislation, which had been compromised down by Democratic and Republican leaders to a simple extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, was viewed by Congress as the only major obstacle to adjournment.

On the public works bill, Pres. Eisenhower for the first time suffered defeat on a measure he had tried to kill with a veto.

In a rush of anger at the President's blunt rejection of the public works bill, which had been trimmed down to meet the Administration's budgetary recommendations, both houses moved swiftly to override the veto.

The House vote to override was 280 to 121 and the Senate vote was 72 to 23. In each house the margin to overrule the President was far above the required two-thirds margin.

The civil rights compromise, criticized by liberals in both parties, put off "major" civil rights action until the next session.

Southerners jumped on the commission's recently-released report and recommendations to attack even the extension of its existence. The extension was offered as a rider to the foreign aid money bill.

Eisenhower had twice vetoed an omnibus housing bill and on Sept. 9 vetoed the public works bill for the second time.

The "third-try" $1 billion housing measure was modified slightly as congressional leaders reported "positive assurance" that Eisenhower would sign it. It went through each house by far more than the two-thirds margin needed to override a veto.

In its rush to adjourn, Congress left the Douglas-Cooper depressed areas bill, passed by the Senate, stalled in the House Rules Committee; the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill still in the Senate Labor Committee; and the McNamara compromise school construction bill on the Senate floor.

Also left as unfinished business were labor-backed proposals on social security and taxes.

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Packing Unions Strike 35 Swift & Co. Plants

Chicago, Ill.—Nearly 17,000 members of two unions are on strike against Swift & Co. plants in 35 cities across the country.

Negotiations with several other meat packing firms are in progress, conducted jointly by the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters.

The two unions voted strike action against Swift when the nation's largest meat packer refused to meet the terms of a pattern-setting agreement negotiated last week with Armour & Co.

Swift's latest offers to the unions have been branded as "gimmick-loaded" and "full of bugs" by Pres. Ralph Helstein and Sec.-

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Jumps Again In August

Unemployment as of mid-August dropped "less than expected" to 3.4 million while employment fell off to 67.2 million, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job picture.

This revealed a continuing trend in which the total unemployed has been leveling off far above the pre-recession figures of 1957.

The rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal variations, continued upward. It rose to

(*Continued on Page* 2)

MUSICAL SCORE for AFL-CIO television series "Americans at Work" is recorded by union musicians from National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C. Conducting is Ray Haney, director of music for Norwood Studios, Inc., of Washington, which produces television films for labor movement. "Americans at Work" is a series of 15-minute public service programs showing contribution trades unionists make toward improving nation's standard of living.

Jobless Rate Jumps Again in August; Hourly Earnings Decline

(Continued from Page 1)

5.5 percent in August, compared to 5.1 percent in July and 4.9 percent for both May and June. Two years ago, the jobless rates for those months were 4.1, 4.2, 4.2 and 4.3 as the nation began moving into recession.

The number unemployed in August—3.4 million—was 800,000 above the 2.6 million unemployed in the same month of 1957. In July, the 3.7 million unemployed were 700,000 over the jobless total for July of 1957.

The Labor Dept. said the less than usual seasonal decline in unemployment was due partly to secondary effects of the industry forced steel strike and partly to 80,000 auto workers laid off for early model changeovers.

The 500,000 steel workers now in the ninth week of their strike are counted as employed since technically they have jobs. But 125,000 more workers in steel-using and steel-servicing industries were laid off reportedly due to the strike, a jobless group which grew to 145,000 as of early September.

The Labor Dept. broke down the group it said was unemployed as a result of the industry-forced strike: some 50,000 railroad workers; 34,000 coal miners and 14,000 construction workers are the chief occupations. The Railway Labor Executives' Association has charged that rail layoffs actually are permanent job cuts and that the steel strike is invoked by management as a "false claim."

Some 90,000 of those unemployed due to the steel strike have filed for jobless benefits, the Labor Dept. added.

It also was pointed out that some 23,000 steel workers in New York this week filed for jobless benefits. They had to let seven weeks and a waiting period elapse. Only two states provide any benefits whatever to strikers.

Another dark spot in the unemployment picture was the report that the total of long-term unemployed had leveled off at about 800,000 in August. This figure of those jobless 15 weeks or longer had been moving downward most of the year, the report noted.

Long-term unemployed totaled 500,000 in July 1957 and 470,000 in August 1957.

Most of the long-term unemployment is among coal miners and construction workers, men 65 and over and non-white workers.

The Labor Dept. report said the drop of 350,000 in employment, to a total of 67.2 million, was due mainly to seasonal cutbacks in farm work. The job total was a high for the month of August.

The report said factory employment fell by 250,000 to 16.2 million in August. This was tied to the steel strike and steel-affected industries.

The workweek in manufacturing rose 12 minutes to 40.5 hours. But average weekly earnings dropped over $1 to $88.70 because of the idling of steel and auto workers.

Farm employment dropped seasonally by 500,000 to 6.4 million in August after a big drop in July, the report said.

Young people continued with a relatively high rate of unemployment. The jobless rate for males 14 to 19 which was 8.6 percent in August 1957, rose to 12 percent in August 1958 and stayed up at 11.8 percent this past August.

The rates for young women were similar.

Union Label Style Show at Convention

San Francisco — Women delegates and guests at the AFL-CIO convention will be entertained at a union label fashion show to be given as the feature of a luncheon scheduled for the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on Sept. 21 by the San Francisco Labor Council.

A number of the fashions will be awarded to the guests, to be made up in their own sizes. The styles will be displayed by House of Charm models, with Joyce Bickell, fashion consultant with Koret of California, doing the commentary.

Economic Review Speaks:

Control of Money Urged on Congress

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to draw the line on the Eisenhower Administration and reassert its constitutional control over the nation's monetary policies.

In a full-scale attack on the Administration's tight-money doctrines, "Labor's Economic Review" charged that "the Administration's six-year fight against 'inflation' has helped to raise the price of money to the highest level in 25 years."

The Review, publication of the Dept. of Research, blamed "unnecessary and artificially high interest rates" for inflating the cost of "running the government, managing a business and raising a family."

Pres. Eisenhower lit a fuse to the political dynamite in the issue when he raised the prospect, in his Aug. 25 press conference, of a special session unless Congress granted his demand for removal of the 4.25 percent interest ceiling rate on long-term government bonds.

The AFL-CIO urged Congress not to cede its legal power to the executive branch but instead to express recognition that raising interest rates on U. S. bonds has in the past "triggered an upward trend in all interest rates."

Pointing out that "Congress, not the Federal Reserve Board, is charged by the U. S. Constitution with the power to 'coin money, regulate the value thereof,'" the AFL-CIO urged Congress to take three additional steps:

- Express the congressional will that the American people as a whole and not any single economic group be served by the Federal Reserve System. In line with this, Congress was urged to amend the law to include consumer, labor and small business representation on the FRS governing bodies.
- Express its will in favor of balanced economic growth and charge the FRB with the job of joining in the goals of maximum production, employment and purchasing power.
- Express its will in indicating that reserve requirements for banks play as key a role in controlling inflation as the board has assigned to the discount rate. It also was urged that the FRB be persuaded to consider buying long-term government securities as a way of increasing the money supply.

Eisenhower, in demanding that the interest rate ceiling on long-term bonds be removed, said that "our sense of responsibility in our fiscal management is being watched not only by our people, by the bankers and everybody else that understands what is happening, but it is being watched very closely abroad" by foreign interests with investments of some $15 billion in U. S. securities.

And that, the Review noted, is the difficulty. It says the Administration's tight-money policy "benefits mainly the banks and lending institutions." The American people do not find higher mortgage rates on homes and higher interest payments on cars a benefit, the Review declared.

Eisenhower said the government should be free to manage the $290 billion public debt "on a parity with other borrowers" and not be hampered by the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling.

Labor's Economic Review said the major reasons for the current crises in the money and bond markets are that "constant talk" about inflation has generated a fear and the FRB has refused to use flexibly its tools for regulating the money supply.

The expectation of inflation has led to speculation in the stock and real estate markets where the investor hopes for quick return in preference to the fixed rate on bonds. This has created an artificial shortage of money for the bond market, the Review said.

The FRB, which has three tools —influencing the price of money, regulating the amount of money banks have on hand to lend and the buying of government securities —concentrated on the first, the Review said.

The Review said this hurt consumers and small businessmen and communities who needed purchasing power. But prices rose because big business expanded out of profits and borrowed either because it could afford higher rates or got lower rates as "prime" risks.

Aircraft Called Depressed Industry

New York—The aircraft industry has taken a nose-dive in the past two years, joining coal and textiles as industries leaving communities in distress, declared the Area Employment Expansion Committee.

The group is pressing for enactment of the Douglas area redevelopment bill, passed by the Senate but stalled in the House Rules Committee.

Aircraft jobs have plummeted by 16.4 percent, a drop of 146,500 from the April 1957 peak of 892,000, according to AEEC Sec.-Treas. Solomon Barkin. Job losses were greatest in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Dallas, Tex.; New York and Detroit.

Labor Must Close Ranks Against Foes, Meany Tells Building Trades

San Francisco—The policy of the American labor movement under attack must be to "close ranks, to subordinate differences and to join together on the main issues" confronting labor and the nation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here.

Speaking to the convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Meany lashed the "powerful groups" who had imposed anti-union legislation on the country and forced a strike of 500,000 Steelworkers.

From these powerful groups seeking to "crack down on the trade union movement," he said, "we hear voices talking about a balanced budget, about inflation."

"They have no real confidence in the future of America," he charged, and their advice, if followed, "would make good the prediction of the Soviet dictators that the American economy will eventually fail and collapse."

Supporting the demand of Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray for full employment and good wages, the federation president warned that if we try to stand still, "the economy will fall backward."

He recalled that in 1957 the AFL-CIO had pledged itself to try to work out machinery for settling jurisdictional difficulties between unions, and cited the February 1958 action setting up such machinery.

"It has not worked perfectly," Meany said, "but there has been some progress."

"Certain interests in steel and certain interests in Washington," he charged, "decided this was a good time to crack down on the Steelworkers, and it is the responsibility of the entire trade union movement to see that this effort to break the union is defeated."

Meany paid tribute to the building trades unions for their work on the labor bill, pointing out that the AFL-CIO stood firmly against corruption and had tried to cooperate in drafting fair legislation.

"This wasn't enough to satisfy the Charlie Hallecks and the Dixiecrats, who saw their big chance arising out of publicity about corruption and the assistance of nearly all big newspapers," he said, and "finally they made a deal to put through the Landrum-Griffin bill and lay off civil rights."

Malicious charges that the building trades unions were interested in the labor bill fight only in their own concerns are "absolutely false," Meany declared.

Their officers were in touch every day with federation spokesmen, and what the Senate-House conference committee developed to meet the needs of the building trades unions in legislation "came because the unions were entitled to it," he said.

He warned that in new fights against powerful interests seeking to push America backward, labor must "educate its members."

"Each member should think as in the past not about what the union can do for him but what he can do for all workers," he said, and the building trades unions particularly should educate their members in their responsibilities.

Meany paid tribute to Democratic senators on the Senate-House conference committee who, he said, had successfully fought to "soften" the anti-labor features of the Landrum-Griffin bill. Citing them by name—Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)—he gave them credit for "making very bad legislation less evil."

Asked at a press conference whether he had "changed his mind" about meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Meany replied: "I should say not. I wouldn't be found dead in the same room with him."

He said in regard to other labor officials who might meet Khrushchev, "This is a free country and we have a free trade union movement."

Asked if the Teamsters could be considered eligible for reaffiliation with James R. Hoffa remaining as president, Meany replied: "Definitely, no."

Bargaining Pattern Shifts:

Mitchell Threatens T-H in Steel Strike

By Gene Zack

New York—The Steelworkers and steel management got down to company-by-company bargaining for the first time since the start of the eight-week-old industry-forced shutdown in the wake of an assertion by Pres. Eisenhower that an Administration fact-finding report "demonstrated clearly" an area for a "reasonable" settlement.

In letters to USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and the heads of the nation's 12 major steel companies, Eisenhower called for "intensive, uninterrupted, good-faith bargaining" coupled with a compromise that will insure a "just settlement."

At the same time, the President raised the threat that he might use Taft-Hartley injunctions to drive steelworkers back to the mills for an 80-day "cooling off" period unless there was a speedy settlement. Earlier, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell had warned on a network television interview he would recommend such action if there is no settlement by month's end.

The letter drew a prompt reply from McDonald, who warned that use of Taft-Hartley "will settle nothing, and indeed frustrate bargaining." He pledged that the USWA would "continue to seek good-faith, uninterrupted, wholehearted bargaining" and charged that "the representatives of the steel companies with whom we have been meeting have either refused or lacked the authority to negotiate except on the basis of complete denial of any justice to the Steelworkers."

Although Eisenhower's letter was directed to the presidents of the dozen leading steel firms, the first answer came from the chief spokesman on the industry's unified bargaining team—U. S. Steel's Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper—who repeated the industry theme that steel management was crusading for a "non-inflationary settlement."

"We do not believe," Cooper asserted, "that surrender to the pressures for an inflationary agreement are desired by the President, by the American people, or by the steel workers themselves."

The industry spokesman thus appeared to be standing firm on basic steel's demand that the 500,000 striking USWA members accept a one-year "wage freeze" plus eight work-rule changes that would scuttle 20 years of hard-won job rights.

Eisenhower's letter seemed to take issue with the industry claim that any wage hike would be "inflationary." Mitchell's fact-finding report, the President said, "demonstrated clearly that there is a reasonable basis for a settlement" which could be accomplished by "compromising differences."

Mitchell's reference to use of T-H injunctions was made on the ABC-TV program "Open Hearing." The secretary indicated he would urge Eisenhower to intervene if the steel strike continued into October "and created an emergency affecting the national health and safety."

Under the new negotiation procedures now in force here, USWA negotiators and officials of the 12 major steel producers are meeting to discuss work rules and local issues, while top-level negotiators from both sides continue to meet jointly with Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service to discuss economic issues.

NMU Votes To Revamp Election Setup

New York—Members of the Maritime Union have ratified, by an overwhelming secret ballot, proposals to tighten election procedures within the union and to raise the salary of NMU Pres. Joseph Curran to $35,000 a year.

Under the new constitutional provisions, nominations and acceptances of candidates for national and local offices will take place in February instead of being spread over a 60-day period, and the period for holding elections will be reduced from three months to two months.

The proposal to raise Curran's salary was first advanced earlier this year by rank-and-file members who felt the NMU president's previous salary of $19,000 a year was inadequate, a union spokesman said.

Furniture Union Out at 3d Kay Plant

High Point, N. C.—Workers at the Kay Mfg. Corp. plant here, after trying for more than a year to negotiate a first contract, have gone on strike.

Two other plants of the Kay chain are also being struck by the Furniture Workers—the recently-organized Houston, Tex., plant where workers walked out Aug. 24 and the Brooklyn, N. Y., plant, on strike for more than a year.

UFWA officials say the company, which manufactures bedsprings, has "stubbornly refused" to make an acceptable contract offer.

AFL-CIO Regional Staff Sets Up Steel Strike Fund

An AFL-CIO regional director and eight field representatives have started a special fund of their own to express their spirit of solidarity with members of the Steelworkers.

Each of the nine men attached to the Reg. IV office—which covers Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia and has headquarters in Baltimore—has contributed $50 and has pledged an additional $50 a month for the duration of the steel strike. The money is earmarked for direct relief of USWA members in the region.

The contributions came from Reg. Dir. Oliver Singleton, Gilbert Lewis, Robert Brylke, Raymond Stolier, Robert Probey, Clinton Wood, John Hawkins, Theodore DiCunnois and John Lorden, all members of the Field Representatives Federation.

In addition, they have wired J. R. Graham, secretary of the FRF, asking that the field representatives' group vote an immediate $500 donation plus a pledge of $200 a month for similar relief of striking USWA members until the industry-forced shutdown is ended.

AID TO STEELWORKERS is announced at press conference by Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which made a $1 million contribution to assist steel union in industry-forced strike now in its ninth week.

Packing Unions Strike 35 Swift & Co. Plants

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Treas. G. R. Hathaway of UPWA and Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters.

The union officials charged that Swift was "trying to reverse the twentieth century" and reinstate North-South wage differentials. The company has declined to apply a 15-cent wage boost over the next two years to its plants in the South. It also proposed to drop an escalator clause covering cost-of-living increases for several thousand southern workers.

A strike against Wilson & Co. was deferred and negotiations resumed with federal mediators in attendance. Several other firms are meeting with the unions and are expected to reach agreement on contracts similar to the Armour pact.

These include Cudahy Packing Co., Hygrade Food Products, John Morrel & Co., Rath Packing Co., and G. A. Hormel & Co.

Settlements in line with the Armour pattern have been reached with the Marhoeffer Packing Co., Muncie, Ind., affecting 900 workers, and Oscar Mayer & Co., Madison, Wis., with 3,500 employes.

While pickets patrolled closed Swift plants from coast to coast, officials of the unions met with federal mediators and Swift negotiators in lengthy sessions at a Chicago hotel.

The unions derided a Swift contention that its latest proposal was "the most attractive and progressive in the industry." A spokesman from the unions said:

"Progress was made only in the sense that Swift tried to take less away from the workers than it did last week."

Swift has offered a "savings and security" plan in lieu of a special automation fund and severance pay to which several other packers have agreed. The unions turned down Swift's plan, charging it meant an immediate tax benefit for the company and offer only potential advantages for workers. They said that company payments into the savings fund would be held back from each worker for three-year intervals.

The Swift plan would permit workers to have from $1 to $2.40 a week deducted from their pay and the company would match this amount by 50 percent.

A recalculation of the costs involved in the Armour settlement reached last week indicates its value at almost 27 cents an hour instead of the 22.6 cents previously estimated.

Steel, Building Trades In Jurisdictional Pact

An agreement between the Youngstown, O., Building & Construction Trades Council and the Steelworkers for resolving jurisdictional problems has been hailed by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald as a "landmark" in relations between industrial and craft unions.

At the same time, McDonald announced that USWA district directors in all parts of the country have been authorized to negotiate similar agreements with the building trades.

The Youngstown pact was executed by officials of USWA Dist. 26 and the Building and Construction Trades Council in the Youngstown-Mahoning County area.

Its essence is an agreement that all disputed work in remodeling or maintenance at steel mills will be handled in keeping with past practice. In general, new construction and total rebuilding of plants will be the province of the building trades, while maintenance will be done by USWA members.

An administrative committee of three representatives of the USWA and three from the building trades will make "final and binding decisions" on application of the agreement.

The agreement follows the same general pattern of ones negotiated by the Auto Workers earlier this year with the building trades councils in Detroit and Indianapolis.

McDonald said negotiation of the accord in the midst of the industry-forced nationwide steel strike reflected a recognition on both sides that "in this period when all unions are under attack, it is an imperative necessity that we eliminate disputes among ourselves."

At the AFL-CIO Executive Council's midsummer session at Unity House, Pa., AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that the Steelworkers, initially a signatory to the Building Trades-Industrial Union Dept. agreement on jurisdictional disputes, from which the USWA later withdrew, is now prepared to "participate in the workings of that agreement."

Buffalo Unions Seek to Avert Hospital Strike

Buffalo—The Buffalo AFL-CIO Council has appealed to Mayor Frank A. Sedita to exert last-ditch efforts to avert a possible strike of non-professional employes of 11 Buffalo area hospitals.

Three hundred council delegates unanimously approved a letter urging Sedita to arrange further meetings between the AFL-CIO Hospital Organizing Committee and hospital management representatives.

The letter reminded the mayor that two scheduled strikes by hospital workers were postponed this summer at his request. It continued:

Final Appeal

"We are now appealing to you as a last-ditch effort to avoid a catastrophe in our community, by requesting the 11 hospitals to meet us collectively or individually to effectuate a peaceful settlement of a most delicate situation.

"We have done everything possible to avoid a work stoppage. However, if this last effort fails we can no longer hold back the demands of the employes who are determined to better their way of life by effectuating a work stoppage."

One hospital, Our Lady of Victory in suburban Lackawanna, signed an agreement with the HOC last month providing for full union recognition, an agency shop, dues checkoff and binding arbitration of grievances as well as improvements in wages and working conditions.

In another development, Pres. James L. Kane said a special committee of the central labor body is engaged in a re-evaluation of labor's traditional support for voluntary social welfare agencies in light of the blockading tactics by the 11 hospitals of the efforts of their workers to win bargaining rights.

Kane charged that certain directors of community agencies, who also serve on the governing boards of the hospitals, have been obstructing labor's efforts to get a living wage and working conditions for hospital employes.

Vote Delays Strike at Prudential

The Insurance Workers have postponed a strike against the Prudential Insurance Co., originally scheduled for Sept. 8, to take a new ballot on an earlier company contract offer.

IWIU Pres. George L. Russ said the union's negotiating committee had voted 6-to-1 to resubmit the contract to the members in view of the close vote by which it was rejected in last month's balloting.

Members will be informed that if the contract is rejected the union will call a strike on Sept. 21. The Insurance Workers represent 17,000 Prudential agents throughout the nation.

Balloting will take place at special union meetings to be held Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

Flint Glass Union Wins 17c Package

Toledo, O. — The Flint Glass Workers have won a 17-cent wage and pension package for 18,000 members in a new contract negotiated with the Illuminating & Allied Glass Mfg. Association.

The agreement provides a 9 cents an hour raise immediately and 3 cents the second year, when the company will begin putting 5 cents an hour into a new pension program—a first for the industry.

How They Did It

AN INTENSIVE and unrelenting propaganda campaign seeking to capitalize on the issue of corruption, a lavishly financed big-business lobbying drive and cynical political maneuvering to stymie civil rights legislation are the basic elements responsible for the passage of the harshest anti-labor law since 1947.

These elements were combined by the big-business-reactionary political coalition that has been in effective control of Congress for the past decade into what has become known on Capitol Hill as the "tomato catsup" formula—a formula to deceive the American people.

The tomato catsup tag comes from a House cloakroom tale that one congressman, when asked how he would vote on the Landrum-Griffin bill, said he would vote for a bottle of tomato catsup if it were labeled "labor reform."

Under the guise of "labor reform," the reactionary coalition has foisted on the American people a bill to hamstring the legitimate activities of honest and decent unions. And it made no bones of its objectives, waving aside objections that the harshest provisions of the bill had nothing to do with eliminating corruption or cleaning out racketeers.

The coalitionists went out and drummed up pressure in congressional districts, exploiting the showing of television "entertainment" shows that pictured union leaders in a bad light. They exploited the misguided zeal of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who had reached the point where he saw a "racketeer" under every bed but showed no zeal at all in defending the rights of underpaid workers in his native South when their unions were under ruthless attack by powerful industry.

When final congressional passage of the modified Landrum-Griffin bill was assured, the leaders of the reactionary coalition openly lined up the next target of their campaign to weaken the trade union movement—a campaign for legislation to place unions under the anti-trust laws.

THIS FAVORITE REACTIONARY theme has been rejected by the most conservative political leaders in the nation. But given the ability of the coalition to whip up public hysteria and cash in on the big lie technique, this too is possible.

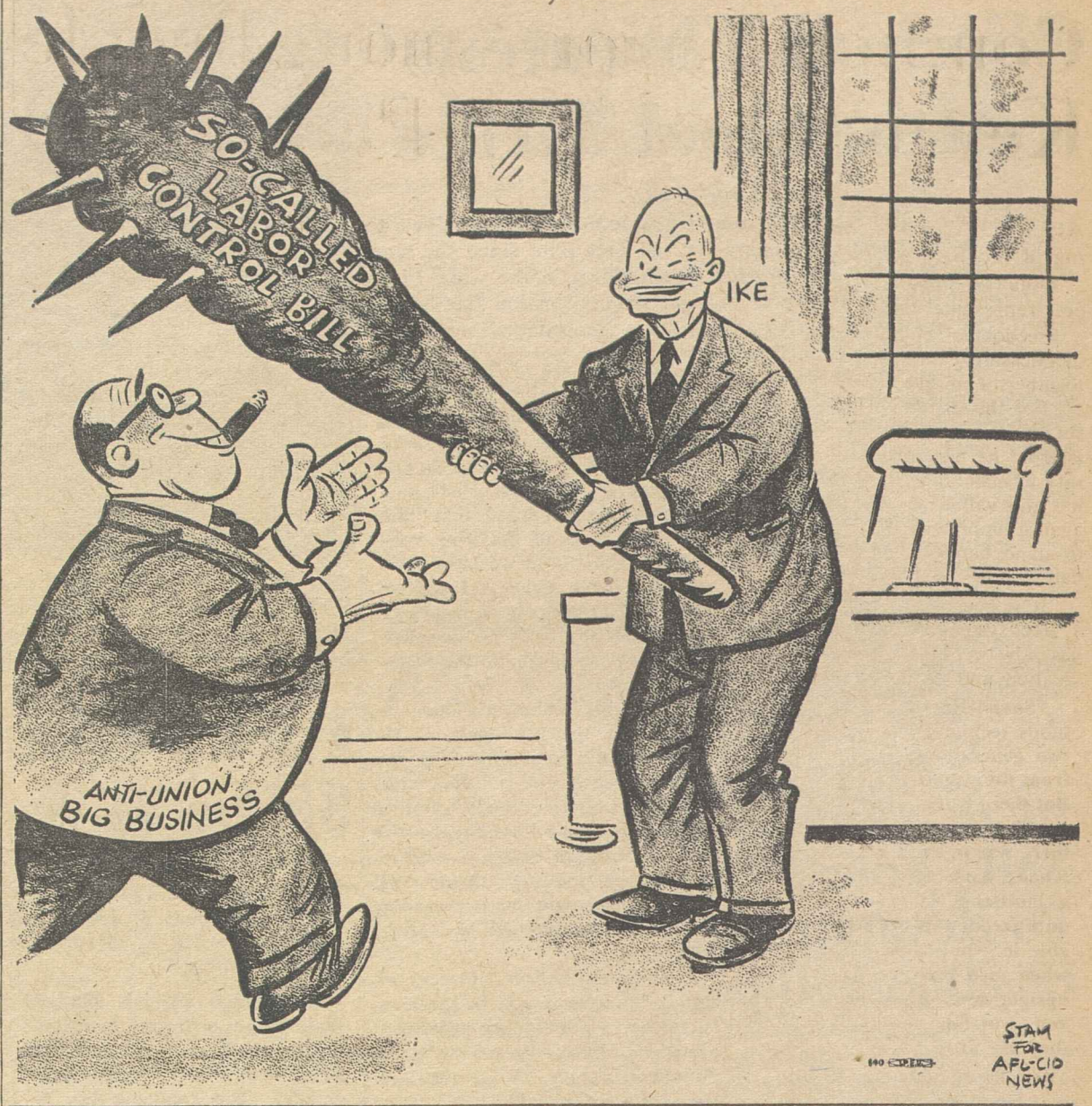
The new labor bill will not stop or destroy the trade union movement. As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared, the "trade union movement will survive. Make no mistake about that."

But besides the reporting and disclosure sections of the bill—sections that the AFL-CIO urged in its campaign to clean out the crooks—and the other provisions aimed at curbing racketeering, the bill is aimed squarely at hamstringing efforts to organize into unions the millions who labor at substandard wages and under intolerable working conditions.

It is aimed at unions whose survival as effective organizations has been under intense employer challenge for the past few years. It is aimed at protecting the chiseling employer, the runaway employer, and, yes, the crooks and racketeers who have moved into many industries under the guise of legitimate businessmen.

This is not what the public had in mind when it supported legitimate labor reform legislation. But that's what it's got from the reactionary coalition—a bottle of tomato catsup with jagged edges to be used on trade unions.

'Here, Pal'



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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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ICFTU Complaint Filed:

Labor Movement in Thailand Killed by Paternalistic Dictator

By Arnold Beichman

BANGKOK, THAILAND—Thailand is technically a constitutional monarchy. It is actually run by an out-and-out military dictator, Marshal Sarit Thanarat, who believes as a major article of faith that trade unions are synonymous with Communist subversion.

Since the 51-year-old marshal is anti-Communist and, particularly anti-Chinese Communist, his simple red-and-white mentality has led him to an even simpler conclusion—abolition of trade unions. Not that the trade unions in Thailand (which in the native language means "land of the free") were very much before the marshal took power by a bloodless coup d'etat more than a year ago.

Thailand's unions were, practically speaking, paper organizations. The Thailand National Trade Unions Congress was government-dominated, officials going and coming at the whim of the premier of the moment. Although there was an affiliation with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, it was only a handful of interested, if not dedicated, individuals who kept the Thai labor movement alive.

TODAY IT IS STONE-COLD dead and the ICFTU on June 8 filed a complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization accusing the Thai government of violating freedom of association and the right of workers to bargain collectively.

"Since October 1958," said the ICFTU report, "although a Constitutional Assembly has been appointed, the trade unions continue to be banned, and no permission has been given for the formation of new trade unions, which means that all labor conflicts are dealt with by the government, without any negotiation between employers and workers and without resort to any conciliation procedure."

Today, trade union life in this country of 22 million people is at a standstill, particularly in the capital city of Bangkok with a million inhabitants. An ICFTU attempt to have a permanent representative stationed here has met with a refusal by the Thai government to grant a permanent visa to V. M. N. Menon, ICFTU observer at the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. ECAFE headquarters are in Bangkok. Menon is allowed in for the meetings, but then has to leave.

A group of Bangkok unionists, none remotely pro-Communist, has beseeched the government to permit them to organize a worker education association with guarantees that it would not foment strikes or engage in collective bargaining. This group feels that some day the union ban will come to an end and that some labor education should be introduced for that day. But the Ministry of Interior, to which the appeal was presented last January, has declined to say yes or no, thus effectively preventing even such an above-ground organization.

What must be faced in Thailand, a Southeast Asian country where four-fifths of the population is engaged in agriculture and which is a rice-surplus producing country whose rivers are teeming with fish, is that there is no hunger and that you don't need too much money to live.

IN ADDITION, Thailand, once known as Siam, has been free since the 13th century. It was never occupied by European colonial countries as a result of being blessed by some rather astute monarchs. The result is that Thailanders, except for a handful of overseas-educated aristocrats or quasi-intellectuals, pay little attention to politics or even have any interest in who won the latest coup in Bangkok.

Wherever the British have occupied an Asian country which is now free, you find some kind of labor movement, not infrequently the product of British TUC philosophy and Transport House training.

India, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Cyprus, West Africa, East Africa—areas which have been or are now British territories—have unions, some struggling for existence, some in amazingly good shape, but there is trade union existence.

But Thailand is today under strong American influence and is probably the most pro-American in all of this continent. The only Communist nation it has recognized is the Soviet Union and that was done so that Thailand could get into the United Nations.

Thailand, about the size of France, is a member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the continent's equivalent of NATO. In an area of fast-ebbing neutralism, thanks to Tibet and Kerala, such a membership is something.

It is no secret here that the government itself, below the Sarit level, is uncomfortable about the ICFTU complaint to the ILO. Further pressure of this kind could, it is believed, help bring Thailand to a 20th century existence.

AFL-CIO Fraternal Delegates Speak:

Communication Among People Key to Peace, TUC Parley Told

Blackpool, Eng.—Direct communication between peoples is the key to peace among nations, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents William C. Doherty and Joseph A. Beirne declared at the annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress here.

Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, and Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, represented the AFL-CIO as fraternal delegates to the TUC congress.

Freedom of communication and dictatorship cannot exist in nature together, Doherty said.

"For the dictator, to be successful, must make of every man an island," he explained; "it is necessary to make him feel that he alone has the will to lift a strong hand against oppression or, if need be, to stand barefoot against the hobnails.

"It is because of this truth that a free system of communications has always been freedom's first creation and tyranny's first target.

"Soviet Russia has made enormous technological advances; in two generations she has jumped from the oxcart to the cyclotron. But there is less freedom of communication there today than there was in the time of Genghis Khan. And there will always be a limitation of communications until freedom is once again available in wholesale quantities and when men can once again walk upright and call no man master, and worship the Almighty as they see fit."

Beirne emphasized that "our two great labor movements" need good communications.

"We need full and sympathetic understanding of each other's problems," he said. "We need to avoid the stereotyped images that so often can take the place of reality when distances separate us . . . when we don't get the feel of each other's moods. We need to communicate directly because every other method of communication is basically unreliable."

Beirne expressed his regret that a report on developments in the U.S. had to be "couched in terms so negative."

Propaganda Danger

"But we have been living through a series of unrivalled propaganda campaigns carried on by conservative citizens' groups and big corporations," he explained.

"It would be unlikely that the backwash of these fear campaigns, manufactured in the big Madison Avenue advertising agencies, has not seeped across our national boundaries. It will be unfortunate if you in Britain become as confused about America as these reactionary or anti-labor American groups would like the American labor force to be confused.

"Keep a close watch on the facts—all the facts—if you want to understand America."

The "facts" include passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill, which Beirne described as a "reward" after "years of cold war in which American unions have worked unstintingly to strengthen the moral and spiritual values of free people."

"They weren't able to break our unions with Taft-Hartley and they won't be able to break our unions with Landrum-Griffin or any other ill-conceived plan to rip the guts out of the American trade union movement," he declared.

"They will not succeed because the hearts of the people and the needs of a modern democratic society are with us."

Doherty cited the ties between the British and American labor movements and paid tribute to the pioneers of both.

"The heroism which prompted these early leaders to consolidate and to insist upon their unalienable rights to a fairer share of the national wealth is the very heart and soul of the labor movement all over the free world," he said.

"The human spirit, once it is nurtured by freedom's waters, is indestructible. Persecution cannot crush it; neither can fire, dungeon or sword. Even when it is forced underground it grows and spreads until it can, at long last, break out once again into the noonday sunlight with renewed hope for all mankind."

Role of Education In Unions Stressed

Stockholm—The part that workers' education can play in helping trade unions around the world meet their problems was stressed by Ben D. Segal, education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, at the fifth general conference of the Intl. Federation of Workers' Educational Associations here.

The labor movements of 16 countries were represented at the conference and emphasized the need for helping trade unions in underdeveloped nations. An extra session was held to permit Segal, who represented the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., to discuss corruption, racketeering and internal democracy in the U.S. labor movement.

Martin Lawlor Dies at 90; Hatters' Trial Defendant

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Martin Lawlor, who as secretary-treasurer of the old United Hatters was chief defendant in the notorious Danbury Hatters' trial, was found dead of natural causes in his home. He would have been 91 on Nov. 26.

He led the campaign that started in 1900 and resulted in organization of all but three of the country's large hat-making establishments, and was followed in 1902 by a strike and boycott against D. F. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, Conn.

The company in 1903 sued for $80,000 damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The trial dragged on for years, went to the U.S. Supreme Court twice and ended with an award of $290,000, representing triple damages and interest. The homes and bank accounts of the defendants, who included union officers and strikers, were attached, and the damages were paid with the help of a 2-cent assessment on each member of the former AFL.

The suit and the award led Congress to include in the Clayton Act a clause exempting labor organizations from monopoly restrictions.

Lawlor, born in Ireland, came to this country at 18 and joined the Hatters almost at once. At 21 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Danbury local and in 1901 was chosen international secretary-treasurer. He remained in that post until the union merged with others into the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers in 1934, when he became label secretary. He retired about 15 years ago.

Surviving are a son, William, with whom he lived; four grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Washington Reports:

Underground Shelters Urged To Cut Nuclear Casualties

UNDERGROUND SHELTERS can cut the potential casualties from a nuclear attack from 30 percent to 3 percent, Chairman Chet Holifield, (D-Calif.) of the special congressional subcommittee on radiation asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 250 radio stations.

Holifield was heard on the program with Rep. James E. Van Zandt, (R-Pa.).

"We both vote together, a Democrat and a Republican, to keep America strong," said Holifield, "because unless we are militarily strong, we will fall prey to a power that always takes advantage of weaker nations—Soviet Russia."

Holifield and Van Zandt discussed the latest report of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the biological and environmental effects of nuclear war.

Upon the advice of military and scientific experts, 224 targets were selected as likely primary objectives in a nuclear attack. It was estimated that 1500 megatons of fissionable explosives were dropped.

"In this type of attack," Holifield said, "49 million American lives would be lost and 22 million people would be injured. We estimated that additional bombs would be dropped on bases overseas, bringing the total killed to 125 million and an additional 50 million injured."

VAN ZANDT SAID that since the destructive range of a nuclear bomb is so vast and the accuracy is increasing, not many need to be dropped on a target. Testimony, showed, he said, that "we are on par with if not ahead of Russia now in the development of the long-range intercontinental ballistic missile which has the capability of delivering a nuclear warhead over almost any target in the world."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SOME HOUSE REPUBLICANS attempted to deny—but not very loudly—published stories that the way they bought Southern Democratic support for the Landrum-Griffin labor bill was through an agreement that the GOP representatives would see to it that no new civil rights bill got through the House this year. At the point of adjournment, any additional denial would have been ludicrous.

The fact was that a Congress which came in with firm announcements favoring action in the civil rights field reached the end of the line with no significant action in sight.

The fact was that Southern Democrats, who hold their secure places in Congress by a system which denies to many citizens of their states and districts the elementary right to vote, managed to stall until late in the session and then managed a cynical agreement with the GOP that blocked action.

In the meantime, the factual report from the Civil Rights Commission that it had discovered serious violations of federal voting rights of Negro citizens was treated by Southern Democrats as an "attack" upon their system.

The commissioners and their agents were branded as "commissars" who had "invaded" the South to pry into local affairs. The recommendation that federal registrars be appointed temporarily, to make sure that conditions for voting were applied equally to Negro and white applicants for registration, was labeled an attempt to destroy the constitution.

* * *

IT WAS SAID two years, ago, when the "right-to-vote" law was skillfully conducted through Congress without a Southern filibuster in the Senate, that the new statute was a "meaningful" advance in the civil rights field. So it was, if the law is capable of enforcement—but not if its provisions are negated by bad faith.

Bad faith has been shown in the case of registrars who first acted in a manner the Civil Rights Commission considered arbitrary and then resigned, en masse, and claimed that they were no longer obligated to testify about their acts as former officials.

* * *

THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasized, editorially, that in the labor bill Southern members of Congress were entirely willing to pass a **federal** law to check what it called "disregard of the rights of individuals" in unions. They were willing to charge "breach of trust" and "failure to observe high standards of responsibility and ethical conduct" and to say additional **federal** legislation was needed to "protect the rights and interests" of workers.

As Theodore W. Kheel, a labor arbitrator, said in a speech to the National Urban League, exactly the same kind of language could be used in findings of fact for a civil rights bill protecting citizens generally.

There is "corruption" among state officials as evidenced by "the minute percentage of Negroes now voting in the South," he charged, and there is "disregard of the rights of individual" school children to obtain a non-segregated education.

There are a million and one "failures to observe high standards of responsibility and ethical conduct," he charged, that "pain and humiliate 18 million American citizens."

The labor legislation was supported, Kheel pointed out, by "the very same congressmen who have most vigorously opposed" civil rights protections for all citizens. And it is "ironic," he said, that the most enthusiastic supporters of the bill came from states in the South where union membership is sparse—yet they had no hesitancy in legislating for "the industrialist and unionist North" and did not shrink from this by agreeing that they were "outsiders" who lacked expert experience with unions.

ADEQUATE CIVIL DEFENSE plus a strong military position can save the United States from a nuclear attack according to Rep. James E. Van Zandt, (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. Chet Holifield, (D-Calif.), members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Labor's 'Power' Aids All, Meany Says in Pamphlet

American labor seeks "a balance of power in the economic and political life of the nation" to achieve higher standards for all Americans, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a new federation pamphlet.

Answering the newly launched and misleading propaganda campaign that labor is "too powerful," Meany asserted in the pamphlet entitled "Power—for What?":

"Yes, labor has gained in power in America. We are proud of the way it has been used. We hope in the years to come that we will achieve greater power to work for the good of all America."

The federation president declared, "I see no harm in power, if it is power dedicated to human values, if it is power for good—and that is what the trade union movement seeks." He added:

"The record shows—beyond contradiction—that from its very inception the trade union movement has consistently used whatever power it had to raise the American standard of living, to promote the interests of all the American people and to enhance the power and prestige of the nation as a whole."

Meany pledged that labor will use its economic and political strength "and any other weapon we have the right to use . . . to continue labor's efforts to make America a better place for all its citizens—not merely union members."

The federation president stressed: "Let no one mistake or distort our purpose. Labor has no desire to take over America or make over America. We are not out to push any one else down or around. . . ."

Copies of the 16-page pamphlet, No. 97, are available without cost in limited quantites from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Pulp-Sulphite Delegates Vote Per Capita Boost

Montreal, Que.—The Pulp-Sulphite Workers wound up their 25th international convention here by voting an increase in per capita tax and accepting a report that the union was moving closer to eventual merger with the Woodworkers.

The more than 900 delegates unanimously re-elected John P. Burke to another three-year term as president and secretary—a post he has held for 42 of the 53 years the union has been in existence. Also re-elected for another three years were 10 incumbent members of the executive board. An eleventh vice presidency was created, with delegates picking Henry Hansen, of Vancouver, B. C., to fill the post.

One of the highlights of the convention was an address by Al Hartung, president of the IWA, who was presented a check for $10,000 representing an additional contribution from the Pulp-Sulphite Workers to help finance the IWA's major strikes in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

The convention adopted a resolution approving the work of the unity committee, which had signed an interim working agreement with the IWA. The pact, which has another year to run, pledges the two international unions to work cooperatively toward eventual merger of the two organizations.

The convention also instructed the executive board to call a special convention at any time to vote on the merger of Pulp-Sulphite with the IWA whenever the union's leaders deem such action advisable.

Several resolutions were submitted to the delegates opposing merger with the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and were adopted following a report by the unity committee of inability to work out an interim working agreement.

The increase in per capita tax from $1.50 to $1.75 will become effective Jan. 1, 1960. At that time, the amount of this tax going into the defense fund will be raised to 30 cents per month.

$10,000 CHECK from Pulp-Sulphite Workers to help Woodworkers finance major strikes in Newfoundland and British Columbia was presented at Pulp-Sulphite's 25th convention in Montreal, Que. IWA Pres. Al Hartung (left) thanks Pulp-Sulphite Pres.-Sec. John P. Burke for latest contribution in IWA fight for survival.

Sleeping Car Porters Told:

Rails Trying to Kill Passenger Service, RLEA Chief Charges

Chicago—U.S. railway management is deliberately trying to kill its own passenger service, George E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, reported at the Sleeping Car Porters convention here.

Leighty was a featured speaker at the Porters' third triennial convention in the union's hall on Chicago's South Side. About 200 delegates attended, representing 15,000 porters, attendants, locomotive firemen and dining car employes in more than 100 local divisions.

Leighty paid a lengthy tribute to A. Philip Randolph, the union's president, who, Leighty said, is "responsible more than any other" for the advances in race relations which have been made in recent years.

"Railway management has spent a fortune," Leighty said, "to warn the public it will force a strike if the operating brotherhoods do not accept its reckless demands.

"Railway management has given clear evidence it intends to fight the workers at every opportunity."

He charged that management refused to consider job stabilization proposals although job stabilization was specifically exempted from the moratoriums of the 1956 three-year railway labor agreement.

Management also has flatly refused to cooperate in proposals for a joint labor-management safety committee, Leighty charged.

"Railway management's indifference to the steady increase in deaths from accidents is matched by its indifference to the death of passenger service," he said. "Railway management is deliberately trying to kill passenger service."

Passenger Service Cuts

He reviewed provisions of the Federal Transportation Act of 1958, which permits railroads to abandon passenger trains by mere filing of notice, without waiting for permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

More than 100 passenger trains have been abandoned in interstate service, in addition to several hundred intrastate trains, he said. From 1929 to 1957, according to Leighty, the number of trains in passenger service dropped 50 percent, although the revenue passenger miles traveled dropped only about 10 percent—from 29 billion to 26 billion.

"The passenger business is there," Leighty told the Porters. "It can be operated at a profit if the railroads have the will to do it."

Railroads are in a sounder financial position than ever before, he said, doing more business with fewer employes. In 1938, 950,000 workers produced 333 billion traffic units. In 1958, there were 600 billion units produced by 840,000 workers. With 12 percent fewer workers, the work done was 70 percent higher.

"Yet the railroads would have the public believe the employes are featherbedding," Leighty said.

Painters Raise Funds For Organizing Drive

Cleveland, O.—The Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, fortified by a per capita increase approved by delegates to the 20th general convention here, are ready for an intensified drive to organize all unorganized segments of their newly redefined jurisdiction.

At a five-day convention here, delegates voted to invigorate the union's apprentice-training program and the organizing drive. After spirited debate they voted to boost the international's share of monthly dues from $1.25 per member to $2.

Some of the increase will go toward financing an expansion of services for the union's 210,000 members in the U.S. and Canada. Half will be allocated to the death and disability fund. Benefits from the latter fund will be increased on a sliding scale from the present $500 top to $1,250.

Officers were voted their first wage hike since 1946. Salary of the president will go from $17,600 a year to $22,800; the secretary-treasurer from $17,600 to $20,300; vice presidents will be paid $300 a week; and organizers, auditors and international delegates $275. These represent raises of $100 a week.

This convention, in terms of delegates, was the largest ever held by the union. More than 1,250 were recorded as present, and they learned that the union has added 10,346 new members since the last convention.

Constitutional amendments included:

The $2 reinstatement fee will go to $5, with $4 going to the international, the use of spray guns or machines on background material was somewhat restricted, and the use of sprays for any other material was made subject to local union permit.

A resolution involving labor unity with all organizations including the Teamsters was adopted and referred to Raftery as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

On the closing day, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell promised delegates "fair, objective and impartial enforcement" of the new labor law while he is in office. The bill has been denounced by the AFL-CIO as making "Taft-Hartley worse."

Mitchell also promised that "the discretionary powers granted me will be used to remove the heavy burden required in the reporting phases of the act relative to smaller locals and unions."

Meany Pledges Labor Will Survive Despite Restrictive 'Control' Bill

(*Continued from Page* 1)

lieve the bill should go further and crack down on the crooked employers who bribe and corrupt union officials."

The AFL-CIO president said labor objected to the section of the bill in which "the big business lobby succeeded in incorporating all the punitive measures against decent unions that they failed to squeeze into the Taft-Hartley Act."

"Thanks to the last-minute insistence" of Senate Democrats on the conference committee, he continued, "some changes were made in the final draft of the legislation which save it from being totally oppressive.

"But even with these amendments, the bill still severely restricts organizational picketing, one of the basic methods by which unions have built up their membership.

"It still outlaws traditional trade union methods of seeking public support to end exploitation by employers.

"It still surrenders to the states jurisdiction over thousands of labor-management cases which should be decided by the National Labor Relations Board.

"These provisions have nothing whatever to do with eliminating wrongdoing.

"They are intended solely and deliberately to prevent decent unions from functioning effectively."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell denied that the bill was "punitive" and declared it would enable the labor movement to clean house.

Speaking before the 20th general convention of the Painters in Cleveland, Mitchell said: "I honestly feel the legislation won't restrict or impair legitimate trade union activities."

Meany attacked the measure as "the most damaging anti-labor bill since the Taft-Hartley Act," and said Congress "did not approve this bill on its merits" but was "stampeded" into enacting it.

The campaign for tough legislation, he said, was begun by the press, which "tried to whip up public hysteria for punitive action against unions," and was pushed forward by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, which "engineered a high-pressure lobbying campaign, based on deception."

The "clincher," Meany continued, came "according to widely publicized press reports," when the civil rights-labor bill deal was made in the House.

Citing labor's long fight against corruption, Meany declared:

"The trade union movement will survive. Make no mistake about that. Restrictive legislation undoubtedly will prevent us from moving forward as rapidly as we otherwise would. But it will not stop us nor will it destroy us. The trade union movement has become an integral part of the institutional life of our country. It can only be destroyed if America itself is destroyed."

Morse paid high tribute, in his full-scale Senate speech, to the leaders of the AFL-CIO "for their courage and labor statesmanship" in throwing out corrupt unions which refused to comply with the federation's Codes of Ethical Practices, and he inserted into the Congressional Record the full texts of the codes approved by the 1957 convention.

He attacked the bill's sections on boycotts, picketing and "no-man's land" cases, declaring that these provisions "have long been desired by reactionary business interests in order to impose new restrictions on traditional rights and wholly legitimate practices of labor unions and labor union members."

115,000 Marchers:

New Yorkers Cheer Labor Day Parade

New York—Labor Day was brought back into its own here with the mightiest demonstration by organized labor this city has ever seen. Nearly 115,000 union members packed the day with excitement, glamor and a meaning as powerful as American democracy as they marched up Fifth Ave. in New York's first Labor Day parade in 20 years.

For more than eight hours of a bright, hot day, row on row of union members marched before half-a-million spectators, roaring unity with the striking Steelworkers, condemnation of attacks on organized labor and dedication to the job of keeping their country moving forward.

Saluting them from the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, representatives of the three major faiths and the presidents of many national and international unions.

Grand marshal was Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the City Central Labor Council, which sponsored the parade.

Pensioners Proudly March in Parade

New York — Pensioners from Hotel Workers Local 6 marched proudly in New York's mammoth Fifth Ave. Labor Day parade.

Mrs. W. Levinson, 78, showed up early for the demonstration of labor solidarity —and walked every step of the parade route—after earlier having written officials of her union that "I intend to get there because this may be my last Labor Day."

And 68-year-old Isabel Benyon, who had promised to "be in the parade rain or shine," not only took part but was a shade disappointed that the union had no "effigy" for her to carry. She had written in advance: "Please save an effigy of Barry Goldwater for me."

From 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 7 p. m. the proud ranks of union members kept coming, filling the broad avenue from curb to curb. Members of more than 500 locals of 45 national unions were represented.

120 Bands

They were accompanied by 120 bands which kept the air filled with a wide variety of marching music, from the old union songs to jazz. Nearly 100 floats dramatized the message of what unions have done, what they aim to do and what they mean to their members and to the community.

The contributions of unions to community well-being was further dramatized by the participation of Boy Scout troops and Little League baseball teams sponsored by union groups. Many of the unions were accompanied by groups of their scholarship winners, carrying the banners of the colleges they are attending through union-sponsored scholarships. Contingents of strapping young apprentices marched with the building trades groups.

Retired workers enjoying union-won pensions were in many contingents, some riding in cars and buses, others keeping step with the marchers for at least part of the 34-block route. Among the latter was Harry Langer of the Ladies' Garment Workers, whose 86 years made him the dean of the parade.

The pride, spirit and confidence of the marchers faced directly the attacks now being made on labor. Banners denounced the "NAM's anti-labor law," declared the fight of the Steelworkers as "every worker's fight," and reaffirmed the determination of union members to achieve ever higher living standards, real civil rights and better communities.

Greatest Show

Not only was the parade a stirring demonstration of labor strength, but according to experts was one of the greatest shows this capital of the entertainment world has ever seen. Few spectacles have had such a concentration of talent, glamor and gaiety as was packed into the entertainment union division which led the parade.

The members of the performing and craft unions which comprise the world of entertainment on stage, screen, radio and TV brought along all the fanfare and panoply of their trade.

The casts of 21 Broadway shows were represented in full costume. There were stars, dancing girls, rope-twirling cowboys, a bareback rider, and a trio out of the pages of Hamlet. These were accompanied by an assortment of exotic vehicles including a rickshaw, stage coaches, horse and buggy and antique automobiles.

Because of the brisk pace set by early marchers, and their broad ranks, the parade moved ahead of schedule even though numbers of marchers exceeded predictions. As a result, several thousand union members who appeared at their assembly areas at scheduled times in the afternoon found that their units had already moved out and so did not have a chance to participate.

Largest Groups

The largest representation was that of the ILGWU with 21,270 marchers. They were followed closely by Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with 19,968. Other building and construction trades unions were represented by 15,260 marchers. The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union had nearly 10,000 marchers.

In the last group were nearly 1,000 hospital workers who recently won a battle for union recognition with the combined aid of AFL-CIO unions through the Central Labor Council. Their banner proclaimed their thanks to the AFL-CIO "for help in our battle to end exploitation."

MEMORIAL WREATH is placed on grave of Peter J. McGuire, the father of Labor Day, in Arlington township, N. J., by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell (left) and Pres. Joseph J. McComb of the Camden Central Labor Union. Standing by the statue are McGuire's daughters, Mrs. Catherine Caya (left) and Lillian McGuire.

Holiday Speakers Stress Stake Of All Workers in Steel Strike

(*Continued from Page* 1)

McDonald, Potofsky and Carey are AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Meany said the AFL-CIO "pledges to workers throughout the world its solidarity in the never-ending struggle for peace and freedom" and expressed to captive people "our undaunted faith that they will one day share with us the benefits of human dignity in a free society."

Pres. Eisenhower's Labor Day message cited the "constant improvement in the condition of our people, in the real wages they receive and in the benefits they enjoy."

He predicted the trend will continue because "we have a political system . . . recognizing the worth of individual initiative" and because "we recognize and protect the rights of employes to organize together and to bargain with their employers for an equitable share of the wealth they produce."

Among the major Labor Day events was a parade by 50,000 Detroit union members, complete with floats and bands, to Cadillac Square where Reuther, Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.) and USWA Dist. Dir. Thomas Shane addressed the rally.

First Since Merger

The 4-hour parade, in sweltering 90 degree heat, was the first sponsored by the merged Wayne County AFL-CIO. Cheered throughout the line of march was a large delegation of striking Steelworkers from nearby mills.

Salt Lake City's big celebration, sponsored by the Utah State AFL-CIO, was an all-day festival at the State Fairgrounds. Thousands of union members from throughout Utah and nearby states brought their families for an afternoon of games, barbecue, stock car racing and a band concert preceding the formal speaking program.

Noting that Utah is one of 19 states with "work" laws, Meany declared: "It should be obvious by now to the people of this state that they have bought a gold brick."

Commenting on the defeat of a "work" repealer in the legislature this year, Meany expressed confidence that the next repeal attempt will be successful. He said:

"In the meantime, you have the opportunity and the responsibility of conducting an effective educational campaign among the voters of this state. The truth is your most effective weapon."

He described state "right-to-work" laws as "a piece-meal drive to weaken and destroy the effectiveness of the labor movement as a whole." Citing the legislative and economic attacks on unions, he declared:

"American labor history shows that the trade union movement thrives on opposition. We have always closed ranks and grown stronger under attack."

He called on union members to "recapture the old fighting spirit of the pioneers who founded our movement" and who "succeeded in making progress under far greater handicaps than ours."

Attacks on trade unions were hit also by Carey in a speech at a big southwest Labor Day observance at Henryetta, Okla.

Carey, titling his talk "Anti-Labor Day—1959," accused big business and industry of "waging class war against labor" with the goal of "complete fragmentation of the labor movement."

UAW Gains Pattern Pact At Studebaker

South Bend, Ind.—Workers at Studebaker-Packard Corp. here have voted overwhelmingly to approve a new two-year contract negotiated by Local 5 of the Auto Workers.

The agreement, which follows the pattern of UAW contracts negotiated with other major auto manufacturers last fall, provides an immediate 8-cent hourly wage increase and an additional 6 cent raise the second year of the contract.

It also provides substantial increases in pensions, insurance and other fringe benefits. The UAW represents 7,000 Studebaker-Packard employes.

Negro Goals Linked To Unions, Liberals

"The destiny of the Negro is linked with the destiny of labor and liberalism in America," Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee told the National Urban League's annual conference in Washington.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers urged delegates to support unions in their communities as the best means of insuring equal job opportunity. He called for a stepped-up drive for state and federal fair employment practices laws.

The Urban League is an interracial educational group which works for equal opportunities primarily for the Negro, but also for members of other minorities.

In stressing the common interest of labor and minority workers, Zimmerman noted that "anit-labor legislation puts a brake on all labor progress, including that of the Negro worker, who is among those most in need of union protection."

Zimmerman, a vice-president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said it was "significant" that the South is the "biggest problem" of both organized labor and the Negro.

He made his comment by way of appealing for a common effort and an end to "sniping" between labor and civil rights groups.

"The labor movement," Zimmerman declared, "has been inexcusably misrepresented and maligned on the issue of discrimination."

He cited one instance where a Republican newspaper in New York with the "political purpose" of driving a wedge between the ILG and its Negro and Puerto Rican members printed the "outright lie" that ILG contracts did not protect these minorities.

He described another case where a Textile Workers Union of America local at Front Royal, Va., supported segregated schools in violation of the policies of the AFL-CIO, the parent TWUA and the Virginia AFL-CIO. Nevertheless, Zimmerman said, a Negro newspaper in New York headlined on page one: "AFL-CIO is for Jim Crow in Schools."

Zimmerman recounted labor's efforts to win fair employment laws, his own committee's system for handling complaints, Pres. George Meany's creation of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights and labor's community service groups, which back the Urban League against White Citizens' Council efforts to have it dropped from Community Chests.

McClellan Halts Hearings:

UAW Charges Abuse By GOP Senators

The Republican-inspired McClellan special Senate committee's "investigation" of the Auto Workers came to an abrupt close amid angry charges by the union and the committee's chief counsel that hearings had been abused by two GOP senators.

The end of the hearings may also mark the windup of the committee's nearly three years of investigating alleged wrongdoing in the labor-management field. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said he planned no further hearings on any subject, and that the committee should not be continued.

The end of the UAW hearings, resumed for one day after a three-week recess, were marked by sharp protests by UAW Attorney Joseph Rauh against the tactics of Republican Senators Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Karl E. Mundt (S. D.), whom Rauh accused of conducting a "wild and reckless adventure into anti-unionism."

Counsel Hits Hearings

His protest was supported by Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy, who in a rare break with committee protocol heatedly tangled with the Republican senators and described their conduct of the hearings as "the worst situation I've ever seen" as a congressional investigator. For more than two years, Kennedy has steered the conduct of the committee's hearings.

He made it clear that he had been shunted aside by the GOP senators in their campaign to investigate the UAW, pointedly declaring that neither he nor any staff members under his direction had been consulted or had anything to do with the investigation.

The Republicans have keyed their investigation of the UAW to 10-year-old charges that UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser of Toledo, O., allegedly used force against dissident elements in the union, and that he extracted payments into an intra-union political fund from staff members under threat of losing their jobs.

Rauh angrily charged that Curtis and Mundt were digging up charges which had been investigated by the UAW and found to be groundless. The same charges were investigated 18 months ago by the committee's regular staff and held to be "unfounded."

Rauh termed the inquiry "highly irregular," accused Mundt and Curtis of turning the hearings into a "forum for falsehood," and asked Chairman John L. McClellan that the hearings be suspended until the Senate committee's regular staff could screen the witnesses.

Most of Kennedy's fire was directed against John A. Bolman, former UAW international representative, who testified he was beaten by Gosser's supporters and subsequently fired for filing a series of court suits demanding an accounting of union funds.

Under sharp questioning by Kennedy, Bolman admitted he filed the suit only after being approached by a Toledo attorney whose fees were paid by the publisher of the Toledo Blade, which was engaged in a campaign against the UAW pension plan.

Kennedy claimed Holman's own attorneys admitted to his investigators that the charges against the UAW in the suits "were all a fraud" designed to block the pension plan.

"This was reported to you, Senator," Kennedy told Curtis.

"That's Reuther's line," Curtis retorted, referring to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Then he told Kennedy: "If you want to testify, you be sworn." Kennedy responded that he was straightening out the record.

C of C President Out Against Everything

Spokane, Wash.—Passage by Congress of restrictive labor legislation has whetted industry's appetite for additional anti-union laws at state and federal levels, a speech by the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce reveals.

Chamber Pres. Erwin D. Canham urged an audience of businessmen here to support so-called "right-to-work" laws on the state level and to press for congressional repeal of the exemption of unions from the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts.

He traced what he called "the prevailing evils in the labor movement" to federal laws which "compel employers to bargain collectively."

Canham's speech was blasted by Leo Weisfield, chairman of a Washington State citizen's committee against "right-to-work," as a rehash of "tired arguments and fraudulent phrases."

Weisfield, a member of the executive board of the National Council for Industrial Peace, pointed out that voters in this state overwhelmingly rejected "right-to-work" proposals in the last two general elections.

He challenged the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to "come out in the open and admit that, in sponsoring these fraudulently-titled laws, their real and sole purpose is to destroy the right of labor to organize and of management and labor to bargain collectively on wages and working conditions."

Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor as well as C of C chief, claimed that no federal or state labor legislation would be necessary "if workers were free to withdraw without penalty from those unions whose officials abuse their positions of trust by diverting union funds to their own purposes or by engaging in partisan politics."

He also sharply criticized basic federal labor-management laws under which he said unions have "virtual immunity" to injunctions in federal courts, "immunity under anti-trust laws," and which leave unions "free under the law to compel employers to bargain collectively."

Canham accompanied his blast at the basic principle of collective bargaining by protesting that "unions have a legal right to represent all employes as exclusive bargaining agents, even if only a bare majority has selected the union as an agent."

This provision of the Taft-Hartley Act actually imposes a legal obligation on unions to negotiate for all workers in the bargaining unit. The provision was written in the act by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) to prevent unions from "discriminating" against non-members by negotiating benefits which would apply only to union members.

Canham insisted that the Chamber of Commerce is "no enemy of labor."

Get Up and Swing

Housing, Public Works Hurdle Veto Barrier

(Continued from Page 1)

This was the state of major items:

PUBLIC WORKS. The big margins by which Congress shot back the second public works bill to the White House assured the upset of Eisenhower's unbroken veto record.

Eisenhower had vetoed the first bill because it included 67 new projects to which he objected as not needed at this time. His veto was upheld by one vote in the House.

Congress then retaliated by paring 2.5 percent across the board, reducing the measure to $1.2 billion. The House passed the almost identical bill by 302-93 and the Senate followed with 73-15 approval.

CIVIL RIGHTS. The compromise move to win a simple extension for the Civil Rights Commission, due to expire Nov. 8, by including a rider in the foreign aid bill, ran into threats of Southern filibuster. The threats were not taken seriously.

The commission recommended in a report that Congress authorize temporary appointment of federal voting registrars by the President to administer state registration laws. They would serve "only until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination."

HOUSING. Eisenhower is faced with much that he objected to in the "third-try" housing bill adopted by Congress. The President vetoed a $1.3 billion bill as extravagant and inflationary and vetoed a pared-down $1.05 billion measure on much the same grounds.

The new $1 billion bill before Eisenhower, with his signature pledged by Republicans, included the 37,000 new public housing starts to which he strongly objected. He also found objectionable $50 million in loans aimed to provide housing for the elderly, which remains in the new bill.

The new measure eliminated, however, some $50 million in direct grants for college classrooms, a provision Eisenhower did not want. This brought from Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.) the remark that the government last year boosted school enrollment through scholarship aid and now fails to follow through with classroom aid.

Eisenhower protested that the $650 million in urban renewal-slum clearance funds for one year were too much. The new bill split this total over two years.

FOREIGN AID. The $3.7 billion omnibus foreign aid money bill was before the Senate, a total of $300 million below the minimum asked by Eisenhower.

The Administration asked the Senate to include $500,000 in the bill to finance the Civil Rights Commission through next June. Southerners on the Appropriations Committee temporarily roadblocked this on grounds Congress had not yet authorized the commission's extension beyond its Nov. 8 expiration date.

HIGHWAYS. The federal tax on gasoline will go up by 1 cent a gallon starting Oct. 1, if Eisenhower as expected signs a compromise bill designed to continue the superhighway construction program.

Congress hiked the existing federal tax of 3 cents a gallon after months of searching for alternatives. The higher levy will remain in effect for 21 months until July 1, 1961, and bring in an estimated $1 billion in extra revenue. At that point, a portion of the excise taxes on new cars and trucks and on parts and accessories will be diverted to the Highway Trust Fund.

Labor argued that highway building should be financed out of general revenue by the more progressive individual and corporate income taxes. Eisenhower wanted a gas-tax increase of 1.5 cents per gallon for five years.

SAVINGS BONDS. Senate and House conferees were close to agreement on authorizing higher interest rates on government savings bonds. Some 40 million Americans hold such bonds.

The ceiling is now 3.25 percent. The Treasury is planning to raise the interest on E and H bonds to 3.75 percent, retroactive to June 1.

Union Lawyers Set 'Labor' Bill Session

Union attorneys attending the AFL-CIO's biennial convention in San Francisco will attend a special meeting to discuss the new "labor control" bill, the federation has announced.

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll, who will preside at the session, said the time and place of the meeting will be announced at the convention.

Algiers Camp Probe Asked By ICFTU

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked the Intl. Red Cross for "immediate intervention" against "inhuman treatment" and "repressive measures" taken by French military authorities against prisoners at the Paul Cazelles detention camp in Algeria.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek recalled that two years ago the Red Cross called for the abolition of the concentration camp, which is located in an unhealthy region. Despite promises at the time, he went on, the camp is still in existence.

Oldenbroek also expressed the free labor world's concern for Ali Yahia Abdelmadjid, national secretary of the General Federation of Algerian Workers (UGTA), who is believed to be a prisoner in the camp. He was seized in May 1956 with the late Aissat Idir, UGTA general secretary, whose death in a French military hospital was announced several months after he was found not guilty on a conspiracy charge.

Oldenbroek expressed fear he may have suffered the same fate as his martyred colleague, whose death was strongly protested by the ICFTU and by Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO.

Dubinsky Co-Leader Of Opportunity Day

New York—Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of directors of the Radio Corp. of America, have been named honorary co-chairmen of the Equal Opportunity Day Committee.

9-12-59

Regulation of Utilities Seen As Inadequate

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Rises in utility rates and corruption of the public trust are heading regulatory bodies toward a sharp and critical public debate, predicted Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers' Union of America.

Barkin told the Great Lakes' Conference of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners that public restlessness is "growing in volume and force."

He said consumers have "grown cynical" of the way their interests are protected as rates rise steadily and revelations of abuse show that the regulators have become captives of the special interests who were to be regulated.

Barkin proposed that the coming debate consider: encouragement of competitive public and cooperative utility units to assure adequate yardsticks to compare costs; the substitution of rate targets for profit limitation to stimulate cost-reduction; incentive payments to management on the basis of lower rates; imaginative use of lower rates to increase consumption and reduce costs; and a ban on utility expenditures which promote political or economic causes.

Meany Pledges Fight for Free America

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New Fighting Mood Keys Opening of 3rd Convention

Meany Cites Threat Posed by Soviets

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention was called upon by Pres. George Meany to demand a program for America big enough to meet the Soviet challenge to the freedom of all people and the freedom of mankind.

"Labor is not going to take a backward step" before the drive big business has launched "to weaken, perhaps finally to destroy," the trade union movement, he declared.

"We are going to fight back as we have fought back before. In the past whenever the opposition became most difficult, labor has fought harder, and I am convinced that out of this convention will come a comprehensive plan" to meet our problems both as unionists and free citizens, the federation president said in his keynote speech opening the 3rd constitutional convention of the merged labor movement.

Warning grimly of the threat to the free world from the power and aggressive policies of the Soviet Union, Meany also lashed the coalition of industrialists, business lobbyists and reactionary politicians which forced the Steelworkers out on strike, stirred

(*Continued on Page* 16)

Chairmen Named For Committees

San Francisco—Following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO convention:

Resolutions—Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks.

Credentials—Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

Rules—Vice Pres. William C. Birthright, president of the Barbers.

Executive Council Report—Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

Education—Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

Label—Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

State and Local Bodies — Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Ike's Steel Offer Sunk By Industry

The basic steel industry has torpedoed belated, half-hearted White House attempts to set up fact-finding machinery to speed settlement of the longest steel shutdown in the nation's history.

Pres. Eisenhower, at his Sept. 17 press conference, said steel management's stubborn rejection of the Administration's conditional agreement to step into the dispute ended for the present any White House plans to intervene in an effort to speed settlement.

The President's statement left uncertain whether or not the Administration would use Taft-Hartley injunctions against the Steelworkers to force a temporary halt in the strike.

After weeks of refusing fact-findings and veiled threats of T-H injunctions by late September or early October, the White House agreed to appoint a "non-governmental board that would be empowered . . . to review the issues and make recommendations for settlement" — but only if both steel management and labor both agreed to such action.

The agreement came in an exchange of letters between Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, made public in San Francisco where the AFL-CIO General Board—composed of the top officers of all federation affiliates—was set to hammer out a program to mobilize labor's full strength behind the USWA.

On the heels of Eisenhower's letter to Meany, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald in a telegram to the White House formally restated the union's plea—made repeatedly since the start of the industry-forced strike on July 15—for fact-finding and accepted.

The plan was quickly scuttled by the 12 major steel companies.

U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper,

(*Continued on Page 7*)

Executive Council Reports:

Labor Weathered Storms, Made Gains

San Francisco—In the last two years the labor movement has "weathered some of the worst storms in trade union history" but nevertheless has "moved consistently forward" drawing on the "indispensable reservoir of strength" of the nearly four-year-old AFL-CIO merger.

That's the theme of the Executive Council's report to the third constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO contained in the keynote chapter, "The President's Report," by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The 365-page report contained 16 major sections spelling out in detail the record of the AFL-CIO since the last convention in December 1957, the gains, the setbacks and the problems still unsolved.

The 29-man council declared that despite the last two years of "grave trial" and "the problems still unsolved and the dangers which lie ahead, we look to the future with confidence, secure in the belief that our cause will triumph."

In addition to the president's report, the council review contained a detailed financial report by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, developments in the labor movement in 1957-59, and sections on the national economy, international relations, social security, worker and the community—a discussion of housing, education, community services, safety, civil rights, campaign against "right-to-work" laws, court decisions, national legislation, state legislation, political activities, and reports of headquarters departments and the federation's trade and industrial departments.

'Shocking Stagnation'

In its detailed look at the record the council found "a shocking state of stagnation" in the national economy and a "marked deterioration" in international affairs.

It noted, however, that "much progress" has been made in the last two years in the "indispensable" field of political education despite a standoff in southern contests and the new twist on political activity by big business.

The southern states are a "challenge and an opportunity to the American labor movement," the report said. While "potentially the most liberal" area in the country, the South remains a center of "old-fashioned anti-unionism," whose generally reactionary representatives dominate Congress through the seniority system. The American labor movement intends to do its part

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Labor Set To Answer Challenge

By Saul Miller

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO opened its most critical convention since its formation four years ago with an overriding determination to meet the legislative and economic challenge of anti-labor forces.

The dominant mood of the more than 900 delegates was to submerge internal differences and close ranks behind the strike of 500,000 Steelworkers as the struggle of all labor and to hit back at the coalition of big business and reactionary political forces responsible for passage of punitive anti-labor legislation.

The new labor law and the steel strike were the major themes running through the pre-convention sessions here of AFL-CIO departments.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in speeches to departmental conventions and to the Intl. Labor Press Association, discussed them in depth, as well as the key issue of the Administration-triggered fear-of-inflation campaign and its effect on restricting economic growth.

Meany told the various conventions that on all three issues the labor movement must launch vigorous campaigns to educate union members, to bring them more closely into the operations of unions and the shaping of essential policies.

The trade union movement, he warned, cannot survive as an ef-

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Convention News Stories Index

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San Francisco Guild Wins 6-Hour Strike

San Francisco—Twelve hundred members of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild climaxed a six-hour strike against three metropolitan dailies here by winning wage hikes of approximately 11 percent spread over a 30-month period.

The brief walkout against the News-Call Bulletin, Chronicle and Examiner was the first in the Guild's history here. The strike and settlement came just four days before the AFL-CIO convention was to open here.

Increase Retroactive

The new contract calls for wage increases retroactive to March 27, the expiration date of the previous pact. It raises the base pay for journeymen reporters to $154.50—a $16 increase which will go into effect in four steps over the 30-month period.

One of the major conditions of the new pact is that the $5 increase made retroactive to last March will be paid to all employes who were on the payroll at the expiration of the old contract. The increase thus will go to some 135 ANG members who lost their jobs last month in the merger of the News and Call-Bulletin.

Other features include a reopening clause on vacations in September 1960; a reduction in the workweek of the business office and classified advertising department to 37.5 hours; and a complete reorganization of job classifications affecting some 500 business office employees, resulting in wage increases running as high as $20 weekly.

Art Riordan, IUE Publicist, Dies at 53

Arthur D. Riordan, 53, publicity director for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and a leader in the Newspaper Guild for many years, died Sept. 11 in Washington, after an emergency operation.

One of the nation's best-known labor editors and publicists, he was the only person in the Newspaper Guild's history to have served as president of locals in two major cities.

He became head of the Philadelphia Guild local in 1941 and that same year played a key role in helping to wrest control of the national ANG from the Communists. In 1946 he led the Guild's strike against the Philadelphia Record and the following year joined the staff of the CIO News in Washington. He had been with the IUE since it was chartered in 1949. As president of the Washington Newspaper Guild in 1956 and 1957, he helped revitalize the local and in 1958 was named Guildsman of the Year.

He had a wide acquaintance among union members and officials and also among newspapermen.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartett described him as "a dedicated unionist . . . one of the finest labor journalists of our time . . . a gentle soul who was indomitable on the picket line." Officers of the ANG joined in hailing "his courage, his counsel and his dedication to improving the lot of newspapermen and women everywhere."

He is survived by his wife, Gloria, two daughters, a son, his mother and a brother. Funeral services were in Philadelphia with burial in Freehold, N. J.

QUICK COMMITTEE. meeting of delegates to AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.'s golden anniversary convention is convened in hotel lounge by Arthur P. Gildea, department vice president and secretary-treasurer of Brewery Workers. Scenes like this were typical as delegates played active roles in department conventions prior to federation's biennial conclave in San Francisco.

Meany Tells Delegates:

Label Has New Role In Anti-Labor Period

By Gene Zack

San Francisco—The union label—for half a century a symbol of decent wages, hours and working conditions—emerged here as a possible major weapon in labor's fight to counteract the effects of the labor act passed by the 86th Congress and signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 14.

That new role for the union label—and its companions, the shop card and service button—was envisioned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who declared that, as labor begins to operate under the new restrictions contained in the labor act, "the union label is going to be more important than ever before."

Addressing the golden anniversary convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Meany signaled an intensified campaign to acquaint union members with the implications of the new law. He thus broadened the base of a wide-ranging theme of worker education in both union affairs and in the political arena which has dominated the series of department conventions being staged here as curtain-raisers for the federation's biennial conclave.

Meany told more than 200 cheering delegates representing 76 national and international unions affiliated with the Union Label Dept.:

"In order to counteract some of the bad provisions of the bill, it will be necessary to use the union label method by which American workers at least have a right . . . to tell the world and to tell their fellow workers that this or that article is made under union standards and union conditions, and that it should be purchased by those who believe in the ideals of the trade union movement."

Can Meet Challenge

With emphasis on the union label, Meany, in an obvious reference to the labor law's stringent bar on some types of information picketing, predicted that the labor movement will be able to meet the latest "in a long line of challenges" and "will come out victorious."

The AFL-CIO president, noting the upsurge in the Union Label Dept.'s membership, highlighted by the addition of 10 new affiliates in the past two years, declared he was "very much pleased" to see the "renewed activity and interest" in the union label idea.

This sharp increase in affiliates highlighted the biennial report of the department's executive board. The report was keyed to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the union label movement, formed as a national organization designed to "guide the buying power of union members and their families in a manner designed to add substantially to the many benefits already being brought to them through union membership."

Delegates unanimously re-elected John J. Mara as department president and Joseph Lewis as secretary-treasurer and returned the department's seven vice presidents to office for an additional two years.

Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, in a blistering attack on the "togetherness" of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition which rammed the labor law through Congress, warned that passage of the measure "injects government further and further into control of the labor movement."

"From now on," he told delegates, "the politicians will be your collective bargaining representatives" and staff members of the Dept. of Labor will be "your shop stewards."

Winding up the department's two-day convention, delegates adopted resolutions:

- Calling for active support of COPE in its register-and-vote drive for the 1960 election.
- Designating the periods Sept. 5-11, 1960, and Sept. 4-10, 1961, as Union Label Week for those respective years.
- Urging affiliated unions to take an active part in the 1960 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show to be held May 6-11 in Washington, D. C.

Label Convention Lauds Labor Press

San Francisco—The labor press across the country received special recognition from the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for its role in helping acquaint trade unionists with the importance of the label, shop card and union button.

Resolutions singled out the AFL-CIO News and the AFL-CIO American Federationist for special praise, and called on union members to "strengthen and support" these publications by "subscribing either individually or in union group subscriptions."

A separate resolution extolled labor editors generally for their "sincere belief in the principles" behind the union label movement.

Interim Report Filed:

Oust Hoffa, Court Urged by Monitors

The court-appointed Board of Monitors has charged Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa with misuse of union funds and has asked U.S. Dist. Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts to consider removing him from office.

The monitors, in an interim report, accused Hoffa of violating court directives by allowing "substantial sums of money" to remain on deposit in out-of-town banks without drawing interest. They further charged that Hoffa was guilty of conflict of interest in at least one case—involving a $500,000 deposit linked to a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa allegedly had an interest.

In three specific transactions cited by the monitors, the funds used belonged to Detroit Local 299, which Hoffa heads.

The monitors asked Letts to hold "an early hearing" and if the charges are sustained to require Hoffa to reimburse Local 299 for loss of income. They further suggested that the Teamsters' executive board be asked to bring Hoffa to trial under the union's disciplinary procedures—an action which could result in his expulsion.

At the same time, the monitors repeated in slightly modified form an earlier recommendation that Hoffa take immediate action against Pres. Joseph Glimco of Chicago Local 777; Harold Gross, head of Miami Local 320, and Anthony Provenzano, president of Local 560, Hoboken, N. J. Testimony before the McClellan special Senate committee had linked them to kickbacks, alleged payoffs and other improper activities.

The monitors, who had earlier asked Hoffa that the three Teamster officials be "suspended immediately as officers and as members," modified the recommendation to read that they be "temporarily removed immediately" as officers and that charges be brought against them for removal from office and expulsion from membership.

The interim report to Letts dealt at length with Hoffa's alleged interest in Sun Valley Inc., Florida real estate development corporation set up by a friend of Hoffa.

An Orlando, Fla., bank made loans totaling $500,000 to the Sun Valley Corp., after non-interest bearing deposits of the same amount were made by Local 299. When the corporation repaid $100,000 of the loan, the monitors said, Local 299 withdrew $100,000 of its deposit.

The corporation subsequently defaulted on the loan and the bank has refused to permit the Teamsters to withdraw the remaining $400,000, claiming there was an agreement that the Local 299 funds remain on deposit until the Sun Valley loan had been repaid.

The monitors said Hoffa had an option to purchase "a substantial percentage" of the outstanding stock in Sun Valley, which he did not relinquish until last November.

They also asserted that funds of Local 299 and Teamsters Joint Council 43, also headed by Hoffa, "have been expanded directly or indirectly to further the sale of lots by Sun Valley, Inc., and officials and business agents of Teamster locals have actively encouraged members of the Teamsters to purchase said lots."

At present, the monitors added, the Sun Valley corporation is "financially unable" to construct roads and provide utilities and "in many instances it is impossible for the lot owners to locate their lots without payment of surveying costs."

State Denies Allen Dorfman New License

Lansing, Mich.—The State of Michigan has refused to issue a new insurance agent's license to Allen M. Dorfman, Chicago insurance agent linked by the McClellan Special Senate Committee to an alleged multi-million-dollar payoff involving Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Insurance Commissioner Frank Blackford said, following hearings on Dorfman's fitness to operate in Michigan, that there was "no doubt that Dorfman infringed on and violated the privileges conferred on him" through his agent's license by using more than $51,000 of premiums for his personal use.

The McClellan committee, in an interim report this year, charged that Hoffa had placed health and welfare insurance funds for the Michigan Conference of Teamsters through Dorfman's agency in what the committee said was a "payoff" to what it termed the "Chicago underworld."

Meany Blasts Hoffa as Labor's Number 1 Enemy

San Francisco—"The issue of corruption played a large part" in passage of the labor "control" bill by Congress and "the credit belongs in large part to a fellow named Hoffa," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany bluntly told the Intl. Labor Press Association convention here.

"Labor is on the defensive, in the newspaper propaganda and in the state legislatures and in Washington," he said.

Hoffa's actions "in the McClellan committee investigations and since the legislation came before Congress were completely in keeping with his record as a 'labor leader—in quotes,'" the federation president continued.

"I would list him as labor's No. 1 enemy—ahead of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce."

In analysis of the limited powers of the AFL-CIO to reach corruption in areas not subject to the federation's control, Meany said,

"We must still keep our record clean against corruption.

"First, it is bad in itself.

"Second, labor cannot make progress if it tolerates corruption. If we did tolerate it, pretty soon we would have no dedicated trade union leaders but just members of the underworld—characters like those who run unions in many parts of the country under the banner of the Teamsters."

Building Trades Hit Hostile Labor Bill

Convention Pledges More Political Action

San Francisco—Delegates representing over 3 million building and construction trades workers termed the new labor law "hostile in design, destructive in purpose and oppressive in fact" despite correction of "gross inequities long suffered by building trades unions."

The 50th convention of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. pledged "a more effective program of accelerated and improved political action" to offset the anti-labor drive. The convention declared that "the appetite of those who desire the extermination of strong unions" has not been "satisfied by this new legislation."

The entire labor movement "has sustained a damaging blow and a serious defeat" at the hands of the coalition of reactionary forces, the convention declared.

The forceful statement said it is essential that the department's position be stated in light of "distorted and unfounded" reports. That position, the convention declared, is that the partial adjustment of gross inequities long suffered by building trades unions "does not in any sense outweigh the injury done to all trade unions by its (the law's) enactment."

Labor legislation dominated the three-day convention of the department which drew nearly 250 delegates from all parts of the country. Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) all devoted major portions of their talks to this overriding topic.

Kennedy Hits Pressure

Kennedy, who received a warm welcome from the delegates, reviewed the history of congressional attempts to write labor legislation and the pressure of the anti-labor forces to include harsh anti-labor provisions.

The Landrum-Griffin bill, Kennedy declared "was the most anti-labor bill" that was ever passed by a house of Congress. Its passage, he noted, stemmed from the heavy deluge of mail received by congressmen. Kennedy said his own office received 10,000 letters and telegrams in one week supporting Landrum-Griffin and about 1,000 opposing it. He warned:

"Unless the friends of labor and the labor movement itself are prepared to carry on the same kind of concentrated effort that the employer groups . . . carried on for a one-month period," labor will suffer similar defeats on minimum wage, housing, aid to education and other vitally needed measures.

Kennedy warned also that "there will be more attempts to pass more restrictive legislation, to elect more unsympathetic congressmen and to try in more states to put in so-called 'right-to-work' laws at the polls."

The Massachusetts senator received a standing ovation when he finished, a demonstration said Gray that "your welcome certainly was earned by you in your efforts on our behalf."

Notes Progress on Jurisdiction

The convention approved reports of officers and committees indicating progress in working out agreements on jurisdictional disputes with industrial unions but noting that a large field is still to be covered, recommended that steps be taken to speed up application of the agreement between the department and the Industrial Union Dept. "so that a complete understanding will be reached that will cover the entire country."

The department's officers and executive council will attempt to resolve this problem and others arising from boycott and other jurisdictional situations through the machinery set up at the last meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council—a special subcommittee to study ways and means of eliminating internal disputes.

The convention re-elected all present officers and adopted a number of resolutions calling for encouragement of affiliation of local building trades unions with district building trades councils. It rejected proposals to increase the vote of local councils in departmental conventions.

Other resolutions called for legislation to establish the 35-hour workweek, an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board and a better system for distribution of surplus food.

The convention rejected a proposal to seek legislation prohibiting a worker from holding more than one job, although it expressed its sympathy with the objective.

Gray's keynote speech cited the necessity for continued economic growth, touched on the role of the building trades in helping with the recovery from the 1958 recession and declared that labor's "number one mission today" is to convince Congress and the White House that "this is the time to go ahead, not to pull back."

Improvement In Law

On labor legislation he noted that the department was able to secure corrections in existing law on validation of the legality of employer contributions to joint apprenticeship training programs and pooled vacation funds; legalization of prehire contracts; exemption for the building trades from the hot-cargo prohibitions in the law; and assurance from both parties in Congress that a bill to correct the inequities of the common-site picketing problem will be introduced in the next session.

NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is composed of (left to right) front row, Vice Presidents Harry C. Bates, William A. Calvin and William J. McSorley, Pres. Richard J. Gray and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio; back row, Vice Presidents John E. Rooney, Gordon M. Freeman, L. M. Raftery, Joseph J. Delaney, M. A. Hutcheson and Peter Fosco.

Gray termed the law's provisions affecting building trades unions "an encouraging beginning after long years of stalemate and frustration," but it "does not not make the labor control bill a good law."

He singled out Kennedy for special praise for his leadership in the Senate-House conference committee and his work in mitigating the harsh provisions of the House-passed Landrum-Griffin bill.

Meany also praised Kennedy's contribution to "softening" the bill in conference and denounced as "absolutely false" charges that the building trades had fought only for their own interests.

"What came out of this bill for the building trades," Meany declared, "came out because the building trades are entitled to it and not as a trade to sell somebody else down the river, and don't let anyone tell you that."

Meany told the building tradesmen that "the major problems we face" in terms of the assault on the trade union movement "are far more important than the differences which exist within our ranks, differences over jurisdiction and other things."

Meany warned that if the trade union movement is to progress, the unions must tackle the really important internal job of "educating our membership to the idea that the union represents them, the union is not some sort of an agency into which they pay dues and then stand back . . . as if it were some private corporation. . . ."

There is a need, he stressed, for wider participation in meetings and in educating union members to their responsibility for running and shaping the policies of their unions—not just sitting back and throwing criticism "at the officers for their sins of omission or commission."

Political Action Needed

Keenan stressed the absolute necessity for political action to stem the "get-unions" tide. He noted the failure of union people to get across to their congressmen their views on the labor bill and other legislation and urged a strongly stepped-up effort to assure a new atmosphere at the congressional session in January and in the 1960 elections.

The convention heard a detailed analysis and discussion of the labor bill from the department's general counsel, Louis Sherman.

The department's officers were re-elected by acclamation with Gray as president and Frank Bonadio as secretary-treasurer. The vice presidents re-elected were William J. McSorley, M. A. Hutcheson, Peter Fosco, L. M. Raftery, Gordon M. Freeman, Peter T. Schoemann, J. H. Lyons, John E. Rooney, William A. Calvin and Joseph J. Delaney. The convention voted to raise the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer by $5,000 each to $30,000 and $25,000.

COPE Speech Worth $1,238

San Francisco—COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt's speech to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention paid off to the tune of $1,238.

McDevitt's story of how the labor-management disclosure and reporting bill passed Congress touched off a demand by Thomas Murphy for an immediate collection among the building trades delegates to show their support of political action.

A half-hour or so later Gray announced that the delegates had tossed $1,238 into the collection for COPE.

Hiring Hall Pact Upheld, Court Reverses NLRB

Ruling that "the hiring hall is legal and has always been held so," the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered the National Labor Relations Board to re-evaluate its Mountain Pacific decision in which the board held it was illegal to sign a hiring-hall agreement without specific safeguards against job discrimination.

Although the court held that the NLRB adopted an "erroneous" position in its ruling in the Mountain Pacific case, it left the door open for sustaining future labor board action but suggesting that the NLRB "build up a framework of evidence on why absence of the standards is bad."

The case, involving a contract between the Laborers and the Mountain Pacific Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., reached the courts after a one-time unionist, dropped from the laborers for failure to pay dues, subsequently charged he was "consistently" refused employment because of discriminatory practices under the hiring-hall provisions of the contract.

In its now-famous decision, the NLRB held that, to be legal, hiring hall contracts must specifically contain a "guarantee that the union does not discriminate against non-members in the issuance of referrals."

The court held that such a requirement would shift the burden of proof from the NLRB, which is required to prove discrimination, and force the union and contractors' association to prove that it did not discriminate against non-union employes. The court pointedly reminded the NLRB that even a contract ostensibly prohibiting discrimination could "cloak illegal . . . designs" by both the employer and the union.

Mitchell 'Pledge' Proves Law Harsh, Meany Says

San Francisco—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's pledge not to use the new labor law for any "witch hunt" against unions has inadvertently proved the AFL-CIO's contention that the law is basically anti-labor, Pres. George Meany charged here.

Meany was queried by reporters as to whether the Mitchell assurance, given in a speech to the Metal Trades Dept. convention, had changed the federation's attitude of opposition toward the law.

Mitchell's statement "proves there is a possibility that the law could be used for a witch hunt," Meany said. "It is very nice of him (Mitchell) to give us assurances of this kind," the AFL-CIO president continued, but he added that as the law is written it is possible for any succeeding Secretary of Labor "who likes witch hunts" to turn the bill's harshest provisions into an open assault on unions.

Strike Victory Won By B. C. Woodworkers

Vancouver, B. C.—A 69-day strike by 25,000 Woodworkers in British Columbia coastal lumbering operations ended with agreement on a 10 cent an hour wage increase retroactive to June 15, and another 10 cents effective June 15, 1960.

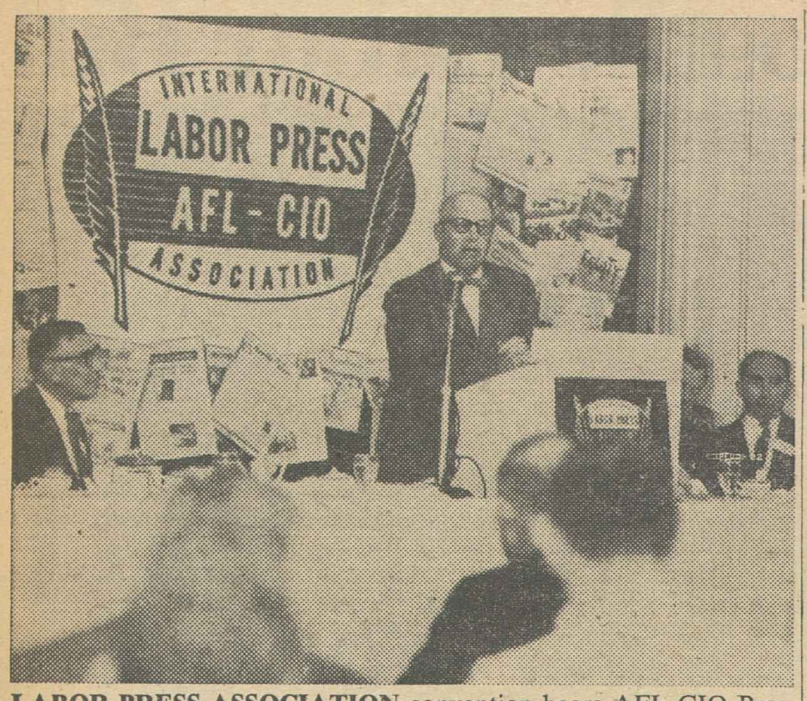
T. H. Burke, Disputes Team Member, Dies

Thomas H. Burke, a member of an AFL-CIO jurisdictional disputes team, former congressman and long-time member of the Auto Workers, died Sept. 12 at a suburban Washington hospital. He was 55.

A native of Toledo, O., he helped organize UAW Local 12—now one of the nation's largest locals with 30,000 members. He served as an officer of the local from 1937 to 1944 when he became executive secretary of the Toledo CIO Council.

Entering politics, Burke served in the state legislature, on the city council and as vice mayor of Toledo. In 1948, he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket and served one term.

After service with the Economic Stabilization Agency, he joined the staff of the former CIO in 1953 as assistant legislative director. He later became a legislative representative for the UAW. Last fall, he was named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a member of one of the two teams set up to investigate jurisdictional disputes under the Building Trades Dept.—Industrial Union Dept. agreement.



LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION convention hears AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urge editors to "educate the membership" as task of equal importance to labor as organizing the unorganized.

Meany Tells Editors:

Labor Press Has Key Role In Educating Union Members

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—The nation's labor press must take a larger part in educating union members on the major issues of our times, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association here.

Labor papers should give more space and attention to the "Washington problem" as a result of which hostile legislation was passed by Congress, and to the steel industry's cries about inflation, rather than devoting its space disproportionately to local news, he said.

"To organize the unorganized is important," the federation president said, but "to educate our own members may be even more important at a time when labor is heavily under attack and when too many union members think their whole duty is done when they pay dues and accept the benefits of new contracts and never go to a union meeting."

The labor editors in their convention also:

● Heard ILPA Pres. Peter E. Terzick declare that technological joblessness is becoming an "awesome" process and urge the labor press play its part in arousing the members to its impact.

● Gave its annual awards to individual labor publications for excellence in a wide variety of classifications. Judges for the awards this year were from the journalism faculty of the University of California.

● Heard a series of panel discussions on the technical problems of periodicals and on the changes in editorial approach that may be needed to improve communication with union members.

Terzick warned that "vast and awesome changes are taking place" in technology and that the labor press must play its part in informing our people.

"At least 1 million jobs have disappeared forever in the last year," he said. "That trend will continue, and it moves fastest in the areas that are best organized. There is a larger percentage of our people now unemployable. Nobody is going to worry about these people except the labor movement."

The skills and techniques of the editors of the labor press must grow, he declared, because "the greatest lack in the labor movement today is the lack of an overall system of communication — between international unions, within internationals and with the federation."

Richard Howard of Labor, weekly publication of the rail brotherhoods, was elected president to succeed Terzick, and Bernard R. Mullady of the IBEW Newsletter was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Terzick was elected to the executive council along with two new vice presidents—David Selvin of San Francisco Labor and James Gedling of the Lorain, Ohio, Labor Leader.

"Closed-Door" Government

Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) told the annual banquet that a "steady trend toward closed-door government" among executive agencies is "directly affecting" the labor press.

Requests for information about the number of Japanese imported for farm work, requests for railroad accident reports, and requests for analyses of state unemployment compensation laws had been refused to unions.

Moss is chairman of a House subcommittee that has made intensive investigations in the field of executive secrecy and has forced the disclosure of information that previously was suppressed.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the editors that labor need have no fear that because of passage of the labor bill, the trade union movement had to worry about what would "happen" next.

"We are still in business and we are going to grow and grow and grow," he said.

"It is significant that despite all the propaganda and the investigations, no local affiliated with the AFL-CIO has voted to send its charter back because of the exposures—and there are 68,000 of them," he pointed out.

"I feel just as bad about the exposures as you, but let us resolve here that we will stop tearing at each other. The labor press can do a tremendous job in building the labor movement."

Dean Maurice F. X. Donahue of the University of Chicago, told the editors that recent defeats for labor were partly the "price" for "enforced recruitment during the war when great numbers of jobs were unionized but the workers were not organized."

"Enough young people have become voters since 1950," he said, "to control elections." He urged that labor and the parent-teachers associations were the "two massive organizations" equipped to represent the public interest and said they should seek to work more closely together.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, expert in semantics, in a philosophical discussion said labor editors should broaden their sights and appeal to many interests of their readers rather than the "union side" alone.

The anti-labor propaganda drive, Meany said, "has affected not only the general public but even our own members." Many of the members, due to lack of contact and their failure to become active unionists, shared the carefully-planted theory that "some legislation was needed to control their own 'union bosses'."

"This has come about through the attitude of many that they are doing pretty well without attending union meetings," he said.

Meany cited, as an example of confusion, the claim of the steel industry that 500,000 Steelworkers "cannot have a wage increase because the giant companies have become the guardians of the people against inflation."

"How many of our members know," he asked, "that during 50 years when the standards of our people advanced and profits went up, there was an average price increase of 2.5 percent a year? Yet now we are told that inflation is ruinous because we have had an average price increase of 1.5 percent over 10 years.

"Actually our economic problem is one of growth. We have ample material from splendid economists to support these facts, and it should be used for the education of our members.

"The labor press should tell them that they must take part in their meetings, that they must see to it that their officers do the jobs they were elected to do. Our members are the first resource, and they must be used and educated in the facts," Meany declared.

Schnitzler Proposes Production Insurance

Los Angeles—Charging that the nation's giant industries feed inflation by their economic policies, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has proposed a system of "production insurance" to encourage manufacturers to "stabilize" output.

Speaking to the Los Angeles chapter of the National Association of Accountants, Schnitzler said the voluntary plan would be in keeping with the American concept of "security through insurance" and would be in accord with the basic concepts of free enterprise.

Under the system, Schnitzler told the accountants, the so-called "overhead insurance" would "tend to increase sales and production and make for even greater profits." He said it would be "less costly and less inflationary" than the present system, whereby the big corporations set aside huge reserves on the claim that they are insuring themselves against the lean years. Schnitzler said it would also result in lower prices to the consumer.

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer lashed out at the profit-swollen steel companies, which forced a nationwide shutdown of virtually all of America's steel producing capacity and idled 500,000 members of the Steelworkers.

The steel industry, Schnitzler said, attempted to justify its actions on grounds that pay hikes would "aggravate inflation." This refusal, he added, came in the face of record-breaking profits in the industry.

Schnitzler accused steel management of "administering" prices to produce "exorbitant profits" which it is plowing into plant expansion instead of financing the cost of new equipment through new capital investment.

Schnitzler told the accountants that the steel companies are able to rig their profits because they can "break even" on production in the neighborhood of only 30 percent of full capacity, adding that such a low "break-even" point contributes to "runaway inflation which could ruin America."

The federation official said that as a result of this "greedy" management policy, the basic steel industry "in a perfectly legal way has been robbing the public high, wide and handsome," adding that in periods like the first six months of 1959, when the industry was running at 90 percent of capacity, profits were "staggering."

The "break-even" insurance plan he proposed, Schnitzler said, would at the very least slow down inflation, and could put an end to "the cycles of boom and bust which have periodically devastated our economy in the last half century and caused such widespread human suffering."

Probe Counsel Resigns, Hails Labor's Action

Robert F. Kennedy has resigned after more than two years as chief counsel to the McClellan special Senate committee with praise for organized labor's "forceful action" to clean its house of "racketeers and crooks" and regrets that this action "has not been matched by either organized business groups or bar associations."

Kennedy's resignation was a new signal that the committee was about to go out of existence. It came on the heels of an earlier statement by Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that the group probably would hold no new hearings.

Kennedy announced his resignation in a letter to McClellan, who responded with an expression of "deep gratitude and appreciation for the most excellent services" rendered by the chief counsel.

In his letter terminating his service with the committee, Kennedy told McClellan, "we can look to marked improvements in the labor-management picture. The labor movement itself has taken forceful action where it has had the opportunity to rid itself of racketeers and crooks. It is regretful that this action by organized labor has not been matched by either organized business groups or bar associations."

Harvard Given Louis Stark Fund

The presentation of approximately $30,000 to Harvard University for the establishment of a Louis Stark fellowship in the field of labor reporting has been announced by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) as co-chairmen of the Louis Stark Memorial Fund.

The fund was set up to honor the memory of the late labor reporter for the New York Times, who died in 1954, and was made up of gifts from fellow-newspapermen, other friends, employers, unions and other individuals.

The new fellowship is intended to supplement the Nieman fellowships for newspapermen. It will be awarded by the president and fellows of Harvard College in the same way as the Nieman fellowships, insofar as it is practicable.

18 Publications Win ILPA Contest Awards

San Francisco—Eighteen union publications captured top honors in the annual journalistic competition of the Intl. Labor Press Association, four of the labor journals taking first prizes in two divisions.

The judges—drawn from the Journalism Dept. of the University of California at Berkeley—commented that the labor press "is doing an increasingly effective job."

First place awards in the editorial excellence category went to five publications.

Among newspapers the winners were Justice, published by the Ladies' Garment Workers, in the international union group; the Michigan AFL-CIO News, which topped the state and city publications, and The Sentinel of Steelworkers Local 1397, Homestead, Pa., first in the local union group.

In the magazine section, first place editorial excellence awards went to The American Teacher, the AFT publication, and the Hotel & Club Voice of Local 6, Hotel & Restaurant Workers in New York.

The American Teacher and the Michigan AFL-CIO News also took first place awards for best front pages in their classes. The Sentinel won a first place for the best regular special column and the Hotel & Club Voice placed first for the best feature article.

Other first place prize winners among international union publications were: The Guild Reporter (best front page, news format), United Paper (best single editorial), the Machinist (best original cartoon) and Seafarers' Log (best feature article).

Among state and city publications, top awards were won by the Public Employe Press (best front page, magazine format), Kansas City Labor Beacon (best single editorial), The Union Gazette (best original cartoon), Monterey Bay Labor News (best feature article), Service Union Reporter (best regular column) and Chicago Federation News (best community project).

First place winners among local union publications included The Propeller (best front page, news format), 1199 Drug News (best front page, magazine format), American Aeronaut (best editorial), 338 News (best original cartoon) and Electrical Union World (best community project).

Typo Union Leader Named to State Post

Albany, N. Y.—Julius Loos, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council and since 1936 secretary-treasurer of the Rochester local of the Typographical Union, has been appointed a deputy state industrial commissioner at a salary of $16,692 a year.

Loos, a Republican, will work with unions on apprentice training, industrial safety, wage scales and other matters, according to Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood.

Convention Hears Mitchell:

Metal Trades Win Battle On Apprentice Training Aid

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has won a year-long battle to protect labor-backed apprentice training programs whose survival was imperiled by a threat they would be denied future federal financial aid.

Pres. James A. Brownlow announced the victory in his keynote address to 200 delegates, representing 20 national and international unions, attending the department's 49th convention here.

In other developments, delegates heard:

● AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urge rank-and-file unionists to join in a double-barreled campaign of militancy — within their their own local unions and in the political arena—to help fight off passage of further restrictive legislation aimed at the labor movement.

● Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell pledge a "fair administration" of the newly-passed labor law, declaring that "honest, legitimate unions will have nothing to fear" from the measure pushed through Congress by a coalition of reactionary politicians and anti-labor business front groups.

In his keynote speech, Brownlow said that after a year of intensive union pressure, the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare had finally given assurances that apprentice and advanced journeymen training programs would continue to receive federal aid.

The department president said the programs were put in jeopardy by an amendment tacked on the National Defense Education Act of 1958 by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) calling for an end to financing of all programs except for those designed to train an unspecified group of "technicians."

Unionists Have Duties

Meany, hammering away at the theme of worker education which dominated the series of AFL-CIO department conventions here, said trade unionists must be made to realize that a union is "not a slot machine sort of business—where you drop a quarter or a half dollar in the way of dues and put your hand out to see what the union is doing for you."

Unionists, he said, must learn they have "duties that go beyond paying their dues"—duties which include "attending their trade union meetings . . . and discharging their obligations as citizens by going to the polls."

He called for the election of liberal candidates "irrespective of their party" in 1960, warning that the "strong, well-financed opposition" to the trade union movement, exhilarated by their victory in winning passage of the labor bill, will be aiming new blows at labor in the future.

The AFL-CIO president warned against "being satisfied with the thought that when you elect a Democrat you are electing a friend of labor."

Meany conceded that "we have more friends in the Democratic Party . . . than in the Republican Party," but added that election of Democrats to Congress maintains southern Democrats in committee chairmanships.

Mitchell, pledging that the labor bill would not be used for "any witch hunt," said he had asked Meany to appoint a five-man committee to advise the Labor Dept. on which group of unions should be entitled to use simplified reporting forms under the provisions of the law giving the Secretary of Labor discretion in easing filing rights for small unions.

In an apparent reference to the nationwide steel shutdown, now in its tenth week, Mitchell said he hoped that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, now touring the U.S., would realize that "picket lines and strikes" are an "expression of the freedom of the individual and the freedom of the trade union movement, and not a sign of any weakness in our economic system."

Talking to reporters after his speech, Mitchell said he still felt that if the steel strike is not ended by the end of September or early October, he would recommend that the Administration issue injunctions ordering the Steelworkers back to the mills for an 80-day "cooling off" period.

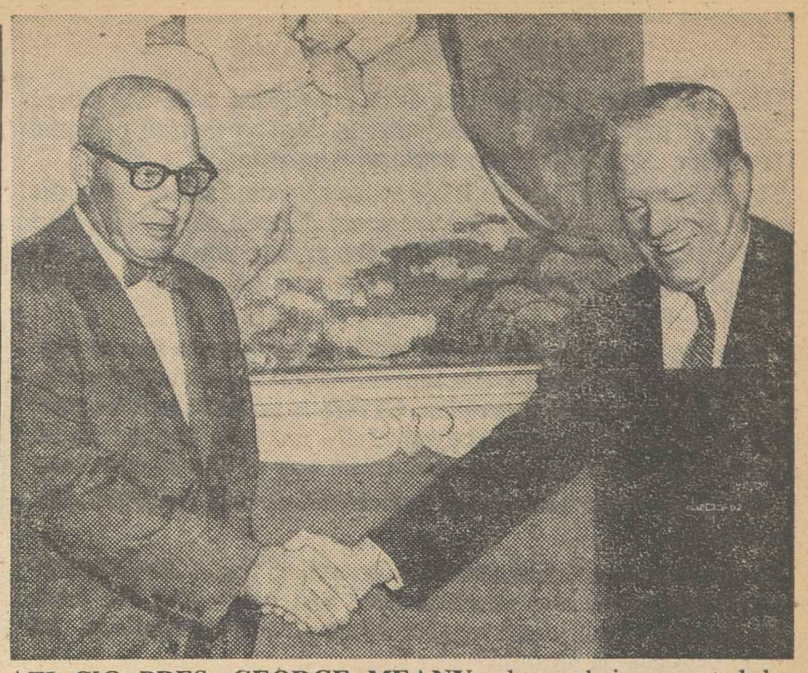
In its two days of session, the metal trades convention:

● Attacked inequities in collective bargaining with private firms at atomic energy installations, declaring that because the Atomic Energy Commission "subsidizes" these firms they are rendered "practically immune to the effective use of economic pressure" in collective bargaining.

● Criticized the Steelworkers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for alleged raiding of bargaining areas of metal trades unions.

● Re-elected Brownlow and Sec.-Treas. B. A. Gritta; raised their salaries from $20,000 to $25,000 a year; and extended their terms of office from two to four years.

● Called for establishment of a national committee on radiation safety to devise standards of safe levels of exposure and to set up steps to insure compliance.



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY, shown being greeted by Pres. James A. Brownlow of Metal Trades Dept., urges delegates to department's San Francisco convention to join in double-barreled campaign of militancy—within local unions and in political arena—to help fight off assault on labor movement.

Illinois Labor Parley Sets Up State COPE

Chicago—Illinois labor's stern answer to its foes will be increased activity at the polls and the General Assembly in Springfield.

Spurred by anger at passage by Congress of the "labor control" bill and happy over a productive legislative session for the state's wage earners, delegates to the second annual convention of the Illinois State AFL-CIO created a statewide Committee on Political Education.

Action on the new COPE unit came when delegates okayed two resolutions offered by the convention Committee on Political Education after lengthy debate and speeches.

Chicago's newspapers reported splits over the new COPE unit among delegates. A spokesman for the committee which worked out details of labor's new political program said there was no split on the substance and philosophy but there were some differences on procedural matters.

A special meeting of the state executive board ironed out the procedural difference. Before the parley opened 18 separate resolutions calling for a state COPE were introduced. These were referred to committee, which worked out these two proposals:

1. Creation of the Illinois Committee on Political Education.

2. Referral to the officers and executive board of the job of conducting a survey of the extent of political activity and organization throughout the state.

State COPE will be made up of the officers and executive board of the State AFL-CIO, a representative from each congressional district and as broad representation as is feasible from the trade unions.

Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO, will be chairman of Illinois COPE.

Earlier Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) criticized business in the Midwest for supporting the Landrum-Griffin bill. He reviewed the new labor control bill for the delegates and said the law would hurt industry in the area—that other states would now find it easier to entice industry away from the Midwest.

Meat Unions Settle With 2 Packers

Chicago—New agreements covering 11,000 workers have been signed by the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters with Cudahy Packing Co. and John Morrell & Co. This brings to 40,000 the number of workers covered by new agreements since Sept. 1.

The two unions are negotiating with Swift & Co. where 19,000 workers are in the second week of their strike at 65 packing plants, branch house and poultry processing plants.

Negotiations are also in progress with Wilson & Co., where a contract extension covering 5,500 workers expires Sept. 19.

PRES. PAUL HALL addresses Maritime Trades Dept. convention, hailing spread of cooperation among maritime unions and hitting at American "runaway" ships flying foreign flags.

Move Toward Unity Tops Maritime Meet

San Francisco—A major step toward unity of all AFL-CIO seafaring and shoreside unions marked the Maritime Trades Dept. convention here as delegates adopted a series of resolutions on restoration of the American merchant marine and a new drive to unionize unorganized seamen.

The convention voted to authorize Executive Sec. Harry E. O'Reilly to call a special convention to discuss possible changes in the constitution to expedite affiliation of four unions that hitherto have not attached themselves to the department.

Such a call, the resolution said, would be subject to earlier agreement on acceptable changes in negotiations between Department Pres. Paul Hall and other officials and the leaders of the four unaffiliated unions, including Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union.

Other AFL-CIO unions not now affiliated with the MTD are the American Radio Association, the Shipbuilders and Local 5000 of the Steelworkers, which represents personnel on some iron ore carriers on the Great Lakes.

The MTD convention, in addition, called for abolition by legislation of the New York Harbor Waterfront Commission that since 1953 has controlled hiring halls and practices under an interstate compact between New York and New Jersey.

The Waterfront Commission has "outlived its usefulness" and the time has come for administration of hiring halls to be returned to workers and management of the Port of New York, "where it belongs," the delegates declared.

In its two-day session at the St. Francis Hotel the convention:

● Announced that membership in the department had grown from 11 affiliates to 20 in the last year and a half and expressed the hope that new affiliations would continue until all workers concerned with sea transport were unified.

● Heard Pres. Paul Hall score the Interstate Commerce Commission for what he called "collusion" with railroads to put coastal shipping out of business and promote a "monopoly" by the rails.

● Heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany express the hope that the AFL-CIO convention would approve an Executive Council recommendation for the admission of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association as an affiliate.

● Heard Hall report a number of conversations with Curran about the basis of possible NMU affiliation with the Maritime Trades Dept. and pledge that they would continue. Observers from the NMU sat by invitation in the convention sessions.

● Called for full cooperation with worldwide policies of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation in dealing with the problem of "runaway" shipping that escapes fair wage and working conditions and equitable taxation by flying the Panlibhon "flags of convenience."

Meany told the delegates that the "No. 1 problem of the trade union movement today is to stay alive."

He had heard a "famous general" say, Meany remarked, this was always the No. 1 task of an army, and it applies to American labor both because of the attacks of industry and reactionary politicians and because of "the threat to our American way of life that comes from abroad."

"The American trade union movement has been in the forefront of every progressive movement of the last century. Yet now our movement is under attack by the chief beneficiaries of the American way of life, the employers, and we must meet this problem," he declared.

He praised the maritime unions for their cooperation with the ITF in the international labor group's efforts to raise living standards among workers elsewhere.

"We cannot maintain this high American standard of living by isolating ourselves and just saying, 'the hell with the rest of the world,'" he said.

Hall in his keynote address charged that due to approval of low rail shipping rates by the ICC, some 14,000 seamen in the coastal trade had lost jobs within the past few months.

"The ICC lets them set their rates low and drive the seagoing industry and workers out; then they put the rates back in the fat cat bracket," he charged.

He accused the Military Sea Transport Service, operated under the armed services, of unfair competition with private shipping.

Sec. Harry O'Reilly presented a formal report on the activities of the department since its last convention.

"The fundamental principles underlying the aims and purposes of the MTD are virtually self-evident. The mission is to channel the combined strength of all seagoing and shoreside unions into the greatest possible single force geared to cope with the multitude of problems facing maritime workers.

Hall and O'Reilly were re-elected as president and executive secretary.

Unity Renewed

THE AFL-CIO OPENED its third convention with a renewed sense of unity and a determination to develop the full potential of the labor movement in the battle with reaction.

The differences within the labor movement are farther along the road to resolution. Those that are more difficult of solution have been for the moment submerged to the greater need to meet the challenge posed by the coalition of big business and reactionary political groups.

There is no eagerness for this battle once again to secure the basic rights of the trade union movement which seemingly comes under attack in every generation. There is no jubilance for this fight to establish fundamental principles not only for the trade union movement but for the democratic way of life in America.

But there is an unswerving determination that the fight will be won.

In the departmental conventions preceding the AFL-CIO convention this theme was sounded over and over—that the trade union movement will stand together in the great labor tradition that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Injunction Threat

IN LIGHT of the steel industry's contemptuous refusal to accept a presidential offer of a steel strike fact-finding panel, Mr. Eisenhower cannot possibly justify invocation of a Taft-Hartley injunction that would have the effect of driving the workers back to the mills for 80 days, or any other length of time, on company terms.

Until his Sept. 16 offer to name a special fact-finding panel if both union and management "requested" it, the Administration has sounded only the same tired refrain—around-the-clock bargaining—as its contribution toward a settlement. The union promptly made the "request"; the industry arrogantly refused.

The Administration had previously brushed off repeated attempts to establish government fact-finding machinery and has ignored the facts and figures, limited as they were, of its own labor secretary while the strike has become the longest in the industry since World War II.

It has allowed the strike to take its toll of misery and hardship among workers. It has refused to understand—or perhaps is incapable of understanding—that there can be no around-the-clock bargaining when the industry refuses to bargain.

To inflict the punitive provisions of Taft-Hartley on the Steelworkers at this point, forcing men back to work in plants whose owners are intent on wiping out hard-won gains of 20 years, is to throw the full power of the government on the side of employers who have little or no regard for the national interest.

If the government coerces the Steelworkers back into the plants in the light of this record and the plain evidence that the industry forced the strike on the union and the nation, then it will be guilty of flagrant union-busting.

Arthur Riordan

IN EVERY CALLING there are a few men whose courage and dedication provide the inspiration for the rest. Such a man was Arthur D. Riordan, editor of the IUE News, who died Sept. 11. As a newspaperman, union leader and labor editor, Riordan achieved a brilliant record of accomplishment, a record that will remain as a lasting monument to one man's attempt to make this a better world.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Ganging Up

Unionism in East Africa:

Tanganyika Labor Movement Growing by Leaps and Bounds

By Arnold Beichman

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika—In this huge territory of East Africa, rapidly approaching self-government, a trade union movement called the Tanganyika Federation of Labor is thriving mightily and will next October celebrate its fifth anniversary.

Tanganyika's area equals that of France and Germany combined. The population comprises 9 million Africans, the vast majority, and about 90,000 Asians, Europeans and Arabs. Two-thirds of the country is uninhabitable because of lack of water and the menacing tse-tse fly, whose bite causes sleeping sickness.

What distinguishes Tanganyika from its racialist-afflicted neighbors, Kenya, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is the amity among the peoples who live here. Its capital city, Dar-es-Salaam, is well-named since in Arabic it means "haven of peace."

Today 30 members out of 64 in the Legislative Council are elected (the others are appointed by the Governor); the Cabinet has three African ministers, the deputy Speaker of the Council is an African, and the leader of the 30-member Opposition party is an African. He is Julius Nyerere, 37, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and the acknowledged—by everybody—leader of Tanganyika.

Nyerere is a believer in free trade unions and is firmly supported by the Tanganyika Federation of Labor (TFL) and its general secretary, Rashidi Kawawa, 30, who is also a member of the Legislative Council. Nyerere heads the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), on which Kawawa sits as an Executive Board member. TANU is the Africans' political vehicle, and the relationship between TANU and the TFL is close.

THE TFL REPORTEDLY has between 50,000 and 60,000 members. No one knows the exact total because it is growing by leaps and bounds. When the TFL was founded Oct. 10, 1955, it had perhaps 13,000 adherents.

Kawawa is short, stocky with a youngish face. He entered the government's civil service and became an official of the Tanganyika African Government Servants Assn. in 1951. Influenced by Tom Mboya and the Kenya Federation of Labor, he founded the TFL and became its general secretary. Soon afterward the TFL joined the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The TFL headquarters is a small wooden structure. By Western standards, it is small, cramped and crude—but the language spoken here is the language of free trade unionism.

Currently the TFL is seeking to combine—not without some opposition—the many unions, some of which overlap, into a few big unions. For example, its Transport & General Workers Union, with 10,000 members, results from a merger of the Transport & Allied Workers, the Commercial & Industrial Workers, Tanga Provincial Building and Construction Workers and, lastly, the Tailors, Garment & Shoe Makers Union. It is headed by Michael Kamaliza, 29, as general secretary. Kamaliza is also president of the TFL.

The TFL, said Kamaliza, "will not forget the AFL-CIO because when we had our big strike in 1957 they sent us $2,500 for our strike fund. That money saved us, and from that money we were able to rebuild our movement."

THE TFL RECENTLY started a labor paper, published biweekly, in Swahili, the predominant African language south of the Sahara. Its editor and also education director is Patrick Mandawa, 32, who spent 10 months in 1958 attending the Harvard University Trade Union Program on an AFL-CIO scholarship.

The bulk of the TFL membership is in its Plantation Workers, an organization of about 30,000. The country is basically agricultural—sisal, coffee, cotton, peanuts, tea—and much of the TFL's organizing effort is directed at plantation workers.

How does a trade union official live in Tanganyika? I visited the home of Mandawa. His home is one side of a mud-brick hut where he and his wife and four children live in three tiny rooms. There is no kitchen and it's all outside plumbing. All the cooking is done outside under a thatch shed. Mandawa invited me to a Tanganyikan lunch—ugali, a thick flour and water paste which you fashion by hand into small round chunks and dunk into gravy, a piece of fish, cucumbers and an orange.

Nobody makes very much as a labor official here—$72 a month is good pay—and educating underpaid African workers to pay dues comes hard. But that doesn't stop the union work from going on.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN CASE ANYONE DOUBTS the intentions of businessmen's organizations about more labor laws, he can get straightened out by reading the Washington report for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of Sept. 11, before Pres. Eisenhower had even signed the union-restricting bill passed by Congress.

Says the CofC organ, although the bill is "mild" it was an "essential first step," and it claims credit "largely for businessmen and other citizens" who expressed themselves "forcibly" to Congress.

Then it sounds the trumpets for more and stiffer legislation.

"The struggle has only begun" and "there is a vast job that remains to be done," and "the monopoly power of unions remains a grave national problem"—these are the phrases.

"Much harm will be done" if people are allowed to think the "new law ends the matter," says the chamber publication.

Then it lists the "actions" that it wants to see taken and promises to "promote" them "on every possible occasion." They are:

(1) Put unions under the anti-trust law, the same as was done with business.

(2) Outlaw compulsory unionism. Pass a federal right-to-work law.

(3) Outlaw industry-wide bargaining practices whenever they result in monopolistic abuses.

(4) Make strike violence a federal crime.

(5) Ban political use of compulsory union dues money.

(6) Outlaw featherbedding, which costs consumers more than $2 billion a year.

(7) Outlaw strikes which affect public health and safety.

(8) Give union members more control over union conventions and other union affairs.

The Chamber of Commerce, of course, is not alone in its demand for more laws.

The American Retail Federation, which is relatively unpublicized but is one of the most incessantly active lobbying outfits here, would be purely delighted to see additional restrictive legislation.

* * *

IT WOULD BE NICE if some of the more knowledgeable out-of-Washington members of the CofC would sometimes ask their free-wheeling capital publicists whether it makes much sense to talk about the "program" for crippling labor outlined above.

The answer would have to be negative, although it would be fuzzed as much as possible.

The CofC program could be called, more accurately, a bill to abolish all unions except those compelled by law and criminal sanctions to act like company unions.

No person who knows anything about the nature of Congress can imagine that the members would buy this blatant nonsense. Would the Southern Democrats vote to "make strike violence a federal crime?" Well, then, how about race violence and how about making it a federal crime to deny citizens of whatever color their elemental voting rights?

* * *

THE BUSINESS LOBBYISTS achieve one purpose that is useful to them by their proposed assaults on labor: even when it doesn't win, a high-speed drive for a "right-to-work" law—as an example—forces unions to drop affirmative tasks and spend energy, manpower and money on sheer self-defense against a sleazy proposal with an attractive name that may be appealing to the public.

When manpower, energy and money must be devoted to self-defense, they cannot be used to educate union members on other matters, to organize more workers, to work effectively to obtain such things as up-to-date minimum wage laws, compensation laws, more schools, better housing.

The members of the American Retail Federation can continue to rejoice that great chain-store operations and department stores still are exempt from minimum wage requirements. Members of the C of C can hopefully acknowledge that the minimum wage has not been raised, and that self-organization of workers and collective bargaining with their employes have perhaps been postponed.

Steel Industry Spokesmen Torpedo Eisenhower's Fact-Finding Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

chief industry spokesman, declared: "We have not asked for any form of government intervention and we will not request appointment of a fact-finding board."

Eisenhower told his press conference that the industry rejection "absolutely" ended the matter.

A United Press Intl. dispatch from New York quoted McDonald as saying:

"It's a helluva note when an industry can veto a request by the president of the U.S."

Expressed Hope

Just prior to the industry's rejection, Meany had said in San Francisco it was to be "fervently hoped" that the industry "in the interest of the entire nation" would abandon its resistance to fact-finding.

The White House move—coming in the 10th week of the industry-forced shutdown which has idled 500,000 USWA members, forced the layoffs of nearly 150,000 more workers in related industries, and choked off 85 percent of the nation's steel output — came after Meany made a new plea for Administration action.

In a letter dated Aug. 28, Meany noted that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell — Eisenhower's one-man "fact-finder" in the steel dispute—had released economic data indicating there was "an area for settlement." The AFL-CIO president noted there has been no progress since that time because "the steel companies have continued to refuse" to enter the area of the settlement.

Meany said that the industry was standing fast in its insistence on a one-year "wage freeze" as part of a multi-million-dollar steel management advertising campaign contending any steel wage hikes would be "inflationary." The companies, which have not budged from that position despite record-shattering after-tax profits in the first half of 1959, have insisted they were fighting the "inflation battle" not only in their own behalf but also for all of industry.

"No one, so far as I know," Meany wrote Eisenhower, "has appointed the basic steel companies as the guardian of all of the employers of the nation or as the sole judges of what is good for the national interest."

Meany cautioned the White House that fact-finding would be preferable to the more drastic action of using Taft-Hartley injunctions to force USWA members back to the mills for an 80-day "cooling-off" period.

Meany said T-H injunctions would be of a "one-sided character," adding that they would not produce a final settlement since at the end of the injunction period "the situation will remain as before."

In his reply, dated Sept. 14, Eisenhower said—as he has on past occasions—that "I do not believe that the appointment of a fact-finding board, as you suggest, would expedite settlement of the dispute." The president expressed a fear that if he "unilaterally" appointed such a board, "I feel that bargaining would cease while the findings of the board were awaited."

The President said he would take such action, however, if requested to do so by both labor and management, explaining that under such circumstances "creation of such a board would be pursuant to free collective bargaining."

McDonald wired Eisenhower that the USWA agreed that the dispute in steel should be settled with good faith bargaining, but asked: "How does one bargain with a stone wall?"

He charged steel firms with having rebuffed the union's negotiation efforts to date by refusing to discuss anything but management's "wage freeze" proposal coupled with eight contract changes that would torpedo 20 years of union-won job rights.

TWU Gives Support To Steel Strikers

New York—Members of the Transport Workers have been asked to contribute $2 a month to a fund to aid the striking Steelworkers—and TWU officers also urged the union's 130 locals to make additional contributions from their treasuries.

Pres. Michael J. Quill wrote local union officers that "every contract to be negotiated in the near future will hinge upon the outcome of the steel strike . . . this is the fight of all labor."

Schools Cite Union Help In Science

The help which AFL-CIO unions have given in science studies and in organizing science clubs and fairs has been called to the attention of the nation's high school students by Science Service and the National Science Foundation.

The notice was part of a program to step up the training of American scientists and engineers in answer to the challenge of the Russians.

Announcements released for distribution throughout the nation's high schools note that many AFL-CIO unions conduct schools to teach the latest skills to apprentices and to journeymen. Central labor organizations and local unions in the skilled trades in every comunity can help students in their scientific projects and in staging science fairs and demonstrations, the announcements pointed out.

Union officials were urged to establish contact with high school science teachers to offer their assistance. Journeymen tradesmen, it was noted, can be especially helpful to students of physics and chemistry by bringing the applied science of industry into the classroom.

'Baby Bonus' Won For ILG Women

Montreal, Que. — The Ladies' Garment Workers and the Montreal Dress Manufacturers Guild have agreed on a "baby bonus" for feminine employes of the industry.

Improvements negotiated in the health insurance plan, according to ILG Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, include one that gives women employes $50 upon the birth of a child, and $75 for twins. Other improvements included higher weekly sickness benefits, hospital benefits and ceiling on hospital expenses.

Disputes Can't Block Strike Aid—Gray

San Francisco—Declaring that jurisdictional disputes must not be allowed to get in the way of all-out labor backing of the Steelworkers in their current dispute with the basic steel industry, Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. said that "if management can succeed in licking the Steelworkers, we'll be next."

In an address to the 49th convention of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Gray pleaded that jurisdictional disputes be "settled in our own house, as a family affair," adding:

"No matter what our personal emotions (about jurisdictional rows) may be, we can't allow them to serve the purpose of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, which want to see us get at each other's throat. Employers would be tickled to see a division of labor at this critical time."

Washington Reports:

Legislation on Housing Called Congress' Big Accomplishment

HOUSING IS A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT of the first session of the 86th Congress according to the majority whip, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and his minority counterpart, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.).

Civil rights, both said, needs to be acted upon in the second session next year.

The two Senate leaders assessed the first session in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on 250 radio stations.

Both also said airport construction legislation was an item on the affirmative side.

"Labor reform legislation was overdue; I believe, in the last analysis, we have a fair bill," Kuchel asserted.

Mansfield said: "There was a need for anti-racketeering legislation. I think the Landrum-Griffin bill went too far; it was anti-union. Something had to be done and responsible labor leaders recognized that, but I'm not at all happy about some aspects of the labor reform bill that was passed. However, it was the best that could be gotten out of this session of Congress."

Education, area redevelopment, improvement of the minimum wage law, further housing and airports legislation are among the 1960 musts listed by Mansfield in addition to civil rights.

KUCHEL SAID that the reciprocal trade situation must be studied. He said he believes in reciprocal trade and has voted for it, but many goods are able to come into the country and be sold at prices threatening to business and labor.

Mansfield said he favored a two-session a year Congress with a recess after a four to six-month period, the first taking up legislative matters, and the second appropriation bills.

"A RESPONSIBLY SUCCESSFUL CONGRESS", Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), left, Democratic whip declared of the first session of the 86th Congress. "A creditable session" said Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), Republican whip. Both were interviewed on the final 1959 program on the Washington Reports to the People series, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

Automation's Victims—a Case History

Evansville, Ind., Hit By New Joblessness

The following is excerpted from an article, detailing some of the problems faced by workers and communities as a result of the impact of automation, which was written for the Wall Street Journal by one of its staff reporters:

Evansville, Ind.—Elmer McClain, a 45-year-old father of five; Walter Schwartz, 30, a father of four; and Norman Spring, 21, who just recently was married, share a grim plight: All want work, but can't find any.

These three have something else in common. Until several months ago, they were employed by Whirlpool Corp., assembling refrigerator doors at the firm's 1.3-million-square-foot Plant No. 2 here. It was but a slump in demand for refrigerators that cost them their jobs. However, Whirlpool's refrigerator output at Evansville has climbed more than 30 percent since 1956 and appears headed for a record high this year.

The unemployed trio—and many other workers in plants being modernized around the nation—are victims of "production efficiencies," including $3 million worth of automation equipment installed in Plant No. 2 in the past 12 months. Whirlpool's Evansville division, despite increased production, currently employs only 5,500 persons, down from 7,700 at the end of 1956.

Such statistics point up an unfortunate fact about automation: Labor-saving machinery in the long run probably will create more jobs and permit higher output and lower costs, as companies generally contend; but, in practice, a lot of unemployment and personal hardship often result, at least temporarily, before workers shift to other jobs or other areas.

The human problems of automation come into sharp focus here in Evansville. Not only has Whirlpool cut back employment sharply but Chrysler Corp. currently is shifting Plymouth production from two aging factories here to a new, modern plant in St. Louis.

"The company will turn out more cars with 3,500 workers in St. Louis than they've been producing with 6,000 employes in two plants here," predicts Carlton Horner, president of Auto Workers Local 705, which represents the Chrysler workers here.

Statistics show both Evansville workers and factory jobs are decreasing in numbers. The area's total labor force declined from 88,800 in 1957 to 83,200 last year. On Mar. 1, 1959, 165 factories in the area employed 24,938 workers; on Mar. 1, 1957, by comparison, 175 plants provided jobs for 32,238 persons, according to the Evansville Manufacturers and Employers Association.

Relief Payments Soar

Relief payments in Evansville's major township, meanwhile, have soared. Through July, payments this year for food, shelter, fuel, clothing, medical care, burial and the salaries of relief administrators totaled $545,724, up from $357,722 in the like 1958 period and from $195,669 in the first seven months of 1957.

A walk through Whirlpool's Plant No. 2 shows some of the production changes automation has wrought. Suction cups lift shiny metal sheets onto rollers that shove the sheets through a series of clanking presses and hissing automatic welders, turning out nearly three refrigerator cabinets a minute. By comparison, a non-automated line nearby produces cabinets at only half the rate and employs 19 production workers, almost five times the number as the automated line.

Talks with more than two dozen Whirlpool workers whose jobs here have been affected by new machines, as well as with a number of Chrysler workers who must move to the modern St. Louis plant to hold their jobs, reflect the temporary hardship that is the price of automation's longer term benefits.

"I've been thinking of moving to St. Louis to find work, but I was born near here and just hate to leave," says McClain as he leans on a green picket fence in his backyard. "It seems that folks over 40 just can't get jobs these days," he comments, adding that he has been looking for reemployment since being laid off in April.

Schwartz straightens up from polishing the trunk of his 1949 Chevrolet to declare, "I'll move elsewhere if I can't find work in another few weeks." Schwartz, who says he's "too proud" to apply for relief, reports he has saved enough money to pay one more month's rent on his three-room house. "Then I don't know what I'll do," he says.

Automation's aftermath isn't always quite so severe. William H. Wulff, who lost his job as a machinist at Whirlpool a year ago, is now employed in Evansville's waterworks department. But he misses the old job. "Now, I just sit by a phone from 4 p. m. to midnight, taking complaints and dispatching repair trucks to check leaks and stoppages," he says. Also, he adds, the new job pays only $64.90 a week, down from $100-plus a week which he earned at Whirlpool.

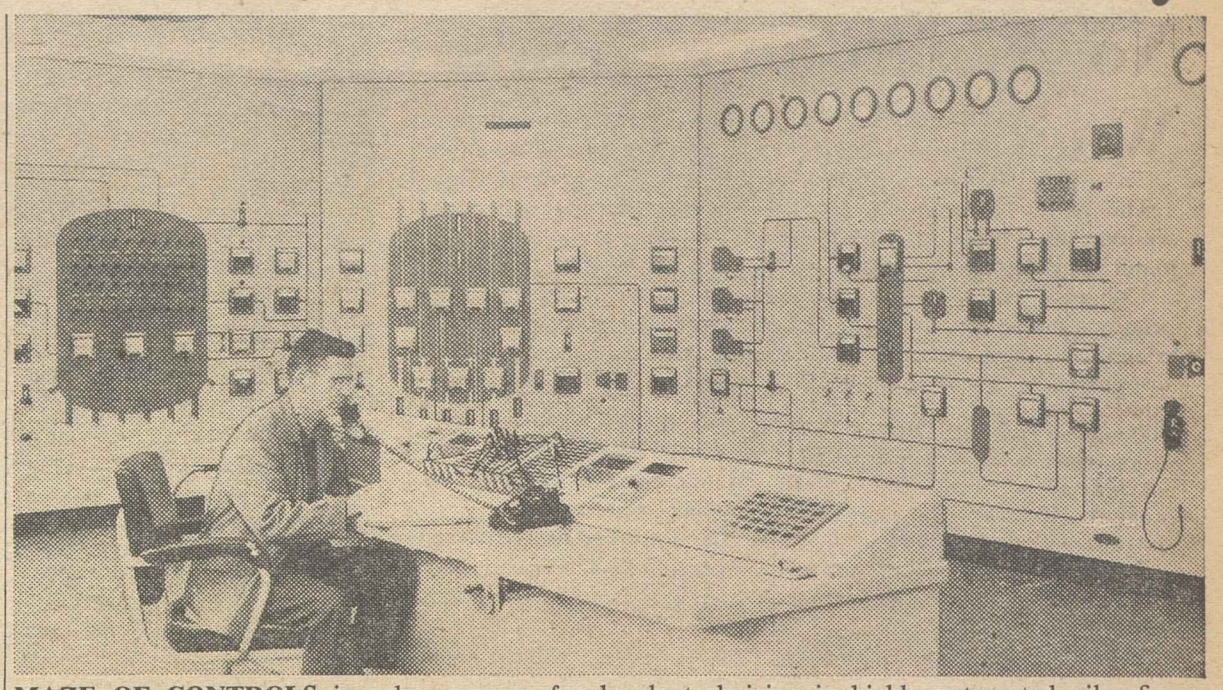
"But the worst thing is that I don't get a chance to practice my skills as a machinist," Wulff says sadly as he shows a visitor a $400 tool set stored in his bedroom. "I've written a whole batch of companies, as far away as the East Coast, looking for a skilled job. I'm willing to move if I get a good offer."

To many, automation has meant a pay cut, but not loss of job. Walter Schneider, a Whirlpool production worker, was transferred last March from his station as a press operator to the plant's "loan out" department. When he was operating a press, reports Schneider, he earned 5 cents an hour more than he does now. His present chores, he says, include "anything from crating boxes to cleaning up."

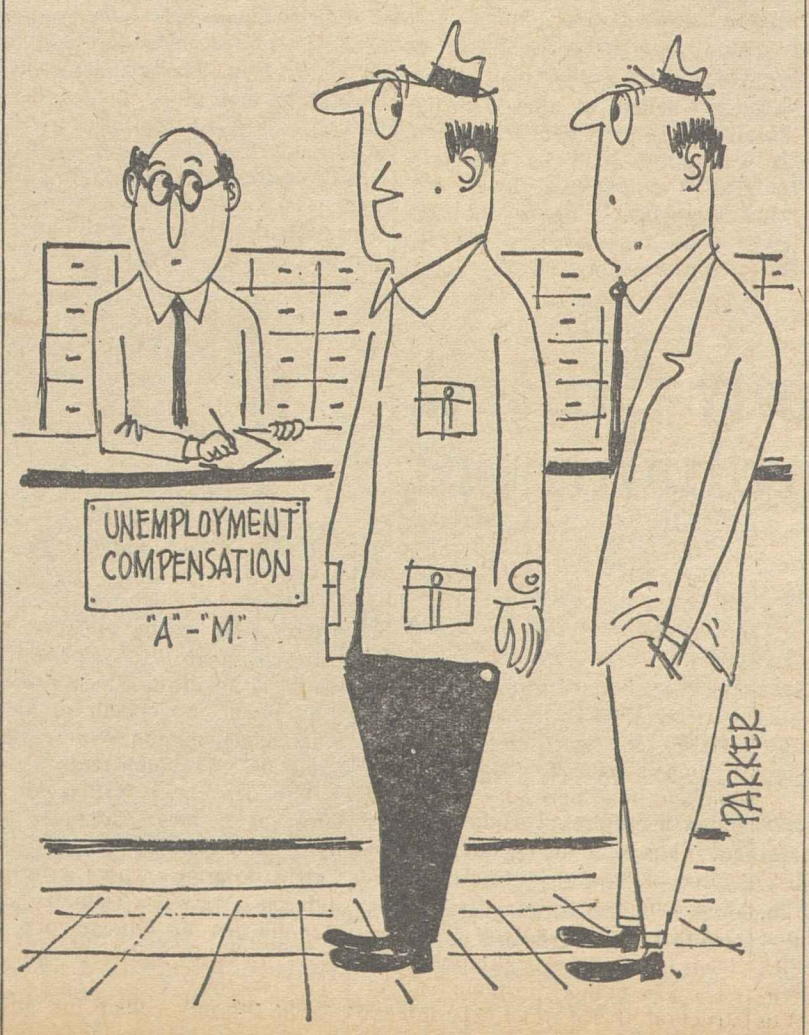
Schneider has no doubts about why his duties in the plant were downgraded. "They don't need me standing around watching a press that does the work automatically," he asserts. "The job I had before is done by a machine now. So they moved me to another job and some fellow junior to me got bumped."

Workers who have been "bumped" in this way often have just a rough idea of what has caused their unemployment. "Someone I didn't know from another department took over my job and I was told I wasn't needed any more," reports 20-year-old Wilburn Mossberger, who was dropped from a "cleaning" detail at Whirlpool more than a year ago.

On rare occasions, laid-off workers have used the time to learn a trade and have managed to get a better-paying job as a result. Leonard Schaefer, formerly employed assembling refrigerator parts at Whirlpool, learned a trade after being laid off in September 1957, and now takes home about $80 weekly as a machinist at the Evansville plant of Arkla Air Conditioning Corp., a subsidiary of Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. "That's about $12 a week more than I was making on assembly at Whirlpool," reports Schaefer.



MAZE OF CONTROLS is only company for lonely technician in highly automated oil refinery plant. Job of running important step in production of top-grade motor and aviation gasolines, once handled by team of workers, is now taken over by complex machinery costing millions of dollars.



"They said automation would give us more leisure time . . . Now I know what they meant!"

Automation to Blame

Union officials lay the blame for layoffs directly on automation. "The company's new machines aren't creating jobs, they're cutting them out," charges mild-mannered Charles Abshier, treasurer of Local 808, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the local for Whirlpool workers here.

But his contention is disputed by Elisha Gray II, chairman of Whirlpool, who asserts that in the long run "automation will create additional jobs for everyone because it permits production of products at lower costs."

Abshier says his union has "argued and jumped up and down" about the lay-offs. But Charles Pearce, Local 808's president, says: "We can't control the company's machinery buying. We realize the company must look for ways to trim costs just to remain in business."

"We simply can't afford not to be as efficient as possible," states Whirlpool's Vice Pres. John Platts, who notes that "refrigerators cost less today than 10 years ago because of technological improvements."

Local merchants and other businessmen are feeling the effects of unemployment here. "Our sales have been running about 20 percent below normal for over a year now," reports Ernest Guzman, who manages a clothing store. Guzman adds that 12 percent of his charge account customers have closed their accounts during the past 12 months. "Many of them tell me they're moving out of town because they can't find work here," he says.

The UAW's Horner says about 800 Chrysler workers here are currently moving or about to move to St. Louis and he expects 2,200 will decide to go by the time the two local plants are completely closed later this year.

Many Can't Move

The remaining workers, he says, can't or won't move for one reason or another and probably will attempt to find work here. Horner, who is making the move himself, cites some of the difficulties involved. "Because housing is more expensive in St. Louis, I'm paying $3,000 more for a five-room home there than I'm able to get for my seven-room house in Evansville," says the union official. "Also, it's costing me well over $200 to move, with a wife and six kids."

(It is understood that Chrysler is paying the moving costs of only some management personnel and that other workers who wish to move with the company must foot the moving bills themselves.)

The local Chamber of Commerce confirms that Evansville's population is dwindling. According to chamber estimates, population currently is about 130,000. This is down from 139,000 in 1958 and 141,500 in 1957.

Banks Feel Pinch, Too

Banks are feeling the effects of the job pinch. "Our loan business has been running about 10 percent higher than a year ago," states Owen W. Schneider, president of Indiana Trust and Savings Bank.

Talks with workers who have lost jobs at Whirlpool explain why local business generally has fallen off. "My wife and I are great movie fans, but we simply can't afford it now," says newlywed Norman Spring, who helped assemble refrigerator doors until he was laid off recently. Unemployed Walter Schwartz says grimly, "We've put off buying winter coats for the kids. We just don't have the money."

"You can bet I haven't been throwing my money around," adds Herman Gregory, who lost his job running a grinder at the Whirlpool plant several months ago. "My family (a wife and three children) isn't going hungry, but this could get real serious," remarks the 44-year-old production worker. "I've worked a few days a week for a local contractor to make ends meet, but I don't know how long that job will last."

Concerned city and business officials have launched a drive to attract more industrial firms. Various local groups recently raised $30,000 for a study of the unemployment problem by Fantus Factory Locating Service, an industry-locating specialist firm. Among Fantus' suggestions: "Provide the physical sites (and) facilities . . . to attract new industries to the Evansville area."

Local officials are confident employment will soon pick up. They note, for example, that General Electric Co. broke ground a few days ago near here for a plant to produce the firm's new polycarbonate resin. The plant, scheduled for completion early next year, will eventually employ about 165 persons. Also, Aluminum Co. of America has nearly finished a plant on the city outskirts that will provide work for an estimated 1,200 and is expected to be in operation in 1960.

Key Issues Ignored as Congress Quits

No Action on Schools, Wages and Civil Rights

The Democratic-controlled 86th Congress has ended its first session, the longest in eight years, leaving a trail of unfinished major legislation.

Congress packed up after passing a catch-all $3.6 billion appriations bill, most of it for foreign aid, and agreeing on a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission. The group was due to expire Nov. 8.

Congress failed to act on such major items as school construction, aid to depressed areas, a civil rights program, minimum wages and water pollution.

But, just as housing and other legislation was pared down under the hammering of actual and threatened Eisenhower vetoes, Administration opposition was considered by observers as one reason for the lack of action on key items.

The delayed adjournment came after a loose agreement by congressional leaders to postpone major civil rights action until next February. Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York made every effort during extended floor debate to pin down the oral pact.

In evaluating Congress, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) called it "one of the most fruitful sessions" in all his long service and House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) said Republicans won "victory after victory for fiscal responsibility." But the nonpartisan National Committee for an Effective Congress said Congress "failed abysmally" to meet its responsibilities.

This is how major items fared:

HOUSING. Congress passed a cutdown compromise $1 billion two-year program after Eisenhower twice torpedoed larger housing bills with vetoes. But the "third try" included provisions to which he particularly objected: 37,000 new public housing units and $50 million in federal loans to build housing for the elderly. A change split over a two-year period the $650 million in urban renewal-slum clearance funds previously set for one year.

FEDERAL EMPLOYE HEALTH INSURANCE. Congress gave last-minute approval to a program providing medical, hospital and surgical benefits for some 2 million federal employes and their families, starting next July 1. Some 500,000 union families whose unions long fought for the program are included. Employes will pay premiums of $1.25 to $1.75 every two weeks if single and from the $3 minimum to $4.25 every two weeks for family protection. The government will match the premium.

HIGHWAYS. Congress passed a compromise measure raising the 3-cents a gallon federal tax on gasoline by 1 cent starting Oct. 1. The higher levy, to run 21 months, was an emergency action to continue the superhighway construction program. Labor argues that highway financing should come out of general revenues. Eisenhower wanted a 1.5 cent per gallon hike for five years.

PUBLIC WORKS. Congress overrode Eisenhower for the first time, passing a $1.2 billion bill providing funds for flood control, navigation and reclamation projects in every state. Eisenhower vetoed an earlier bill because of 67 new projects which he objected to "at this time." But Congress promptly pared it down across the board and shot it back; Eisenhower again vetoed it but was rebuffed.

NATIONAL DEBT. Despite strong hints of a special session, Congress refused to grant the President his demand that the interest rate ceiling be removed on longterm government bonds. However, it approved an interest rate increase of one-half percent, to 3.75 percent, on all savings bonds, including those bought in the past. Congress earlier raised the limit on the national debt to $285 billion and granted extra borrowing authority.

DEPRESSED AREAS. Area redevelopment bill to provide grants and loans to help new industry locate in areas hit by chronic unemployment passed the Senate last spring, left stalled in House Rules Committee since May. Bill passed by Congress last year, strongly backed by AFL-CIO, was vetoed by Eisenhower.

WATER POLLUTION. Reports that Eisenhower would veto the Humphrey-Blatnik bill caused Congress to postpone action until next session, according to Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chief House sponsor, with passage considered certain. Differing versions of the bill were passed by House and Senate and were considered easily reconcilable. The House bill, which would double the present $50 million a year in federal grants to help communities modernize sewage facilities, was called "badly needed" by AFL-CIO.

EDUCATION. The compromise McNamara bill, providing $500 million a year for a two-year program of school construction only, reached the Senate floor. In the House Rules Committee since June is the labor-backed Murray-Metcalf bill, which in four years would grow to a $4.7 billion a year program of federal aid for classroom construction and teacher salaries.

MINIMUM WAGE. Session ended with the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill still in Senate Labor Committee. A subcommittee in mid-July approved the measure, which would bring 10 million workers under the law for the first time and raise the present $1 an hour minimum to $1.25 in steps.

SOCIAL SECURITY. The Forand bill, to extend medical, hospital and nursing home care to social security beneficiaries, had extensive House hearings. Testimony on the bill, which labor vigorously supports and organized medicine opposes, will be completed in second session.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. TVA won authority it long sought to float its own bonds to build new power facilities. Labor backed TVA expansion. To get this self-financing authority required skillful steering past threat of Eisenhower veto.

ATOMIC ENERGY. Pared-down compromise legislation okayed a $78 million program of construction of five small experimental power plants. Labor felt U. S. was lagging behind other nations in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes, put an "urgent" label on issue.

FARM PROBLEMS. Nothing was done. Labor urged action to help boost income of family-type farms. National Farmers' Union set a drive for newly-introduced Humphrey - McGovern Family Farm Program Development bill intended to boost farm income and gear farm economy into Employment Act of 1946.

IMMIGRATION. Nothing was done. Labor wanted McCarran-Walter Act changed to admit 250,000 immigrants annually, abolish national origins system.

DAVIS-BACON ACT. No action. Labor urged modernization of the law, which sets prevailing wages and hours on federally-aided construction, to include overtime, health insurance and other fringes.

RAIL PENSIONS, JOBLESS PAY. Congress passed and Eisenhower "reluctantly" signed what labor regarded as "substantial" improvements in the Railway Retirement & Unemployment Insurance Acts.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. House hearings were held, but the Ways and Means Committee failed to report a bill. AFL-CIO long has urged federal standards on amount and duration of jobless pay.

TAXES. Minor bills passed. No action approaching labor's goal of overhauling tax laws and closing loopholes.

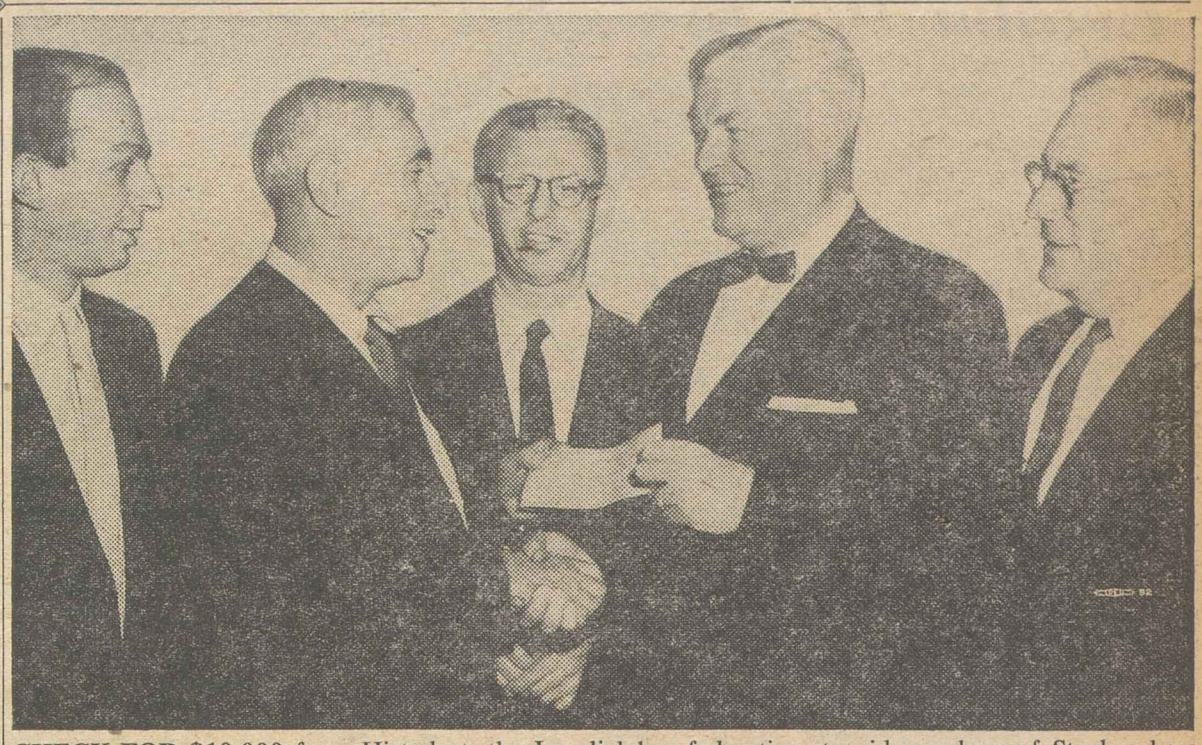
AID TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANS. No action. AFL-CIO and organizations like Group Health Association pushed Humphrey bill to provide federal long-term low-interest loans to consumer-sponsored prepaid health plans.

SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE. Senate adopted modest rule change. Labor and other liberal groups urged change in Rule 22 so as to curb filibusters after extended debate.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX. A bill cutting in half the present 20 percent so-called cabaret tax passed the House and is in the Senate, where an identical bill died two years ago. Labor has pressed for repeal of the law.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION. An ambitious program was shelved to continue the present $63 million a year because of, said Democrats, "a loaded veto pen at our heads."

FOOD SURPLUSES. Congress passed a labor-supported program for the overseas distribution of surplus foods, including grants in emergencies like famines and also including an Administration-opposed food stamp plan to help the needy in America.



CHECK FOR $10,000 from Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, to aid members of Steelworkers idled by industry-forced nationwide steel shutdown is presented to USWA Pres. David J. McDonald (second from right) at brief ceremonies in New York. Left to right are: Ephrim Evron, member of board of Solel Boneh, Histadrut Housing and Construction Agency; Pinchas Lavon, general secretary of Histadrut; USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur P. Goldberg; McDonald; and USWA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel.

McCarthy to Head Senate Job Study

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) will be chairman of the new Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson announced.

McCarthy said the committee, created as one of the Senate's final actions before adjournment, will attempt to determine what can be done to ease unemployment in distressed areas, and to propose preventive action for industries not suffering from joblessness.

Ike Signs 'Control' Bill; Mitchell Sets Up Rules

Pres. Eisenhower has signed into law, without comment, the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act of 1959.

The new law is close to the labor-opposed Landrum-Griffin bill.

As the law took effect, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell announced a Bureau of Labor-Management Reports had been created in his department.

The department took these steps to carry out the law:

1. It said it would issue, before Sept. 24, preliminary regulations advising unions on how to file trusteeship reports due within 30 days.

2. A preliminary labor organization report form, to accompany the filing of constitutions and by-laws by all unions within 90 days, has been prepared; about 250,000 copies will be sent out to unions well before the deadline date.

3. General information bulletins are being prepared which explain the law for guidance of labor and management officials, union members and the general public.

4. The AFL-CIO and management trade associations are being asked to name representatives to consult, in the initial planning phases, with Dept. officials on details of the new law affecting them.

5. Dept. representatives to be announced locally, were named in 21 major cities to explain the law's provisions to interested persons.

The cities are: Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Atlanta, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City (Mo.), St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Raleigh, N. C., Nashville, Memphis and Dallas.

Racialism Is Rapped At Porter's Parley

Chicago—Creation of a national Negro Labor Council to fight racial discrimination and segregation was urged by the Sleeping Car Porters' third triennial convention here.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, told 200 delegates that exploratory meetings have been held throughout the country.

"I have found a unanimous concern about the problem," he said. The convention condemned racialism in all its forms.

"Black nationalism, which expresses itself in the so-called Moslem movement, is a sickness like white nationalism, which expresses itself in the movements of the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils," Randolph said.

The convention called for creation of a new American labor party and praised the AFL-CIO COPE program. There is no basic difference between Democrats and Republicans on fundamental programs of labor and civil rights, the delegates held.

The Porters called for government ownership of American railroads to stop the reduction of passenger service. Figures on the decrease of passenger trains had been outlined to the convention by George E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The convention instructed the union's delegates to the AFL-CIO convention to press for expulsion of unions which deny membership to Negro workers.

The policies and programs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were endorsed.

Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) addressed the convention.

Randolph and all other incumbent officers were re-elected as the convention closed.

Mitchell Hit On Farm Job 'Blacklist'

The AFL-CIO and all of organized labor have launched a vigorous attack on Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for proposing a government-run "blacklist" on farm workers seeking jobs.

Chairman Frank L. Noakes of the U.S. Section, Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee, told Labor Dept. hearings on proposed changes in the migrant farm worker code that labor would "reexamine" its long support of the U.S. Employment Service and the Farm Placement Service unless the blacklist proposal is withdrawn.

The AFL-CIO, the United Mine Workers and the Railway Labor Executives' Association make up the U.S. Section of the joint labor group, a regional arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Noakes is secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes.

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security sharply criticized the Mitchell-proposed changes in the government's system of interstate recruitment and placement of farm workers as "highly disappointing."

Cruikshank and Noakes said the proposed amendments were "weakened" and "greatly watered down" as a result of "strong pressures" from growers' groups and some members of Congress. Cruikshank said the AFL-CIO "fully" backed up Noakes' detailed objections.

Noakes hit Mitchell for deleting even previously "watered-down" amendments but "particularly" for the "blacklist" proposal that the Labor Dept. consider "the worker's reliability and his past fulfilment of his work contract" before referring him to a job.

J. H. Daoust Elected CLC Vice President

Winnipeg, Man.—J. Harold Daoust, Canadian director for the Textile Workers Union of America, was elected a vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress at a meeting of the Executive Council here.

Daoust, who also is a TWUA vice president, succeeds Paul Swaity of the same union, who resigned because of his assignment to other duties.

AIR FORCE UNDER SEC. Dudley C. Sharp, Sr., replaces a striker in the Houston, Tex., tool plant in which he is an owner.

Air Force's New Aide Makes War on Union

Houston, Tex.—A top official of the Eisenhower Administration—Air Force Under Sec. Dudley C. Sharp—has lent his personal prestige to the union-busting efforts of the Mission Mfg. Co. here, a tool firm in which he is a principal owner.

The company forced 350 members of the Machinists out on strike on July 13, just five days after Pres. Eisenhower had announced the nomination of Sharp for the Number 2 job in the Air Force.

IAM Lodge 12, which represents the strikers, charged the company reneged on terms of a contract settlement which the union had accepted. The IAM has filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board, based on the firm's "refusal to bargain in good faith."

Sharp, who is vice chairman of the board of the struck company, had himself and other Mission executives photographed working at machines in the picketed plant. The photos were used in a brochure aimed at assuring customers that the strike would not interfere with production.

The company acknowledged in its brochure that it hired vacationing high school students as strikebreakers while its regular employes walked the picket lines.

Sharp's union-busting activities have been sharply protested by the union negotiating team in a letter to Eisenhower.

The lodge's five negotiators wrote the President also that Sharp has claimed "unions threaten the American way of life" and has declared his opposition to labor organization.

"We do not believe it is your policy or the policy of your Administration to condone such remarks made by officials appointed by you," the committee said.

The Pentagon gingerly ducked the issue. An Air Force spokesman said Sharp was acting as a private individual in trying to break the strike since he was not officially sworn into his government job until Aug. 3, although his nomination had been sent to the Senate before the strike started.

The company hasn't changed its strikebreaking tactics since Sharp's confirmation, the IAM declared.

FIRST STATEWIDE jurisdictional agreement negotiated within AFL-CIO is signed by representatives of major industrial unions and Connecticut State Building & Construction Trades Council. Seated (left to right) are Pres. Michael J. Barry and Sec.-Treas. James D. Kavanagh of the state BTC; and Charles H. Kerrigan, director of Auto Workers Reg. 9A. Standing (left to right) are Mitchell Sviridoff, president of Connecticut State AFL-CIO and assistant director of UAW Reg. 9A; John J. Driscoll, executive secretary of state federation; and Francis Jones, executive vice president of Connecticut state labor body.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Union Pay Up 4%, Bigger Hike Seen

The average union contract negotiated in the first half of 1959 brought wage increases of roughly 4 percent plus improved fringe benefits, an AFL-CIO study has revealed.

The majority of the pay hikes ranged between 7 and 12 cents an hour, or from 3 to 5 percent, Collective Bargaining Report, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said on the basis of a survey. It forsees larger increases in the second half of the year.

There is "no doubt," it said, that some union members have been mistakenly led to believe they would do the nation a service by foregoing a wage increase.

But, the report added, "the key fact is that the beneficial effects of wage increases are greatly needed by the economy."

Pay hikes expand consumer markets, support economic growth and provide jobs, the report said.

The report pointed out that consumer prices rose less than 1 percent in the past year, a figure which shows inflation "simply is not the foremost economic problem confronting the nation." Increases in the preceding two years topped three percent.

The recent stability in living costs, the report said, generally meant that "wage increases negotiated in the first half of 1959 provided more of a real wage gain than increases negotiated in 1958."

The report also said that many wage increases appear "unduly small" when matched against the improved business conditions.

The report was based on U. S. Labor Dept. statistics on major settlements, those involving 1,000 or more workers, during the first half of 1959. The weighting is on the lower side since there were few negotiations in the higher-wage, heavy-goods industries and the figures omit the construction industry, where the average wage hike came to 14.3 cents or about 4.2 percent.

The report listed this survey of major settlements: Clothing Workers won 7.5-cent increase, about 5 percent, for 140,000 in cotton garments; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers won 10 cents, or 4.5 percent; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers won 14 cents, or 5 percent, for some 100,000 oil workers; Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Papermakers & Paperworkers won 7- and 8-cent hikes, about 3 percent, for 20,000 on the West Coast and others in the South; Textile Workers Union of America won 10- and 11-cent hikes, about 7 percent, and United Textile Workers won a 7.5-cent raise in the South.

The Retail Clerks won a 15-cent increase for 35,000 in Southern California supermarkets and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won 5 percent for 5,400 in New Jersey.

Connecticut Unions Sign Disputes Agreement

Hartford, Conn.—Representatives of Connecticut's major industrial unions and officers of the Connecticut Building & Construction Trades Council have signed the first statewide jurisdictional agreement negotiated between AFL-CIO union groups.

A total of 118,000 industrial and building trades members in Connecticut will be affected.

Patterned after the pact between the Auto Workers and the building trades unions in the Detroit and Indianapolis areas, and the Steelworkers-BTC agreement signed recently in Youngstown, O., the agreement establishes machinery for immediate settlement of all jurisdictional disputes arising over work to be performed by members of industrial or craft unions.

A 12-member committee, composed equally of industrial union and building trades representatives, will make an on-the-spot investigation and will make immediate recommendations for settlement.

Industrial unions signing the agreement were the Auto Workers, Rubber Workers, Textile Workers Union of America, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Representatives of the Machinists participated in all the meetings, and will sign the agreement on behalf of IAM members in Connecticut following grand lodge approval of the pact.

In general, the agreement provides that all new construction and new building work, including the installation of new machinery, shall be performed by the building trades. All running and preventive maintenance is to be done by the industrial unions. Rearrangement of machinery and remodeling of buildings under production is to be performed in accordance with past practices in the plant concerned.

Signing for the UAW, largest industrial union in Connecticut, were Dir. Charles Kerrigan of the union's Region 9A, and Mitchell Sviridoff, assistant UAW regional director and president of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO, under whose auspices the series of meetings leading to the pact were held.

Following the formal signing, Kerrigan and Sviridoff stated:

"This agreement exemplifies the spirit of fair play and of willingness to work out our problems jointly which has made merger of the AFL-CIO in Connecticut so successful. The significant factor in the pact is not only the language itself, but the means it provides for intelligent and equitable solution of specific problems as they arise."

James D. Kavanagh, secretary-treasurer of the state BTC, one of the signers for the building trades, said:

"This agreement will bring a good feeling to the building trades. Its purpose is to bring the two groups together in harmony and to provide a means of working out our mutual problems."

Plight of Textiles Laid to Government

New York—Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America has criticized as "illogical and contradictory" a press conference statement by Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller that the government should not take any action to insure the prosperity of textiles or any other industry.

Pollack declared that many of industry's problems, including two-price cotton and tariffs, "stem directly from government policy." He added: "Having injured the textile industry, the government cannot blind itself to its plight."

Improvement in Jobless Benefits Called 'Trivial' by Executive Council

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council scorched Congress for its "trivial" improvement of jobless benefits and blistered the Administration for what Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell call "progress."

"In no other protective legislation," the council declared in its report to the convention, "has there been such discrepancy between demonstrated need and legislative action as in unemployment compensation during the last two years."

One-fifth to one-fourth of the entire work force has been "hard hit" by inadequate jobless benefits and yet "legislative accomplishments have been trivial compared with the need," the Council said.

While Congress extended loans to states to continue benefits temporarily, almost all states avoided their responsibilities by offering benefit gains more apparent than real, the report added.

"Despite the fact that only Hawaii now clearly meets the benefit criteria proclaimed by Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. Mitchell five years ago, the Administration continues to cite state 'progress' as one reason for opposing federal benefit standards," the council went on.

This is how the council sized up social security changes over the past two years:

● Federal Advisory Council: The AFL-CIO said this Congress-created tripartite group was asked by Mitchell to advise on meeting problems of the 1957-59 recession. The public and labor members, with some employers, last December recommended federal standards on the amount and duration of jobless benefits.

The Administration ignored the proposal and kept it from the public, the AFL-CIO charged, "thereby subverting" a legally-established group in favor of "politically influential employer groups."

● Temporary jobless pay act of 1958: The AFL-CIO said the "emergency" action which speeded this through extended inadequate benefits instead of overhauling the system. Thus, the unemployed during 1958 would have received $1.5 billion more if federal standards had been enacted. This year, federal standards reportedly were blocked by just one vote in a House committee, the report said.

● State action: The 1959 improvements through state action, following the 1958 recession, were not as great as the 1955 gains which followed the 1954 decline. This indicates "a saturation point" in improving benefits through the states, the report added.

● Old-age, survivors and disability benefits: The AFL-CIO reported that labor efforts helped win gains averaging 7 percent. The family maximum was raised to $254 from $200; the average old-age benefit now is $72 or $8 more than two years ago.

● Forand bill: The AFL-CIO recounted "impressive" labor and other support of proposals to expand social security benefits to include health, hospital and nursing home care.

● Public assistance and welfare: The report said the 1958 social security amendments liberalized grants for the aged, the blind, dependent children and the totally and permanently disabled, but added that a veto threat from Eisenhower caused the Senate to cut down the increase from $288 million to $197 million, a cut which fell heavily on dependent children.

● Workmen's compensation: The report said there were labor efforts to improve state laws, but there was no narrowing of the gap between present standards and labor's goals. Pres. Meany in April 1958 called labor's first National Conference on Workmen's Compensation to step up union activity.

Ike's Vetoes, Failures of Congress Slowed Labor's Legislative Drive

San Francisco—Organized labor's drive for enactment of social legislation to "make a better life for all Americans" has been slowed in the past two years by the fact that "Congress and the President have not always treated these goals constructively."

That was the conclusion reported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to the federation's third biennial convention.

"Congress," the council said, "has failed to pass needed legislation in many areas, and the President has vetoed several excellent measures which Congress did pass. In a few cases, substantive advances have been made."

The federation's legislative activities were carried out during a period in which "labor's enemies . . . mounted an enormous campaign to defeat the AFL-CIO's efforts to secure anti-racketeering legislation and to enact, instead, virulent anti-labor legislation," the report said.

Despite this assault on trade unionism, it continued, "labor has not been concerned solely with its own defense," but instead continued its active campaign for enactment of legislation covering broad social objectives.

Here are the highlights of the council's point-by-point analysis of congressional and White House action on bills of interest to the trade union movement:

CIVIL RIGHTS—Curtain-raiser to the civil rights issue in the 86th Congress was the four-day battle over amending Senate rules to make it easier to block a filibuster. Liberals won a "mild change" in the rules whereby two-thirds of the senators present and voting can close off debate, instead of the previous requirement of two-thirds of the full Senate.

Of the three major civil rights bills offered, the AFL-CIO supported the Douglas-Celler bill, declaring that the "major deficiency" in proposals advanced by the Administration and Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) was the absence of a provision giving the attorney general authority to institute lawsuits to obtain compliance.

DEPRESSED AREAS—In 1958, both houses of Congress passed an area redevelopment bill to aid chronically depressed industrial regions and impoverished rural areas achieve economic well-being, but the measure was pocket-vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower. In 1959, the Senate again passed a depressed areas bill, but a House version was stalled in the powerful Rules Committee.

AID TO EDUCATION—Murray-Metcalf bill, to provide federal funds on a sliding scale to aid school construction and provide high teacher salaries, died in the House Education Committee during the 85th Congress. In 1959, the bill was modified and approved by the committee, with the AFL-CIO noting that while the amounts of money called for are "inadequate," the measure "constitutes a start." The Senate Labor Committee subsequently approved a scaled-down version offered by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

HOUSING — The "one bright spot" in housing legislation in the past two years was enactment of the Emergency Housing Act in the midst of the 1957-58 recession to provide $1.85 billion for moderate-cost housing. All efforts to enact comprehensive housing legislation since then "have been thwarted." In 1958, an omnibus bill failed by six votes in the House during the adjournment rush. This year, Pres. Eisenhower has twice vetoed housing bills because of his objections to public housing and a program for housing the elderly. A third-try housing bill, slightly narrowed in its terms, was passed with assurance from Republican spokesmen that it would be signed.

MINIMUM WAGE — Hearings on raising the minimum wage to $1.25 and extending coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of additional workers were held in 1958 and 1959, but Congress has failed to act. The Administration has strongly opposed raising the minimum above the present inadequate $1-an-hour, declaring a hike would be "inflationary." Its proposal for broadening coverage "is little more than a token measure."

SOCIAL SECURITY — Many important changes were enacted in 1958, "due in considerable part to the efforts of the AFL-CIO." Benefits were increased on the average by at least 7 percent; the earnings ceiling was raised from $4,200 to $4,800 a year; the disability phase of the program was liberalized by adding dependents' benefits and ending the deduction of workmen's compensation. In 1959, efforts were made to add health benefits through enactment of the Forand bill which was endorsed by the 1957 convention, but Congress has failed to act.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—In 1958, legislation endorsed by the AFL-CIO was introduced aimed at setting up minimum federal standards, which the states must follow, covering the amount and duration of benefits. At the depths of the recession, Congress enacted, instead, an optional, temporary plan extending benefits for 50 percent of the base period for workers who exhausted regular compensation without finding jobs. Only 17 states took advantage of the act to borrow funds from the federal government, and five others paid such temporary benefits out of their own funds. Action on the federal standards legislation has been stalled in the 86th Congress.

The council's report covered a wide range of other legislation supported by the trade union movement.

This included the compromise airport construction bill passed by the 86th Congress; the mutual security program; an atomic energy program geared to peaceful use of the atom coupled with a federal safety standards program; conservation and proper utilization of natural resources; consumer protection; legislation to raise wages of federal employes and provide health and medical coverage; hospital construction; immigration; and the statehood bills which admitted Alaska and Hawaii as the 49th and 50th states in the Union.

Council Pledges New Drive To Wipe Out 'R-T-W' Laws

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has pledged a renewed drive to resist enactment of new "right-to-work" laws and to wipe such laws off the statute books in 19 states where they now exist, "infringing upon the worker's basic right to have a strong union of his own choice."

In its report to the third biennial convention, the council pointed to impressive victories over the past two years in stemming the tide of these anti-labor laws, highlighted by defeat of "work" referendums in Ohio, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and California during the 1958 elections. Only in rural Kansas were compulsory open shop proponents successful.

During 1959, the council reported, the legislatures of Connecticut, New Mexico, Vermont and Washington killed "work" law proposals.

A large measure of the success in defeating "work" propositions, the report said, was due to the activities of the National Council for Industrial Peace, organized by prominent individuals of all shades of political opinion "to combat this restrictive and dangerous legislation."

Forand Bill Backed by Rail Labor Executives

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has declared its support of the Forand bill, which would expand social security benefits to include hospital, surgical and nursing home care.

RLEA, which speaks for 23 unions with a membership of about 1 million, filed its statement with the House Ways and Means Committee through Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), the bill's sponsor and a committee member.

The House group held hearings on the bill this past session and is expected to complete consideration of the measure in new hearings during the second session.

RLEA pointed out that many railroad employes are not now directly affected by the Forand bill since they are covered by the Railroad Retirement Act rather than the Social Security Act. However, almost all RLEA unions are in the AFL-CIO, which strongly backs the Forand bill, and members of some RLEA unions come under social security.

The RLEA said its non-operating rail unions in 1954 negotiated a nationwide plan to provide hospital, surgical and medical protection for active workers.

The rail unions tried to meet the "most serious problem" of protection for retired employes by negotiating a separate group policy providing reduced benefits to be paid by the employes.

This plan, explained RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty, is probably the biggest group plan for retired workers in the nation and the "best attainable." But experience indicates it is "not enough," he said.

Of some 70,400 living retired rail employes eligible for the group plan, only 17,753 are actually participating, Leighty noted. This low degree of participation indicates the plan cannot be regarded as a real solution of the problem, he added.

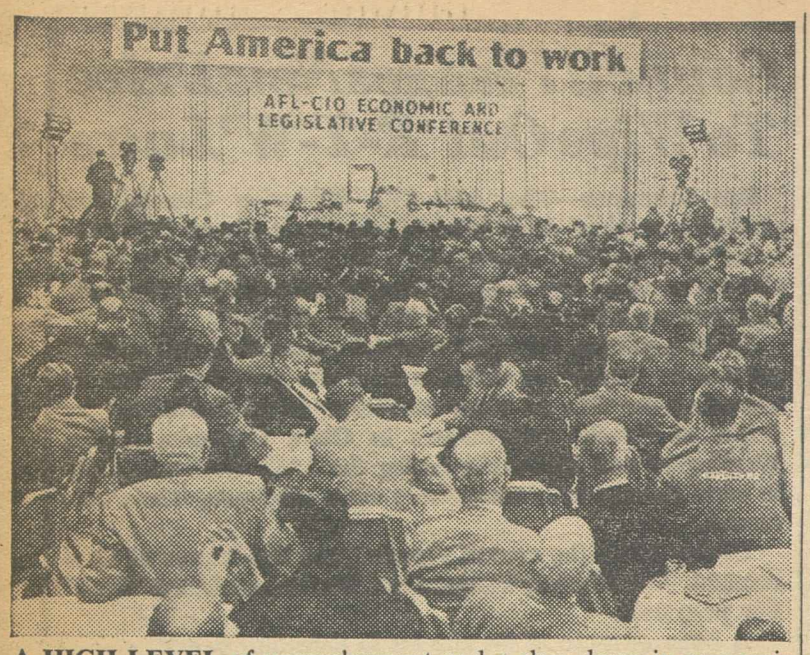
Leighty said the RLEA would continue studying such alternatives as continuing protection of retired workers in the plan in which they took part as active employes, or else seeking protection for retired rail workers through the Forand bill.

Fur Union Wins 'Best Ever' Pact

Chicago — Fur Workers Local 45F of the Meat Cutters has won its "best ever" contract from the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association and 55 independent furriers in the area.

After two months of talks, negotiators agreed on a $6 average wage hike retroactive to Aug. 3, a 1 percent boost to a total of 7 percent for welfare and retirement benefits, an extra holiday, two weeks vacation after three years and other gains.

Local 45F Manager Leon Shlofrock said the three-year pact is about the eighth in strike-free negotiations over a period of 20-odd years.



A HIGH LEVEL of unemployment and a slow-down in economic expansion were matters of major concern to AFL-CIO officers and members during the last two years.

No-Raid Agreement Major Aid to Unions

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, which became effective June 9, 1954 as "a first and indispensable step towards the achievement of organic unity," has since developed into "one of the demonstrable benefits of the merger," the Executive Council told the third biennial convention.

The agreement, the council said in its report, "has proved its value as a method of enforcing a basic minimum principle governing the relationships between affiliates," and complaints have "materially decreased with the passage of each year."

The council cited a report of the impartial umpire showing that as of July 9, 1959, 219 cases have been processed under the agreement. Of these, 163 were resolved by mutual agreement between the parties involved; the umpire has rendered 42 decisions and is in the process of hearing six pending cases; and eight cases are still in the preliminary stages of being processed.

A total of 104 of the 135 national and international unions currently are signatories to the agreement, the report said.

In addition to the agreement, the AFL-CIO Constitution provides machinery for maintaining and preserving the integrity of each affiliate.

From March 1958 to July 9, 1959, the council said, 100 cases have been processed under this constitutional provision, of which 50 were resolved by mutual agreement; the umpire has rendered 22 recommendations and is in the process of hearing 14 pending cases; seven are still in preliminary stages; and seven others have been marked closed because one of the unions involved disaffiliated from the federation.

Under the constitutional provision barring boycotts of goods or materials manufactured or processed by employers represented by another affiliate, 34 cases have been processed. Eleven of these were resolved by mutual agreement; the umpire has rendered three recommendations; 13 cases are in the hearing stage; and seven others are in preliminary processing.

Mergers, New Charters Mark AFL-CIO Growth

San Francisco—Three mergers of international unions and the issuance of charters to three new unions highlighted the steady growth of the AFL-CIO during the past two years, the Executive Council reported to the Third Constitutional Convention.

The council gave its approval to the mergers of:

- The Pulp-Sulphite Workers and the United Wall Paper Craftsmen.
- The Papermakers and Paperworkers and the American Wire Weavers.
- The Insurance Agents Intl. Union and the Insurance Workers of America, under the new title of the Insurance Workers Intl. Union.

The council issued a charter to the 4,000-member National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, a union which has been in existence since 1925. In addition, charters went to the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intl. Union, formed to replace the expelled Bakery Workers; and to the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning Intl. Union, created to service workers in that field following expulsion of the Laundry Workers.

In August 1958, the report noted, the Lithographers disaffiliated from the federation following an appearance before the council for refusal to comply with recommendations made by Impartial Umpire David L. Cole involving raiding activities against affiliated organizations.

State, Local Mergers Near Completion

San Francisco—Mergers of state and local central bodies neared completion during the two years since the 1957 AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council reported.

In the past two years, mergers were achieved in California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Still to be merged are only Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

At the local level, merger of central bodies have been completed in 38 states, the council reported, with only 50 mergers, involving a total of 107 central bodies, still to be completed.

In the majority of the 50 areas in which mergers are pending, the report added, "meetings are being held and the outlook for the future is most encouraging."

AFL-CIO Convention Warned:

Administration Policies Pose Threat of a New Recession

San Francisco—The nation is facing a "dangerous slowdown" in economic growth because of "restrictive governmental policies" which substitute fear of inflation for measures to stimulate an expanding economy, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned.

In its report to the convention the council said that despite the recovery from the 1957-58 recession, a growing labor force and rising productivity "endanger the American economy with persistent unemployment of about 5 percent of the labor force."

"There is a real danger," said the council, that the "unbalanced and incomplete recovery of 1955-57 will be repeated, with the possibility of another recession in the next few years," because of government policies to restrict economic growth.

The "psychology of fear must be abandoned," the council declared, and replaced by national policies that will produce a balanced 5 percent a year growth rate that should become the "cornerstone of America's economic policy."

Analyzing the campaign against inflation, the report declared that the "real problem has not been inflation but a slow, upward rise in the price level" which has been distorted "into a springboard for a continuing national campaign of fear, tight money and attacks on organized labor and collective bargaining."

Wage Cost Offset

The council pointed out that rising productivity and rapid technological change have offset the costs of wage and fringe benefit improvement; that the major economic problems have been a weakness in consumer markets and a growing gap between sales and increasing productive capacity.

The slowdown of economic growth that has characterized the past few years, the report said, has had several serious effects. It has "contributed to a trend toward relative economic and military weakness in relation to the Soviet Union"; brought on higher levels of unemployment than in preceding periods; contributed to upward price pressures; contributed to a loss of government revenues; and added to labor-management relations difficulties.

This all adds up, said the council, to a "shocking state of stagnation" which has helped cut "the rate of national economic progress almost in half."

The underlying cause of the 1958 recession, the report asserted, stemmed from a lack of economic balance which saw productive capacity expand while consumer buying power and family purchases of hard goods and homes lagged.

Trade union strength and collective bargaining helped to keep consumer income fairly strong, despite the decline in output, working hours and jobs. The unemployment insurance system helped also, although badly in need of improvement, and belated government actions provided some impetus for the pick-up.

Since the recession a growing labor force and rising productivity pose the problem of creating 3.5 million new job opportunities each year. To obtain this number of jobs, the council warned, real national output should expand by 5 percent a year, "or almost twice the rate of economic growth achieved in 1953-59."

The council outlined a 16-point program to meet the challenge of the cold war, population growth, rapid technological change and newly emerging nations:

1—Continuing increases in wages and salaries.

2—Cost-price-profit investment policies of business based on lower unit profit margins to provide rising profits from a growing volume of sales.

3—An end to the government's restrictive tight-money policies.

4—A halt to self-defeating attempts to balance the federal budget at low levels of output and income.

5—Aid for chronically distressed areas.

6—Federal standards of unemployment compensation to extend duration and raise benefits for unemployed workers.

7—Increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extension of coverage to millions now unprotected.

8—A progressive reduction in the workweek through collective bargaining and amendment of the wage-hour law.

9—Medical care provisions for social security beneficiaries.

10—National, federally aided programs for aid to education, housing, health and community facilities, roads, airports and natural resources.

11—A prepared-in-advance governmental anti-recession program.

12—Closing of tax loopholes to assure a sounder tax base that will raise more revenue fairly and equitably.

13—A careful re-examination of the national defense effort in terms of the military requirements of the U.S. and the free world.

14—Economic and technical aid for peoples emerging from colonial domination.

15—A continuing effort to build trade relations with other countries.

16—Extensive investigation and analysis of the price structure for developing solutions to the problem of slowly, upward creeping price levels.

Output Index Dips For Second Month

Industrial production in August dropped for the second consecutive month since reaching an all-time peak in June, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The August index declined to 149, down 4 points or 3 percent from July, and 4 percent under June's record-breaking 155. The August figure reflected the first full month of the steel strike, a sharp drop in auto production as retooling for new models began and strikes by nonferrous metal miners, the FRB said.

IBEW Local Wins 15 Cents at CBS Lab

Stamford, Conn.—Local 2039 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won a general wage hike of 15 cents an hour and expanded fringe benefits in a new two-year contract with CBS Laboratories, a division of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The pact covers model makers, machinists, sheet metal workers, wiremen and maintenance personnel.

Labor Has Shown It Can Keep House in Order, Council Says

San Francisco—The continuing activities of the Ethical Practices Committee to keep labor's house in order have demonstrated to the nation that "the AFL-CIO is able and willing to keep itself free from all corrupt and subversive influences," the Executive Council has reported.

In the past two years, the council said in its biennial report, the committee conducted investigations of the Operating Engineers and the Jewelry Workers which "resulted in affirmative measures designed to bring these unions into compliance with the Codes of Ethical Practices."

Progress Reported

In the case of the Operating Engineers, the committee's informal investigation led to recommendations for steps the union should take to eliminate certain abuses. "The union agreed to abide by the committee's recommendations," the report noted, and has periodically reported on its progress to Pres. George Meany.

The committee's activities concerning the IJWU spanned a 15-month period, and resulted in a finding that "the union had become thoroughly demoralized," and that it "was on the verge of moral and financial bankruptcy." As a result of the hearings, Pres. Joseph Morris and Sec.-Treas. Hyman J. Powell resigned and a cleanup convention elected Harry Spodick to the combined office of president and secretary-treasurer.

"In accordance with the request of this union made at its convention," the council report said, "its affairs are still under the general supervision of a monitor appointed by the president of the AFL-CIO."

UTWA Complies

The council reported that the United Texitle Workers of America, given an opportunity by the 1957 convention at Atlantic City to come into compliance with the Codes of Ethical Practices, held a special convention early the following year to elect George Baldanzi president and Francis Schaufenbil secretary-treasurer.

"Since the convention," said the report, "the officers of the UTWA have earnestly and successfully brought the organization to a position of good standing in the trade union movement."

Continuing progress by the Allied Industrial Workers also was noted. The 1957 convention approved easing the union's probationary status, and since that time the council lifted the continuing monitorship on the grounds that its officers "had done an outstanding job in rebuilding the international union."

The Executive Council reported that the Codes of Ethical Practices, which have come to be "the almost universally accepted standards of trade union ethics," won for the Ethical Practices Committee the Social Justice Award of the Religion and Labor Foundation in 1958.

Council Sees Progress Despite Attacks

Unity in Ranks of Labor Provided Needed 'Reservoir of Strength'

(Continued from Page 1)

in meeting this challenge, the report declared.

On the entrance of business into politics, the report noted that "business has, of course, been actively engaged in politics since the founding days of the republic, and whether this new campaign represents a fundamentally different approach or is merely a new suit of sheep's wool on a very old wolf remains for future months to tell." The report warned that labor will insist that business be forced to follow COPE's course of "scrupulously obeying" election laws.

Impact of Recession

Reviewing the past two troubled years, Meany pointed to the 1958 recession which "left millions of workers unemployed and grievous economic wreckage in its wake."

The 86th Congress, he declared "failed to enact an effective recovery program. It neglected the plight of the unemployed. It was intimidated by the threats of the President's veto power. It lost a promising opportunity to break through the logjam of reactionary resistance against forward-looking legislation."

At the same time, Meany reported, "Congress boiled over with anti-labor activity. So did many of the state legislatures. . . . Hostile lawmakers pressed for enactment of laws, not primarily to get crooks, but to hamstring unions."

Tied in with this legislative campaign, the federation president said, "the nation's leading industrialists . . . mounted a concerted offensive against unions on the bargaining front (and) stubbornly refused to share any significant part of their record-breaking 1959 profits with their workers."

Unions Make Progress

But "despite the hurricane force of these unexpected and untoward developments, the trade union movement has moved consistently forward. For all the mud-slinging, the AFL-CIO has kept its good name. . . . Even the enemies of labor dare not malign the honesty of purpose which the AFL-CIO has demonstrated under crisis in the past two years."

The wisdom of the AFL-CIO merger, Meany said, has been amply proven in the past two years for it "has provided labor with an indispensable reservoir of strength at a time when it was most urgently needed."

The merger is working out well, Meany reported. "There have been, of course, occasional differences of opinion over methods and jurisdiction. . . . On all major questions of policy, however, our united federation has acted with decisive unanimity. No longer in America can our enemies turn divided actions of labor against each other. We have cemented a united front."

Progress has been slowed by the demands of the cold war, he said, but labor considers this burden "a relatively small price to pay for peace and freedom. Though labor believes in exploring "every possible avenue of attaining peace by negotiation," he said, "we cannot relax our guard until we obtain a hard, fast and enforceable agreement from the Soviet Union that war on any front and for whatever pretext is out for good."

Schnitzler's financial report showed that despite the expulsion of four unions from the AFL-CIO and the disaffiliation of a fifth the AFL-CIO has successfully survived the resulting loss of income.

Net worth declined $132,429 over the two-year period ending June 30, 1959, but stood at $5,441,236 on that date. Income for the period was $18,640,445 against expenses of $18,772,875.

Membership Changes

Membership of affiliated unions, as shown by their per capita dues payments, stood at 12,671,000 as of June 30, 1959, an increase of 366,000 since the merger convention in 1955 but a decline of 80,000 from the 1957 figure. Not included are the four expelled unions which had 1,565,000 members.

Only two states remain unmerged—Pennsylvania and New Jersey—and only 50 local mergers involving 107 local central bodies have yet to be concluded.

Much of the AFL-CIO organizing effort was devoted to the new bakers and laundry workers' unions. Some 83,000 bakery workers have been won from the expelled union which had a membership of 137,000 and about 26,000 laundry workers are in the new AFL-CIO union out of total of 90,000 in two expelled unions.

Organizing Targets

Organizing efforts, the report declared, have met "an unremitting anti-labor campaign of unprecedented proportions," abetted by the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act and the pro-employer bias of the National Labor Relations Board. However, the report noted a revival of pro-union spirit among workers in the last year and a "perceptible rise of organizing interest."

The South and the white-collar field loom as "indispensable, major organizational targets," the council reported. In addition, agricultural workers are "sorely in need of the benefits trade unionism alone can bring." "This organizing task must be completed," the report added.

A "steady downward trend" in inter-union raiding is noted in the report and progress has been achieved in settling disputes between building trades and industrial unions.

The council's 32-page analysis of the domestic economy placed much of the blame for a "dangerous slowdown of economic growth" on "restrictive governmental policies" which substitute fear of inflation for measures to stimulate expansion.

Economy Must Grow

Overall economic growth at a rate of about 5 percent a year is essential to meet the nation's needs, the report declared. It credited trade union strength, collective bargaining and unemployment insurance with an assist from "belated government actions," for the nation's recovery from the 1958 recessions. But, it added, more recent Administration policies indicate that "these lessons have not been learned."

The report called for a 16-point program to put the nation on the path to full employment and full production.

The council's report on international affairs reiterated the AFL-CIO's opposition to Soviet imperialism with special stress on the Soviet economic challenge. It emphasized the federation's support for democratic regimes throughout the world against colonialism, fascism and other forms of totalitarianism.

The council assailed the "disruptive activities" of the Soviet bloc and U.S. employer representatives for continuing to "oppose virtually all of the constructive and forward-looking actions" of the Intl. Labor Organization.

A section on social security welcomed improvements in retirement and disability benefits but deplored the limited progress in such fields as health benefits, public assistance, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and hospital construction. The section pointed out in detail the failure of the states to bring their unemployment compensation laws up to adequate levels despite the pleas of the Administration, and the failure, with Administration responsibility to secure new federal standards in the field.

Labor Aids Community

In the section on "Worker and the Community" the council described the growing role of unions in community services, the role of labor in securing critically needed housing and improved education and the problems of apprenticeship and vocational training.

On civil rights, the report devoted primary attention to the AFL-CIO efforts to wipe out discrimination within its own affiliates. The council declared:

"To be sure, there are in labor's own ranks those who do not believe in equal opportunity. Our task has been to strengthen these weak links that endanger the strength of the whole trade union movement, and to reinforce the bonds of brotherhood that make the union strong."

The report emphasized "our determination to prevent and stamp out all discrimination because of race, creed or color in labor's own ranks," and noted that "in many southern localities our unions were not only ahead of the rest of the community . . . but also had to bear the brunt of vicious attacks by employers who stooped to outright promotion of race hate among their employes."

Another section reviewed AFL-CIO activities in promoting safety on and off the job, with emphasis on new programs in the trade union movement to provide safe and healthful working conditions.

Reviews 'R-T-W' Battles

The successful battle against so-called "right-to-work" laws in 1958 is reviewed in another section, with the council warning that the supporters of such legislation are gathering "great new sums of money" for a "massive campaign on a national level."

A section of national legislation spelled out the wide-ranging objectives and activities of the AFL-CIO —the "broad social objectives which . . . will make a better life for all Americans."

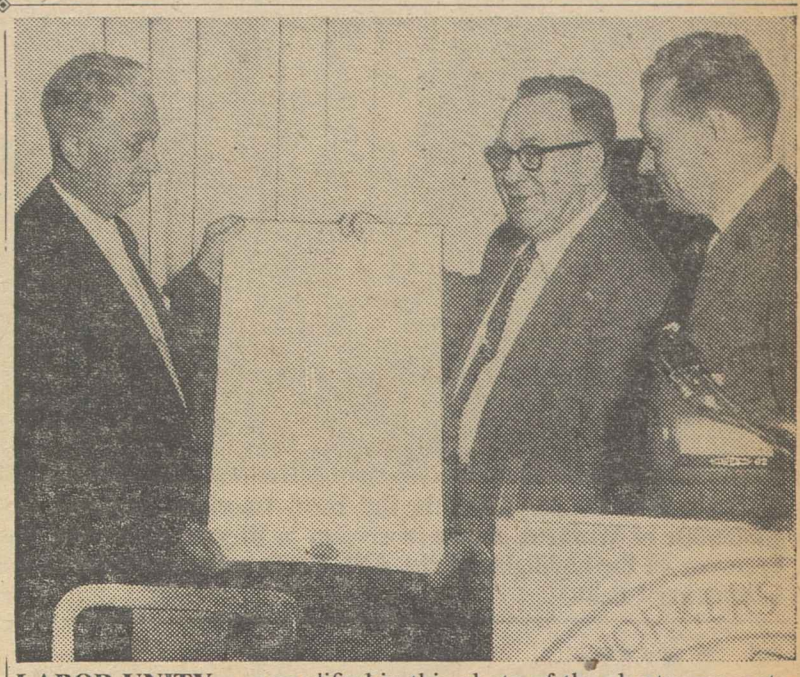
The council reported that "Congress and the President have not always treated these goals constructively. Congress has failed to pass needed legislation in many areas and the President has vetoed several excellent measures which Congress did pass."

A section of state legislation reviewed the events of the past two years in this area, with pages devoted to restrictive labor laws, taxation, discrimination, housing, child labor and migratory workers among other subjects.

Recent Supreme Court decisions were discussed in a section on labor and the laws. The effect of the decisions, in general, is to subject unions to a wider range of lawsuits and other prosecutions under state and local statutes.

The 13 AFL-CIO headquarters departments reported on their various activities in a separate section.

The council report transmitted to the convention "without approval or disapproval" the reports of the AFL-CIO's trade and industrial departments.



LABOR UNITY—exemplified in this photo of the charter presentation to the new Insurance Workers Intl. Union created by merger of two former rivals—gave the trade union movement the strength it needed to weather the past two stormy years, the Executive Council said in its report to the convention.

Labor Victories Seen In High Court Rulings

San Francisco—Organized labor scored a significant victory on the legal front during the past two years, when the Supreme Court sharply curtailed state jurisdiction over labor matters subject to federal control, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

The council hailed a ruling that a state court cannot grant an injunction against peaceful picketing which is "potentially subject to federal regulation," even in those cases where the National Labor Relations Board has declined to assert jurisdiction. At the same time, the court reaffirmed the right of state courts, in the exercise of their duty to preserve public order, to enjoin violence and threats of violence.

In its report to the AFL-CIO's third biennial convention, the council said these rulings came "much closer to staking out a definite boundary line" between the areas of federal and state jurisdiction.

In another landmark decision, the court ruled that the NLRB cannot arbitrarily exclude an entire industry from its jurisdiction. Following this ruling, involving the Miami Beach organizing campaign of the Hotel Employes, the board for the first time set up standards for the hotel industry.

Damage Suits Feared

The council expressed grave doubts about the decisions giving a state court jurisdiction over a civil suit in which an employe alleges he was kept away from work during an economic strike, and over a union member's breach of contract suit against a union for loss of wages and "mental suffering" resulting from wrongful expulsion from the union.

"The Supreme Court's decisions in these cases," the council report said, "could well be a green light for employe damage suits against labor unions in state courts and thus render unions subject to damages" resulting from "minor picket-line occurrences" and "for errors of judgment in the internal disciplining of union members."

The council touched on these other significant court actions:

- Rejection of an NLRB request to hold all "hot cargo" provisions of labor-management contracts invalid. In cases involving the Carpenters, Machinists and Teamsters, the court ruled that unions are free to persuade an employer to engage in a boycott provided there is no appeal to the employes to coerce the employer into enforcement of a "hot cargo" provision.
- Nullification of Defense Dept. regulations under which employes of firms holding government contracts can be denied security clearance without being given the opportunity to confront witnesses. The court held that the Defense Dept. procedures were established without authorization by either Congress or the President.
- Striking down as unconstitutional a municipal ordinance requiring licensing of union organizers.

The Executive Council noted that lower courts have sustained NLRB rulings which penalize unions which allegedly entered into an invalid union security agreement by forcing them to refund all dues collected under such a contract. "The question of the legality of this heavy-handed method of retribution is now pending before the Supreme Court," the council added.

Texas AFL-CIO Picks Research Director

Austin, Tex.—Leslie G. Burnett, Beaumont union leader and a labor representative of the Texas Employment Commission, has been appointed education and research director for the State AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO Worth Drops $132,000

The AFL-CIO had a net worth of $5,441,236 on June 30, 1959, a drop of $132,429 during the previous two years, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in his report to the third constitutional convention.

Assets totalled $7,624,548, or $149,151 less than on June 30, 1957. Total liabilities declined by $16,721 to $2,183,311.

Income during the year ending June 30 was $9,049,124, of which $7,493,281 came from per capita taxes paid by national and international unions. In the prior 12 months total income was $9,591,321, of which $7,965,282 was in the form of per capita taxes.

BROAD PARTICIPATION in the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, shown in session in Bogota, Colombia, has been one of the highlights of the AFL-CIO's many activities in the international field.

1 Million New Members Organized Since '55

San Francisco—Organizing efforts by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions have brought in 1 million new members since the merger despite "a well-organized, coordinated, massive campaign against the union movement," the Executive Council reported.

The council emphasized that "organizing today is more difficult, more costly, requires more manpower than was the case a few years ago. The labor movement must become aware of this fact and make preparations for the necessary monies and manpower."

Despite some significant successes since the last convention—such as the "spectacular growth" of the new American Bakery & Confectionery Workers—labor is still confronted with the "great challenge" of the two major organizational targets:

- White-collar workers now outnumber blue-collar workers for the first time in the nation's history—and the ratio is steadily changing in favor of the white-collar group.
- The South is undergoing "a tremendous economic development" with the value of capital investment in plant and equipment increasing by more than $1 million a day.

To meet this challenge, the council emphasized, "will require more than determination; it may call for some fundamental adjustments in organizing methods and collective bargaining programs."

The council also reported a "substantial beginning" in the organization of agricultural workers despite "fierce opposition" from employer groups, lack of governmental protection for the right of farm workers to be represented by unions and the "special problems" of migratory workers.

Despite these difficulties, the council declared, "the working and living conditions of these workers are so miserably inadequate that this organizing task must be completed."

The Dept. of Organization, the council reported, "without fanfare has taken, in California's San Joaquin Valley, the first steps toward that organizing goal."

In organizing, the council said, the labor movement must "take recognition of the fact that jurisdictional conflict can impede general union advance."

Brutal attacks against organizers and officials of the Textile Workers Union of America, Ladies' Garment Workers and Hosiery Workers were cited as examples of "the rising tendency among employers to use any device to eradicate existing unions and prevent establishment of new collective bargaining units."

Since the last convention, AFL-CIO unions maintained their record of winning 60 percent of collective bargaining elections held by the National Labor Relations Board.

The AFL-CIO organizing staff, during the 20-month period ending May 1, 1959, provided more than 41,000 man-days to affiliated national and international unions in organizing campaigns and related activities. An additional 18,000 man-days were given to assisting directly-affiliated local unions and city and state central bodies.

One of the goals of the Dept. of Organization, the council declared, is "to keep alive, throughout the labor movement, the sense of organizing urgency and challenge."

Unions Urged To Take Part In Safety Drive

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council appealed to all affiliated unions to end the pattern of "progress through tragedy" by joining in creating a "trade union safety movement."

The council said in its report to convention delegates that labor should take the initiative in promoting safety through collective bargaining, education and training, and legislation at the federal and state levels.

The council expressed confidence that trade unionists were "more than equal" to the task.

Praising the advance work in safety by some unions, the council reported that the AFL-CIO took a major step toward a "safety movement" in sponsoring the first AFL-CIO National Conference on Safety and Occupational Health in March of 1959.

Delegates from over 50 unions attended the meeting, set up by the Committee on Safety and Occupational Health under Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Machinists' Vice Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, a committee member, also took part in the President's Conference on Safety and Occupational Health.

The council also reported that labor won a 10-year fight when Congress finally recognized the "terrifically increasing accident record" in longshoring and in 1958 enacted a law putting safety standards in the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Act.

Executive Council Views World:

International Affairs Report Raps Soviets, Colonialism

San Francisco—The wide range of AFL-CIO concern with what goes on in the rest of the world is attested by the report of the Executive Council on international affairs.

It reviews actions felt in all five continents and reflects deep interest not only in the fortunes of the labor movements in other countries, whether experienced and strong or developing and weak, but also with the struggle for freedom everywhere, the fight against dictatorships wherever they may exist, the ever-continuing menace of Soviet imperialism, and military and economic aid to America's friends and allies.

The report cites developments in relations with Russia since the last AFL-CIO convention and notes that subsequent events have confirmed the correctness of the 1957 parley's stress on the re-establishment of one-man rule in the Soviet and the consolidation of its hold on the captive nations.

It notes speeches and articles by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the Kremlin's economic offensive, Meany's exchange of letters with Pres. Eisenhower giving assurance of organized labor's support of U.S. policy in West Berlin's freedom, and the encouragement of the people of West Berlin voiced by the Executive Council.

AFL-CIO protests and statements on other phases of international communism's activity also are recounted, and the strong support of the labor movement for the mutual security program is spelled out.

In a section reviewing developments in the Middle East, the report observes that the "full impact" of the overthrow of Iraq's despotic government "is yet to be felt" and discussed the Executive Council's program for promoting peace, freedom and social progress in the area.

In review of the AFL-CIO's many-phased assistance in the worldwide struggle against colonialism, the Executive Council hails the settlement of the Cyprus problem and deplores the growth of "the Algerian war . . . in intensity and bitterness with the situation deteriorating dangerously."

"This provides fertile soil for Communist subversion of the heroic Algerian struggle," the report warns, "and opportunities for intrusion by Soviet imperialism, with the possible consequent result of all North Africa falling under the yoke of the most ruthless colonialism in modern history."

The report points out that "within the last two years, Africa has become a dramatic focal point of world attention" as "the tempo of evolution towards national independence has been greatly stepped up," and details the Executive Council's proposals to the U.S. to help guide that development.

The situation in Latin America is reviewed in detail, with emphasis on the situation in the Caribbean and the need for U.S. aid to stimulate improved living standards and economic growth.

The role of the AFL-CIO in international conferences is spelled out, including the appointment of Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Intl. Affairs, as a delegate to the 13th session of the United Nations General Assembly, and his activities in that post.

In a review of the AFL-CIO's participation in the activities of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the report notes that the organizational and educational programs required in lesser-developed areas, particularly Africa and Southeast Asia, have created new challenges to the free world labor body and new demands on its resources.

"The response of the ICFTU to this situation has raised doubts among many of its affiliates as to whether it is adequately equipped and directed to accomplish the tasks which have devolved on it," the Executive Council says.

"It is becoming apparent that corrective measures are necessary to enable the organization to carry out the obligations facing free world labor today.

Re-Examination Needed

"The great changes in the international situation since the ICFTU was formed 10 years ago and the new Soviet-Communist tactic of soft pedaling the WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions) and encouraging instead the creation of 'neutral' regional organizations call for a critical re-examination of the programs of work the ICFTU plans to carry out in Africa, Asia and Latin America, of the budgets allocated for organization, education and administration, and of information on staff requirements and the structure to implement these programs."

The report notes also the increased participation of AFL-CIO affiliates in international trade secretariats; AFL-CIO participation in the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the role of the Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee in trying to ease and eliminate possible areas of conflict along the border and in easing the plight of Mexican contract workers in this country, and the part played in activities of the Intl. Labor Organization.

AFL-CIO activities in support of a strong and meaningful foreign economic policy are reviewed, and past condemnation of the Franco regime in Spain was renewed.

Promoters of Race Hatred Also Enemies of Labor, Council Declares

"The fight for fair practices—in employment, in training, in schools, in churches, in housing and in all public facilities and services—is labor's fight," declared the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the 1959 convention.

The report recorded "important advances" during the past two years toward labor's goal of "equality for all."

"To be sure," the council noted, "there are in labor's ranks those who do not believe in equal opportunity.

"Our task has been to strengthen these weak links that endanger the strength of the whole trade union movement and to reinforce the bonds of brotherhood that make the union strong."

The council stressed that "the promoters of race hate and of acts of violence" that shattered homes, schools and churches "are also labor haters."

Labor has the task of getting across the truth that "fair practices, law and order and good trade unionism go hand in hand," the council said.

The council pointed out that unions in many southern localities have led the community and taken the brunt of "vicious" employer attacks utilizing race hate to defeat unions.

This is what labor is doing, the report said:

- Complaints of discrimination are checked by the Civil Rights Dept. and labor's field staff. In nine out of 10 cases, "prompt and helpful responses" have come from unions involved in complaints.

Where further steps are needed, the hearing process can take a case through the Civil Rights Committee to the council.

The report said that civil rights committees have been set up by AFL-CIO state central bodies in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and Rhode Island. All local unions in turn are being encouraged to set up civil rights committees.

A regional approach was taken when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appointed a Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights in May 1959. The group, headed by Pres. Stanton E. Smith of the Tennessee State Labor Council, held its first meeting in Louisville, Ky., in June.

- In employment, the report said, labor has been working to eliminate discrimination in hiring, advancement, tenure and job conditions.

"We likewise are driving for nondiscriminatory operation of all training and apprenticeship programs," the council declared.

One key tool used by unions to ensure job equality is the non-discrimination clause in contracts, a provision which now covers a major portion of industry, the council said.

- In voting, housing, community services and schools, organized labor has fought hard to end discrimination, the report said.

"In its own ranks, labor is still short of its declared civil rights goal," the Council concluded. But labor is making progress with "firmer determination" and "greater speed" than any other segment of the community, it added.

Remain in School Mitchell Tells Youth

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has urged youngsters planning to drop out of high school or college this year to reconsider. They could be making a costly mistake, he said.

Mitchell said that unemployment is three times as high among those who leave high school before graduation than among those who get their diplomas. The areas where job opportunities are expanding, he emphasized, require at least a high school education and often college preparation.

Besides the dollars and cents value, education "opens the way to more interesting kinds of jobs and a much more satisfying life," he declared.

Labor Warns Voters:

Business Plans New Plunge Into Politics

San Francisco—Events in the last two years have underscored the "indispensable" importance of trade-union political education to develop a "large and informed body of voters devoted to principle," the Executive Council reported to the convention.

The report warned that the 1958 election victories of liberals had provoked "political activity on the part of organized business that threatens to exceed anything seen since the 30s."

Both the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have produced courses of instruction for businessmen in politics, and numerous powerful corporations have announced active interest in political operations.

Business Always in Politics

Business has been active in politics since the beginnings of the Republic, the council noted, and it is too early to judge the effectiveness of the present outburst of emphasis.

The labor movement, in any case, "will resist with all its energy any return to the days when economic pressure and coercion were used by management to influence politically the activity of employes."

In addition, labor will oppose vigorously "the use of corporate funds in an illegal manner in the new political adventures proposed by management."

In a review of other major developments the council pointed out:

● Active work by the committee on political education scored no major liberal gains in the southern Democratic primaries in 1958, although "no ground was lost." Even considering the "tumultuous nature of events in this area, no progress will be made with this kind of achievement."

● The South nevertheless is "potentially the most liberal section in the country" as new political patterns emerge under the impact of rapid industrialization. The labor movement intends to participate "even more fully" in the 1960 southern primaries to "break the hold of unprincipled (minority) machines" and to "restore to the South the dignity and honor and devotion to democracy that constitute its splendid heritage."

● More labor-backed candidates than ever before were elected in 1958, including members of both houses of Congress, governors and members of state legislatures. A major factor was the economic distress in both cities and farms, and "in 12 of the 13 states that switched parties in their senatorial elections there were areas of 'substantial labor surplus'."

● The "frontal assault" conducted in behalf of compulsory open-shop ("right-to-work") laws "aroused trade union membership and stirred activity." This issue had "an important if not decisive effect" in the California and Ohio elections, and the battles in these states was a factor in other areas.

The report noted the fact that Democrats had increased their congressional strength in all three of the last elections including the 1956 election in which Pres. Eisenhower was re-elected.

The council cited as extremely effective in arousing interest in politics COPE area conferences in 1957 and 1958.

Lack of party responsibility is one of the major problems of the labor movement in politics, the council declared. It warned that continuation of this state of affairs "can lead only to frustration" of the voters and "either apathy in good times or hasty and ill-considered action in times of pressure."

"The best contribution we can make is the development of a sufficiently large and informed body of voters dedicated to principle, rather than party, who will render loyal support to men of principle and bring swift defeat to political opportunists and hucksters," the report said.

'Unrelenting Effort' Urged

We must deal with the political world as we find it, the council continued, "but this does not mean that we accept its political ethics with good grace."

To develop a large body of informed voters, it said, "calls for unrelenting effort in the field of voting registration; self-financing through individual contributions to COPE; dogged effort to spread information; and inspired effort to perform the routine tasks of Election Day."

Union-Won Pay Hikes Turned Recession Tide

San Francisco—Refusal of unions to "knuckle under and forego wage increases" eased the impact of the 1958 recession and helped turn the economic tide, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

Union-negotiated wage increases were "a factor in maintaining public confidence, offset much of the loss in income resulting from unemployment and helped maintain consumer buying power," the council declared.

During the 1958 recession year, the "most-typical" wage settlements were 10 to 15 cents an hour and settlements reported in the first half of 1959 were running from 9 to 15 cents an hour.

These union-won increases, the council reported, "have been serving to bolster demand and thereby to aid in the task of putting idle men and industrial capacity back to work."

Wages weren't the only area of contract improvement.

Welfare Plan Gains

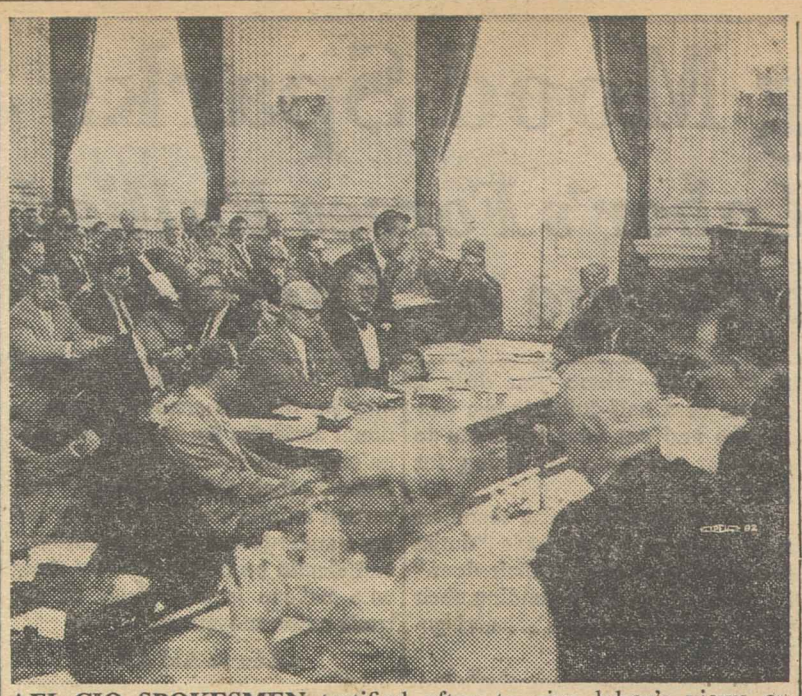
During the past two years "most unions have placed a high degree of emphasis on improvement of health and welfare plans."

Supplemental unemployment benefit plans, first negotiated in major industries in 1955 and 1956, "amply demonstrated their value" during the 1958 recession. They "helped to soften the impact of layoffs for hundreds of thousands of workers and . . . to maintain consumer income greatly needed by hard-hit communities and a generally sagging economy."

Major gains were also made in holiday and vacation provisions of collective bargaining agreements.

The council reported increased emphasis by unions on the goal of a shorter workweek "to go hand in hand with the rapid advances of technology and the decreasing use of manpower."

There is, the council asserted, "a growing conviction that a shorter workweek must be attained as a vital means of maintaining jobs and converting technical progress into increased leisure rather than into increased unemployment."



AFL-CIO SPOKESMEN testified often to give labor's views on legislation to congressional committees. Above is shown Pres. George Meany on one of his visits to the House Labor Committee.

Social Legislation Drive Lags in States

San Francisco—Labor's drive in state legislatures for minimum wage laws, progressive taxation, fair employment laws and other social goals met with only scattered success, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

In many states, the drive for social legislation was stalled by the need for labor and its allies to fight back a wave of anti-union bills labeled with the misleading catch phrase "labor reform."

"This verbal smokescreen," the council declared, "was commonly used to describe bills which were blatantly punitive, designed to harass unions in the courts, curb legitimate picketing, hamstring labor's political activities and legislate one standard of morality for unions without comparable requirements for employers."

Among the worst of the legislation slipped through under the "reform label was a New Mexico law which invited suits against unions for both "actual damages" and "punitive or exemplary damages" by anyone claiming to have suffered in his "employment, business or property" as a result of "mass picketing."

A North Carolina law, described by the council as "striking at the very roots of our democracy," prohibits firemen and policemen from belonging to a union and allows other public employes to belong to unions only if their employing agency consents—and then only if their unions do not attempt to bargain with public officials on wages, hours and working conditions.

Wage Laws Win Out

On the plus side of the legislative ledger, the council reported minimum wage legislation in six states. Maine, Washington, Vermont and Massachusetts adopted $1 an hour statutory rates. Alaska's first state legislature raised the hourly minimum 25 cents to $1.50, highest in the nation. North Carolina became the first southern state to adopt a minimum wage, with the 75 cent rate scheduled to go into effect July 1, 1960.

Fair employment laws were passed by two states—California and Ohio—bringing the number of states with FEPC laws enforceable by the courts to 16. New York and Connecticut amended their FEPC laws to also ban discrimination because of age.

Wisconsin repealed its Catlin Act which prohibited unions from contributing to political campaigns in the state.

In the field of taxation, the labor movement has strongly supported progressive income and corporation taxes in place of the "viciously regressive" sales and excise taxes but with little success.

Most of the new taxes imposed by state legislature have followed the same pattern of hitting hardest those least able to pay, the Executive Council reported.

71 Federal Locals Join Internationals

San Francisco — Seventy-one local unions directly affiliated with the AFL-CIO, with 132,000 members, have moved into national or international unions since Sept. 30, 1957, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reported to the convention.

In addition, 30 such locals with 700 members have disbanded during the period, the report showed. On June 30, 1959, the AFL-CIO had 507 directly affiliated local unions with membership of 108,000 Schnitzler said.

Council Urges More Training Of Apprentices

San Francisco—The nation faces a severe shortage of skilled journeymen unless apprenticeship training is stepped up, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in its report to the convention.

While the demand for skilled workers continues to increase, recognized apprenticeship programs are "failing to turn out anywhere near the number of skilled journeymen needed each year to offset the number of skilled workers leaving the labor force through death or retirement."

The 177,700 registered apprentices reported at the end of 1958 were nearly 9,000 fewer than the number listed at the beginning of the year. The number of apprentices completing their programs or dropping out during 1958 exceeded the number of new registrants.

To meet this problem, the council said, "unions have continued their efforts to extend and improve their apprenticeship programs."

Unions also "are giving increased attention to the development of the technical knowledge and skills of their journeymen . . . to keep up with the demands for increased and new skills coming with the rapidly changing industrial picture."

'Technician' Plan Rapped

The council was sharply critical of the manner in which the U.S. Office of Education has interpreted technical training provisions of the National Defense Education Act.

The Office of Education, without consultation with labor or management groups, set up programs for two-year training of "technicians" who were supposed to fit into a bracket between skilled craftsmen and the scientific professions.

The result, the council declared, will be the "dumping onto the labor market of many thousands of partially trained youths who will be used by short-sighted management to downgrade the established crafts."

Community Services Growth Told Delegates

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its biennial report to the convention that 1958 and 1959 "witnessed a sweeping expansion of labor's community services."

American labor has taken on a new dimension, the council said, "a dimension that reaches out to the total community and is not restricted to the collective bargaining table."

The council said labor's Community Service activities increased in both growth and effectiveness through priority programs, a network of disaster services, training programs and the focusing of public attention on vital social welfare issues.

In 1958, unemployment relief headed the priority list. Next in priority came labor's work to achieve full use of Salk polio vaccine on a mass basis at a reduced cost. Labor also urged fluoridation of water supplies to reduce tooth decay and promoted funds for social welfare scholarships.

Community Services also worked to improve health services through increased consumer and labor representation on hospital boards and committees.

In 1959, Community Services concentrated on three new areas of activity: consumer counseling, retirement planning and creation of a national health fund.

The consumer effort, designed to protect the hard-earned dollar of the workingman, was carried out in cooperation with the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. It was reported to be the first mass effort to help consumers get the most out of their purchasing power.

The council said the five-year pilot project of a drop-in center for senior citizens at Lansing, Mich., served as a successful model for other communities.

Community Services also called for a national blood program to eliminate current abuses in blood banking; free blood; uniform standards and no blood segregation along racial lines.

Labor is concerned about the growing juvenile delinquency problem and has been working with other community groups, the report pointed out. Labor led in developing the experimental Citizen Apprenticeship program at Sharon, Pa., in the past two years.

The council-created Philip Murray-William Green award which annually recognizes contributions to the community with a $5,000 grant and a medal last year went to Bob Hope. This year, the award will be presented to former Pres. Harry S. Truman on Nov. 16 at a dinner in Kansas City, Mo.

Fighting Mood Sparks 3rd Convention

Organized Labor's Forces Rallied To Meet Challenge of Enemies

(Continued from Page 1)

fective instrument to provide workers with a fair share of the wealth they produce if the membership is not involved at all levels in the operation of the union.

Stresses Political Action

The federation president stressed the need for more and more political action to place in office at national and state levels men who are dedicated to the progress of the nation and the living standards of its people rather than restrictive economic policies, reactionary political measures and anti-labor legislation.

As the third constitutional convention opened in this city's Civic Auditorium, the delegates prepared to plunge immedately into the steel strike issue with a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board to be followed by a convention session dedicated to the strike and AFL-CIO mobilization behind the striking Steelworkers.

The session is expected to receive a detailed program from the General Board on how the labor movement can best rally its forces in support of the strikers forced out of the plants by an industry which has refused to bargain in good faith.

The convention committees are expected to deal with well over 100 resolutions covering the entire scope of labor's activity in the domestic and international fields:

Although the delegates will hear a number of speakers from outside the labor movement, the convention —slated to run through Sept. 25— will essentially dedicate itself to mapping a program for the next two years.

It will consider the record since the last convention in Atlantic City in December 1957 as contained in a 365-page Executive Council report to the convention and a supplemental report bringing up to date the actions of Congress on labor legislation and other issues before it adjourned.

The supplemental report will deal also with the proposed affiliation of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association with the AFL-CIO as recommended by the Executive Council at its August meeting.

Major interest will center also on the scheduled report of a special Executive Council committee created to study and recommend possible new machinery and procedures for handling internal disputes covering jurisdiction, boycotts and raiding.

In the departmental meetings which set the stage for the federation convention, there was a prevailing feeling of renewed militancy coupled with a sense of urgency arising out of the legislative and economic assault against the trade union movement.

The Building & Construction Trades Dept., condemning the new labor law as "hostile" and "destructive," pledged a "more effective program of accelerated and improved political action" as its antidote to the anti-labor drive.

Delegates representing the 3 million building and construction trades workers heard Meany urge that jurisdictional differences be subordinated and that unions concentrate on the task of educating their members both in union and political responsibilities.

No Slot Machine

Addressing delegates representing 20 national and international unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Dept., the AFL-CIO president expanded on this need for worker education. Trade unionists, he said, must realize that a union is "not a slot machine sort of business — where you drop a quarter or a half-dollar in the way of dues and put your hand out to see what the union is doing for you."

Instead, he said, union members must learn that they have "duties that go beyond paying their dues." He listed these as "attending their trade union meetings . . . and going to the polls."

Meany enlisted the nation's labor press in this undertaking, calling on delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association to take a larger part in educating union members on the major issues of our times.

He urged that more space be given to problems on the legislative front and to the fight of the Steelworkers for survival against an industry intent on reducing it to the status of a "company union," declaring:

Education Key Goal

"To organize the unorganized is important," but "to educate our own members may be even more important" at a time when labor is under such concentrated political-industrial attack.

At the golden anniversary convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Meany added a new dimension to the education theme when he cast the union label —symbol of labor's fight for decent wages, hours and working conditions—in the role of a possibly major weapon in the fight to counteract the effects of the labor act.

To offset the labor bill's restrictions, Meany declared, the label may be the cornerstone of educational activities by which the trade union movement can "tell the world and . . . their fellow workers" that certain articles are "made under union standards and union conditions" and should be purchased "by those who believe in the ideals of the trade union movement."

Aim to Aid All

Meany made it plain that in the legislative field labor would be fighting not only to ward off new attacks on unions but also for liberal social legislation that would benefit union and non-union workers alike.

Addressing the Maritime Trades Dept. convention, he declared that "the American trade union movement has been in the forefront of every progressive movement of the last century," adding:

"Yet now our movement is under attack by the chief beneficiaries of the American way of life — the employers — and we must meet this problem."

The AFL-CIO president also cited the "threat to our American way of life that comes from abroad," and praised the maritime unions for their efforts to counteract this threat by working with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation to raise living standards among workers elsewhere.

"We cannot maintain this high American standard of living by isolating ourselves and just saying 'the hell with the rest of the world,'" Meany said.

TREASURY DEPT. AWARD is given to AFL-CIO for its production of 1959 film on savings bonds. Here Herbert Easly (left) of Savings Bond Div. gives certificate to Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations.

Brown Hits 'Extremists' For Attack on Unions

San Francisco—Reactionary forces "perverted" the nation's need for legitimate labor legislation in order to "enact new economic weapons against organized labor," Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown charged here in an address to the AFL-CIO convention.

In a speech interrupted repeatedly by enthusiastic applause, the Democratic governor declared that "extremists" in Congress took control in order to ram through the new labor law, backed by the administration and big business front groups.

"The Hoffas must go," Brown said in reference to Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa and other union leaders accused of misconduct, "but so must those who have used labor reform unfairly to interfere with matters which should be left to free and private negotiations between labor and management."

This same theme was taken up by Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) author of an anti-racketeering labor bill supported by organized labor but opposed by right-wing forces on Capitol Hill. Shelley, a former president of the California State AFL, said reactionaries made unsubstantiated charges of "labor pressure" during the legislative battle, but "never told you about" the documented pressure tactics of the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Brown declared that "labor, as well as the rest of the American public, has a long and legitimate list of grievances against recent events in Washington."

Hits Rights 'Deal'

In addition to the "shabby" tactics used on labor legislation, he cited the reputed House deal to scuttle civil rights measures this year, and the "rigid illiberalty" of the Eisenhower Administration in basic economic and social field.

"I think it is again time, as Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, to drive the money-changers from the temple and from the seats of government," Brown said.

"And I think that labor, with its profound stake in the prosperity and well-being of this nation, has a prime responsibility to help bring that about next year.

"Instead of less political action, I urge more in the coming years by organized labor."

Meany Flays Soviet Aggression, Pledges Labor Fight for Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

up campaigns for state so-called "right-to-work" laws and saddled American workers with a union-restricting "control" law.

Labor, he said, "is an integral part of America, and whatever adversely affects the trade union movement adversely affects the welfare and standing of the nation as a whole."

"We are here to tell the American people that we are discouraged by the philosophy of inaction, by willingness in some circles to accept the status quo," he said.

"The status quo of yesterday is not good enough, the employment figures of yesterday are not good enough."

"We are here to tell the people that we are not scared by the bugaboo of inflation.

'Not Ready to Give Up'

"Labor made a major contribution to the standing of this nation and we are not ready to give up on America."

Meany made a bitter attack on the record for faithlessness of the Soviet Union in breaking its pledges to allow nations within the grip of its armies to re-establish themselves as free peoples by free elections.

"There is hanging over us as we meet here the grim shadow of Soviet power. Nothing we can do here is of greater importance than the question of how we meet the challenge," the federation president declared.

"We cannot meet it by appeasement or by a budget-conscious fiscal policy.

"We cannot meet it by denying American workers their rights.

"There are some things worse than inflation—economic collapse is worse. And beating down American workers won't help.

The answer, he said, "is a stronger and ever stronger America to lead the free world with all the human and scientific resources to deter and turn back aggression. The answer is an America stronger not just militarily but socially, politically and economically."

Wrongs Can Be Righted

"We are subject to human frailties and there are many wrongs to be righted by those who believe in the free way of life rather than the dictatorial, tyrannical way.

"Whatever the ills of our democracy are, they are best cured by more democracy."

He called upon the convention to take the lead in a program to remove "the shortcomings and weaknesses in our social fabric, to eliminate racial and religious discrimination, to relieve the curse of unemployment that degrades, to see that all our citizens have decent homes."

He called for federal aid to build schools for the education of every child.

"Who is to say," he demanded, "that we are not rich enough to adopt policies so that any boy or girl with the qualifications will be allowed to complete his training in the scientific, technical and engineering fields whether or not his parents are able to pay for it? The government should pay for it."

Meany ran the record of the "visitor in our midst," Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who just a few weeks ago "defended the Hitler-Stalin pact" that launched World War II and "brought a train of misery and disaster that has not yet come to a halt." He said:

"Remember how Red troops by the thousands poured across the borders of Hungary a day after the Soviets had promised withdrawal and murdered thousands of freedom fighters. Remember how they promised life and liberty to Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal Maleter—and then executed them. The Soviet pledge is dead—and so are the freedom fighters."

In his attack on the reactionary coalition lined up against labor, Meany conceded that "perhaps the new 'control' law was not as bad as its advocates would have it," but it is still restrictive, "and a weak and impotent labor movement that cannot give effect to its high principles is of no more value than none at all."

He charged the steel industry with a "deliberately planned" course of conduct to produce a steel strike.

"If they destroy the trade union movement, the instrumentality whence high American standards came, the country will go back to a low-wage economy. Then what becomes of our position of leadership in the free world, what of our security?"

He charged callous disregard in the refusal of the steel "guardians" to request government fact-finding in the strike. "They say they don't want government intervention," he said sardonically. "Would they be disturbed by the intervention of an 80-day injunction? The answer is that they think that would be all right. We think it all wrong. This is an indication of their selfish, greedy attitude—these men who are the chief beneficiaries of the wealth the workers created."

"Free men, as citizens, we have a right to know."

Convention Hammers Out Program to 'Roll Union On'

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AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY speaks at closing session of convention, which approved key resolutions expressing determination of federation to push forward despite hostile political and economic pressure. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is in foreground.

Calls for Action in Four Key Areas

By Saul Miller

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO has mobilized its forces to meet the challenge of the anti-labor coalition, hammering out a program of action on the legislative, economic and political fronts.

The over 900 delegates to the federation's third biennial convention headed homeward determined to implement the program adopted at the most critical convention of the AFL-CIO since its founding.

They had voted to take a highly significant step toward elimination of internal disputes so that the labor movement could face the anti-labor coalition with a greater unity than any time since merger.

They had placed the entire AFL-CIO squarely behind the striking Steelworkers and had pledged money and resources to help win the strike which they adopted as the strike of all labor.

They had pledged to "roll the union on" despite the harsh and punitive restrictions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Meany Maps Road to Future

The road to labor's future was mapped by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was re-elected to a third two-year term with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the federation's 27 vice presidents. He told the delegates after his re-election that there were four major jobs that the trade union movement must accomplish:

1 Unify labor's ranks "so that we can go out as a solid organization to face these difficulties. That should be our number one job. . . . The number one weapon that we have is our own organization and its traditions."

2 Organize the unorganized people into the ranks of the trade union movement. . . . "Despite all difficulties we cannot lay aside this function. . . ."

3 Educate our members and the public "to know the trade union movement for what it really is: an instrumentality for good. . . . To advance not only the interests and the welfare of the members of the trade union movement, but to advance the entire life of the community. . . ."

No Pessimism, No Fears

4 Engage in political action so that "we roll up greater and greater majorities of liberals in Congress and in the legislative halls of the nation. . . . If we really turn to . . . we can do just as good a job as those who have spent their lives in the political field."

The trade union movement, Meany declared, "has met every challenge of the past." He added: "I have no feeling of pessimism insofar as the ability of the American trade union movement to move forward against any type of opposition."

In five working days the convention adopted nearly 200 resolutions covering the entire complex range of problems in which labor has an interest. The delegates engaged in spirited debate, especially in the area of civil rights where differences on the speed with which labor is moving to stamp out discrimination were evident.

The convention served notice on big business that "the trade union movement will not knuckle under" to unreasonable demands at the bargaining table—demands that include wage freezes and major work-rule changes—characterizing them as "backward steps." Instead, said the convention, labor will press forward its fight for rightful wage increases and improved fringe benefits.

In the face of political, social and economic forces arrayed against the labor movement, the AFL-CIO declared, organizing

(Continued on Page 5)

To Settle Internal Disputes:

Arbitration Plan Approved, Special Convention to Act

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO took a major stride toward the solution of internal disputes by approving the principle of final and binding arbitration to settle such disputes.

The federation's third constitutional convention voted to direct the Executive Council to develop a detailed plan and procedures to be submitted to a special convention of the AFL-CIO for approval.

The convention acted on a resolution submitted by the council which contained the report of a special committee on union disputes created at the council's August, 1959, meeting.

The committee reported that after a study of the problems involved "there is merit in the creation of an arbitration board, consisting of prominent and well-qualified persons, from which would be selected a panel to hear and determine disputes arising in subject areas, with power of final and binding decision. . . ."

The committee stressed that such arbitration would be limited to the settlement of disputes only "and shall not include the determination of the work or trade jurisdiction of affiliates."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in presenting the proposal to the convention and calling for its adoption, declared "we can't afford the dubious luxury of fighting with one another at a time when the situation calls for us to fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy."

New Machinery

The problem of internal disputes, he said, grew out of the merger when the decision was made to merge the separate federations and solve the problems later. Meany said "considerable progress" has been made on internal disputes but that to finally solve the problems it is necessary to set up new machinery beyond that provided in the AFL-CIO constitution.

Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, chairman of the special committee, noting how deeply internal disputes had diverted time and money from the "real objectives of this organization," explained that "notwithstanding the traditional attitude of the federation" arbitration would be "an effective and lasting solution to this problem."

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a member of the committee, strongly

(Continued on Page 4)

916 Delegates Attend San Francisco Conclave

San Francisco—A total of 916 delegates to the five-day convention hammered out the policies and programs which will guide the AFL-CIO during the next two years.

The delegates represented 125 national and international unions, 6 AFL-CIO departments, 44 state central bodies, 156 city central groups and 41 directly affiliated local unions.

Three fraternal delegates from abroad attended the sessions. A total of 136 other trade union representatives from 18 countries in Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia were guests.

Hour's Pay Per Month Sought to Support Strikebound Steelworkers

By Gene Zack

San Francisco—Under a giant neon replica of the AFL-CIO emblem—the clasped-hands symbol of unity and brotherhood—the AFL-CIO General Board put its unanimous stamp of approval on a militant seven-point program of financial, moral and physical support for the strikebound Steelworkers.

Two hours later, the federation's third constitutional convention loudly cheered the board's action in establishing a multi-million-dollar defense fund and unanimously roared approval of a resolution pledging labor's solidarity behind the USWA.

The financial drive is keyed to a plea to rank-and-file trade unionists throughout the federation to donate one hour's pay per month into the defense fund.

At the end of the conflict, the money remaining in the fund will go to establish a permanent AFL-CIO defense fund to aid any affiliate faced with similar management efforts to crush a union.

In the face of the most intensive management onslaught in labor's history, delegates representing the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO solemnly declared that "the struggle between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry is a struggle for the survival of the entire labor movement."

See text of General Board's seven-point program, page 3.

"The steelworkers' hour of need is the labor movement's hour of crisis," Meany told the General Board, composed of the principal executive officers of the 135 unions

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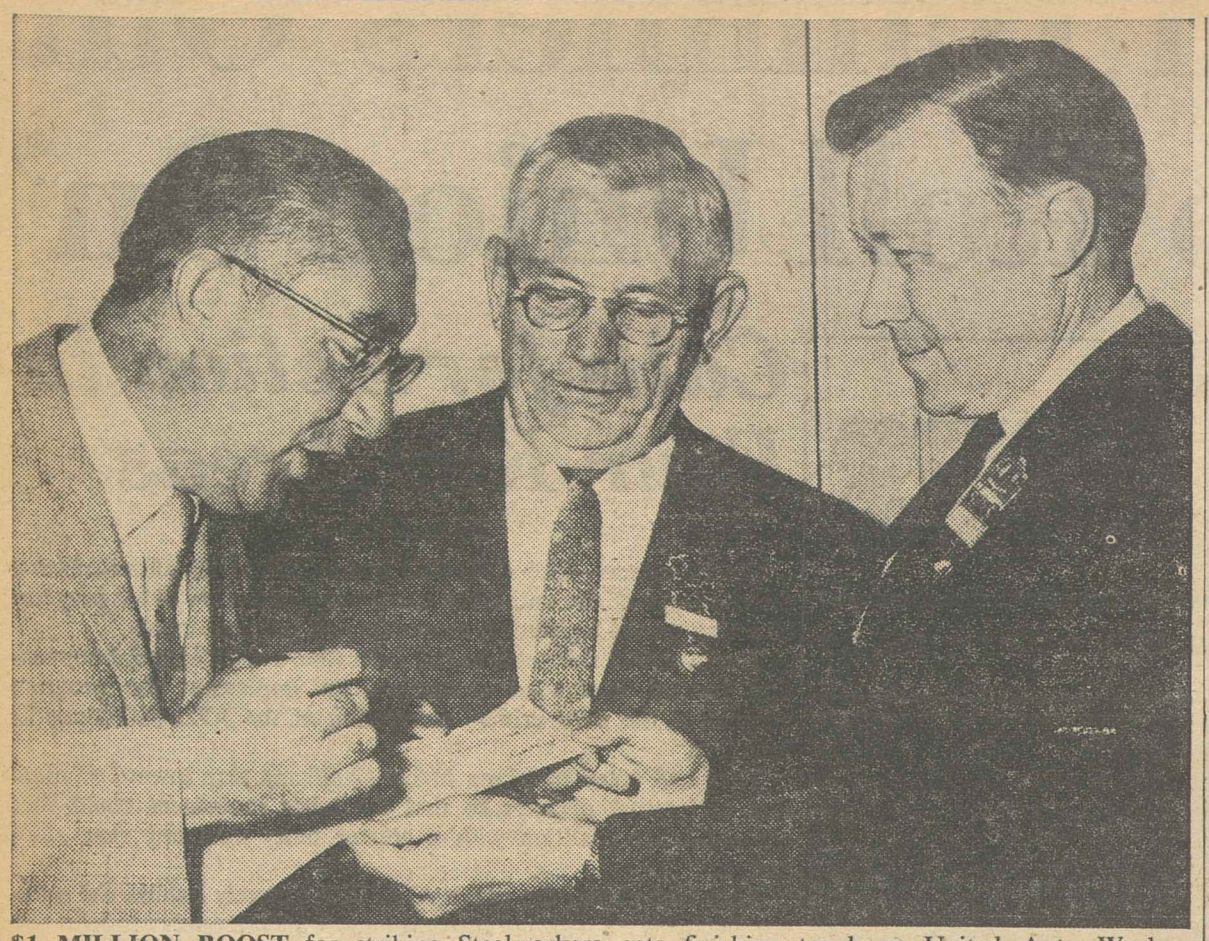

$1 MILLION BOOST for striking Steelworkers gets finishing touch as United Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey blows ink dry on check he and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right, turn over to Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel.

'Very Important Step':

2 Sea Groups Join In Maritime Unit

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention theme of a solidly unified labor movement was dramatically underscored here when two maritime groups agreed to the establishment of a single Maritime Trades Dept.

The announcement of the unity move on the convention floor by Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and Joseph Curran, chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a "very, very important step."

Curran, who heads the Maritime union, served this notice on shipping employers, anti-labor legislators and owners of ships flying runaway flags to escape union standards:

"We warn them now and all other enemies of labor that this force which expended so much blood and effort in fighting each other is now united and they better watch out in the future."

Hall, head of the Seafarers, joined Curran in warning that "shipowners had better watch it real close now."

Until about a year ago the two groups had engaged in a running controversy which included the two major unions in the maritime field—the National Maritime Union headed by Curran and the Seafarers Intl. Union headed by Hall.

Slowly the differences were worked out and a joint legislative venture was established which led to the agreement to merge announced at the convention.

The MTD has 20 affiliates, the Maritime Committee 4, including, in addition to the NMU, the American Radio Association, Local 5000 of the Steelworkers and the Shipbuilding Workers.

Section for Seafarers

Hall and Curran released a "memorandum of understanding" which said both groups agreed to the establishment of a single department composed of all unions affiliated with both. The new department will have a Seafarers' Section "which shall be responsible for carrying out the seafaring section's program in relation with various branches of the government and with organizations of all descriptions. . . ."

The Seafarers' Section will be under the supervision of two co-chairmen who will be elected by the section and who will appoint a director to administer the section's activities.

The section will be financed by per capita from seamen's unions in addition to, and separate from, the regular departmental per capita tax.

"It is further agreed and understood," said the memorandum, "that any other crafts or trades of an identical nature, such as will compose the seafarers' section, which desire to form a section of their crafts and/or trades shall be empowered to do so."

The merger of the two groups was signaled at the earlier convention of the MTD when delegates authorized Executive Sec. Harry E. O'Reilly to call a special convention to discuss possible changes in the constitution to expedite affiliation of the Maritime Committee unions.

Railroads 'Offer' Slash In Wages to 600,000

Chicago—The nation's railroads have demanded that their 600,000 non-operating employes take a 15-cent wage cut—a demand promptly rejected as "completely unwarranted" by the 11 cooperating non-op unions.

The railroads' "counter-offer" to the unions' proposal for a 25-cent hourly package increase was identical to the wage-cut demand previously served on the operating unions, which had asked for a 12 percent raise.

A three-year contract moratorium expires Nov. 1, and while the procedures of the Railway Labor Act preclude an immediate strike, both sides have indicated they expect a sharp battle over contract changes with a showdown likely in January.

In San Francisco, the AFL-CIO convention denounced the wage cut proposal as "further evidence of the complete disregard" rail management has for its employes' welfare, and pledged labor's "full and unqualified support" to the union's demands for "just wage increases and improvements in their working conditions to which they

The AFL-CIO convention, in other actions related to the crisis in the rail industry:

- Supported the Railway Labor Executives' Association in an eight-point legislative program keyed to fighting unjustified abandonment of needed passenger train service; passage of rail safety laws; and income tax law amendment.
- Backed rail unions in their fight to stabilize employment in the industry.
- Commended the RLEA for taking the initiative in seeking to check the railroad accident toll "despite the lack of cooperation" of management.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association said the railroads' wage cut demand was designed "to cash in on their multi-million dollar propaganda campaign." The rail carriers have been reviving what the unions consider the perennial straw man of "featherbedding" charges as a prelude to the contract negotiations.

Leighty denounced as "entirely false" the carriers' claim that rail wages have outpaced other industries and that the proposed reduction would restore the balance. He said "such a reduction would place railroad wages about 50 cents an hour behind the rate for comparable employment in other industries."

"What they are asking their employes to do is to subsidize the operations of the railroads, which we have no intention of doing," Leighty said.

Mutual Aid Group Set Up By Air Unions

San Francisco—Plans for creation of a union coordinating committee to provide mutual aid and assistance for airline employes in dealings with management of the air transport industry were announced here by six AFL-CIO unions.

Top officers of the six unions agreed the committee would have these five areas of immediate concern:

- The problem of working hours and employment created by the introduction of jet aircraft.
- Rapid expansion of air freight.
- The mutual aid pact already entered into by many of the nation's major carriers.
- The newly-passed labor control act.
- Problems of airline safety.

The six unions joining forces are the Machinists, Transport Workers, Air Line Pilots, Flight Engineers, Railway Clerks and Air Line Dispatchers.

'Work' Laws Called Fraud By Convention

San Francisco—The misnamed "right-to-work" laws were denounced as "a fraud and a menace" that deny workers "the right to safeguard the permanence of their unions" in an AFL-CIO convention resolution that dedicated the labor movement to the abolition of such legislation where it exists and its defeat where it is proposed.

The convention called on all unions and central bodies to be vigilant in detecting "right-to-work" campaigns and "unsparing in their efforts to defeat them.

"The stated objective of 'right-to-work' legislation is to 'liberate' workers from the obligation of union membership. The true objective is to 'liberate' employers from the obligation of collective bargaining."

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Admission of ILA Is Authorized On Two-Year Probationary Basis

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention has cleared the way for the Executive Council to act on the admission of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association on a two-year probationary basis.

The convention action was the key step, certifying the council's decision last August to approve ILA affiliation.

The council had found the ILA "in substantial compliance" with AFL-CIO principles and standards, but added that "additional progress is desirable." For this reason the ILA status would be conditional.

Several speakers described changes in the ILA, which was expelled from the former AFL in 1953 on charges of domination by corrupt influences.

"Amazing progress has been made," declared AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. "The average take-home pay went from $52 to $102.50 in 1957 due to the elimination of this so-called casual labor that was representing the outside racketeers that were taking the cream of the work, while the people who depended for their livelihood on longshore work went begging for jobs."

"This is all changed. We have reached the situation where we can say with some pride that we did some good when we kicked them out and we are now ready to take them back. And if we can get to the same stage with the Teamsters, I will be the first one to say 'take them back'."

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, who served on the special committee which looked into changes in the ILA, had this to say:

"We came to no other conclusion except that tremendous progress had been made on all of the fronts on which the ILA had been brought on the carpet and had been subsequently expelled for."

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters aired charges for the first time since the Executive Council began studying the ILA's bid for affiliation that the union is discriminating against Negro and Puerto Rican workers. He asked the elimination of these practices as a condition of admission.

In the ensuing discussion, Meany and Curran reviewed the changes in the ILA and Seafarers' Pres. Paul Hall joined in supporting the ILA's admission. Hall said Negroes still are barred from some crafts, but Negro employment has risen on the docks.

The Executive Council now, "in its discretion," can issue a charter to the ILA. Two key conditions will apply for two years.

One condition enables the AFL-CIO president or his representative to require reports from the ILA, to issue directions and to attend all ILA executive council meetings.

The second empowers the Council, by majority vote and without convention action, to suspend or expel the ILA or take other action if it finds the ILA has failed to comply with directives during the probationary period.

Defense Fund Set Up for Steelworkers

Hour's Pay Monthly Goal for All Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)

affiliated with the united labor movement, just before they voted unanimously to adopt the seven-point program.

Unable to attend the convention because of negotiations in New York, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald spoke to delegates over a special radio-telephone hookup, expressing the union's "deep sense of gratitude" for the federation's "moral, physical and financial support."

Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel declared that the USWA is "bearing the brunt" of the current industry onslaught, warned that "a similar attack is being readied against the rail brotherhoods," and added: "Perhaps your union may be next."

Affiliates quickly rallied to the Steelworkers' side, pledging immediate contributions of more than $3.5 million dollars, coupled with indications of at least another $1.1 million monthly in treasury funds, in addition to contributions scheduled from rank-and-file members.

All indications pointed to a generous outpouring of funds for Steelworkers and their families, caught in an industry-forced strike which began July 15 and which has now become the longest steel walkout in the nation's history.

Mitchell Threatens T-H

The convention's action in support of the USWA came after Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell warned the convention the Administration would probably invoke Taft-Hartley injunctions against the union within the next 30 days, and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther bitterly responded: "There can be no moral justification for the President intervening . . . to bail out the industry."

Mitchell, facing a convention obviously hostile to the message he brought, conceded that T-H injunctions which would drive steel workers back to the plant for 80 days, were "not a solution to the problem."

The resolution, assailing the impending use of an injunction, said the action "would force workers into a return to work under conditions that would represent involuntary servitude to employers who refuse to give any consideration whatsoever to their just demands."

Intervention in the form of a Taft-Hartley injunction, it said, "would represent complete capitulation" to the industry and would "convert the high office of the President . . . into an agency acting on behalf of employers and against workers seeking a measure of justice from an industry that can well afford to give them what they seek."

Mitchell, who was heard in almost stony silence, faced down a smattering of boos when he told the delegates that he saw "no alternative" to serving injunctions by late September or early October because of shortages of steel and increased unemployment expected by that time.

As delegates began to register their displeasure, the cabinet officer said:

"Will you hear me out?"—and they did.

The secretary said the giant steel companies were "shortsighted" in feeling that injunctions would bail them out, pointing out that, if the strike resumes at the end of 80 days—"which," he said, "is a possibility"—Congress would very likely have to take some legislative action which probably would be "inimical to the best interests of the companies."

Reuther, in a fiery speech interrupted 15 times by tumultuous cheers and applause, bitterly assailed the Administration, declaring that if Eisenhower refused to use the law in behalf of the companies, "you would see how quick the steel industry sits down and bargains when the economic pinch begins to make itself felt."

The UAW president said that it was a "tragedy" that Pres. Eisenhower, in his belated efforts to set up fact-finding after having refused such action for more than two months, went "hat in hand" to Wall Street and in effect said to steel management, "I would like to have a fact-finding board if you would permit me."

The resolution, adopted by a standing vote of cheering delegates urged Eisenhower "not to use the power and prestige of his high office as an anti-union weapon," but rather to "use it to promote a fair and free settlement of the dispute in the public interest."

Meany Letter Asks All to Aid Strikers

San Francisco—Acting under the direction of the General Board, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has mailed a letter to the officers of all national and international unions, state and local central bodies and directly affiliated local unions urging rank-and-file financial support of the strikebound Steelworkers.

Calling for contributions of one hour's wages each month for the duration of the strike from each of the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO, Meany labeled the industry-forced shutdown "the greatest challenge the labor movement has faced since the railroad strike of 1922."

"The Steelworkers must win the strike—we must win the strike," Meany wrote.

Parley Ups Per Capita for Federal Locals

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention, by an overwhelming vote, approved a constitutional amendment raising the per capita payments for directly affiliated local unions to $1.50 per month.

Adoption of the resolution on the per capita increase—a 50 percent hike over the $1-a-month ceiling imposed by the 1957 Atlantic City convention—followed a spirited floor debate in which spokesmen for several Federal Labor Unions sharply criticized the move.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denied FLU contentions that the 50-cent-a-month boost in per capita would impose an "unfair burden" on the directly affiliated locals, and Constitution Committee Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, pointed out that the federation is, in effect, the "international union" for FLUs.

Directly affiliated locals, Meany told the convention before it approved the per capita increase, get "every possible service" from the federation in terms of strike assistance, collective bargaining, accounting, bookkeeping, research, time study and job evaluation.

7-Point General Board Program For Steelworkers' Strike Fund

San Francisco—Following is the text of the seven-point program in support of the strike-bound Steelworkers, unanimously adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board Sept. 18 and reported to the full convention:

1. That an adequate Steelworkers defense fund be established within the AFL-CIO.

2. That this fund be raised by solicitation from each national and international union of a sum equal to one hour's wages per member, per month, for the duration of the strike.

3. That state and district bodies of each national and international union be encouraged to supplement these contributions by such donations as they can afford.

4. That this fund be administered by the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO and used to support the present Steelworkers' strike. If, upon the termination of the strike any portion of the fund is unexpended, such portion be transferred to a special defense fund to be used by the AFL-CIO in situations similar to those now confronting the Steelworkers.

5. That a letter of appeal be sent immediately by President Meany to all national and international unions.

However, your committee feels that a just settlement of the steel strike will require more than the collection of funds. Of equal importance, is the need to get to the American people the facts about the issues in dispute and the justice of the union's position. For this purpose, we recommend:

6. The establishment of citizens' committees of public spirited men and women who will use their good offices, their influence and their prestige on behalf of a just settlement of the steel strike.

7. The development of a program to communicate information about causes and developments in the steel strike through national television, radio, newspapers and magazines, and all other mass media. For this purpose we urge a central information bureau be established through which information concerning the strike can be transmitted.

Finally, we recommend that this seven-point program be given the widest possible publicity through press, television and radio.

Council Urged to Wind Up Mergers Of State, Local Bodies by Dec. 31

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council was urged by a convention committee on state and local central bodies to "do everything possible" to assure merger "no later than Dec. 31, 1959" of state and local central bodies still not unified.

In a report to the convention, the committee noted with satisfaction that 48 out of the 50 states have already accomplished merger, and that a total of 436 local central bodies likewise have merged.

"These mergers of state and local central bodies," the committee declared, "have undoubtedly helped to strengthen the entire trade union movement."

Among state bodies, merger is still to be completed only in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The report commended state councils which have striven for enactment of progressive legislation and against numerous anti-labor laws, and singled out for special praise state and local bodies which "performed a tremendous job in beating back the 'right-to-work' attack in 1958."

"Although some beneficial legislation has been enacted in a number of states since our last convention," the report continued, "the past two years have also seen a considerable number of reactionary statutes enacted in many states.

Still 'Tremendous Job'

"Thus, organized labor, working through state and local central bodies, still has a tremendous job to do in securing enactment of needed state legislation to advance the interests of workers and the entire community.

"To advance state legislative programs advocated by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, your committee recommends continuous exchange of information and ideas among state bodies so that the state bodies can mutually reinforce our total labor effort in the state legislatures throughout the country."

The report commended the "cooperation and support" given by state and local centrals to the federation's national legislative programs, adding:

"The legislative objectives of organized labor can be achieved only if the millions of trade union members in each section of the nation, acting as citizens and trade unionists, will seek to obtain the support of their representatives in the Congress for labor's legislative goals.

"State and local central bodies can make an important contribution by spreading information on and mobilizing support for the AFL-CIO legislative programs. Therefore, it is particularly important that there be developed the closest possible cooperation between the legislative committees of the state and local central bodies and the Dept. of Legislation of the AFL-CIO."

All Locals Urged to Join AFL-CIO Central Bodies

San Francisco—Leaders of national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO were urged to take "necessary action" to lead all locals to participate actively in the affairs of state and local central bodies.

The federation's biennial convention endorsed a report of the Constitution Committee which declared that effectiveness in carrying out labor's total program on the state and local levels is "implemented" by central bodies created under the AFL-CIO constitution.

Lack of participation by local unions," the committee reported to the convention, "impedes the progress that can and should be made."

Great forward strides have been made in the last two years, the report continued, in building up the membership of state and local bodies. Despite this progress, it added, "there are still more than one-third of the local unions not affiliated."

The committee complimented national and international unions which "make it mandatory for their local unions" to belong to central bodies. However, the committee recommended and the convention agreed not to concur in a resolution which would have had the federation impose mandatory affiliation on all local unions.

Speak in Favor

During general debate, Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO; Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan State AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. George W. Johns of the San Francisco Labor Council; Sec.-Treas. Albin Gruhn of the Humboldt and Del Norte, Calif., Labor Council; and Pres. W. F. Strong of the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO, spoke in favor of the resolution which would have compelled affiliation.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of the committee which recommended nonconcurrence, opposed the proposal on the grounds it would change the "basic structure" of the AFL-CIO.

Agreeing with the committee and opposing the resolution, Pres. George Meany declared the resolution would change the federation "into a structure centrally controlled from Washington. This is a federation of national unions. The AFL-CIO did not create the national unions; the national unions created the AFL-CIO."

Living Costs Down Slightly for August

Living costs dropped one-tenth of one percent in August—the first decline in six months. The cost-of-living index, at 124.8 percent of average 1947-49 prices, was still the highest ever recorded for the month of August.

Despite the drop, about 125,000 aircraft workers will receive one to two cents an hour increases under union-negotiated escalator clauses. Wages of these workers are adjusted quarterly and previous rises in living costs exceeded the August dip.

GAVEL for third constitutional convention is handed to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, permanent convention chairman, by Claude Jinkerson, president of San Francisco Central Labor Council, convention's temporary chairman.

'Matter of Necessity':

Delegates Say Organizing Work Must Be Answer to Union Foes

San Francisco—Organizing the unorganized is a "matter of necessity" today "in every sense of the word" in the face of "the most concentrated and effective anti-union campaign ever waged," the AFL-CIO convention declared.

Political, social and economic forces are converging on the labor movement, the delegates said, to raise a "single, important" question:

"Will trade unionism be a continuing, indispensable factor in American life or a segment of the national scene holding a position of diminishing significance?"

Delegates Answer

The convention answered its own question:

"Each of the impact areas represents a challenge. Of present interest is that each of these challenges can be met through the medium of a traditional union activity—organizing."

Despite the atmosphere, the convention found that "the state of trade unionism is good," what with a million new members coming into the AFL-CIO since the merger — offset, of course, by losses from expulsions and recession.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers protested that the resolution was introduced so late in the day it could not have adequate discussion because of the diminished attendance of delegates. Every union, he maintained, should have delegates on the floor to discuss the one resolution which wraps up "the whole life and breath of the trade union movement."

Tabling Defeated

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers said Hartnett's criticism should be directed toward delegates who were absent. The IUE secretary-treasurer agreed, and moved to table the resolution until the following day. His motion was defeated.

The delegates pledged the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions to intensify their efforts to enroll as union members "all workers in all industries, crafts and services in all sections of the country," and in view of the "massive assault" on labor, to explore every means of eradicating jurisdictional disputes and developing a spirit of fraternal cooperation.

"The aims and values of American unions, as a force for progress in society, are as valid today as they ever have been," the resolution declared.

"The trade union movement holds the promise of a brighter future for each and every worker in the form of higher living standards, greater security on the job and a firm voice in the determination of working conditions."

The convention recognized the Taft-Hartley Act and the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act not only as threats to organizing but also as spurs to membership drives. The intent of the two laws, it declared, was to make organizing more difficult.

"The organized enemies of organized labor," the resolution said, "consider devices to frustrate union organizing as among the most effective weapons in their anti-union arsenal. They know as well as we that the union movement that ceases to organize the unorganized will see its influence decline."

Changes in the work force and in work procedures, it said, point up the need of organizing in areas where satisfactory progress has not been made in the past—among clerical, sales, service, technical and professional workers, in the South and on the farms.

"The organizing goals thus indicated," the convention declared, "are imperative, the problems many."

Another problem that must be recognized, it said, is that organizing takes "more time, more organizers and more expenditures" than in the past.

"Experience of the last two years," it concluded, "is that the AFL-CIO has staying power sufficiently durable to overcome almost any outside obstacle or attack."

Disputes Plan Voted, Special Conclave Due

(Continued from Page 1)

supported the arbitration proposal calling it a "sensible and sane basis" for adjustment of disputes.

Internal disputes, he declared, have dissipated the ability of the labor movement in terms of the "tremendous task ahead." Reuther noted that the change in the basic character of the work force means that a "smaller and smaller percentage of the people who historically have been organized will make up a smaller and smaller percentage of the total labor force."

The white collar workers, the retail trades, government workers, technicians—these are areas in which the labor force will expand, he said, while the areas with the bulk of union membership will contract.

Lewis M. Herrmann, a delegate from the Typographical Union, registered his union's opposition to the proposal on the grounds that it has historically opposed arbitration and will not go along with any proposal "that is going to interfere with our jurisdictional position in the printing industry."

Amendments Needed

The special council committee, composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes (chairman), Joseph A. Beirne, Joseph D. Keenan and Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, declared that "satisfactory final disposition of disputes and differences . . . cannot be accomplished without appropriate amendments to the constitution of the AFL-CIO which will expressly provide authority for such disposition with meaningful sanctions for prompt enforcement."

Internal disputes to be covered by the proposed arbitration plan include issues arising under the no-raid clause in the constitution and under the agreement between the Industrial Union Dept. and the Building Trades Dept., the dispute between the Metal Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept., the matter of boycotts, the transfer to national and international unions of directly affiliated local unions, organizing ethics in competitive organizing campaigns and anti-contracting-out provisions in trade union contracts.

Reviewing the action of the council in establishing procedures for enforcing the no-raiding principle under Article III, Section 4 of the constitution, the special committee commented that "while this procedure has resulted in the settlement of a number of disputes, certain difficulties have arisen and the committee has therefore given consideration to whether some other procedure looking toward prompt, final and binding determination of raiding disputes would better serve the interests of the federaiton."

The resolution adopted by the convention, in directing the council to develop through the committee a detailed plan and procedure, authorized also the calling of the special convention "together with such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make it effective."

'Won't Knuckle Under,' Parley Tells Industry

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention charged big business with "pressing a heavy barrage of anti-union propaganda, restrictive anti-labor legislation and direct intensified pressure at the bargaining table itself" in a resolution that pledged a continuing fight for wage increases and improved fringe benefits.

"The trade union movement will not knuckle under," the bargaining resolution charged. "The multi-pronged attack is being recognized for what it is. It will be exposed, fought and turned back. We will in unity meet the bargaining pressure in whatever industries it is applied.

"We know well that if big business interests succeed in clubbing some unions into submission, the incentive and groundwork will be set for similar crackdowns on the others."

The delegates warned against being deluded by big business claims that pay hikes will cause "inflation." The industry attempt to paint a picture of unions as synonymous with restrictive "work rules" should not be swallowed either, they added.

Profiteers Shout

The loudest shouters about inflationary wages are the industries whose profits soar highest, and the industries making the most noise about "work rules" are those in which union acceptance of and cooperation in technological advances have led to the sharpest production advances, the resolution declared.

If unions are "beaten into ineffectiveness" and forced to accept wage freezes or only token increases, it warned, purchasing power will fail to keep pace with increasing production and the imbalance between production and consumption will grow.

The country's potential scientific and technological progress, the convention said, can support an "accelerating advance" in non-wage contract provisions providing the economy expands as it should.

"We cannot allow the voice of organized workers to be reduced to a whisper," the resolution said. "The nation's economic health and growth and, in turn, American ability to survive and serve as a bulwark for the free world are at stake."

AFL-CIO unions will continue to bargain in good faith, the convention said, but labor wants "good - faith reasonableness from management."

"We do not seek industrial conflict, but we cannot and will not permit the clock to be turned back," the delegates declared.

Church Seen 'Natural Ally' Of Unions

San Francisco—Labor has a natural ally in the churches in combating the "tremendous opposition" of big business and some other people, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in praising the work of the Religion and Labor Council after an address by its executive secretary, Dr. Clair M. Cook.

Dr. Cook emphasized the natural relationship between labor and religion, pointing out that both are voluntary organizations of free men and women, and that both are "indispensible to the maintenance of a fully democratic society among us."

He described the work the council is trying to do to open further the channels of communication between organized workers and the churches. The churches have given labor support at the national level and can give more support locally when there is adequate communication, he said. At the same time, he added, the churches "need the kind of leaven an active trade unionist can bring to them."

Text of Resolution Adopted On Jurisdictional Disputes

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention adopted the following resolution, submitted by the Executive Council on the basis of report of special committee on union disputes:

BE IT RESOLVED: That the report of the special committee of the Executive Council on union disputes be approved and that the Executive Council be directed to develop, through this special committee, a detailed plan of procedure for the settlement of disputes between affiliates, of the nature indicated in this report, embodying final and binding arbitration as the terminal point in the settlement of such disputes, it being understood, however, that such arbitration shall be limited to the settlement of disputes only and shall not include the determination of the work or trade jurisdiction of affiliates, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Executive Council be further directed, upon its approval of such a plan, to call a special convention and to submit such plan, together with such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make it effective, to this special convention for such action as the special convention, by appropriate vote pursuant to constitutional provisions, may determine.

Isidore Nagler Of ILGWU Dies in NYC

New York—Isidore Nagler, a vice president of the Ladies Garment Workers for 30 years and general manager of its New York Cloakmakers Joint Board, died here Sept. 21 after a long illness. He was 64.

Nagler was a leader in New York labor, liberal, philanthropic and community organizations. At the time of his death he was a vice president of the State AFL-CIO, secretary of the Bronx County Liberal Party, chairman of the Federation for Labor Israel and secretary of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Although elected a delegate to the AFL-CIO convention, Nagler was unable to make the trip to San Francisco because of his illness. He had been a delegate to nearly all the conventions of the former AFL since 1927 and to the previous AFL-CIO conventions.

An ILGWU member since 1913, Nagler played a leading role in the successful battle during the 1920's to rid the union of Communist influence. When he joined Cutters Local 10, he met ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, then manager of the local. The two men worked side by side for more than 40 years to build the union.

Headed Negotiations

As general manager of the Cloakmakers, Nagler conducted the negotiations which brought major contract gains this year to 46,000 workers in the New York coat and suit industry.

A leader in international affairs, Nagler in 1958 served as a labor adviser to the U.S. delegation at the Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva. He represented the AFL at the British Trades Union Congress in 1943 and had been a delegate to a number of other international labor conferences.

Delegates Map Plans to 'Roll Union On'

Legislative, Political, Economic Goals Set

(Continued from Page 1)

the unorganized is "a matter of necessity . . . in every sense of the word."

On the domestic front the convention scored the Landrum-Griffin law as a measure designed to destroy labor, but added "we will not be destroyed" as it pledged to step up efforts to strengthen the labor movement.

It assailed the McClellan committee for its efforts to "weaken" labor, said there was little to cheer about in the record of the first session of the 86th Congress, and called for a 13-point legislative program for 1960.

The convention warned that a "decisive shift" in government and business policies is essential if the nation is to avoid another recession, assailed the phony anti-inflation campaign, and called for a five-point program to strengthen the nation's educational system in face of the "critical challenge."

On political action it announced that "we start today the campaign of 1960," a campaign of stepped-up political activity to overcome the "reactionary bipartisan coalition" in Congress.

In the international area it adopted a detailed, far-ranging resolution warning that the free world should not underestimate the growing Soviet industrial and military power for aggression.

'More Truculent Than Stalin'

It characterized Nikita Khrushchev as "more truculent and demanding in his aggression than Stalin" and called for a strengthened defense to deter and defeat military aggression with top priority for space technology and ballistic weapons.

The convention called on the forthcoming sixth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to "reinvigorate and rededicate" the free world trade union movement, reaffirmed support of the United Nations, reiterated strong opposition to colonialism and called for "vigorous initiative" on disarmament.

In the area of internal structure and problems, the convention took an important stride toward settling of internal disputes by approving the principle of final and binding arbitration. The convention directed the Executive Council to develop a detailed plan to be submitted to a special convention of the AFL-CIO for final approval.

The delegates voted to approve the council's recommendation for affiliation of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, leaving it to the council to determine the appropriate time for entry of the union on what is in effect a two-year probationary status.

During the convention there were two additional moves for internal unity with announcement that the AFL-CIO Maritime Dept. and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee had reached agreement to unite in one department.

Also six unions announced plans for creation of a union coordinating committee to provide mutual aid and assistance for airline employes in dealing with the air transport industry.

The delegates discussed the problems of affiliation of local unions with state and local bodies, urging such action but stopping short of making affiliation mandatory. It voted to increase the per capita of directly affiliated unions from $1 to $1.50 per member per month and urged unmerged state and local bodies to be united by the end of 1959.

On the bargaining front the convention adopted a seven-point program to give all-out support to the Steelworkers, including a drive for an hour's pay per month from every member of the AFL-CIO as well as additional funds from national and international unions.

It voted all-out support of the Swift strike by members of the Packinghouse and Meat Cutters unions, as well as the Harriet-Henderson textile strike.

Civil Rights Actions

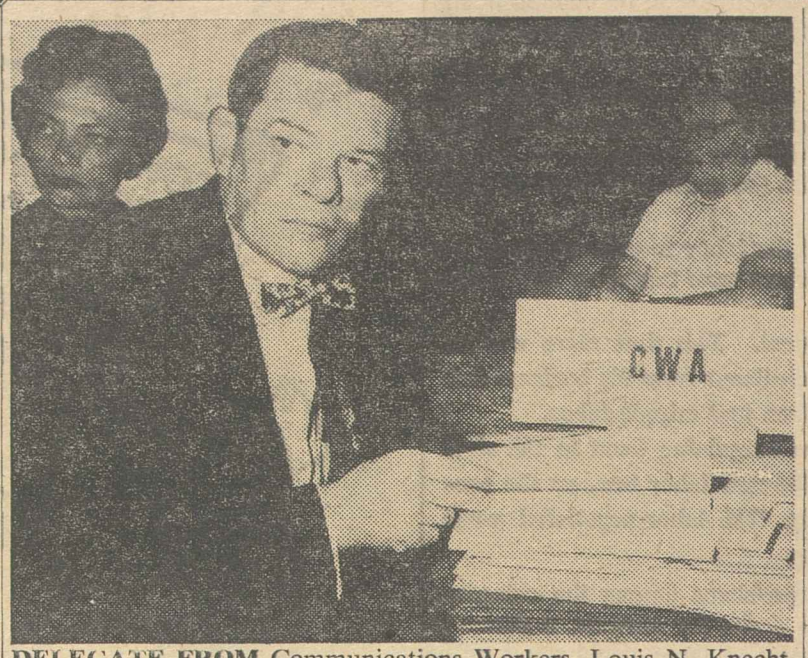
In the civil rights area the convention took a number of actions. It adopted a strong resolution pledging that organized labor will press "with renewed vigor" to secure equal rights for all Americans and called on all affiliates to take effective action to prevent or correct any local union procedure denying any member the full benefits of membership.

It rejected a move by the Sleeping Car Porters to expel the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Railroad Trainmen for not eliminating racial barriers from their constitutions, adopting instead a resolution referring the matter to the Executive Council with instructions to use all possible means to bring the unions into compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution.

It adopted another Sleeping Car Porters resolution with modification to the effect that affiliates move to eliminate racially segregated locals. There was a general understanding that a union would not be considered in violation of AFL-CIO policy if the union has no legal right to move against a local which refuses to surrender its charter.

Assessing the task of telling labor's story in the face of a "powerful and lavishly financed propaganda campaign" against the trade union movement, the convention called for expansion of the labor press and a "closer working relationship" between the federation and its affiliates in their internal and external public relations and publications activities.

Meeting after the convention, the Executive Council voted to hold its midwinter session at Miami Beach, Fla., beginning Feb. 8.



DELEGATE FROM Communications Workers, Louis N. Knecht, looks at informational materials—printed resolutions, explanatory booklets, and daily proceedings—with which he and others followed debates during AFL-CIO convention.

All Officers Re-Elected, Higher Pay Is Voted

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention gave a strong vote of confidence to the leadership of the federation by re-electing unanimously AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and 27 vice presidents.

In addition, the delegates voted to increase the salary of Meany and Schnitzler by $10,000 a year, amending the constitution to give the president $45,000 annually and the secretary-treasurer $43,000.

Meany was nominated for his third two-year term as president of the merged labor movement by Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters—Meany's union. The nomination was seconded by Louis Hollander of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Schnitzler was nominated by Daniel Conway, president of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Schnitzler's union. The nomination was seconded by Louis Marciante, a delegate from the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

William A. Calvin, president of the Boilermakers, moved the nomination of the 27 vice presidents and the convention elected by acclamation.

The 27 vice presidents, who serve also as members of the Executive council, are:

Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky, Charles J. MacGowan, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, Joseph Curran, Maurice A. Hutcheson, A. J. Hayes, Joseph D. Keenan, L. S. Buckmaster, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, O. A. Knight, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann and L. M. Raftery.

Edward F. Carlough, president of the Sheet Metal Workers, took the floor after the election to ask to be recorded in opposition to the re-election of Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Mrs. Tindall Picked to Head Auxiliaries

San Francisco—Mrs. Virginia Tindall of the Typographical Auxiliary has been elected president of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Minnie Gulick of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Auxiliary was elected executive vice president, and Mrs. Elda Luebert, president of the Machinists Auxiliary, was named secretary-treasurer.

The election of officers climaxed the group's second biennial convention here. During the three-day meeting, some 68 delegates from 31 unions acted on resolutions ranging from organization and political education to civil defense.

Eight Vice Presidents

The balloting included the election of eight vice presidents: Mrs. Armittie Ellerman, Letter Carriers; Mrs. Beatrice Weiland, Wisconsin City Central Council; Mrs. Catherine Gelles, Auto Workers Auxiliary 314, Detroit; Mrs. Goldia Larcon, Kansas State Labor Council; Mrs. Ruth Martin, Kent County Auxiliary, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Beatrice Warwood of the Rubber Workers Auxiliary; Mrs. Winnie Christmas, Photoengravers, formerly secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Grace Young, Typographical Auxiliary, San Francisco.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler won applause from the delegates when he declared labor's goal is the enlisting of women of America in the work of improving the nation.

He also said "it is time everybody gets into the organization of women's auxiliaries."

CORRECTION

San Francisco—Seventy-one local unions directly affiliated with the AFL-CIO, with 18,500 members, have moved into national or international unions in the past two years. A story on page 15 of the Sept. 19 issue of the AFL-CIO News erroneously used the figure 132,000.

No Plans in Offing to Form New Teamsters Union, Meany Says

San Francisco—A far-ranging discussion of the Teamsters' situation was touched off during debate on adoption by the AFL-CIO convention of the Executive Council report.

The issue was raised by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, a member of the convention committee on the Executive Council report, who expressed dissatisfaction that the section on ethical practices and organizing made no mention of any move to organize the Teamsters jurisdiction.

Hartnett cited the success of AFL-CIO efforts to provide clean successor unions to the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers and Laundry Workers, both ousted because of corrupt domination, and of moves to clean up other unions which worked out successfully.

He maintained "we have a duty to go out and campaign against the Teamsters" as the AFL-CIO did in the other cases and as the former CIO unions did after expelling Communist-dominated unions from their ranks. It has already been done in Puerto Rico, he pointed out, and asked to be told the "difference between the mainland and the island."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany explained that no organizing campaign has been directed against the Teamsters because the situation in the union and the industry differs from that in the other expelled unions and industries.

There were large groups among the Bakery Workers and Laundry Workers poised to reaffiliate with the AFL-CIO the moment the old unions were ousted, he said. They actually did move over, and with AFL-CIO aid mounted organizing campaigns that have cut deeply into the ranks of the old organizations.

There has been no such mass move among the Teamsters' rank-and-file, he went on, though there have been substantial groups which strongly and actively oppose the leadership of Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa. But if they do move out of the Teamsters, he said, the Teamsters may be able to carry out a threat to "destroy" them within 24 hours.

For these reasons, Meany said, the council has decided "it is not the part of wisdom to attempt to charter a new Teamsters union."

A resolution calling for readmission of the Teamsters was referred to the Executive Council by the convention without discussion.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers advised against trying to organize among Teamsters at this time. When it was done in Puerto Rico, he recalled, "there were those of our members who had everything from their legs broken to being stabbed in a fight." He charged that no IUE representative attended organizing meetings or was on picket lines there.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, president of the IUE, defended Hartnett, described IUE organizing successes and difficulties in Puerto Rico in which both of them took part, deplored inaction among the Teamsters, and suggested that "we see what we can do" by working among the membership as was done among members of the expelled unions.

A Program for America

THE third convention of the AFL-CIO will become an important milestone in American labor history. It was a convention at which the not-quite four-year-old federation took tremendously significant steps toward forging a stronger and more effective organization.

Two years ago in Atlantic City the major problem confronting the labor movement was ethical practices and corruption—the need to expel unions that had come under the domination of corrupt influences and refused to comply with the codes of ethical practices of the AFL-CIO.

That convention determined that the labor movement could not progress or serve its membership if there were taints, no matter how few.

In 1959 the problem was different. This time there was an economic, legislative and political challenge from big business and reactionary political forces to weaken and cripple labor.

The challenge was made on the bargaining front in the steel strike, on the legislative front in the new labor law, on the economic front with the propaganda that labor-negotiated wage increases are the cause of inflation.

There was an awareness of the problems among the delegates. There was a sense of expectancy, a desire for answers, a desire to reach the moment at which spokesmen of labor could stand up in public and tell the industrial union-breakers and the reactionary politicians that they would be resisted and beaten.

The San Francisco convention determined that to meet the challenge the labor movement must be first of all united. The problems that came with merger had been only partly solved. There were still internal disputes, there were still some divisions. The federation had made important progress in these areas but it was not enough in face of the new challenge.

The convention's action in approving the principle of final and binding arbitration for settlement of internal disputes, the merger of the two groups of maritime unions into a single department, the plan for mutual assistance programs in the air transport industry are all hard evidence of the move to truly unite the federation's affiliates.

The discussion on the convention floor of the role of state and central bodies in developing labor's legislative and political programs, the approval for affiliation of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, all contributed to the essential and dominant theme that only a united labor movement could meet the challenge.

Even the sometimes warm debate on the varied aspects of the federation's efforts to move ahead with its anti-discrimination drive was part of the unifying theme. The convention adopted policy statements opposing segregated local unions and calling for the end of all traces of discrimination in the trade union movement to help strengthen labor for the fight ahead.

Having faced up to its internal problems and evolved solutions that will help it meet and throw back the reactionary onslaught, the AFL-CIO also hammered out a careful, wide-ranging program to strengthen democracy at home and abroad, a program to meet the Soviet challenge, a program for all America.

And as a more thoroughly united federation it will be able to help bring to fruition more of that program as it moves toward its organizing goals, toward its legislative goals, toward making this a better country for all who live and work in it.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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We CAN Do It

Convention Resolution Declares:

Unions Must Do Better Job Informing Members, Public

San Francisco—Following are excerpts from a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention urging expansion and improvement of the labor press and a stepped-up public relations program calling for greater utilization of all media of communications to tell labor's story to union members and the general public:

A powerful and lavishly financed propaganda campaign is a major weapon of big business and its reactionary political allies in their current assault on the labor movement.

The scope and effectiveness of this campaign underscored the growing need of improving communications between unions and their members and between the labor movement and the rest of the community.

The AFL-CIO has redoubled its efforts to bring before the general public a full and accurate picture of its actions and its aims. The AFL-CIO public relations program has been expanded to include television, direct mail and speakers' bureaus, in addition to general press and radio services. The AFL-CIO publications program has been intensified and extended into new areas.

But these efforts have been all but overwhelmed by the virtually complete control of public media of communications—press, radio and television—by those who oppose the philosophy and objectives of the labor movement.

Further measures must be taken. The communications facilities now existing in the labor movement must be better utilized and their expansion must be encouraged.

There is a need for wider support, greater circulation and improved readership of AFL-CIO publications and those of affiliated unions and subordinate bodies.

There is a need for an expanded and improved trade union press on the state level. There is a need for fuller use of radio and television, through both free time and purchased time.

To meet these needs a closer working relationship must be achieved among the AFL-CIO, its affiliated unions and the state and city central labor bodies in their public relations and publications activities, internal and external.

The International Labor Press Association, whose efforts to improve the technical quality of labor papers and to expose racketeers who masquerade as labor publishers have had excellent results, should have the full support of all trade union publications.

The new and broadened public relations program of the AFL-CIO is only the beginning.

This is not a task which can be done completely by the federation alone, any more than a single national or international union could do the job alone. But by pooling our resources, talents and energies in the field of public relations, we can make substantial and meaningful progress.

It is the job of the federation, however, to provide leadership and achieve methods of pooling our public relations resources.

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the AFL-CIO Executive Council, through its appropriate committee, explore ways and means through which the communications facilities of the AFL-CIO, its affiliated unions and its state and city central bodies can be more closely integrated and more effectively used and that all media of public communications be completely utilized so that union members and the general public will obtain a true picture of the labor movement's aspirations and the role of labor in our democratic society.

'Inflation' Line Was Used Against 1901 Strikers

San Francisco—The big business assault on the Steelworkers, charging them with striking for "more inflation," is merely a case of history repeating itself, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the federation's third constitutional convention.

Meany showed delegates a cartoon in a 1901 issue of a San Francisco publication depicting members of the striking Iron Workers as "chopping the head off" a fat goose marked "prosperity." The cartoon is a 58-year-old version of ads run by the steel industry in defense of its "wage freeze" demands today.

Meany said he presumed that this type of anti-union attack would continue "just as long as we have the labor movement and we have the opposition of those who feel that the country would be better off without labor unions."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT SEEMS INEXCUSABLE that so many newspaper editorialists across the country have the effrontery to write about "bargaining" in the steel industry, and rebuke the two parties for not performing better, and then to talk about how it may be necessary for the President to invoke the national emergency sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Do they imagine that the Steelworkers do not want to bargain? How can there be any bargaining when the only proposal of management is to change the work rules, with maybe a modest wage increase forthcoming later?

No person who understands the realities of labor-management relations can suppose that a union would serve its members honorably if it came out of bargaining sessions with backward steps.

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THERE IS NOT the slightest evidence that many editorialists have bothered to read any of the multitude of books and congressional studies revealing the psychological and economic reasons for work rules in various industries, and why employes consider them an essential protection against the extremes of heavy and assembly-line industrial operation.

There is little evidence that the newspaper writers understand that a Taft-Hartley injunction would delay a strike settlement—not expedite it—by giving the companies an 80-day breathing spell to replenish stockpiles.

They seldom acknowledge that a Taft-Hartley injunction process is discretionary with the President, rather than mandatory, and that it would be far wiser for him not to invoke the power but to force the steel industry to bargain instead of taking it off the hook.

If these viewpoints are not acceptable on their face to those supposed to be writing strictly from the public interest, at least they are arguable. But the editorialists don't acknowledge the existence of such viewpoints—and a public treatise that doesn't acknowledge them is sheer pap.

* * *

THE SAME KIND of bland revolting diet was offered in most newspaper comment on the labor bill. With rare exceptions, the editorialists backed up the McClellan "bill of rights" and a so-called "tough" bill without taking the trouble to make an analysis.

On many subjects newspaper editorial writers make a serious effort to uphold due process principles, to defend human liberties, to ask whether a proposed remedy for an alleged evil is appropriate and likely to be effective.

Such efforts were flagrantly absent from most comments on the McClellan amendments, with their originally savage proposed prison remedies for violations. The penalties were toned down—but by Congress on its own on the basis of testimony and study, not because of intelligent criticism in newspapers.

Labor witnesses made earnest and eloquent criticisms of various proposals to restrict boycotts and picketing, and warned that the effect of serious restrictions would be to damage weak groups in anti-union territory. The interest of the newspapers, apparently, was to protect low-wage employers from the inconvenience of picketing rather than to consider whether labor, after all, might have something on its side on this point.

There is no law that compels a newspaper publisher to print an editorial saying that a union is right, an employer wrong. A sanctimonious pretense of disinterested "expert" comment, when in reality the comment is shallow and uninformed if not biased, is a disgrace to whatever standards of excellence the daily press pretends.

Labor's Role in Nation Commended in Sermon

San Francisco—There are no problems arising out of organized labor which the unions cannot solve in an American way within the framework of law and in the best interest of the people, Msgr. Walter J. Tappe declared in a sermon at an AFL-CIO convention mass in St. Mary's Cathedral.

The present world uneasiness, he said, is neither a sickness nor a decadence but a "crisis of growth," the most apparent feature of which is its technical character.

"Society, especially western society," he said, "is going through a structural reform which is breaking the continuity of traditions, upsetting the play of established rules and causing the questioning of accepted values."

The result is confusion, Msgr. Tappe maintained, but "human nature remains the same." Thus the question arises, he went on, as to who will "infuse a soul into this emerging civilization," synthesize "this new world," inspire it and "keep the humanness in human nature."

"Far be it from me to say now that the principle for this new world is the trade union movement," he said. "But let me say that not the least of the influences directing the recognition of the dignity of the human person, fighting for the soul of man, insisting that man is not a machine, preserving the rights and privileges of the sacredness of every man is the trade union movement."

He said the history of American labor gives the lie to the charge that it is interested only in maximum pay for minimum work.

History, Msgr. Tappe said, also beats down another commonly heard lie that the labor movement is a "'Johnny-come-lately' in the field of American social relations." The fact is, he said, that there was labor organization in this country before the industrial revolution.

"On almost every page of American history will be found the story of trade unionism," he said. "That story tells us that there is nothing so American in its origins, aspirations, methods and point of view."

Rededication to Traditional Role:

Step-up in Community Services Work Endorsed by Convention

San Francisco—Organized labor rededicated itself at the AFL-CIO convention here to its traditional role of active participation in a wide-ranging program of community services, with special emphasis on support of voluntary health, welfare and recreation agencies.

The convention went on record in support of the principle that labor must work to make these agencies "more representative of the people and more responsive to human need," and listed these community service goals:

- To encourage equitable labor representation on agency boards.
- To stimulate labor participation in formulating agency policies and programs.
- To assist unionists and their families in time of need, particularly during strikes, layoffs and unemployment.
- To plan labor participation in local civil defense and disaster relief programs.
- To coordinate fund-raising drives, through voluntary federation where possible, for health and welfare services.
- To participate in efforts to improve social work standards and practices.

Back Blood Bank Efforts

The convention paid tribute to efforts being made by the Joint Blood Council to establish a comprehensive national blood program and pledged labor support to this campaign to achieve uniformity in the nation's network of voluntary blood banks.

Delegates also reaffirmed support for continuing efforts to achieve fluoridation of water supplies.

In a separate resolution, the AFL-CIO recommended establishment of a voluntary federation of independent health agencies "for the purposes of raising funds for all member agencies once a year, allocating such funds on the basis of relative needs and coordinating basic medical research programs."

Until establishment of such a federation, it added, organized labor through its Community Service Activities "will continue to work with the voluntary health agencies in the development of their worthwhile programs and services."

Consumer Protection Pushed by Conclave

San Francisco—Labor's direct stake in support of legislation and programs aimed at protecting the interests of trade unionists as consumers was underscored here by the AFL-CIO convention.

To achieve this goal, the convention noted, the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities and the Union Label and Service Trades Dept. have joined forces in a broad program of consumer counseling "designed to educate individual union members and their families in the difficult task of becoming intelligent buyers."

The federation pledged labor's support to state and federal programs aimed at protecting the health and safety of consumers, and called for larger appropriations for such federal consumer protective services as the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

At the same time the convention recommended establishment in every state of a consumer counsel's office, such as has been pioneered in New York, and urged that "consideration be given to the establishment of a similar agency in the federal government."

In a related action, the convention urged expansion of the CSA consumer counseling program and recommended that national and international unions, together with state and local central bodies, undertake concurrent programs to instruct their members in such programs as "how to buy the union label way," "how to stretch the dollar" and "how to get a dollar's worth."

Fraternal Delegates Tell of Attacks On Unions Similar to Those in U.S.

San Francisco—Attacks on organized labor in many countries, similar to those being waged in the United States, were reported to the AFL-CIO convention by speakers from other nations.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, a fraternal delegate to the convention, said labor in his country is "a target for exactly the same kind of attacks that are being made on labor in the United States."

Frank Cousins, general secretary of Great Britain's Transport & General Workers and a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, observed that on hearing some of the delegates speak he sometimes thought "some of our British Ministers were over here guiding" this country "on how to approach the unions."

Fred Hayday of the National Union of General & Municipal Workers, also a TUC fraternal delegate, cited action of the British government in rescinding legislation which permitted one party to a labor-management dispute to invoke arbitration in a bargaining stalemate.

Reactionaries Are Active

Gen. Sec. Pinhas Lavon of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, declared that "in many countries of the free world an attempt is being made by reactionary forces to weaken the power and importance of labor."

"It is happening in some countries of Europe," he added. "In my own country we are also witnessing a drive to break or at least weaken the power of our labor movement."

The most effective force for fighting tendencies toward political reaction and building a stable and just economic society is the organized free labor movement, Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions told the convention.

"The international trade union movement has a vital part to play in providing better working and living conditions for the working people of our respective countries," he said. "We have an equally vital role to play in creating, extending and making more secure the foundation of our democratic society."

Geijer told of some of the ICFTU's activities in bringing unionism to the underdeveloped nations and hailed the AFL-CIO pledge of $1 million to the ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund for 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Jodoin listed for the delegates "the most vigorous efforts since the founding days of the labor movement" to push through federal and provincial legislation that "would cripple unions, drain them of their funds and make legal strikes and picket lines something of the past."

Cousins expressed confidence that the U.S. and British labor movements will continue to work for the advancement of trade unionism in the new nations developing in areas that until recently were colonies and proposed a greater exchange of visits between trade unionists of the two nations.

Hayday's father, the late Arthur Hayday, was a TUC fraternal delegate to the 1915 convention of the former AFL. He predicted that as a result of the government's easing of arbitration requirements, there will be a return to "the more traditional methods and the more traditional militant" attitude of British labor in dealing with employers.

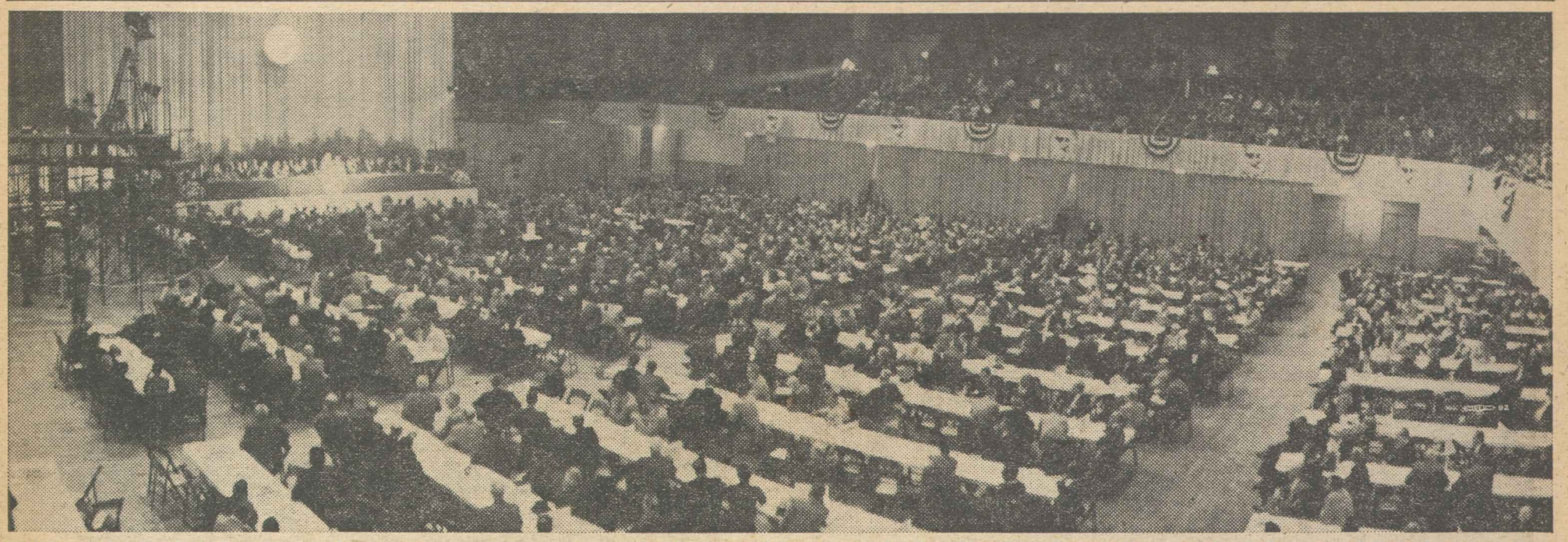
Delegates Back Boycott Of Swift & Co. Products

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO called for a labor and public boycott of Swift & Co. products, charging that the powerful packing house has attempted to break a strike of its employes by dumping "an avalanche of anti-union material into the homes of union members" and by mounting "back-to-work" movements.

These movements have been "completely unsuccessful," the convention noted, as it pledged "full and unqualified" support to the 19,000 striking members of the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers.

The two unions went on strike after prolonged negotiations when Swift flatly rejected contracts patterned after those just worked out with Armour and other packers.

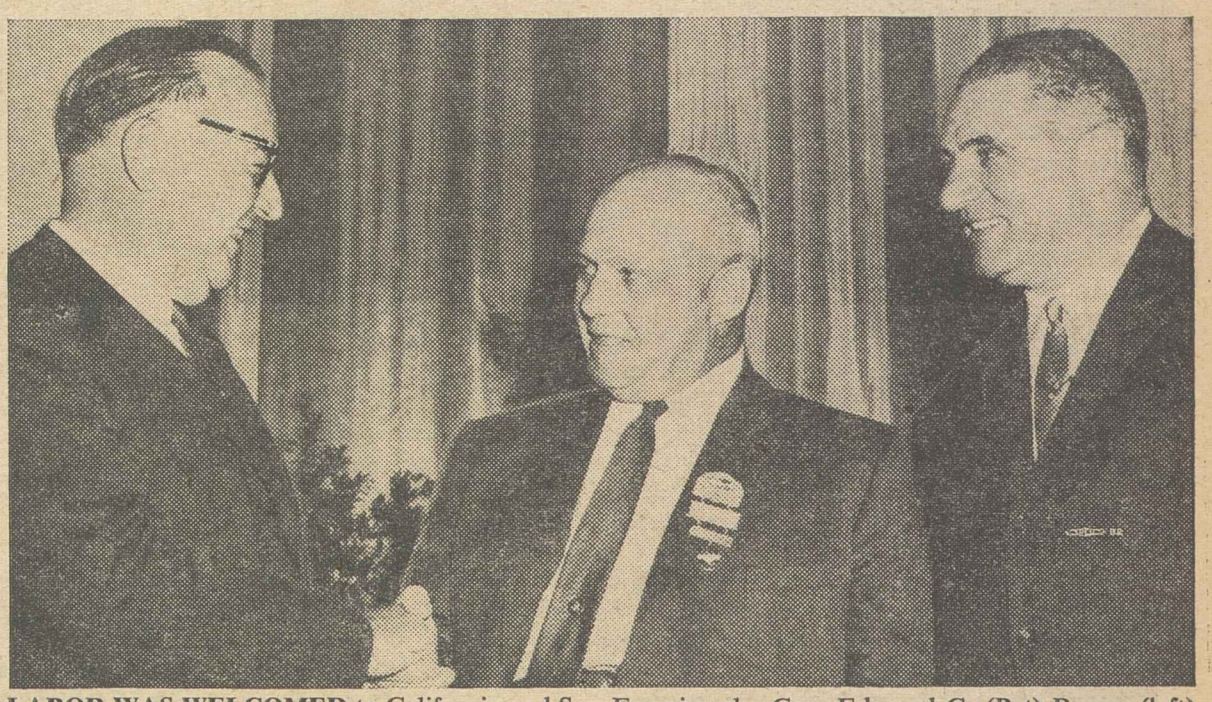
The convention said Swift's tactics were characteristic of a company that was "one of the largest corporate backers" of "right-to-work" legislation in many states.



THE COURSE OF LABOR over the next two years was mapped out by these delegates to the San Francisco convention seated on floor as visitors look on from balcony. The scene was the Civic Auditorium. A total of 916 delegates, 3 fraternal delegates and 136 trade union visitors from other countries attended.

Scenes from San Francisco Convention

NEITHER RAIN NOR GALE, a 54-mile-an-hour wind which broke half-century records, could stay these delegates from the convention hall. They are, left to right, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; Vice Pres. Shannon Wall of the NMU; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubberworkers.



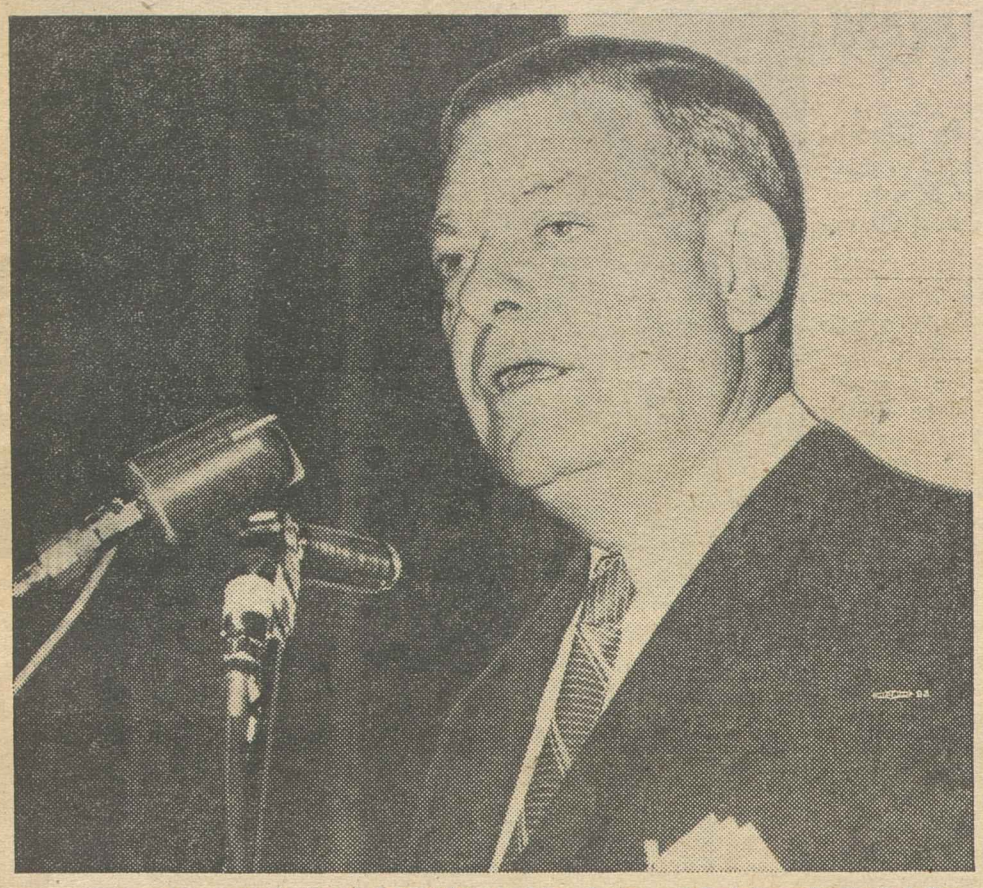
LABOR WAS WELCOMED to California and San Francisco by Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (left) and Mayor George Christopher (right). AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is shown greeting the Democratic governor and Republican mayor at opening session in Civic Auditorium. Brown attacked the Republican-southern Democratic coalition's anti-labor record and urged trade unions to become more active politically to meet problems arising from hostile legislation.

GHANA'S TRADE UNIONISTS were represented at the convention by colorfully-garbed delegates. They were among scores of foreign visitors who were guests of the AFL-CIO.

DELEGATE DANA ANDREWS of the Screen Actors Guild and Marjorie Fluharty, delegate of the Glass Bottle Blowers, pause during a session of the convention to exchange a few words.

ACTIONS OF THE 1959 CONVENTION were reported by some 250 newspaper, radio and television reporters, reaching a vast audience throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

Labor Vows Solidarity with Steel Strikers



STEEL INDUSTRY'S "ARROGANCE," Eisenhower Administration's "abdication" of responsibility to bring about a "fair and honorable settlement" of steel strike were assailed in resolution read to convention by Pres. George M. Harrison of Railway Clerks, and unanimously adopted by delegates.

SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM for full support of all American labor for embattled Steelworkers, adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board, was read to convention delegates by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Plan is keyed to contribution of hour's pay monthly by all unionists.

IN FIERY SPEECH, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther charges that any recourse to T-H injunction would be Administration intervention on the side of companies which deliberately provoked and prolonged strike in effort to break union.

LABOR SEC. JAMES P. MITCHELL tells delegates he would feel bound, if strike continues until late September or early October, to recommend a Taft-Hartley injunction.

CROWD RISES in spontaneous roar of approval and applause as Reuther completes rebuttal of Mitchell's argument, lashing industry for "arrogant" rejection of voluntary fact-finding and charging Taft-Hartley injunction would delay settlement.

RICHARD J. GRAY, president of Building & Construction Trades Dept., takes floor to back up call for aid to strikebound union. The fight of the Steelworkers is the fight of all labor, he told the more than 900 cheering delegates.

'More Truculent Than Stalin':

AFL-CIO Warns of Growing Soviet Power for Aggression

By Gervase N. Love

San Francisco—The recent Geneva conference of foreign ministers and the Eisenhower Khrushchev exchange of visits "mark the end of one and the beginning of another significant stage in post-war history," the AFL-CIO convention said in a far-ranging resolution on international affairs.

"Together with the probable summit conference," the resolution noted, "these events reflect the extreme tension to which the world has been subjected in the last 14 years.

"Our country and the free world should not underestimate the growing Soviet industrial and military power for aggression. . . .

"Despite the weaknesses and difficulties confronting the totalitarian world, Khrushchev has been more truculent and demanding in his aggression than Stalin. The present Kremlin course toward the problem of German reunification and Berlin is far tougher than the harshest Soviet proposals put forward under Stalin.

"The Kremlin is seeking to push its territorial position considerably westward by absorbing first Berlin and then all Germany behind the Iron Curtain. No diplomatic niceties or jovial smiles can hide this ominous development."

Urge Stronger Defense

On specific phases of the international problem, the convention adopted these views:

DEFENSE: Strengthened capacity and readiness to deter and defeat military aggression, with top priority in developing U.S. capacity in outer space technology and ballistic weapons; and reorganization and strengthening of NATO.

DISARMAMENT: Maintenance of "vigorous initiative" and "unsparing" effort to obtain a progressive reduction of armaments looking toward the abolition of all nuclear weapons; and a warning that recent Soviet disarmament proposals are but a "rehash" of old proposals which "do not meet the burning issue."

UNITED NATIONS: Reaffirmation of labor's support of the UN and a declaration that it be strengthened with greater resources "so that it can serve more frequently and actively in the promotion of harmonious international relations and human well-being.

"We believe that the possibility of reaching the objectives of the UN is greatly increased now that the principle of labor participation in the U.S. delegation has been established," it added.

COLONIALISM: Declaring that Soviet imperialism "has only aggravated the difficulties" of the struggle of colonial peoples for independence and has "impeded its progress," the convention emphasized that the U.S. must utilize its "moral, economic and political strength" to hasten the day of "full national freedom." It urged negotiations between France and Algerian nationalists to end fighting; called on France to release all Algerian prisoners; and proposed free elections under UN supervision to establish the principle of democratic government.

GERMANY: Creation of an all-German committee, to be chosen democratically, based on numerical parity, and with equal authority, elected in each part of Germany under UN supervision, which would combine and prepare to hold free elections under UN supervision for the establishment of a sovereign all-German government representing a unified Germany.

MIDDLE EAST: The convention appealed to workers, peasants and intellectuals to put pressure on their governments to relieve Arab-Israel hostility, and pledged U.S. labor to do all in its power to persuade the U.S. government to render "the most generous assistance" in undertakings looking toward lasting peace, economic development and freedom.

SUEZ CANAL: The U.S. government was urged to support the principle of freedom of navigation by exercising its influence in the UN to have the Suez Canal opened to the shipping of all nations, including Israel.

REDS IN LATIN AMERICA: Warned that "invasion by foreign bands, as we have recently witnessed in the Carribean," will encourage international communism to impose itself by force.

HAITI AND PARAGUAY: Prompt restoration of political rights and freedom of press and assembly were demanded lest "violent upheavals" ultimately benefit Communist agitators. The convention expressed solidarity with jailed and exiled unionists still working for freedom in the two nations.

CUBA: Best wishes were extended to the Cuban people on their efforts to rebuild politically and economically on the bases of social justice, freedom, civic morality and human rights.

NIGARAGUA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Urged trade unions to join other democratic forces in solving the Nicaraguan political crisis posed by 30 years of Somoza dictatorship, and called the continued existence of the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic "a blot on the honor of the American family of nations."

ANNA KETHLY, minister of state in Hungarian "freedom" government formed after rising of 1956, warns the convention that forgetfulness and indifference are best allies of dictatorship.

Red Arms Proposals Called 'Vague Rehash'

San Francisco—Visiting Soviet Premier Khrushchev's latest proposals for so-called "full disarmament" were assailed by the AFL-CIO convention as a "vague rehash" of old Communist propaganda.

The denunciation of the Russian position came in resolutions adopted unanimously on the heels of these developments:

● Anna Kethly, former Hungarian Minister of State in the Imre Nagy government, spoke to delegates of Communist brutality in crushing the Hungarian freedom fighters and in imposing new tyrannies on workers.

● AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that the "smiles and handshakes" of the visiting Soviet premier are only "one side" of the Soviet face, adding that the other side is the threatening Khrushchev who told a Los Angeles audience that "the rockets are ready."

The convention lashed out at "Moscow's stubborn opposition to genuine international inspection and control," which it called the keys to disarmament, and said that Khrushchev's proposals to the UN "do not meet the burning issue of genuine disarmament."

Urging the American people not to "let their guard down," Meany said the Russians have a great opportunity to prove they are sincere about wanting peace and friendship.

"Let them free the slaves in Hungary and the other nations behind the Iron Curtain and then we can perhaps trust them when they say the want peace and freedom," Meany declared.

Khrushchev smiled and bowed to the friendly reception given him by the people of San Francisco, Meany pointed out, but added:

"We can't forget that in Los Angeles he said, 'The rockets are ready, the launching pads are ready.' This, of course, in a moment of anger. This wasn't a smiling, jovial Khrushchev.

"Which Khrushchev do we look at, the smiling one up at the top of the hill yesterday evening, or the one telling us that the rockets are ready?"

The best allies of dictatorship are the forgetfulness and lack of interest on the part of the free nations, Miss Kethly, Hungarian labor leader and a veteran of her country's struggles for freedom against both Nazis and Communists, told the AFL-CIO convention.

Miss Kethly was minister of state in 1956, under Imre Nagy and fled when Soviet tanks and troops crushed the government.

"The Hungarian question should be kept on the agenda of world history as long as it has not been solved in justice and according to the wishes of the Hungarian people," she said. "The Hungarian question must be discussed during the coming negotiations of the big powers."

Regained Faith in U. S. Urged by Legion Chief

San Francisco—America must regain its faith in the face of an increasing cynicism at home and the existence of communism abroad, American Legion Commander Martin B. McKneally told the AFL-CIO convention.

"A nation is great only if its soul is great," he declared.

He warned that the nation's present posture was defensive in times troubled by two forces. One was the "powerful, deadly purposeful conspiracy of world communism," while the other, he said, was the replacement of faith and patriotism at home by "a curiously sterile and shallow cynicism."

U.S. Motives Impugned

McKneally said every American willingly pays taxes to help lessen suffering abroad, an action based on belief in the human family. And yet, he added, "our way of life has been attacked, our generosity abused, our motives impugned."

The American reaction, he said, has been a feeling of futility growing out of an "inferiority complex."

McKneally said that Americans "lack confidence" and a sense of direction. This has led to "a false and destructive image" of America overseas, when a "true image" would dispel resistance and strengthen the free world.

Choices Before America

The failure of America to "project" itself has brought on the stalemate with Russia which faces us with the alternatives of extinction of the human race or compromise on principle, he said.

Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. represents a reversal of policies which had been supported by the American people, McKneally said. Pointing out that Pres. Eisenhower's devotion to peace is "total," the legion leader went on to express the view that Khrushchev "will not see what lies in front of him" but "only what he wants to find."

McKneally expressed the "prayer" that Khrushchev would be "touched by truth" and "come to know peace and freedom not as politically expedient utterances but as the sacred destiny of man" and "recognize the mockery of might without right."

Pointing out that the Russian leader planned to go on to Peiping, McKneally said he hoped there would be "no accommodation" by the U.S. on recognition of Communist China and her long-sought admission into the United Nations.

CWA Spurs Drive for Korea Hospital

San Francisco—The Communications Workers marked Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to America by calling on the public to "do something positive to help those who have suffered from Communists."

In newspaper ads which ran in every city where Khrushchev visited, the CWA urged cash donations to the Brothers of St. John of God to erect a $2.5 million memorial hospital in South Korea. The ads were headlined:

"Mr. Khrushchev: We want you to know . . . we remember."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the AFL-CIO convention it is the union's hope to send a letter to the Kremlin to express the union's thanks for the fact that the Krushchev visit made possible the erection of the South Korean hospital.

Development Loan Fund Urged To Aid Underprivileged Nations

San Francisco—Escape from poverty with the assurance of freedom is possible in countries emerging from centuries of hunger only with economic help from the more advanced nations, delegates to the AFL-CIO convention declared in a resolution calling upon the U.S. to make the "major contribution."

The resolution urged Congress to authorize "an expanded, long-term and fully effective program of economic and technical assistance" which should include:

● Authorization for five years of at least $1.5 billion a year for the Development Loan Fund to make loans for economic development on a basis appropriate to the financial capacity of the recipient country.

● Effective U.S. financial support for and participation in the proposed Intl. Development Association, Latin American Development Association and other regional development groups that may provide long-term, low-interest loans repayable in local currencies.

● Expanded support for technical cooperation programs through the U.S. and United Nations agencies.

● Expanded programs for distributing surplus foods and fibers abroad to help improve living standards and spur economic developments.

Emphasis on Latin Lands

Special emphasis was given the economic problems of Latin America because of the close ties between this country and the nations south of the border and because of the friendly relations between the labor movements of the two continents.

The convention agreed with Latin American unionists that their respective countries can "take many measures" toward creation of better economic health. But "adequate advance" cannot be achieved, the delegates maintained, without outside aid.

They called for continued investment of foreign capital in addition to increased public loans by the U.S. and international financial institutions, and urged a "substantial" expansion of technical assistance, "which has yielded a high return in improved human well-being and can give even greater results in health, education and agricultural and industrial efficiency."

Failures of Congress, Ike's Vetoes Hit

Early Action Urged On 13-Point Program

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention found "little to cheer" in the record of the 86th Congress to date, and called for adoption of a 13-point legislative program next year in order that Congress may "live up to the hopes that were entertained for it" following the 1958 elections.

Delegates adopted a strongly worded resolution placing the blame for congressional failures to date on:

THE SOUTHERN-REPUBLICAN COALITION — "The top-heavy Democratic majorities" in both House and Senate, it said, "do not by themselves guarantee liberal actions." Roughly a third of the Democrats, "almost all of these from the Southern states, think and act more like the reactionary wing of Republicans. There are not enough liberal Republicans to make up for these Democratic defections." Warned the convention: "Only the 1960 elections can change the political arithmetic of the 86th Congress."

RULES OF THE CONGRESS —The Senate's "obsolete" rule requiring a two-thirds vote to choke off debate was only slightly altered and the House was not successful in curbing the powers of the reactionary-led Rules Committee.

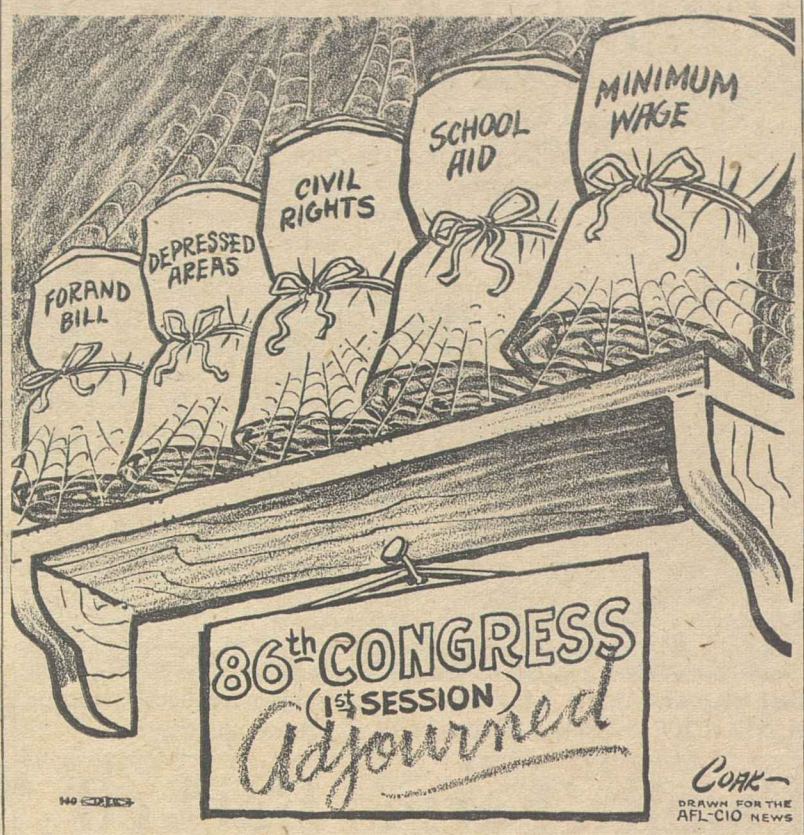
GOVERNMENT BY VETO— On many vital issues Congress—"even with its reactionary majority and its outmoded rules"—was prepared to make some progress "only to be thwarted by presidential veto." The use of the veto and frequently the mere threat of the veto led to "retreat after retreat."

Because of these difficulties, the resolution continued, the first session of the 86th Congress "has failed to act decisively in the public interest in many vital areas of legislation." Moreover, it continued, in the "most significant action" this year—passage of labor legislation—"Congress acted contrary to the public interest."

The delegates approved the 13-point program calling for:

- Revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act by raising the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour and extending coverage to millions now denied protection of federal wage and hour legislation.
- Implementation of the Employment Act of 1946 by passage of depressed areas legislation and by a program of public works loans to communities.
- Passage of aid-to-education along the lines of the Murray-Metcalf bill, which would provide aid both for classroom construction and teachers' salaries "so that our ever-worsening situation may at least be alleviated."
- Provision of "overdue protection" for workers made jobless "through no fault of their own" by establishment of federal standards which the states must follow, on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits "in keeping with the needs of today."
- Modernization of the Social Security system by passage of the Forand bill to provide hospitalization insurance for senior citizens and by broadening the public assistance program to include the general needy.
- Completion of legislation to assure an adequate level of housing at prices the American people can afford, including public housing, middle-income housing and housing for the elderly.
- Development of natural resources through multi-purpose projects on the great river basins and a more vigorous development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.
- Overhauling of the present inequitable tax structure by elimination of loopholes "enjoyed by business and the wealthy," increasing the exemptions and elimination of excise taxes.
- Reorganization of the Federal Reserve Board and greater coordination of monetary policies with other economic policies to achieve a higher rate of growth.
- Modernization of the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey Acts "so that federal money will not be used to undermine the hard-won gains of organized labor in wages and related benefits."
- Enactment of meaningful civil rights legislation to assure equal treatment before the law of all Americans without regard to race, color or national origin.
- Humanization of immigration laws to reflect America's "traditional role of humanitarianism and democracy," with special attention to relieving the plight of refugees in many lands.
- Enactment of farm legislation to provide working farm families their full equity in the American economy.

Left on the 1960 Shelf!



$1.25 Minimum Wage, Wider Coverage Urged

San Francisco—A major overhaul of the Fair Labor Standards Act—to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, extend coverage to millions of workers not now protected and to reduce the statutory workweek to 35 hours—was called for by the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates approved a resolution charging that the law now "falls woefully short" of its stated objective of achieving a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of people." It added that substantial improvement in the law should be given the "highest priority."

Over 20 million workers, the resolution stated, are "unjustifiably" forced to subsist without a wage floor and with no limitation on excessive hours. For those covered, it continued, the present $1 minimum "is considerably less than needed to afford a decent standard of living."

Most Victims Unorganized

Most of those outside the protection of the act are unorganized and, because they cannot improve their status through collective bargaining, are being paid wages "shamefully low and intolerable by modern standards."

"The major excuse for failure to protect these workers," the convention declared, "is the feeble argument that this is a job for the states. But it cannot be argued with any truth that reliance on state minimum wage legislation will meet the great need. With few exceptions, the states have demonstrated conclusively that they are unwilling or unable to provide adequate . . . protection."

Business front groups leading fights against improvement of the law, the resolution went on, "have dredged up arguments calculated to obscure the need and advantage of improvement" by arguing that modernization of the law "might curtail employment or have inflationary effects."

Claims Without Merit

Said the resolution: "These claims have . . . been advanced before . . . and have been proved by past experience to lack merit."

The convention noted that, in the recent session of Congress, the AFL-CIO supported the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would have raised the minimum to $1.25 and covered an additional 7.6 million workers, adding that this bill "represents the absolute minimum needed to correct the most glaring deficiencies in the act."

A Senate Labor subcommittee reported the bill, "but Congress as a whole has been dragging its feet" on acting to "ease the plight of millions of American workers paid shockingly low wages and subject to excessive hours," the convention declared.

U.S. Action On Depressed Areas Sought

San Francisco—Organized labor's often-voiced call for federal action to ease the plight of the depressed communities that blur the economic picture was raised again by the AFL-CIO convention.

The delegates, mindful of Eisenhower Administration roadblocks to congressional aid programs in 1956, 1958 and again this year for these pockets of jobless workers and closed factories, once more urged the government to utilize its full resources and to work unceasingly to alleviate the situation.

Federal assistance, the resolution said, should include establishment of a special agency to develop a coordinated effort to assist distressed industrial and rural areas.

The agency's functions would include administration of a comprehensive program of technical aid, public contract priorities, low interest loans for new and expanding private enterprises, public works loans and grants, vocational retraining and supplementary compensation for displaced workers during retraining periods.

No Help for Runaways

The program's benefits would be specifically denied an employer who closes or curtails operations in one community to seek special advantages in another.

The convention warned that as automation "speeds the rate of plant obsolescence and relocation is spurred, the problem will become even more acute, especially for areas dependent on one or two major enterprises."

"Subsidized migration" of runaway employers by free plants should be halted by ending the federal tax exempt status of interest on municipal bonds sold to finance the free factories, the convention declared.

Trade Treaty Employe Protections Urged

San Francisco—Continued support of the reciprocal trade agreements program with modifications that may be necessary to protect American workers and industries from unfair foreign competition was voted by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution which was opposed from the floor.

The resolution cited the escape clause in the Trade Agreements Act under which the Federal Tariff Commission, after determining that an American industry has been seriously injured or threatened by imports, may recommend to the President the withdrawal or modification of tariff concessions or the imposition of import quotas.

"We urge in the administration of the escape clause," the resolution said, "that maximum emphasis be placed on safeguarding absolute historic levels of domestic production so as to prevent drastic production cutbacks or employment displacement in domestic industries as a result of sudden influxes of competing products.

"In such cases the domestic industry should be required to make a positive showing of serious injury or threat of serious injury."

The resolution reiterated the AFL-CIO's traditional demand for incorporation of the principle of fair labor standards in international trade as an essential feature of U.S. trade policy, and called on the government to advocate such standards in forthcoming international tariff negotiations.

It also repeated labor's stand that where increased imports have adversely affected U.S. industries, the government should provide various types of assistance to workers, firms and communities; urged government policies which would prevent unfair competition resulting from sales of raw materials to foreign users at less than the domestic price; renewed support for machinery to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and called on the Executive Council to give continuing study to the problem.

Before the final vote was taken, Pres. E. L. Wheatley of the Operative Potters registered opposition, pointing out that his union has lost 7,500 members in recent years because of what management insists was foreign competition.

Pres. George Fectau of the Shoe Workers protested the resolution "does not go far enough to protect our industry against imports from cheap foreign labor."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commended the Resolutions Committee for working out a "sensible approach" to a "very difficult subject" and conceded the resolution "may not be drastic enough to satisfy all organizations."

ICFTU Urged to Push Fight on Dictatorships

San Francisco—The forthcoming sixth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was called upon by the AFL-CIO convention to "reinvigorate" and "rededicate" the worldwide organization of democratic unionism to its "indispensable" role.

At the same time the convention urged the ICFTU to continue to press militantly for organization of unions in areas where they are weak, particularly in the underdeveloped areas, and "to maintain a firm, unyielding position on the fight against totalitarianism and for the advancement of free trade unionism as an organized movement everywhere."

The ICFTU world congress will be held in December in Brussels. The convention urged it to meet the new challenges presented by education and organization problems in the less developed areas, particularly in Africa and Southeast Asia.

Changes in the international situation, the delegates declared, call for a "reappraisal" of ICFTU projects and a critical "re-examination" of programs required to carry out the work of the ICFTU in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

ORIT Backing Reaffirmed

The convention also reaffirmed AFL-CIO support for the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the Western Hemisphere arm of the ICFTU, and backing for its programs aimed at extending modern trade unionism to Latin American workers.

It approved activities of AFL-CIO unions in promoting cooperation between ORIT and the International Trade Secretariats with which they are affiliated, and urged that they be continued and expanded.

Economic Policy Changes Held Urgent

Redistricting Legislation Wins Support

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention renewed labor's solid support of pending legislation which would equalize congressional districts and end the "notorious and shameful" under-representation of city and suburban voters.

The resolution on reapportionment noted that in the 33 states with both city and rural districts, the average rural congressman represents 63,000 fewer people than his city colleague in the same state.

The same situation in state legislatures was shown most clearly in California, where one state senator represents over 4 million people in Los Angeles county while each of the three northern counties with less than 15,000 people also has a single senator.

Other electoral reforms such as uniform primary, registration and financial reporting laws and abolition of poll taxes, were urged along with redistricting as goals which should be joined in by state central labor bodies, the convention said.

Delegates Say 'Fair Trade' Hurts Public

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention asked Congress to reject so-called "fair trade" bills now before it in a resolution registering organized labor's objection to the enactment of any resale price-fixing legislation.

With the breakdown of "fair trade" laws in several states as a result of court action, a quiet movement has been launched for federal legislation. This, the convention declared, "is a direct threat to the interest of millions of wage earners in their capacity as buyers of consumer products sold at retail."

"All price competition by the different retail outlets would be eliminated," the AFL-CIO said. "This would inevitably mean higher prices for workers and their families to pay."

Boys' Clubs Salute Labor For Support

San Francisco — The 600,000 young members of Boys' Clubs across the nation saluted the 13.5 million men and women of the AFL-CIO for labor's unstinting support over the years.

John M. Gleason, national director of the Boys' Clubs of America, presented the organization's Golden Award to Pres. George Meany for the "outstanding support and assistance given to member clubs" as part of the federation's Community Service Activities.

The Boys' Clubs official reported national surveys show that organized labor has donated thousands of free man-hours in the building and renovation of club facilities, in addition to financial contributions and donations of equipment.

Through the cooperation of CSA —labor's operational arm in the social welfare field—thousands of boys daily receive the benefits of improved programs, increased facilities and needed guidance and direction toward good citizenship, Gleason told the AFL-CIO convention in making the presentation.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS to convention frequently stopped at AFL-CIO newsstand for copies of federation publications.

Family Farms Backed In Fight on Poverty

San Francisco—A proposal that national and state AFL-CIO officers inaugurate a series of discussions with farm organization leaders for the exploration of mutual problems and the clarification of propaganda charges against the two groups was unanimously approved by the AFL-CIO convention.

The recommendation was part of a resolution renewing AFL-CIO's traditional support for legislation designed to give people who work in agriculture a fair share in the fruits of their increasing production.

The resolution particularly pledged backing for measures to maintain and strengthen the family-type farm. These include price supports where practicable, but with a "reasonable ceiling" to avoid the "unjustified bonanza" sometimes paid to the operator of a giant commercial farm.

Call for Understanding

"We believe that those who work in the cities and on the land must be friends and allies in the long struggle against poverty and insecurity and that the road to cooperation is understanding," the resolution said.

A companion resolution examined in detail the problem of hired farm labor and imported contract workers and endorsed the decision the AFL-CIO Executive Council made at its first 1959 meeting to begin an organizing drive among farm workers. It noted that such a campaign is now under way in the Central Valley of California.

In addition, it urged federal and state legislation to regulate farm labor contractors and crew leaders, amendment of workmen's compensation laws to provide compulsory coverage for agricultural workers and development by Congress of a federal farm placement service whose "first responsibility" would be the welfare of farm employes.

In discussing the resolution, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reminded delegates that Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson complained to Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell about the standard of wages, housing and transportation the latter had proposed.

As a result he said, seven months elapsed before hearings were held on the standards—and then they were "watered down."

Meany said "we should get" from Mitchell, without interference from Benson, "administration of his department in regard to standards that will enable workers to live like human beings."

To stabilize employment, the convention proposed provision for the full employment of all available resident farm workers in each area, a program for moving citizen migrant farm workers to temporary jobs in case of actual labor shortages and a ban on importation of farm workers from other countries until domestic employes have jobs.

NLRB Lashed for Delay In Ruling on Kohler Case

San Francisco—An angry protest against the National Labor Relations Board's long delay in handing down a decision in the complaint of Auto Workers' Local 833 against the Kohler Co. was unanimously registered by resentful delegates to the AFL-CIO convention.

A resolution urging the board to make "immediate amends" pointed out that it took the Kohler, Wis., plumbing supplies firm only 29 day to get an injunction restraining the union from picketing after the strike began on Apr. 5, 1954.

"Five years and two months after the UAW first filed charges," it went on, there is "still no decision from the board. Almost two years since the trial examiner's intermediate report, and the latest word is that the board's ruling won't come before 'the spring of 1960' at the earliest."

The disparity of "dispensing justice with speed on the one hand and with agonizing delay on the other" is calculated, the convention declared, to discourage strikes and slowly to destroy the labor movement.

Shift Key to Averting Future Recessions

San Francisco—A "decisive shift" in government and business policies "is urgently needed" if the nation is to avoid another recession, the AFL-CIO convention declared in a resolution setting out a 15-point program for achieving a full employment economy.

The convention warned that the government's tight-money policies, its tax programs and its emphasis on budget-balancing at the expense of an expanding economy are providing the breeding grounds for a future economic decline.

The delegates hit out also in other resolutions at the "hypocritical and dangerous campaign now being waged as a crusade against inflation in an effort to turn back to a restoration of reactionary economic policies (that) will only bring the economy to stagnation."

The convention called for amendment of the Federal Reserve Act to provide for representation of consumer, small business and labor interests on the board and for monetary policies keyed to support economic growth.

In the tax area, the AFL-CIO called for tax relief for families of low and moderate income through raising the level of personal exemptions by at least $600, urged a comprehensive program for closing tax loopholes and asked for an easing of the tax burden on small business.

The "extraordinary rise in profits as compared with consumer buying power," the resolution declared, also is a threat to creating a "recession-breeding gap between the economy's rising ability to produce and its ability to consume."

The dangerous slowdown in economic growth, said the AFL-CIO, "represents the success of government and business policies."

The Administration's tax policies, it added, have helped create a recession-breeding situation "by providing special privileges for corporations and wealthy individuals while neglecting the mass of American consumers."

To meet this challenge to the nation's economic future, the convention adopted a 15-point program calling for:

1. A 5 percent rate of economic growth to maintain a balanced and growing full-employment economy.

2. The Council of Economic Advisers to spell out economic goals for each major sector of the economy necessary to attaining full employment.

3. A continuing increase in wages and salaries to provide the broadening consumer markets necessary for growth and to give workers a share in the economy's progress.

4. A sharing of soaring profits with the public based on low unit profit margins to provide profits from a growing volume of sales.

5. A halt in the government's tight-money, high interest rate policies.

6. Abandonment of attempts to balance the federal budget at low levels of income and output.

7. Revision of the federal tax structure to close tax loopholes benefiting the wealthy.

8. Planned public service programs in education, health, housing, roads and airports to begin in 1960 with federal leadership and financial aid.

9. Federal aid for depressed areas.

10. A permanent improvement in the unemployment insurance system to extend duration and raise benefit payments.

11. Amendment of the wage-hour law to extend its coverage and increase the minimum from $1 to $1.25 an hour.

12. Improvements in the Social Security Act to increase benefits and include medical care provisions.

13. A progressive reduction in the workweek by amending the wage-hour law.

14. A national investigation and analysis of the price structure to aid in developing solutions to the problem of a slowly rising level of prices.

15. Rejection of any amendments to the Employment Act of 1946 which would weaken or destroy the law's present emphasis on the national objectives of economic growth and full employment.

Delegates Urge Parley On New Technology

San Francisco—Organized labor welcomes technological progress to improve the standard of living and the nation's strength but warned that "the hard-won rights of working people (must) be guarded."

The AFL-CIO convention adopted a resolution calling for "equitable and orderly" procedures to be worked out in collective bargaining "to ease the potential disrupting effects of radical technological change on wage and salary earners."

The AFL-CIO called for a wide-ranging conference to examine the various problems posed by technological progress and to explore "the feasibility of shortening the workweek without reduction of wages."

The convention's resolution urged also that the Joint Economic Committee of Congress recommend policies "aimed at cushioning the dislocations that result from rapid technological change."

The resolution noted that technological change has reduced the manpower needs for production and maintenance workers.

The recent acceleration in technological change, it declared, "has been accompanied by a growing big business propaganda campaign charging that trade unions block productive efficiency. . . . The aim of this campaign of falsehood" is to weaken unions in their attempts to protect workers' rights.

Pioneer Labor Leader Dies

St. Paul, Minn.—George W. Lawson, who was secretary-treasurer of the former Minnesota State Federation of Labor from 1914 to 1954, died at the age of 83. He had long been known as "Mr. Labor" in his state.

The 1953 convention named him secretary emeritus and commissioned him to write the history of labor in Minnesota.

In addition to the decades of service which he gave to the labor movement, Lawson was on the state's investment committee and was a member of the University of Minnesota board of regents.

AMA Opposition Rapped:

Forand Bill Passage Given Top Priority

By Robert B. Cooney

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention has called on Congress to set 1960 as the target year for passage of the Forand bill.

The bill, which would expand the Social Security system to include medical, hospital and nursing home care, has had extensive House hearings. The AFL-CIO urged the House to complete action "swiftly" so the Senate will have time to approve the measure.

In other actions in the Social Security field, the convention delegates urged congressional passage also of the Forand comprehensive public assistance bill and the Humphrey bill to make federal loans available to consumer-sponsored direct service health plans.

The convention also focused on the basic needs of the aging, especially the 15 million Americans age 65 and over.

A resolution invited special organizations of the aged to join labor in seeking legislation to improve social insurance benefits, add health benefits to social security, win low-cost housing, protect jobs and gain tax improvements.

Aid Hospitals

In urging passage of the Forand bill, the AFL-CIO declared:

"It would not only save millions of families from anxiety, financial bankruptcy and needless suffering, but it would also relieve the financial difficulties now threatening many hospitals and welfare agencies, both private and public."

The resolution pointed out that, although the Eisenhower Administration testified against the Forand bill, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, "in no way" suggested that the bill could not be effectively administered.

The AFL-CIO blasted the American Medical Association's opposition, charging that the AMA "continues to oppose the (Forand) bill, bitterly exaggerating its cost, distorting its effects and denying its necessity."

The convention also adopted a resolution proposing that Congress enact a broad program of federal aid to expand health research and facilities.

The convention urged other Social Security amendments to:

- Raise the earnings ceiling to keep pace with rising wage levels.
- Reduce the rule for computing benefits to a limit of the five years of highest earnings.
- Pay disability benefits before age 50.
- Allow women to receive regular benefits at age 60.
- Increase the primary benefit for each year a worker stays on the job past age 65.

The resolution supporting the Humphrey bill and group health plans expressed labor's aim to obtain more effective use of health and welfare funds through a "vast expension" of group health facilities.

The statement said group plans find it difficult to secure capital for expansion from foundations, community drives, commercial loans or other sources, and it is considered detrimental to seek financing from participating doctors.

On the Forand public assistance bill, the convention urged congressional passage so each state would be able to choose a new and more generous system of federal grants to aid the needy without regard to residence requirements.

Labor Stresses Stake In Safe Use of Atom

San Francisco—The vital and continued interest of the American labor movement in the development in safety of the peaceful uses of atomic energy was reflected in adoption by the AFL-CIO convention of a five-point program aimed at unlocking the atom's benefits for all Americans.

Support was voted for:

- Accelerated programs to develop nuclear power in large amounts at a cost competitive with power generated by conventional fuels.
- Greater protection for the health and safety of workers and the general public from all hazards of radiation.
- Expanded uses of radioisotopes in industry, medicine and agriculture.
- Safeguards to protect the people against monopolization of this new industry by a few large corporations.
- U.S. leadership in developing practical uses of the atom and helping countries of the free world to establish their own atomic programs.

The resolution blamed the Eisenhower Administration for failure to carry forward a vigorous atomic power program that could fuel an expanding economy and enable the U.S. to shoulder its proper responsibilities of world leadership.

"The Eisenhower Administration's exclusive dependence upon the private utilities," the resolution said, "has been a major handicap, for they have failed to meet the challenge by reason of inadequate technical and financial resources, economic uncertainties and lack of financial incentive to pioneer in a new field."

In the area of safety the convention called for continued federal responsibility for control of radiation hazards, opposed moves to shift the control to the states and pointed out that most workmen's compensation programs provide "totally inadequate protection" in cases of overexposure to ionizing radiation.

The resolution called for creation of a National Committee on Radiation Safety which would operate as part of the U.S. Public Health Service and would establish standards for minimum safe levels of radiation exposure from all sources and in all occupations.

Keep Records for History, Unions Told

San Francisco—The awakening interest in the study of labor history was recognized by the AFL-CIO convention with a recommendation that unions make sure their original records and papers are made available to responsible researchers.

The convention suggested that affiliates cooperate with institutions such as historical societies, universities and public, special and university libraries to assure the preservation of records and to arrange for their disposition when no longer current.

Council to Study Plan For Staff Training Center

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention has authorized the Executive Council to study establishment of a permanent AFL-CIO union staff training center, with authority to act if it is found practical.

The center would have the dual function of training new staff members and providing refresher courses for staff members and programs which individual unions could not conduct themselves.

The resolution proposing the center pointed out that "in recent years, organizing and servicing have become more complex and require a better-prepared type of staff member than ever before."

The center would offer short-term courses open to staff members appointed by presidents of affiliated unions.

Convention Calls for U.S. Jobless Standards

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO has renewed its demands for modernization of the unemployment compensation system through enactment of federal minimum standards—below which the states could not fall—covering the amount and duration of jobless benefits.

As in previous years, the federation convention adopted a resolution calling for such standards only until such time as Congress sets up a "single federal system" to replace the present federal-state arrangement.

The resolution described legislative action in this area during the recent recession as "disappointing," noting that the states "have failed to improve their laws commensurately with the needs of the unemployed," and that while Congress "recognized the need for federal action," it "limited its leadership to an insufficient . . . temporary program which was rejected by most states."

The convention spelled out this program of improvements needed to eliminate "demonstrated weaknesses" in the system:

- A weekly benefit of 65 percent of an individual worker's average full-time weekly wage, not to exceed two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment.
- Maximum allowable benefits should be written into the law as a percentage rather than a dollar amount. The maximum could then be set annually in accordance with changing wage levels without need for further legislative action. Said the convention: this would "prevent economic erosion in the value of benefits."
- Benefits should be available for a flat 39-week period.

The resolution also called for abolition of waiting periods, easing of harsh eligibility requirements and extension of benefits to all wage and salary workers.

In another action, the convention condemned the adoption, at the urging of business representatives, of new procedures governing the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.

The act which established the council in 1933 called on it to advise the Secretary of Labor on the administration of the jobless aid bill. Since the Eisenhower Administration came into office, however, the council has been blocked in formulating a single policy because of the special privilege granted business representatives on it to submit separate views.

In a third resolution the delegates called for 11 "long-overdue" improvements in workmen's compensation laws. These include an increase in the benefit levels, coverage of all occupational diseases including those resulting from radiation, payment of maintenance benefits during rehabilitation and payment of benefits to the totally disabled for the entire period of disability.

Worker Rights In Government Are Backed

San Francisco — The AFL-CIO convention declared its support for "a bill of rights" for public employes.

In a series of resolutions concerning government workers, the convention urged for them the legal rights to organize, to be represenetd and to bargain collectively.

One out of every eight workers is a public employe, yet their organization has proceeded slowly, the AFL-CIO said.

This was traced to the general lack of understanding that public employes in a democracy should have the same rights as workers in private industry.

In addition, the hostility of top officials to unionism and the fostering of employe associations — the counterpart of outmoded company unions—block legitimate unionism, the AFL-CIO said.

Surplus Food Plan Called Inadequate

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention sharply criticized the present surplus food distribution program as "entirely inadequate," and called on Congress for prompt improvement.

The resolution adopted by the delegates stressed that millions of Americans have never enjoyed the fruits of the nation's much-vaunted productivity.

Until the broad programs of social legislation such as social insurance, public assistance and minimum wages grow to meet basic needs, "government has an obligation to prevent malnutrition and hunger through a proper food program," the AFL-CIO declared.

The AFL-CIO proposed the following action:

- A balanced diet for the needy instead of having them regarded "as human receptacles into which surplus farm products are dumped.
- The setting of reasonable eligibility standards.
- Sufficient federal aid to enable financially handicapped state and local governments to provide adequate staff and facilities to distribute food.
- Charging food distribution costs to health and welfare instead of to farmers' price and income stabilization programs.
- Transfer of administration of the food program from the Agriculture Dept. to the Health, Education and Welfare Dept.

Building of More Housing Units Urged

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention called for a sharply expanded housing program to insure construction of at least 2.25 million dwellings a year, declaring that more than 13 million American families currently are forced to live in houses which are "below minimum standards of decency."

Delegates adopted a resolution assailing Pres. Eisenhower for having "twice indefensibly vetoed" housing legislation passed by substantial majorities in both the House and Senate, "thus forcing enactment of a less adequate bill."

The resolution called for construction of a minimum of 200,000 low-rent public housing units annually; low-interest, long-term loans for moderate-income families "who cannot afford the exorbitant financial charges and sky-high rents now required to obtain good housing"; encouragement of cooperative housing projects financed by union-negotiated pension funds; financial aid for moderate-priced rental housing; and housing for the elderly.

The convention went on record in favor of state legislation to end the "undemocratic practices" of discrimination and segregation in housing. It urged that "not less than the prevailing wage" be required to be paid all employes engaged in housing construction under any program involving federal financial assistance to protect the hard-won standards of building trades workers.

Burke Lauds Labor's Fight For Freedom

San Francisco—The "great danger" facing America is to become "complacent about freedom," Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, declared before the AFL-CIO convention.

"Freedom cannot be ignored," Burke said. "It must be cherished. It must be earned."

He paid tribute to labor for protecting the "rights of free men" inside and outside its own ranks. He listed the expulsion of Communist-dominated unions and labor's support during World War II, the Korean conflict and the Berlin crisis.

"This action was free and voluntary," Burke declared. "It was not dictated by government. It was not dictated by political party. You acted as free men of principle."

It is the role of the military, Burke added, to protect the values of free men. He reviewed America's deterrent strength in aircraft carriers and manned bombers and the retaliatory arsenal of missile-firing and nuclear-powered submarines as well as land-based intercontinental missiles.

Burke made it clear the United States is not trying to match any other nation in weapons, for "their needs are not our needs."

"We are trying to provide what we need on one basis—to see that the United States maintains the capability to clobber any one daring to attack us—or our allies—no matter how hard he first strikes," Burke declared.

Gosser Heart Attack Puts Him in Hospital

San Francisco—Vice Pres. Richard Gosser of the Auto Workers suffered what doctors called a "slight" heart attack while attending the AFL-CIO convention.

He was removed to St. Mark's hospital here. Hospital spokesmen said he was in no danger.

Labor Safety Drive Urged To Prevent Injury, Death

San Francisco—Establishment of an AFL-CIO trade union safety movement as a key factor in a broad program to cut the tragic loss by death or injury of workers both and off the job was approved by the AFL-CIO convention.

"Despite the commendable efforts of some large employers to prevent deaths and accidents on the job and praiseworthy efforts of both private organizations and government committees to promote safety off the job, 'progress through tragedy' remains the prime mover toward safety and health," the resolution said.

The trade union safety movement will be established through the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

The resolution also provided for an AFL-CIO annual conference on safety and occupational health to be dedicated to the principle of labor-management cooperation in safeguarding life and limb.

All unions were urged to seek safety and health clauses in their contracts. Legislation establishing federal safety standards, with grants to states meeting them to finance effective administration, was approved, as was legislation for exclusive federal control over the "unique hazards" created by atomic energy.

Action on Resources To Serve All Asked

San Francisco—A broad, forward-looking national resources policy for the United States based on sound principles was advocated by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution which pledged organized labor to work with other citizens' organizations to obtain it.

"America's natural resources dilemma is created by the lack of a comprehensive, unified resource policy in the face of tremendous population growth, by the mushrooming of cities, by accelerated industrial expansion and by responsibilities of world leadership," the resolution said.

Back to Yesterday

"Over the past six years, the Eisenhower Administration has showed no awareness of the pressing need to plan ahead for land, water and energy development on a scale commensurate with the dimensions and urgency of the problem. The Administration has attempted time and again to turn back the conservation clock to the pre-Teddy Roosevelt era. The situation instead calls for decisive action now."

The AFL-CIO program reaffirmed the responsibilities of the federal government as "principal steward" of natural resources for the people. The government must lead in the harnessing of additional river systems along the TVA pattern, the convention declared.

In addition, the convention said, the federal government must protect all of our public resources against private monopolization, continue the yardstick principle of public competition with private utilities, modernize the power supply system and cooperate with the United Nations to help achieve the full development of natural resources in all countries.

Metal Stockpiling Urged

A separate resolution on minerals demanded a program in this critical field to protect the worker, the industry and the community by stockpiling metals and to maintain markets for metals and minerals we must get from abroad.

The federal government should give aid to workers, mines and communities affected by the closing of high-cost and inefficient mines, the resolution said. Long-range objectives include federal aid to mineral exploration and development, production subsidies and promotion of an international agreement to stabilize worldwide production and price levels.

Boost in Immigration Favored by AFL-CIO

San Francisco—Liberalization of immigration laws to permit the entry of at least 250,000 new arrivals annually, observance of Dec. 10 as the 10th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and World Refugee Year were endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention.

The boost in the number of immigrants recommended by the delegates would be in addition to those now eligible on a non-quota basis. The resolution called for abandonment of the national origins quota system and its replacement by "meaningful and relevant factors" such as family reunion, the country's technical and professional needs, refugee relief, national interest and resettlement.

Aware of Responsibilities

"In advocating a liberalized immigration policy," the resolution said, "labor is fully aware of the responsibilities it has to its own members and to their job opportunities. Labor cannot permit itselft to advocate restrictionist policies because of isolated cases of immigrants competing with other Americans for available jobs. A properly functioning economy can easily absorb our own growing labor force and a reasonable number of immigrant workers each year."

The resolution on Human Rights Day described Dec. 10 as "a day of rededication to the unremitting efforts to enlist the minds and hearts of people everywhere in our fight for freedom and for human rights for everyone."

The convention called on Congress to implement U.S. observance of World Refugee Year by liberalizing refugee admissions and contributions to international refugee activities, urged AFL-CIO affiliates to participate in its observance, and asked all union members to demonstrate sympathy for the refugees by contributing to refugee relief agencies.

Affiliates Urged to Act:

'Renewed Vigor' in Civil Rights Fight Pledged by Convention

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention pledged that organized labor will press "with renewed vigor" its drive to make fully secure equal rights for all Americans in every field of life and to assure the full benefits of union organization to all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

It called on all affiliates to set up their own internal civil rights committees and staff machinery to assure effective administration of meaningful civil rights programs within their own ranks.

It also urged affiliates to take prompt and effective action to prevent or correct any local union procedure denying any member the full benefits of his membership in contravention of the AFL-CIO's civil rights policy.

Civil rights came up not only during debate on the basic resolution, but also during discussions in three other areas.

The issue arose when charges of bias against Negro workers were raised during action on the conditional admission of the Longshoremen to AFL-CIO membership, the proposed expulsion of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Railroad Trainmen for not eliminating racial barriers from their constitutions, and a resolution demanding that racially segregated locals be "liquidated and eliminated" by affiliated unions.

The resolutions committee recommended that the Executive Council be authorized to admit the ILA when it meets the conditions the council set out at its meeting in August.

Randolph Charges Bias

The charge of discrimination was made by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, who said the 6,000 Negro and Puerto Rican dock workers in the New York area are "victims of racial discrimination fostered by the inherently corrupt shape-up system of hiring, gentlemen's agreements between unions and management, and an apparent indifference on the part of permanent government agencies."

Vice Pres. Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union and a member of the Executive Council subcommittee which studied the ILA and recommended its admission when specific conditions are met, told the convention he could "at no time recall" the issue of racial discrimination being raised. He and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers both said there had been progress in eliminating discrimination in the ILA.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that at no time during the subcommittee's seven months of investigation had Randolph raised the race bias issue, nor had he laid his charges before the Executive Council or AFL-CIO officers.

"And to come at this late date, where he (Randolph) has an audience, a convention of the AFL-CIO, and come up with this material, I just don't think is playing the game," Meany said. "I don't thing that is playing on the team."

Referred to Council

The resolutions committee recommended that the resolution on expelling the two rail unions be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to attempt to bring them into compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution.

The recommendation was opposed by Randolph, Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters, Pres. Eugene Frazier of the Transport Service Workers, Frank Evans of the Allied Industrial Workers and George Thomas of the Packinghouse Workers, and in part by Pres. Joseph Collis of the Newspaper Guild.

Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen and Pres. H. R. Gilbert of the Firemen & Enginemen defended their organizations against charges of widespread racial bias and detailed steps taken to eliminate it where it exists.

The Firemen & Enginemen refused at their recent convention to remove the race barrier despite the pleas of their officers. The Trainmen will be unable to act until the next convention in 1962. Both presidents asked for more time to make the constitutional changes which were made a condition of their admission to the AFL-CIO.

The recommendation was carried by a substantial margin.

The resolution proposing that racially segregated locals be "eliminated" was approved, with the convention approving the resolutions committee's recommendation to strike the word "liquidated."

The debate brought virtual agreement with the sense of the resolution as expressed by Meany.

He said it intends that unions act to eliminate segregated locals, but that a union should not be considered in violation of AFL-CIO policy if the union has no legal right to move against a local which refuses to surrender its charter.

Pres. Harry Bates of the Bricklayers placed his union's support behind the resolution after Meany's clarification that the resolution intended no compulsion. Bates and Meany pointed out the Bricklayers' constitution contained no authority to take away charters of southern Negro locals, some of which are 75 years old.

Randolph, while supporting the resolution as a voluntary policy, expressed his view that "I don't believe that a group of Negro members of a union have a right to maintain a Jim Crow local."

Meany took this position in reply:

"I believe that a group of members of a Negro union that want to stay in the way they are have a right to stay the way they are."

In a review of civil rights developments in the 20 months following the last AFL-CIO convention, the delegates found progress in some areas, progress that has been "much too slow" in others, and progress "altogether stymied" in still others.

Greater Participation Needed

It noted the extension of the AFL-CIO drive against all forms of discrimination, the development of a growing network of civil rights agencies by state and city central bodies, and establishment of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

The work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was commended and the committee was urged to direct the withholding of federal contracts from firms guilty of discrimination. Amendment of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to empower the attorney general to seek injunctive relief in civil rights matters was demanded.

In a companion resolution on civil liberties, the convention asked Congress to adopt a code of fair practices covering security programs which would guarantee the right to confrontation of accusers and cross-examination of witnesses; the right to specific charges, to subpoena witnesses, to a detailed written decision, to be examined and judged only as to the likelihood of unauthorized disclosures; and the right to reconsideration of past decisions.

Speaker Says Unions Must Lead Bias Fight

San Francisco—The trade union movement can do more than any other organization to abolish discrimination in employment, Pres. Benjamin B. Mays of Atlanta's Morehouse College told the AFL-CIO convention.

"As labor leads in this direction, I believe management will follow," he declared.

Mays urged labor to fight against every kind of discrimination, saying his plea was not for the nation's 17 million Negroes but for democracy in America.

The college head, who also is president of the United Negro College Fund, urged labor to increase its support of higher education.

Education must remain free and independent, he said, and just as management furthers its viewpoint by supporting education, so labor has "a philosophy and point of view" which should be instilled in millions of youths.

Mays expressed thanks for organized labor's support of the 33 member colleges of the UNCF located in the East and the South. He said these institutions help to develop the untapped Negro manpower and thereby strengthen the nation.

While praising labor's efforts in behalf of minority groups, Mays said that "we must express the hope that organized labor will do even more to see to it that the color bar is completely erased in the unions of the North and the South."

He said he was aware of the "stiff resistance" that is met, but "labor is one, and all men who toil belong together."

"If labor is divided," he said, "the economy is weakened and we play into the hands of those who are not friendly toward labor."

Local Clean Air Drives Proposed

San Francisco—A recommendation that local labor bodies initiate action to assure their communities of freedom from dangerously polluted air was passed by the AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution was prompted by the report of Dr. Leroy E. Burney, surgeon-general of the U.S. Public Health Service, that investigators find a definite association between air pollution and high death rates due to cancer and arteriosclerotic heart disease.

It recommended that local central bodies find out from their health authorities whether the degree of pollution in their communities constitutes a health hazard, and if it does, to stimulate community moves toward eliminating the health threat.

Fight Set for Repeal of 'Control' Law

Backers Accused of Bowing to Employers

San Francisco—In a hard-hitting attack on the "reactionary coalition" that turned an anti-corruption bill into an anti-labor law, the AFL-CIO convention pledged that American labor would still "roll the union on."

Under the new Reporting and Disclosure law, the trade union movement will "obey the law of the land," a resolution stated, but it will also "continue vigorously" its historic fight for the constitutional right of free speech.

The convention expressed labor's "unceasing determination" to elect to national office and to Congress "men and women of liberal and progressive mind, regardless of party label," who will "wipe from the statute books all laws that hamstring and hamper" labor's growth.

Acknowledging a "severe setback" for labor at the hands of reactionaries in Congress, the resolution pointed out that the "few corrective features" of the law, designed to expose corruption and safeguard union democracy," were supported in principle by the AFL-CIO.

Provisions that make the Taft-Hartley Act "even more grossly unfair," such as making it more difficult for workers to form unions, "have nothing to do with corruption," the convention said.

There is no anti-corruption purpose in the new law's provisions "requiring workers to handle sweatshops goods" or "restricting the rights of workers to inform the public about the facts of the labor dispute," it continued.

Bowed to Employers

"We do not believe that the congressmen who voted for the iniquitous features of this bill were under any illusion. . . . We think they were cravenly subservient to the employer lobby. . . It was a sad day for the American labor movement and American democracy and a disgraceful day for Congress and the President when this law was passed."

The 13.5 million AFL-CIO members must "determine how we will live with this law," the convention stated. They must see what sections "must be fought in the courts" and "what accommodations" they must make in their practices.

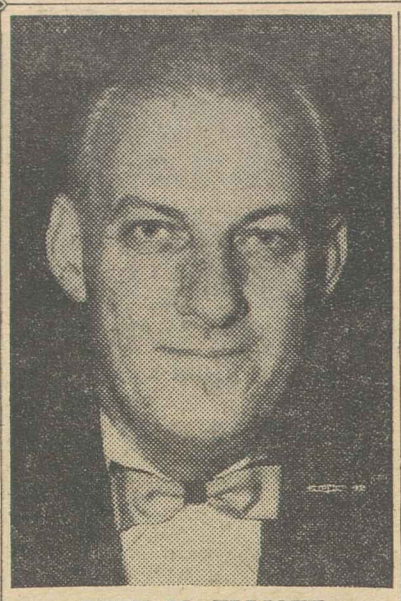
The convention "authorized and directed" the Eexcutive Council to make available to all unions "such assistance and guidance as they need to achieve compliance."

It "authorized and directed" the Committee on Political Education to reach every AFL-CIO member with "an accurate voting record of the 86th Congress, clearly stating how each member of Congress voted on the key roll calls, for guidance in the 1960 election."

"The American labor movement has proven itself to be a force for good in our nation," the resolution declared, but "poverty, hunger and want" still exist in the nation and "our job is not done" until "every vestige of exploitation and poverty is eliminated."

"We do not intend to stop. We will not let anyone block us.

"We intend to roll the union on, no matter how tough the job becomes."



JOHN M. ELLIOTT

Former executive vice president elected new president of Street Railway Employes to succeed A. L. Spradling, who was named president-emeritus.

New Emphasis Given To Label Campaign

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention has called on all union families to wield "our strength as consumers" behind the "invisible picket line of the union label, the shop card and the service button."

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, in a vigorous supporting speech, said the union label may prove one of labor's "mightiest weapons."

The resolution adopted unanimously by some 900 delegates gave full support to the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., urged all unions to affiliate with the department and called on all unions to intensify their union identification activities.

"Our power as consumers is unassailable," declared convention.

"No laws can deprive us of the right to insist on union-made products and services," the resolution said. "No court can enjoin us from demanding a union label, a union shop card and a union service button. No sheriff's deputies can handcuff our role as members of the consuming public."

Potofsky pointed out that the union label stands both as a symbol of labor's achievements and also as a "most potent organizing weapon."

He told how the Clothing Workers' label campaign brought into line companies which had fought off unionism for 20 and 30 years after these companies realized their sales would be adversely affected in industrial areas without labeled products.

"No law, no court, no injunction, no sheriff's deputies, no Barry Goldwater, no U.S. Steel can take away our right to buy what we want to buy," Potofsky said.

'Hope' Ship to Aid S. E. Asia Endorsed

San Francisco — "Project Hope," the venture under which the People-to-People Health Foundation plans to take the hospital ship Consolation out of the mothball fleet and send it to Southeast Asia, both to treat the sick and to train nationals in medical skills, was soundly endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention.

The delegates acted after hearing Dr. William Walsh, creator of the project and head of the foundation, give an outline of what it hopes to accomplish in an area where medical care is lacking and the need is great. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of the foundation's board of directors.

Labor Press Scroll Hails Meany's Help

San Francisco—The Intl. Labor Press Association of the AFL-CIO during the convention here presented a scroll to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a "friend, advocate and champion of an ethical and effective labor press through two decades as a national officer of the American labor movement."

NLRB Tagged 'One-Sided, Anti-Union'

San Francisco — The National Labor Relations Board is "unfair, one-sided and anti-union" in its administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

The delegates called on the Eisenhower Administration to observe better balance between management and labor in its appointments to the board "to the end that the board will administer even-handed justice under the law instead of reflecting the viewpoint of a particular economic group."

"Disputed issues of law or fact tend to be resolved in favor of employers and against unions," it said. "The board is supposed to be an independent, quasi-judicial agency, biased neither in favor of labor nor management. But the appointees of the present Administration, of which the board is now entirely composed, repeatedly display pro-management bias."

Several of the Eisenhower Administration's appointees as board members and two as general counsel have left to return to their prior careers as employer attorneys or labor relations consultants, the convention noted.

"It would be a considerable accomplishment for men whose pasts were spent and whose futures lie with management to achieve even-handed justice as between management and labor," the resolution added. "They don't."

Convention Salutes ILO on Anniversary

San Francisco—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention hailed the Intl. Labor Organization on its 40th anniversary and pledged it the same continued support organized labor in the U.S. has given it for the last 25 years.

"While ILO activities may not have directly affected substantial numbers of workers in the U.S.," the resolution said, "the economic and social advancement the ILO has fostered in other parts of the world has undoubtedly helped to safeguard the hard-won standards of American workers."

The convention urged the U.S. to make available sufficient funds so the ILO can carry out its "mission" of social and economic progress.

Convention Denounces McClellan Committee

San Francisco—The McClellan special Senate committee was denounced by the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention as having devoted itself "to an ill-concealed effort to discredit and weaken and 'if possible' destroy the free and democratic American trade union movement."

In the most outspoken criticism to come from the federation during the Senate committee's nearly three years of public hearings, delegates adopted a resolution pointedly calling for disbanding of its operations "at the earliest possible moment."

The resolution charged the committee with having been "a powerful force in weakening the very fiber of our American democratic life," and said that during most of its existence the committee has been "little more than a vehicle of reactionary elements seeking to discredit" labor for "partisan political purposes."

During floor discussion of the resolution, Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey assailed the "kangaroo court" tactics of the McClellan committee, and urged that the Executive Council give "serious consideration" to revising the Codes of Ethical Practices to guarantee labor a "fair hearing" before congressional committees.

The UAW officer attacked Republican Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), all of whom served on the committee, charging that they did "a hatchet job on the organized labor movement" during the nearly three years of hearings.

The AFL-CIO, said the resolution, "is committed by word and deed to freeing the American labor movement and to keeping it free from every taint or suspicion of corruption and racketeering."

To that end, carrying out the mandate of the federation's constitution against corruption, Codes of Ethical Practices were adopted and vigorous action taken to clean out the small group of crooks and racketeers which infiltrated the labor movement, the resolution continued.

When the McClellan committee was established, the resolution continued, the AFL-CIO "sincerely hoped that it would make a significant contribution." It conceded that at the outset it "may have served a useful purpose in bringing to light certain facts concerning those criminal and corrupt influences that have fastened themselves upon a small segment of labor." But it added:

"Unfortunately the committee has virtually ignored the much greater degree of corruption in business and other sectors of the American economy."

The resolution ticked off this list of grievances:

- Its procedures "never adequately protected the rights of witnesses or of those accused by witnesses."
- The committee "has put individuals on trial in the press and by television"; many questions were asked "for publicity purposes"; and some committee members "even rendered verdicts of guilty before hearing the testimony."
- The committee was "far too often used as a vehicle for whipping up hysterical support for anti-labor legislation." Some members "sought to use the committee to challenge the very right of the American trade union movement to exist" by moving more and more "into matters totally unrelated to the problem of labor corruption."
- Because of the "anti-labor bias" of some members, it "failed to investigate effectively management corruption," instead "focused powerful spotlights on those few corrupt individuals who are in unions while it has deliberately sought to block the public's view of corruption on a huge scale in business."

Mitchell Queries Hoffa On Teamster Officials

San Francisco—In his first official action under the new labor law, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has moved against the Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO two years ago on charges of corrupt domination.

Mitchell told the federation's third biennial convention here that he had wired IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa, demanding that the union act immediately under a section of the law barring from union office or employment persons convicted within the last five years of certain crimes.

The Secretary of Labor said the speedy move was prompted by "the great public interest generated by evidence placed before the public by congressional hearings."

The section of the law—Section 504—prohibits a person convicted of certain crimes or one who has been a Communist, within the previous five years, from holding union or employer association offices unless his citizenship rights have been fully restored or unless the Federal Parole Board finds that his holding office would not be contrary to the purpose of the act.

The secretary said he had directed Hoffa to "advise me within 10 days" whether there are officers or paid employes of the Teamsters who would be barred under this section "and if so, what steps have been and are being taken as the result of the enactment of the provision of the law."

A few days later, the union disclosed that Hoffa dispatched a letter to the officers of 900 locals and subordinate bodies directing them to submit by Sept. 29 sworn statements in regard to compliance with the statute. In a subsequent interview in Atlanta, Ga., Hoffa told reporters there were only four Teamsters who would have to be dropped from the payroll, but declined to identify them.

Mitchell told the AFL-CIO's 900 convention delegates that he was advising "all of the nation's unions and employer organizations and consultants" of the fact that this provision of the law has already gone into effect.

He said that, in addition to the IBT, there were organizations not represented at this convention "that have been" before committees of congress and have been shown to have had Communist or criminal elements in positions of trust" as well as "personnel with lengthy criminal records that include crimes of violence."

More Political Work by Labor Needed

Delegates Castigate Anti-Union Combine

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—"We start today on the campaign of 1960," the AFL-CIO convention declared in a series of resolutions calling for stepped-up labor political activity to overcome the "reactionary bipartisan coalition" in Congress that blocked liberal legislation and put through the Landrum-Griffin "control" law.

The convention charged there exists a "concerted and malignant conspiracy" between major industrialists and reactionary groups in both political parties "to render the labor movement ineffective" in politics and at the bargaining table.

The political goals of the trade union movement, the resolution on political activity declared, are to "advance the general welfare." The convention specifically endorsed the work of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and "directed and authorized" COPE to continue to coordinate and assist in political work in state, city and county labor bodies.

The convention in addition urged:

- That all union groups, national and local, render all aid possible to "the policies and programs" of COPE.
- That all union members have "a primary obligation" to make themselves eligible to vote and make individual contributions for political work.
- That the voting record of all members of Congress and of state legislatures be treated as "basic evidence of their convictions and attitudes," with the "distribution and explanation" of the records a primary function of labor's political efforts.

No Link to Any Party

The resolution declared labor's "independence of any political party" and determination to support "candidates, regardless of party affiliation, whose records and attitudes indicate a devotion to the welfare of our country and its people."

In a spirited floor debate, speaker after speaker denounced the coalition that put through the labor "control" bill with the backing of Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan challenged the delegates to increase their efforts in the political field.

"I don't believe we need all the money in the world," he said. "All we need is enough to operate."

"If we go out and build these precinct organizations, where we can get to our people," the people will know that the labor movement "is the one concerned" with their needs, he continued.

Path to 'Things We Need'

"We can get the respect we deserve and probably straighten out the wrongs that have been done to the labor movement," Keenan said, "and maybe we can get the school buildings and the rest of the things we need.

"I say that this action (the labor bill) in Congress isn't the true reflection of the thinking of our people."

In a sharp exchange of opinion, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers assailed Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in regard to the labor bill and Kennedy was defended by Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Kelley of the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO, who said that Kennedy's work in committee had saved labor "from a much more restrictive and punitive piece of legislation."

Quill appealed for labor backing for "something new" and asked instructions to the Executive Council for development of "an American labor party."

Vice Pres. Joseph Curran, disagreeing with Quill, called for "unity on the political front within our own movement." We have got to build COPE machinery "far stronger, far more powerful" than previously, he said.

"Kennedy is not a friend of mine," Curran said, and he told the delegates the Massachusetts senator should have voted against the bill as it turned out.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for increased activity by women in politics and strongly supported reforms to equalize representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

AT OPENING of convention, delegates rise for pledge of allegiance to flag, led by Boy Scout Ed Chiosso of San Francisco. Pres. George Meany, Temporary Chairman Claude Jinkerson, are in the background.

Strengthened Education System Asked to Meet 'Critical Challenge'

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention has urged a five-point program of federal action to strengthen the nation's educational system to meet a "critical challenge."

"We must educate and strengthen ourselves or we will perish," declared the policy statement on "the future of our public schools."

The resolution stressed the "urgent" need for the following program "on its own merits" to preserve democracy, entirely apart from the Soviet speed-up in education.

- Federal aid for "fair" teachers' salaries.
- Federal aid to end the classroom shortage.
- Federally-aided scholarships for higher education.
- Expansion of apprenticeship and vocational education.
- Congressional and executive initiative to bring "speedy compliance" with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Taxation Key Issue

Opposition to federal aid for education, as embodied in pending legislation, is explained by our tax systems, the statement said. The federal system is progressive, based chiefly on graduated corporate and personal income taxes. State taxes such as the sales tax in contrast weigh most heavily on the poorer and middle-income groups, the resolution declared.

The "real reason" behind opposition to federal aid is that if opponents "cannot avoid all taxes in support of schools, at least they can be sure that you —not they—pay the lion's share," the statement declared.

The convention said "the Eisenhower Administration has annually made half-hearted pinch-penny proposals for 'aid,'" but "has consistently failed to give even these serious support."

The resolution noted that the Teachers union proposed starting salaries of $6,000 a year for teachers with bachelor's degrees and a step-up to $13,000. The convention also put labor's support behind the union's efforts to win collective bargaining rights.

The lack of qualified teachers was traced to low pay. The average teacher's salary was only $4,520 for the 1957-58 school year, the statement pointed out.

Noting that total school enrollment has risen to nearly 34 million, the AFL-CIO commented that "inevitably, the question arises as to whether we are exploiting our teachers or our children or both."

On scholarship aid, the AFL-CIO noted recent surveys showing that nearly 100,000 students in the top quarter of their graduating classes were kept from going to college by lack of funds.

The resolution declared labor's opposition to any kind of a "need" or "means" test for scholarships and to restriction of aid to science, languages or mathematics. The arts, humanities and related fields deserve as much consideration, the statement said.

Vocational and technical training schools comparable to junior colleges were proposed to meet the demands of the electronic and atomic age.

Delegates Blister Ike On Welfare Record

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention leveled a blistering attack on the six years of "indifferent, uninspiring, absentee-type" of Eisenhower leadership in the field of public welfare.

America needs a President and Administration "strongly devoted" to promoting the general welfare, ending poverty, creating full employment and meeting the challenge of automation, the AFL-CIO declared.

The failure to achieve a full employment economy has lost America $225 billion in the past six years which could have meant millions of homes to replace hovels, recovery for depressed areas and better education and health for everyone, the resolution said.

In a separate resolution, the AFL-CIO hit so-called states' rights-ers for "self-serving sabotage" of "critically needed" federal aid for schools and depressed areas, minimum wages, and civil liberties and atomic radiation protection.

Start Urged on Programs

In addition to calling for reapportionment and tax reforms within the states, the convention endorsed the Muskie-Fountain proposal in Congress to create a permanent federal advisory commission on intergovernmental relations.

In a third major resolution in this area, the convention called for the launching and expansion in 1960 of a series of long-term federal programs in such fields as education, health, housing, urban renewal, community facilities, water pollution, sewers, roads and airports.

The resolution proposed a variety of financing methods and also urged that the primary emphasis be put on the nation's needs rather than on the federal budget.

The resolution quoted a report by an assistant to Eisenhower which showed that public works "shortages are the rule not the exception" and the lag grows in nearly every category.

The resolution, which scorched the Administration for carrying out the program of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, asked Eisenhower to become "President of all the American people."

CARE Endorsed In Convention Resolution

San Francisco—The work of CARE in improving international relations and building good will for the United States through its distribution of food and self-help supplies in free areas of the world was endorsed and encouraged by the AFL-CIO convention.

The AFL-CIO, which has been a member agency of CARE since the relief organization was founded in 1945, called on affiliates and their members to become donors of CARE food packages and supplies "to the end that better relations will result between the American people and their friends and allies."

Convention Proposes More AFL-CIO Scholarships

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention gave its seal of approval to the AFL-CIO merit scholarships awarded for the first time this year, commending the Executive Council for creating the program of awarding four-year scholarships to six students annually for study in any field at any university.

The convention urged the council to consider expanding the program "to help symbolically to rectify the deplorable waste of talent due to the lack of federal scholarship programs."

In other actions on education the delegates:

- Called on all affiliates to cooperate and participate in the golden anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth opening Mar. 27, 1960. Unions have been invited to take part by joining the Council of National Organizations on Children and Youth, which is planning the conference.
- Noted that "certain elements" are evading the Supreme Court desegregation decision by closing public schools and adopted a resolution condemning "any subterfuge" which denies educational opportunities to children.
- Noted that school boards and superintendents have allowed business-industry-education days on school time at taxpayers' expense and reaffirmed opposition to opening public schools to "propaganda of special interests."
- Proposed that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare name an unpaid seven-man committee to advise on the administration of federal aid for the training of technicians eligible for worker trainees. The AFL-CIO said HEW has interpreted "technician" so narrowly as to exclude apprentices and advanced journeyman training.
- Endorsed the national apprenticeship and training program and urged Congress to provide additional funds to expand its work.

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Steel Parleys Resumed; T-H Threat Still Looms

Meany Hits Mitchell for Wage Lag

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell with "nullifying" the effect of the Walsh-Healey Act by inordinately-protracted administrative procedures that leave a minimum wage determination outdated before it becomes effective.

His criticism was made public as he released correspondence with Mitchell protesting more than two years of delay in minimum pay determinations under the law for the fabricated structural steel and the paper and pulp industries.

Mitchell had announced tentative minimums of $1.80 an hour in the fabricated structural steel industry and $1.63 for paper and pulp, then withdrew them and said that additional hearings will be scheduled. Meany said they were the lowest minimums the department could have arrived at.

"The practical consequence of reopening," Meany wrote in the final letter of the exchange, "would be to nullify indefinitely, certainly for another year or two, any Walsh-Healey minimum wage protection whatever for workers of these two industries.

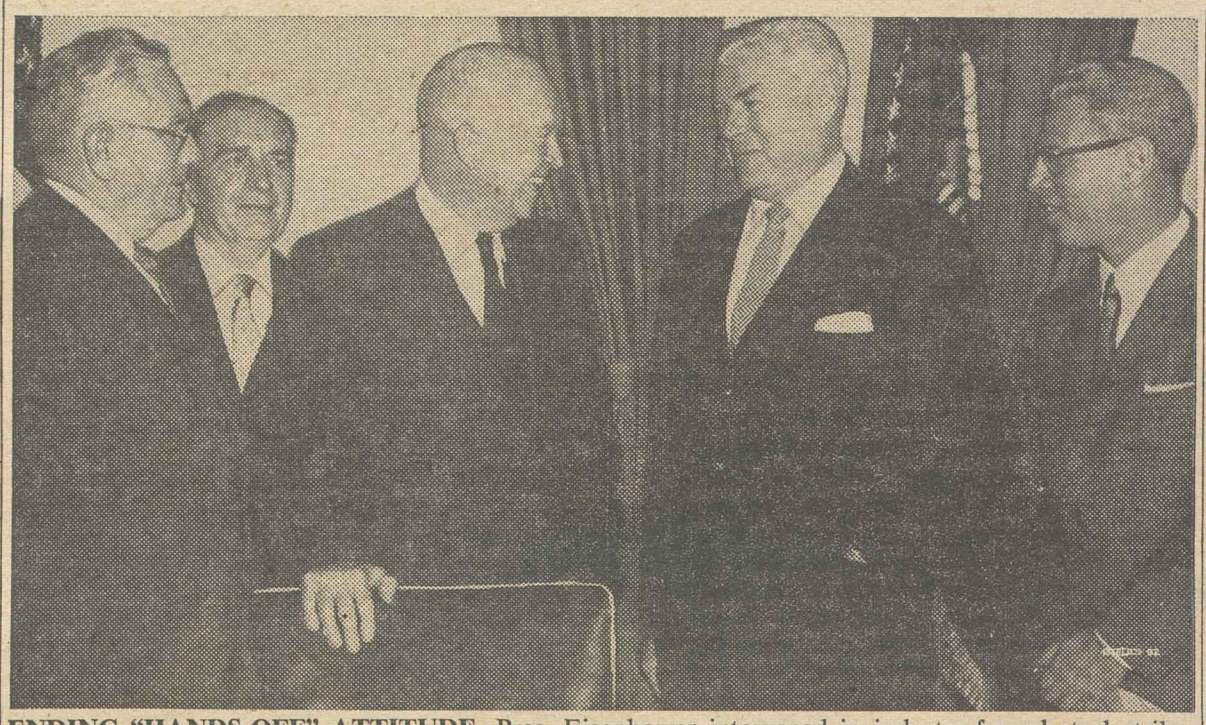
"It would also reward some employers for non-cooperation or non-appearance at the original hearings. It would thereby provide an incentive for employers in proceedings in other industries to complain similarly, long after public hearings are completed, that they too would like to have additional hearings while a minimum wage determination is held indefinitely in abeyance.

"You state that reopening of these proceedings is 'in accord with a proper and effective administration of the act.' I am afraid that I cannot agree with that statement. In reality it seems to me that delays of this type destroy effective application of the minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act. These proceedings have already run well into their third year."

Resents Misuse of Letter

Meany told Mitchell that he particularly resented the use of an earlier letter, dated May 5, as a reason for reopening hearings on the fabricated structural steel industry. In that letter Meany pointed out that wage increases since conclusion of the hearings had created a minimum in fabri-

(*Continued on Page 8*)



ENDING "HANDS-OFF" ATTITUDE, Pres. Eisenhower intervened in industry-forced steel strike, held separate White House conferences with officials of Steelworkers and executives of top steel producers. At session with USWA leaders are, left to right, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, Vice Pres. Howard Hague, Pres. Eisenhower, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

President Intervenes In Strike

By Gene Zack

Pres. Eisenhower abandoned his long-standing "hands-off" attitude on the industry-forced nationwide steel shutdown, intervening personally to bring about a resumption of stalled contract talks between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry.

Looming over the bargaining table as negotiations shifted to Pittsburgh was the continued White House threat to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act and force USWA members back to the mills for an 80-day "cooling-off" period, unless there is significant progress toward settlement by Oct. 8.

As the strike entered its 12th week, Eisenhower stepped into the dispute by holding separate White House meetings with industry leaders and union officials.

Within a matter of hours the industry's top executives—led by U.S. Steel's Board Chairman Roger Blough—met for the first time with USWA Pres. David J. McDonald. Since the start of negotiations last May, management has dealt with the union only through a four-man "coordinating committee" of vice presidents representing the 12 major producers.

Out of the "summit" meeting in a Washington hotel came an agreement to reopen negotiations which had collapsed five days earlier.

Hour's Pay Drive

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO pressed forward with a militant seven-point program to help the embattled half million USWA members. Adopted unanimously by the General Board during the San Francisco convention, it is keyed to a plea to the 13.5 million members of the federation to donate one hour's pay per month into a special defense fund.

In a letter to all affiliates, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the USWA strike "the strike of the entire AFL-CIO," adding: "The Steelworkers must win the strike—we must win the strike."

The direct White House intervention on Sept. 30 touched off this series of rapid developments:

- Speaking with reporters in the office of Press Sec. James C. Hagerty following management's conference with the President, Blough said the industry's position had not changed on its original demands for a one-year "wage freeze" coupled with eight major work-rule changes in the contract. A few minutes later, appearing before television cameras outside the White House, Blough said settlement could be reached with "a little give on both sides."
- McDonald, in a similar press conference, said the union was taking the initiative in seeking a re-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

'Big Step Forward':

Merger Completed By Maritime Unions

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., at a special convention here Sept. 23, formally approved the merger agreement with the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee and voted unanimously to make it part of the department's constitution.

The delegates gave the pact their endorsement after hearing a detailed explanation and agreed that it was a "big step forward" in implementing unity among AFL-CIO maritime unions.

The Seafarers Section created in the agreement and approved by the special convention will function in the direct interest of the seagoing unions and their members, and will operate as part of the department.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, also MTD president, and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union were elected co-chairmen. Hoyt S. Haddock, formerly executive secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Committee, was chosen section director responsible for administration and for the implementation of programs.

In addition to the SIU and NMU, the unions affiliated with the section are the Marine Engineers, Masters, Mates & Pilots, American Radio Association and the radio section of the Commercial Telegraphers.

The merger action was spurred by the continuing transfer of American flag ships to the registries of other nations and the loss of jobs to seamen of other countries. The unions grew closer together in a joint fight to maintain an adequate U.S. merchant marine both to safeguard national defense and to preserve opportunities for employment.

The new relationship was cemented by further mutual action in the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, which last December staged a worldwide four-day boycott of ships flying the "runaway" flags of Panama, Liberia and Honduras, the three nations where the bulk of the traditional maritime countries' merchant fleets are now registered.

Affiliates Give Millions To Strikers

AFL-CIO affiliates dug deep into their treasuries to put funds at the disposal of the embattled Steelworkers as the first step in labor's militant campaign to provide financial support for the 500,000 idled USWA members.

More than $3.5 million was put at the union's disposal to start, amid indications of as much as another $2.1 million a month in union treasury contributions for the duration of the strike.

These gifts were in addition to the hour's pay per month solicited from each of the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO to insure the financial well-being of USWA members idled by the industry-forced shutdown. Any funds remaining after the strike would go into an AFL-CIO Defense Fund for assistance of unions faced with challenges comparable to that now confronting the USWA.

Building and Construction Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray, in a letter to the secretaries of all state and local councils affiliated with the department, urged them to give "wholehearted support" to the drive and to send their financial contributions directly to the defense fund at AFL-CIO headquarters.

The industry's attack on the USWA, Gray wrote, "is, in reality, an attack against all labor." He reiterated his statement, made on the floor of the AFL-CIO convention, calling for federation-wide support of the Steelworkers despite some "conflicts" between the USWA and some construction trades unions.

Here is a rundown on contributions to date to the Steelworkers' Defense Fund, which will be ad-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Labor-Run Hospitals Considered in N.Y.C.

New York—This city's million-member trade union movement is considering building its own hospital chain and operating its own medical insurance system in order to provide adequate medical care at reasonable cost for "all the people."

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO said a special committee has been set up to explore:

- Adequacy of present medical and hospital facilities.
- Economic barriers to adequate medical care.
- Feasibility of using pension and welfare trust funds to finance hospital construction and medical insurance programs.

The committee, headed by Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel Trades Council, plans to retain a staff of experts in medical economics and related fields to carry out the study.

Vice Pres. Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers is vice chairman of the special committee and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers is secretary. Twenty-six major unions, with combined reserves of $750 million in jointly administered pension and welfare funds are represented on the committee.

Opposition by the city's hospitals to the right of their workers to organize, which led to a seven-week strike against seven hospitals last spring, plus sharp increases in Blue Cross premium charges, spurred organized labor's interest in its own hospital and medical program.

"We have sweatshop health standards in our hospitals," the committee declared. "They underpay their staffs and underserve their patients. . . . Yet we are confronted with skyrocketing costs

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Box Score of the 86th Congress

The first session on the 86th Congress adjourned on Sept. 15. Its next regular session will convene Jan. 6, 1960. Below is a report on action—if any—taken thus far on bills supported by the AFL-CIO.

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REFORM: Several bills introduced to require union and employer reports on financial matters, union secret ballot elections, limitations of trusteeships. Administration and Landrum-Griffin bills included strong bans on secondary boycotts, organizational picketing and "hot cargo" clauses.	**Executive Council urged adoption of anti-corruption legislation, strongly opposed anti-union restraints on legitimate activities.**	Following adoption of anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill by House, Congress passed a slightly modified, but still anti-labor "reform" bill and Pres. Eisenhower signed it.
HOUSING: Bills to extend and expand urban renewal programs, continue public housing, establish special housing program for the elderly and continue FHA programs.	**Supported enactment of comprehensive legislation to meet housing needs of low and middle income groups and to step up urban renewal programs.**	Following Eisenhower vetoes of two earlier—and better—bills, Congress approved more moderate legislation which the President accepted.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Various proposals to strengthen powers of federal government to protect the civil rights of all citizens, to affirm Supreme Court desegregation decision and to extend life of Civil Rights Commission. Limited proposals made by Administration and Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority floor leader.	**AFL-CIO urged adoption of Douglas-Celler bills (S. 810, H.R. 3147).**	Only extension of Civil Rights Commission voted; Senate leaders promised opportunity for broader action in February 1960.
MINIMUM WAGE: Measures to extend coverage and increase minimum to protect millions of Americans working for less than $1.25 an hour. Administration asks no increase in minimum, small extension of coverage, and no overtime provision for those to be newly covered.	**AFL-CIO urged adoption of Kennedy-Roosevelt bills (S. 1046, H.R. 4488) extending coverage to 7.8 million not presently covered and raising minimum to $1.25 an hour.**	Senate Labor subcommittee reported bill with modifications to full committee; no action in House.
EDUCATION: Various bills to meet critical public school needs by substantial federal grant program for construction and teachers' salaries. Administration proposed only aid to help states and localities borrow money.	**Testified in favor of Murray-Metcalf bills (S. 2, H.R. 22), which would provide federal grants increasing to $4.7 billion annually for school construction and teachers' salaries.**	House Education Committee reported revised bill to provide $1.1 billion for each of four years; Senate subcommittee approved McNamara bill (S. 8), providing a $1 billion two-year program for construction only.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Bills to set federal standards requiring benefits equal to 50 percent of worker's average weekly wage (to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage) for 39 weeks. Administration opposed such an improvement in federal law.	**Executive Council urged passage of Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case-McCarthy bill (H.R. 3547, S. 791).**	House Ways and Means Committee held comprehensive hearings on issue, but only bill passed was inadequate Temporary Unemployment Compensation measure now expired.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Measures to aid chronically depressed areas of continual high unemployment by authorizing broad federal program. Administration asked only token assistance.	**AFL-CIO supported Douglas-Cooper bill, S. 722, authorizing $390 million in loans and grants to rehabilitate depressed areas.**	Senate passed bill; similar bill reported by House Banking Committee was pigeonholed in House Rules Committee.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Proposals to extend social security system to provide hospital and nursing home care for those eligible for social security benefits.	**AFL-CIO urged approval of Forand bill (H.R. 4700), which would provide basic health care for older persons, widows and other beneficiaries.**	Hearings held by House Ways and Means Committee, with additional hearings possible next year. (Action must be initiated in House since social security bills are tax measures).
TVA SELF-FINANCING: Proposal to permit TVA to finance construction of needed power facilities through issuance of bonds.	**Supported passage of Davis-Kerr bills to avert power shortage and prevent destruction of TVA.**	Bill passed by Congress and signed by President.
SUPREME COURT: Several bills offered to limit jurisdiction of Supreme Court and change interpretation of federal legislation.	**Opposed efforts to limit court, especially H.R. 3, which would severely restrict court's power to interpret federal law.**	H.R. 3 passed by House; Senate hearings concluded, but no further action taken.
RAILROAD PENSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Bills to provide much-needed increases in pensions and unemployment benefits for rail workers.	**Supported prompt action as essential for equitable treatment for rail workers.**	Bill supported by AFL-CIO and rail unions passed by Congress and signed by President.
ATOMIC ENERGY: Bills to accelerate and expand U.S. program of atomic power plant construction. Administration proposed inadequate program.	**Supported broad federal program to lead the free world in putting atomic power to widespread beneficial use.**	Appropriations for next fiscal year did not include any broad expansion of power program.
TAXES: Proposals included reduction of depletion allowances, closing of other loopholes and withholding of taxes on dividend income.	**Asked closing of tax loopholes, increased taxes on capital gains, repeal of tax on musicians and entertainers.**	Bill passed for taxation of life insurance companies; House passed bill cutting cabaret taxes but Senate did not act. No action on other needs.
DAVIS-BACON: Important new bill proposed to extend provisions of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law to include fringe benefits.	**Asked modernization of Davis-Bacon to apply it to overtime, health insurance and other fringe benefits, as embodied in Humphrey-Roosevelt bill (S. 1119, H.R. 4816).**	No action in either House.
FEDERAL EMPLOYE HEALTH INSURANCE: Proposal to provide prepaid health benefits for active and retired federal employes.	**Supported Johnston-Morrison bills (S. 94, H.R. 208).**	Congress approved contributory plan allowing choice of plan and permitting retiring workers to continue plan.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Bill to continue mutual security program for technical, economic and military assistance to other countries, place Development Loan Fund on long-term basis.	**Historic support for program reaffirmed; adequate Development Loan Fund to help underdeveloped areas build basic facilities strongly supported.**	Appropriations cut to $3.2 billion from President's $3.9 billion request; expansion of loan fund beaten when Administration strongly opposed it.
IMMIGRATION: Bills pending to abolish national origins system, admit 250,000 immigrants annually.	**Supported modification of discriminatory McCarran-Walter Act.**	No significant action in either house.
RADIATION HAZARDS: Bills to set federal safety standards and federal workmen's compensation standards for atomic energy workers.	**Urged enactment of federal legislation for protection of workers in atomic energy installations.**	Atomic Energy Commission authorized to enter hazard agreements with states but no federal standards written into law.
AID TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANS: Bills to provide federal aid to consumer-sponsored direct service health plans for needed physical facilities.	**Supported federal loans for construction of facilities.**	No action.
FEDERAL AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION: Bills to provide grants to schools training medical and related personnel.	**Supported federal program to alleviate growing shortage of doctors.**	No action by either house.
SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE: Proposal to modify cloture rule to permit a majority of the Senate to limit debate.	**Urged change in Senate Rule 22 to curb filibusters after extended debate.**	Senate adopted rule change providing limited improvement.

Steel Talks Reopen; T-H Threat Looms

Ike Intervenes, Calls White House Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

opening of negotiations, declaring "it would only take us an hour to make a labor agreement if they (management) wanted to do it."

● Eisenhower issued a statement just before departing for an eight-day vacation in Palm Springs, Calif., expressing the hope "that an agreement can be initiated before my return to Washington next week."

T-H Threat Seen

This was regarded as an indication that Eisenhower, following up on earlier threats made by him and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, would seek injunctive proceedings under Taft-Hartley to bring about a temporary halt in the walkout. Mitchell conceded at the AFL-CIO convention that an injunction was "not a solution to the problem" but said he had no alternative but to recommend government action.

● The steel industry agreed to the high-level talks. McDonald and USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg represented the union. Sitting in for industry besides Blough were Pres. Arthur B. Homer of Bethlehem Steel; Pres. Avery C. Adams of Jones & Laughlin; Board Chairman Charles White of Republic Steel; Pres. Joseph L. Block of Inland Steel; and U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, head of the industry negotiating team.

● Two hours later, McDonald and Cooper in a joint press conference said the meeting involved a "frank and constructive exploration of viewpoints," and that "in the light of today's discussions" negotiations would reopen Oct. 1 in Pittsburgh.

The union was represented at these sessions by McDonald, Goldberg, Vice Pres. Howard Hague and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel. Management once again turned to its "coordinating committee" of vice presidents — Cooper; U.S. Steel's Heath Lary; Bethlehem's John Morse; and Republic's Harold Lumb.

Much of steel management's White House statement was keyed to the claim—despite record-shattering profits in the first half of 1959—that the industry was trying to save the nation from a new "inflationary spiral."

Claim Defense of 'Principle'

"The companies' position," said the statement, "is that the industry must live within its means and provide new wage and benefit increases only as warranted by the increased productive efficiency of the business.

"We have suffered a . . . strike in defense of this principle—a principle which we believe is in the best interest of all concerned."

The statement also contended that the companies had offered, in exchange for revamping of work rules, to negotiate "improved pension and insurance benefits during the first year and a modest wage increase in the second year of a two-year agreement."

McDonald labeled this a "falsehood," declaring that although the industry had repeatedly made such public statements, it never put forward a concrete proposal during months of negotiations. The USWA president said the work rule changes were totally unacceptable.

"We will not give up our hard-earned gains won over 20 years," he declared.

Can Firms Extend Pacts With USWA

New York—A retroactivity agreement has averted a strike by 32,500 Steelworkers employed by American Can Co. and Continental Can Co., the two largest producers in the industry.

The pact extends the present contract for one month following settlement of the basic steel strike or until Jan. 1, whichever comes first. All contract gains will be retroactive to Oct. 1, the scheduled expiration date for the present contract.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the agreements demonstrate the union's "absolute willingness" to negotiate "a fair and honorable labor contract without the necessity of an economic shutdown."

Reagan Listed for SAG Presidency

Hollywood, Calif.—Ronald Reagan has been nominated for president of the Screen Actors Guild, an office he held from 1947 through 1952.

Pres. Howard Keel, who declined renomination because of a commitment to star in the Broadway musical, "Saratoga," was proposed for first vice president.

Other recommendations of the SAG's nominating committee include: Dana Andrews, second vice president; Rosemary DeCamp, third vice president; Robert Keith, recording secretary, and George Chandler, treasurer. Additional nominations may be made by petition of any 35 members if filed by noon Oct. 15.

USWA Miners Get Idle Benefits

Casper, Wyo.—The Wyoming Employment Security Commission has ruled that members of the Steelworkers idled by the shutdown of iron mines resulting from the nationwide steel dispute are entitled to jobless benefits.

Commission personnel had twice earlier denied claims filed by the USWA members who are employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. The staff decisions were overruled by Commission Dir. Chester P. Sorenson on the basis of the company's announcement to its workers that the facility was closed until further notice.

The USWA members were upheld by Sorenson in their contention that they were laid off by the company.

R. C. HOWARD

New president of Intl. Labor Press Association, chosen at San Francisco, is secretary-treasurer of Labor, weekly publication of rail brotherhoods.

Steel Strike Fact-Finding, Not T-H, Urged on Ike

Leaders of the National Council for Industrial Peace have called on Pres. Eisenhower to name an impartial fact-finding board, empowered to make recommendations to end the industry-forced steel strike, instead of invoking the injunctive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The plea for White House action was contained in a telegram signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), co-chairmen of the nonpartisan organization devoted to maintaining industrial harmony.

The NCIP leaders warned that T-H injunctions to force a temporary halt in the steel shutdown "would only prolong" the controversy, but that a presidential fact-finding board "could quickly determine the facts at issue and report its recommendations for settlement on a basis fair to both sides."

Further prolongation of the steel strike, Mrs. Roosevelt and Lehman declared, "can have the most serious consequences to the nation" and "could bring about a new recession." Their telegram added:

"Injunction proceedings under the Taft-Hartley Act . . . offer but little hope of solution of this dispute. Such action would only prolong the strike for it would enable the building up of further steel inventories and reduce any pressures that might exist for settlement."

Lehman and Mrs. Roosevelt subsequently were joined by five members of the NCIP Executive Board in urging White House action to end the strike without resort to Taft-Hartley injunction proceedings. They were: Former Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo.); Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, New York City; John Watson, chairman of the California State Board of Agriculture; Leo Weisfield, prominent Seattle business and civic leader; and Bernard I. Schub, New Haven business executive.

Unions Dig Deep, Give Millions to Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

ministered by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler:

● The Auto Workers donated $1 million, and announced its Atlantic City convention, which opens Oct. 9, would be asked to authorize a $1 million monthly contribution for the duration of the strike.

● The Clothing Workers gave $1 million—25 percent as an outright gift, the balance in the form of an interest-free loan. In announcing the gift, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the union was thus carrying out a tradition begun in 1919 "when we made a contribution of $100,000 to the Steelworkers of that time struggling for recognition."

● Earlier the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. donated $1 million to the struggle as a "down payment" on further department assistance.

● The Textile Workers Union of America, despite a serious drain on its resources by the 10-month-old strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C., voted $100,000 in financial aid.

● The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers donated $100,000.

● The Communications Workers voted an immediate $100,000 contribution and pledged $100,000 a month for the duration of the dispute.

● The Transport Workers Union contributed $25,000.

● The Pulp-Sulphite Workers voted a $10,000 gift.

● The Maritime Union contributed $10,000.

● The Utility Workers gave $25,000.

● Contributions totaling $100,000 came from four AFL-CIO rail unions, themselves faced with management intransigence as they seek to negotiate new contracts. Checks for $25,000 each came from the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Maintenance of Way Employes, the Railroad Trainmen, and the Railway Carmen.

● The Newspaper Guild voted a $25,000 contribution.

● The N. Y. Times Chapel of Typographical Union No. 6 sent $100 to the defense fund together with an expression of support for the USWA's "gallant struggle against the monopolistic steel industry."

Canadian Mine-Mill Rejects Ban on Reds

Toronto, Ont. — Proposals to amend the Canadian constitution of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers to bar Communists from holding office were defeated in a roll call vote at the union's Canadian convention here.

The amendments were sponsored by the new anti-Communist administration of the big Sudbury, Ont., local, which has 14,000 members. Their backers argued they were necessary if the Canadian Labor Congress is to accept Mine-Mill's application for affiliation.

Stereotypers Hear Political Action Plea

New Orleans—A policy of close cooperation with other unions in the printing and newspaper trades was voted by delegates to the Stereotypers 56th annual convention here.

Pres. James H. Sampson of Chicago said the convention called on local unions to consult and cooperate with other printing crafts when several unions are in negotiations at the same time.

Reports to the convention emphasized the union's strong support for the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. Esther Murray, COPE's eastern area director of women's activities, addressed the convention banquet.

Mrs. Murray told the delegates that the lesson of the passage of the harsh labor control law by Congress was that "we need more political action in labor and not less."

She urged union members to encourage their wives to become more active in labor's political activities and praised the Stereotypers for their "outstanding accomplishment" of raising 111 percent of their COPE quota last year.

The five-day convention was attended by 160 delegates, the largest turnout in the union's history, representing some 14,000 members. National officers are elected for two-year terms by referendum, with the next vote scheduled for December.

Meany Starts New Term as UN Delegate

United Nations, N. Y.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was sworn in last week as a United States delegate to the 14th session of the General Assembly. It was his second appointment as a delegate by Pres. Eisenhower.

Meany was named to serve as the U.S. representative on the Economic and Social Committee, known in UN parlance as the Second Committee. This group, headed by Prof. Marcial Tamayo of Bolivia as chairman, concerns itself with the problems of technical assistance, loans and credits to underdeveloped countries, non-self-governing territories and the work of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Mitchell Hits Big Growers For Exploitation of Workers

San Francisco—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in his convention speech here assailed the "double standard" of some of the nation's giant farm corporations, which want "government intervention" in the form of crop subsidies but vigorously oppose intervention to eliminate the "depressed conditions of the farm worker."

Mitchell told AFL-CIO convention delegates that "the great grower associations" have protested bitterly against Labor Dept. proposals which would protect farm workers "from having their wages, working and housing conditions undercut."

The secretary also lashed out at growers for forcing imported Mexican workers to live in housing that was "more suitable to farm animals than to farm workers."

Two days earlier in a surprise inspection tour of Mexican farm labor camps in this area, Mitchell clamped down on one camp in Santa Clara, ordering it closed immediately because of unsanitary conditions, and instructed another camp to make immediate correction of some living conditions.

Mitchell, who was accompanied on the tour by A. J. Norton, Labor Dept. regional farm placement representative, ordered the 121 Mexican laborers in the Santa Clara camp operated by the Progressive Growers Association transferred to other quarters.

Voting Rights Asked For D. C. Residents

San Francisco — The AFL-CIO convention here urged Congress to "reject obstructionist tactics" and grant District of Columbia home rule.

It is a "national disgrace" that those living in the nation's capital are denied the right to vote, the convention said.

The AFL-CIO on Civil Rights

THE AFL-CIO CONVENTION'S frank and honest discussion of civil rights and the most effective methods of stamping out traces of discrimination in unions has touched off considerable commentary and criticism, much of it based on either deadline-geared newspaper stories intent on dramatizing a conflict or simply misinformation.

Ironically, the reaction comes basically from two groups not directly affected by discrimination—the anti-labor forces that exploit any difference of opinion in the trade union movement for their own ends and certain liberal forces operating on the periphery of the labor movement that are impatient with anything short of ultimate perfection and acted without complete information.

Much of the commentary and criticism overlooks or ignores the highly significant actions taken by the convention on civil rights. The criticism suffers also from a lack of perspective, discussing civil rights without reference to the fact that of all groups in American society, organized labor has long been in the forefront of the fight to stamp out discrimination.

The San Francisco convention went further than labor had ever gone before, a fact unacknowledged in the press discussion.

For the first time in the history of the merged federation, a resolution was adopted spelling out a clear policy position against segregated locals, against dual seniority lists, against discriminatory procedures of any type. **(See text of resolution, Page 6.)**

The AFL-CIO has for the past two years given priority in the civil rights field to the remaining problems of discrimination in the ranks of the trade union movement. It has made notable—if not widely heralded—progress in this area. The convention said:

"We call on our affiliates to take appropriate action to eliminate segregation of their local union membership on the basis of race or color. There is no blinking of the fact that segregation is discrimination. Just as we cannot accept the maintenance of separate but equal schools, so we refuse to countenance the existence of separate but equal unions in the ranks of our movement. We ask for a concerted effort by each of our affiliates having local unions with membership segregated on the basis of race to eliminate such segregation with all possible speed."

This is the position of the AFL-CIO, a position completely in keeping with its record of leadership in the fight on discrimination.

Meeting the T-H Threat

PRES. EISENHOWER'S belated intervention in the steel strike carries with it again the implied threat that he will use a Taft-Hartley injunction to force the Steelworkers back to work unless a settlement is reached in a week.

The steel companies, which had flatly refused to bargain on any terms except unconditional surrender by the union, have nothing to lose from the President's action. The only visible gain is that the top officials of the steel companies with decision-making authority have finally been drawn into the negotiations.

It is because the President and Labor Sec. Mitchell have indicated that the government will use the Taft-Hartley machinery to force the strikers back to work that every member of an AFL-CIO union must dig down and contribute an hour's pay per month to the defense fund.

When the steel companies and the Administration understand that the steel strike is the strike of the entire labor movement and that the labor movement is supporting the Steelworkers all the way, perhaps there will be a better chance to bring about a fair and honorable settlement.

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Operation Unity

Singhalese vs. Tamil:

Racialism, Inter-Union Rivalries Hurt Ceylon Labor Movement

By Arnold Beichman

COLOMBO, CEYLON—On this pear-shaped tropical island in the Indian Ocean, the trade union atmosphere is one which would make a racist anti-labor employer out of Mississippi rub his hands with pleasure. It would make, on the other hand, an experienced trade unionist groan at the missed opportunities for building a genuine labor movement.

The most deplorable weakness of the unions here is the racialism between two groups of the island's 9.1 million population, both of whom originally came from India a score of miles to the north. The 70 percent majority is Singhalese, a proper noun to describe their language. The linguistic minority, 20 percent, is called Tamils, once indigenous to southern India. The feeling between both groups is on a par with that of the leaders of our White Councils and southern Negroes.

The second weakness, labor-wise, is the rigid political and ideological separation of the existing labor centers.

The largest body of organized workers is in the Ceylon Workers Congress, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Its membership of about 265,000, nearly 100 percent Tamil, is mostly employed on the plantations.

The next largest group, the Ceylon Federation of Labor, has a claimed membership of 150,000. Its politics are a relic of a dead past, Trotskyism, but which has a lively existence on this island under the leadership of Dr. N. M. Perera, an avowed Trotskyite. The CFL's major strength is among longshoremen and white-collar workers with a sprinkling of non-Tamil plantation workers.

The Ceylon Trade Union Federation is Moscow Communist and affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. Its membership is estimated to be about 25,000, many of them employed on the Colombo docks.

The All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress, which was dropped from ICFTU membership in 1955, used to be an influential body but is presumably dormant although it has a vague membership in the tens of thousands.

Ceylon labor has other peculiarities even for this part of the world. For example, the head of the ICFTU affiliated Ceylon Workers Congress is Savumiamoorthy Thondaman, 46, born in Ceylon although his father came from India as a poor Tamil immigrant. The father did very well financially, something fairly rare, and when he died he left his family tea estates worth more than $500,000 and employing 1,500 workers.

While this kind of employer-union relationship would have a sinister sound ordinarily, trusted opinion on the island is that Thondaman is doing a good job as CWC president. On the face of it this belief is credible because the Tamil apprehension as to their economic and social future is such that it makes sense to develop a strong Tamil labor organization.

I VISITED a large tea estate in north-central Ceylon employing 650 workers on its 700 acres, in the company of Sangaran Somasundaram, CWC general secretary.

A large delegation of the workers met me at the entrance and started to chant, "Tholilai Valkher"—Tamil for "long live the workers." The union officials were received with cordiality, there were speeches and cheers for the ICFTU, the AFL-CIO.

Politically, the CWC and its leadership is non-Communist but infected with a strange neutrality. When I asked Thondaman his reaction to the Chinese Communist attack on the Tibetan people he became poker-faced. He professed to being "in the dark" as to what had happened and said that the CWC hadn't taken any position on this assault. The CWC had joined the ICFTU, he said, after satisfying itself that it was not controlled by "power blocs." He said the CWC could not join the WFTU because it was controlled by Communists, who "represent a different society."

All I can say is that this is a different part of the world in which the immediate danger—suppression of civil and political rights for Tamils by Singhalese—is far more real than the seemingly remote perils of international communism.

As a trade union movement, however, the CWC is pressing for wage gains in this low-wage economy and other improvements in working conditions. By and large, it is making headway. Its members pay dues, a phenomenon in this area, and it has a regular income of about $18,000 a month.

What is obvious about the CWC is that, like the island itself, it suffers from being cut off from a mainland. Its contacts with other trade unions are meager.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE GHOST OF JOHN FOSTER DULLES' policies has never seemed dimmer than during Khrushchev's whirlwind tour of this country and particularly than at the moment when it was announced that Pres. Eisenhower's return visit would be delayed until the spring, possibly until June, for the convenience of the Chief Executive's grandchildren, who are said to want to go along.

Moscow is undoubtedly more balmy and inviting in the spring than in December, but diplomacy by grandchildren has already turned the political atmosphere in this country frigid for aspiring Democrats who contemplate the probability that their own activities will be blanketed by the horrifyingly total news coverage certain to be given an Eisenhower tour of the Soviet Union.

The substantial Democratic majorities in Congress had a rough time in the recent congressional session as they tried to meet the delicate issue of attacking the President on his domestic policies without exposing themselves to the charge of partisan undercutting of his leadership on foreign policy.

The Democratic leaders have presumably been planning to push through major legislation in what they hoped could be made a short, swift 1960 session. If the President uses the veto or the threat of veto with the tenacity he exhibited this year he could force some stalemates. His position will be far stronger for arranging for Congress to meet under the distracting knowledge that nothing will climax until June, when the Soviet journey is scheduled.

It was only a short time ago that Khrushchev was breathing ultimatums about deadlines for settlement of the Berlin controversy. Now—because of nothing published or announced except a benevolent Soviet concern for the grandchildren—everything is pushed off until next spring.

It seems only a short time ago when Vice Pres. Nixon, making a campaign point about the same Mr. Dulles who was so frequently described by Eisenhower as the greatest diplomat the country ever had, produced this rhetorical gem:

"Isn't it wonderful that we finally have a Secretary of State who isn't taken in by the Communists, who stands up to them?"

The Democratic National Convention meets in Los Angeles in July, hard on the heels of the scheduled Eisenhower grand tour. Candidates for the presidential nomination can scarcely deny the validity of Chester Bowles' observation that the American people may elect congressmen and governors on local issues but are likely to choose a President because of concern about overriding foreign policy issues of peace or war.

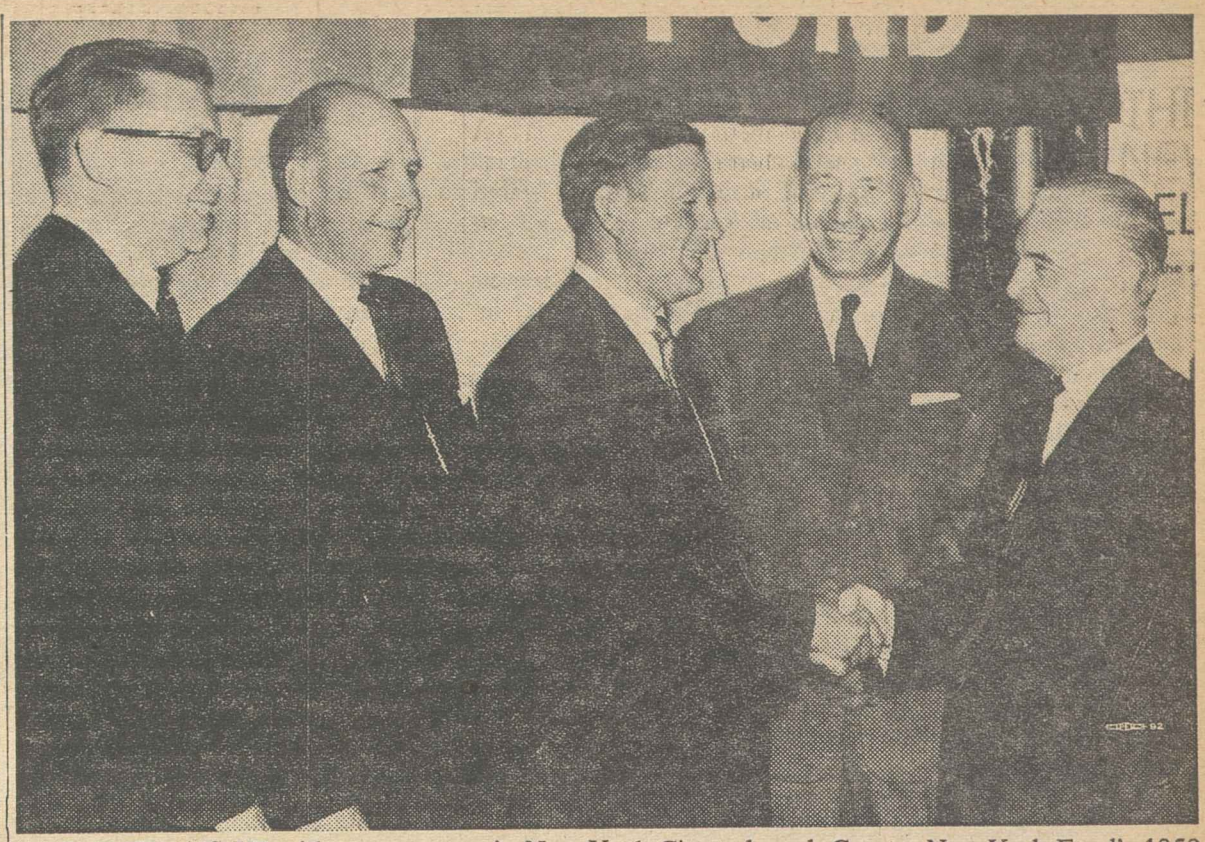
* * *

ASIDE FROM THE OBVIOUS POLITICAL implications arising from the Khrushchev visit here, we haven't learned much about specific discussions that made the Soviet premier willing to postpone a return visit by the American President for half a year. During the interim, apparently, there will be many meetings of foreign ministers and exchanges of information and viewpoint with our Western allies.

The President in his Sept. 28 press conference spoke so loosely about Berlin that Press Sec. James C. Hagerty had to issue an almost instant addendum.

He announced that "of course" Mr. Eisenhower had not meant that the freedom of West Berlin's people would be "abandoned" or that "Allied rights" in the city would be "surrendered by any unilateral action." The transcript of the President's conference was released for direct quotation only with the proviso that the addition must be included as part of the text.

TWO INDIAN trade union leaders discuss the AFL-CIO convention with Rudy Faupl (center), U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization. At left is Bagaram Tulpule, general secretary of Hind Mazdoor Sabha. At right is Pres. G. Ramanujam of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Both groups are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.



LABOR TEAMS UP with management in New York City to launch Greater New York Fund's 1959 campaign for $11 million to support 425 health and welfare agencies. Principals at labor-management luncheon were (left to right): Louis L. Levine, AFL-CIO Community Services staff representative; Fund Executive Dir. Richard Booth; Pres. Joseph A. Grazier of American Radiator Corp.; Clifton W. Phalen, N. Y. Telephone Co. president and 1959 fund campaign chairman; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of N. Y. City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Street Railway Employes Maintain Ranks Despite Shrinking Industry

Miami Beach, Fla.—Substantial membership gains won by the Street Railway Employes in organizing activities over the past two years were offset by employment cutbacks in many major cities of the U.S. and Canada, Pres. A. L. Spradling reported to the union's 35th biennial convention here.

Spradling said in his final report to delegates before stepping down as president that organizing activities in the past two years "have gone ahead in the face of great difficulties." Despite "strenuous opposition," the union issued five new charters and enrolled 20,622 new members.

Offsetting these gains, he continued, were membership decreases "due largely to speedup in schedules, institution of larger equipment and retrenchments" on the part of major companies, and the wholesale abandonment of service in smaller cities and towns. As a result, the Street Railway Employes' membership remained roughly constant in the vicinity of 150,000.

Spradling, who had served as the union's president since 1946, was unanimously elected president emeritus, with full salary, following his retirement. He was succeeded as president by John M. Elliott, for the past two years the union's executive vice president.

The 400 delegates to the five-day convention held at the DiLido Hotel named Henry B. Mann, a member of the general board, as the new executive vice president; re-elected Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo; and unanimously re-elected all incumbent board members and vice presidents.

They voted to increase the salaries of the president to $20,000 a year and the executive vice president and secretary-treasurer to $18,000 each.

In his keynote address, Spradling gave a detailed report on the new labor law, denouncing it as a measure passed as the result of "hysteria" whipped up by the hearings of the McClellan special Senate committee.

During the five-day convention, the delegates:

- Amended the union's Codes of Ethical Practices to provide for the hiring by the international of auditors to serve locals with less than 100 members or with disbursements of less than $5,000 annually, to permit filing of proper reports required by the new labor law.
- Called for increased support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and provided that the records of all locals contain information concerning the registration status of members and their families to insure greater labor political strength.
- Approved the formation of legislative conference boards at the state level to help block enactment of restrictive legislation.
- Established hospitalization coverage for the union's international officers and their families, plus disability and death benefits for international officers.

N. Y. C. Labor May Have Own Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

that must be paid out of welfare funds."

The committee also charged that the Blue Cross program "is under the control of big business and the hospital administrators" and declared "we intend to develop a program that will benefit all the people of the city."

Van Arsdale said the program contemplated by New York unions might eventually be extended to the creation of a labor-sponsored medical school to train physicians.

The goal, he declared, is to "bring medicine closer to the people."

IUE Wins Labor Board Vote in Dallas Plant

Dallas, Tex.—Employes at the Cook Machinery Co. here have voted 115 to 91 for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a National Labor Relations Board representation election. AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley worked with IUE representatives on the campaign.

Randolph Discusses Civil Rights Debate

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph told a radio audience here that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is opposed to racial discrimination and racially segregated unions.

The difference between himself and the federation president, Randolph said in a radio interview, was how to approach the problem of "the elimination of racially segregated unions."

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, was interviewed shortly after his return from the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco during which he and Meany took differing positions on how to implement AFL-CIO policy to stamp out discrimination.

Interviewed on Air

Interviewed by Randy White over station WLIB, Randolph replied to a query asking for his comment on the "explosive situation which developed in San Francisco between you and Mr. Meany." He said:

"I don't want to leave the impression that George Meany is not opposed to racial discrimination in the trade union movement. He is opposed to it. He is also opposed to racially segregated unions. But we differ from the point of view of approach to the elimination of racially segregated unions."

The AFL-CIO convention adopted unanimously a resolution calling on all affiliates to eliminate segregation of local union membership on the basis of race or color. (See text on Page 6.)

Randolph said that on this question his debate with Meany involved two differing approaches to the question. Meany, he said, took the position that an all-colored union should have the democratic right to decide if it is ready and willing to merge with a white union.

"My position," he added, "is that since the AFL-CIO has a national policy set forth in the constitution against discrimination and segregation in the trade union movement, no local should have the right of final decision as to whether it is willing to conform or not conform to this national policy."

Convention Resolution on Civil Rights

IN THE 20 MONTHS since our last convention, the AFL-CIO continued to press forward its activities and extend the scope of its drive against all forms of discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin.

In the civil rights program of the AFL-CIO prior attention has been given to the remaining problems of discrimination within the ranks of our own trade union movement. The work of our Civil Rights Committee and its compliance subcommittee has been reinforced by a growing network of civil rights agencies established by our state and city central bodies as well as national and international affiliates. Closer working cooperation of our Dept. of Civil Rights with these trade union agencies has been established, making our entire civil rights program more effective.

In addition to the case-by-case handling of complaints under the established compliance procedure, the program has been broadened to provide for careful review and handling of the problems on a regional basis. The first major step in this direction was the establishment of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, made up of executive officers of our state bodies in 13 southern states.

Another important step designed to strengthen the effectiveness of the program has been the planning of local community-wide surveys of the prevalence and acceptance of fair practices by our affiliates against the background of employment and other related patterns in the community.

In all of these pursuits toward the universal acceptance within our movement of the AFL-CIO's non-discrimination goal there is clear and urgent need for greater and more effective participation in our civil rights program on the part of our affiliates, national, state and local. By mobilizing the vast human resources of our movement into active participation in our civil rights program, by recruiting the members of every local union into active committee work to further our civil rights program, we can develop the most effective force in America for stamping out discrimination in every field of life.

Another one of the foremost civil rights tasks pursued by the AFL-CIO in the past 20 months has been the insistence on fair employment practices by employers. Further assistance has been provided by our Dept. of Civil Rights to our affiliates in negotiating non-discrimination clauses in collective bargaining agreement with employers and in setting up machinery for effective enforcement of these clauses.

In these efforts we have been severely handicapped by the lack of responsive cooperation from the majority of employers and by the total absence of any concern in civil rights on the part of all national employer associations.

In fact, in a number of instances occurring in certain portions of the South, employers have gone so far as to promote full-fledged race hate campaigns among their employes in order to get these employes to vote against the union in the National Labor Relations Board elections.

The problem of civil rights in our country is a national problem, involving the whole American community.

On the national scene, in the 20 months since our last convention, there has been progress in extending to all Americans the constitutional promise of equal justice under law, and assurance of equal opportunity without discrimination. Yet, in many areas this progress has been much too slow. In fact, in some areas, civil rights progress has been altogether stymied.

The federal courts have continued to insist that discrimination and segregation in schools, public transportation and other public facilities are repugnant to the rights envisaged by the Constitution and expressed in the rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court.

IN THE FACE OF the tenacious adherence by the federal judiciary to this constitutional concept of equal justice and equal opportunity for all Americans, and in response to rising insistence on the part of the right-minded and fair-minded citizens, the artificial structure of "massive resistance" in Virginia has been crumbling and the willful defiance of the law in Little Rock, Ark., has been petering out. It is notable, however, that, by the end of 1958, it was reported that only 790 out of 2,890 bi-racial school districts in 17 southern states and the District of Columbia, had achieved a substantial measure of school desegregation. This meant that four and a half years after the historic Supreme Court decision, a large majority of bi-racial school districts had yet to begin desegregation. In the light of these facts, absence of significant action by the Administration and the Congress to help implement the Supreme Court's civil rights decisions can only be regarded as a tragic failure.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 continued in its limited operation and the persistent efforts of labor and its friends to make the law more effective have met with the refusal of Congress to enact a meaningful civil rights bill containing the vital provision to broaden the powers of the Attorney General to seek injunctive relief in civil rights matters.

The President's failure in 1957 to give backing to the enactment of this vital provision then embodied in Title III of the pending civil rights bill was in the pattern of his retreat from effective leadership in the field of civil rights and from the exercise of his full responsibility as the Chief Executive to help implement the historic civil rights decisions of the Supreme Court.

IN CONTRAST to the disappointing record of the Congress in this field in 1959, this year has marked substantial progress in the enactment of civil rights laws by state legislatures. In all, 24 laws dealing with elimination of racial discrimination were enacted by 14 states in 1959.

Maine became the 24th state to enact an enforceable law to prohibit discrimination in places of public accommodation. California and Ohio (where the so-called "right-to-work" laws were defeated in referenda) have brought to 16 the number of states which have enacted enforceable laws banning discrimination in employment. Led by Colorado, four states have adopted broad fair housing legislation, following the path recently marked at the municipal level by New York City and Pittsburgh.

These notable advances in civil rights legislation at the state level were a measure of the rising public support behind measures designed to end discrimination and segregation. In sharp contrast was the failure of the Congress to match these advances with significant action of its own to reflect the increasing public demand for such action.

This reinforces our conviction that changes in Senate Rule 22 are urgently needed to enable the Senate majority to prevail.

In the meantime, the United States Civil Rights Commission, after overcoming many delaying obstacles, conducted hearings and investigations in the field of voting rights, of discrimination in public education, and of discrimination in housing. The commission uncovered flagrant violations of civil rights in these areas.

In its notable report it just issued, the Civil Rights Commission has formulated, after careful consideration and searching study, a set of fourteen forthright and constructive recommendations designed to safeguard equal rights of all Americans in voting, schools and housing.

We especially welcome and endorse the commission's recommendation for legislation authorizing local federal officials to act temporarily as registrars where necessary to assure the right to vote to all citizens in federal elections.

It is regrettable that, in dealing with discrimination in housing, the commission overlooked the key problem of rehousing minority families displaced by urban renewal. The commission's recommendation on housing and urban renewal falls short of the need and we welcome the supplementary statement on housing by Commissioners Hesburgh and Johnson with regard to this point.

It is up to the federal government to take the lead in the task of making secure and fully meaningful for all American citizens the right to equal justice under law and equal opportunity in every field of life and work.

To make sure that such leadership is exercised by public servants sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, labor must spearhead the mobilization of the widest possible support by citizens of public actions needed to secure their civil rights. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: The AFL-CIO will press on with renewed vigor its drive to make fully secure rights for all Americans in every field of life and to assure to all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, the full benefits of union organization.

In order to mobilize the full resources of the labor movement in making effective the civil rights policy embodied in our Constitution, we urgently call on all our affiliates to set up without delay internal civil rights committees and staff machinery of their own for effective administration of a meaningful civil rights program within their ranks, to work in close cooperation with the Civil Rights Committee and the Dept. of Civil Rights of the AFL-CIO.

We ask our affiliates to take prompt and effective action to prevent or correct any action or procedure of their local unions denying to any worker the full benefits of union membership because of race, creed, color or national origin, or otherwise contravening the civil rights policy of the AFL-CIO.

We call on our affiliates to take appropriate action to eliminate segregation of their local union membership on the basis of race or color. There is no blinking at the fact that segregation is discrimination. Just as we cannot accept the maintenance of separate but equal schools, so we refuse to countenance the existence of separate but equal unions in the ranks of our movement. We ask for a concerted effort by each of our affiliates having local unions with membership segregated on the basis of race to eliminate such segregation with all possible speed.

We call on our affiliates not to permit dual seniority lists and to insist on complete non-discrimination by employers in hire, tenure and conditions of employment and in advancement of their employes. We ask that, to this end, a non-discrimination clause be included in every collective bargaining agreement, whether national or local, negotiated by each union, and that effective administration of such a clause be assured.

We recommend that the President's Committee on Government Contracts direct the contracting agencies involved to withhold government contracts from employers who are found guilty of violating the federal government's policy of non-discrimination. We shall continue to cooperate with the President's Committee on Government Contracts and ask our affiliates to ensure the compliance by employers with whom they deal and who are performing work under a federal contract, with the letter and spirit of the non-discrimination clause required in each government contract.

We urge earliest possible Senate action to change Senate Rule 22 to make it possible for the Senate majority to prevail.

WE RENEW OUR SUPPORT for the passage of an enforceable federal fair employment practices act. We also renew our call for the enactment of enforceable fair employment practice laws by all states and cities not having such laws and for strengthening of such existing laws to ensure their effectiveness.

We support the enactment of enforceable state and local statutes making unlawful discrimination in housing and in places of public accommodations, on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

We ask that, to the end of eliminating discrimination and segregation in housing because of race, creed, color or national origin, federal standards be established requiring that all housing built with the aid of federal funds or credit or any other form of financial assistance or guarantee be made available to minority families on an equal basis with all other families.

We call for the enactment of a proper federal civil rights law to make possible enforcement of the civil rights of our citizens, including a grant of powers to the Attorney General to seek injunctive relief in cases involving abuses of the rights of American citizens.

We again urge the National Labor Relations Board to adopt the policy that the use of race-hate propaganda during union organization campaigns is deemed to be interference with, and coercion of, employes and constitutes an unfair labor practice; and, further, that the use of such propaganda will constitute sufficient ground for setting aside an election upon request of the union.

We commend the Civil Rights Committee and the Dept. of Civil Rights of the AFL-CIO for their diligence in pursuing the civil rights goal set in the AFL-CIO constitution. We approve the formation by the AFL-CIO of regional advisory committees on civil rights, the conduct by our affiliates of local community civil rights surveys, and all other appropriate means of enlisting active participation of our entire membership in the vital task of making our civil rights program more effective.

Economic Review Says:

U.S. Needs 35 Million New Homes by 1975

Thirty-five million new homes must be built by 1975 in order to provide decent housing for every American family, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports.

Labor's Economic Review, one of the department's monthly publications, warns that the slums and rural shacks where one out of four families now live can be eliminated only if there is a sharp increase in housing for low and middle-income families.

"We are building too few houses because housing legislation and housing programs have all but completely neglected the families with the most pressing need for decent homes," the publication emphasized.

The housing problem is particularly critical for Negroes and other non-white groups, the Dept. of Research declared. Nearly three-fourths of all Negro families live in substandard housing and "only a tiny proportion of houses built during recent years have been available to these families."

To meet the nation's needs, the department publication called for a comprehensive housing program including:

- A large-scale low rent housing program to provide decent homes for low income families as "the cornerstone of the nation's housing effort."
- An effective program "to make good homes available to middle income families through low-interest, long-term loans." Families in the $4,000 to $7,000 income range must now spend a disproportionate amount on housing.
- Similar financing for housing to meet the special needs of elderly couples and individuals.
- A federal policy "to assure every family an equal opportunity to obtain decent housing without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."
- Expanded slum clearance and urban redevelopment on a large enough scale to permit every city to wipe out its slums and blight.
- Encouragement to metropolitan planning so that artificial boundaries do not block housing and redevelopment programs.

An important byproduct of a stepped-up housing program, the department pointed out, would be the creation of new jobs which would make "an important contribution to the nation's economic prosperity."

Declaring that the current rate of housing construction should be increased by at least 900,000 units a year, the Dept. of Research estimated that every home constructed requires one man-year on on-site construction and an additional man-year off-site in plants producing bricks, lumber, steel, cement, electrical equipment, furniture and other products.

Meeting the nation's housing needs would thus create an additional 1.8 million jobs, the department declared.

A. R. Mosher, Canada Labor Leader, Dies

Ottawa, Ont.—A. R. Mosher, president emeritus of the Canadian Labor Congress and the only president the former Canadian Congress of Labor had in its 16 years of existence, died suddenly at his summer home near here while watching a telecast of a football game. He was 78.

The son of a farmer in Nova Scotia, he left school at 15 to work as a laborer and gold miner before taking a job as storekeeper for a Halifax coal dealer. He left in protest when a fellow employe was unjustly discharged and became a freight handler for the government-owned Intercolonial Railway. In 1907 he organized a strike for better wages and working conditions and later the same year helped establish the Intl. Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

Canadian locals of the brotherhood later broke away and formed the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes. He became president and held the post until retiring in 1952.

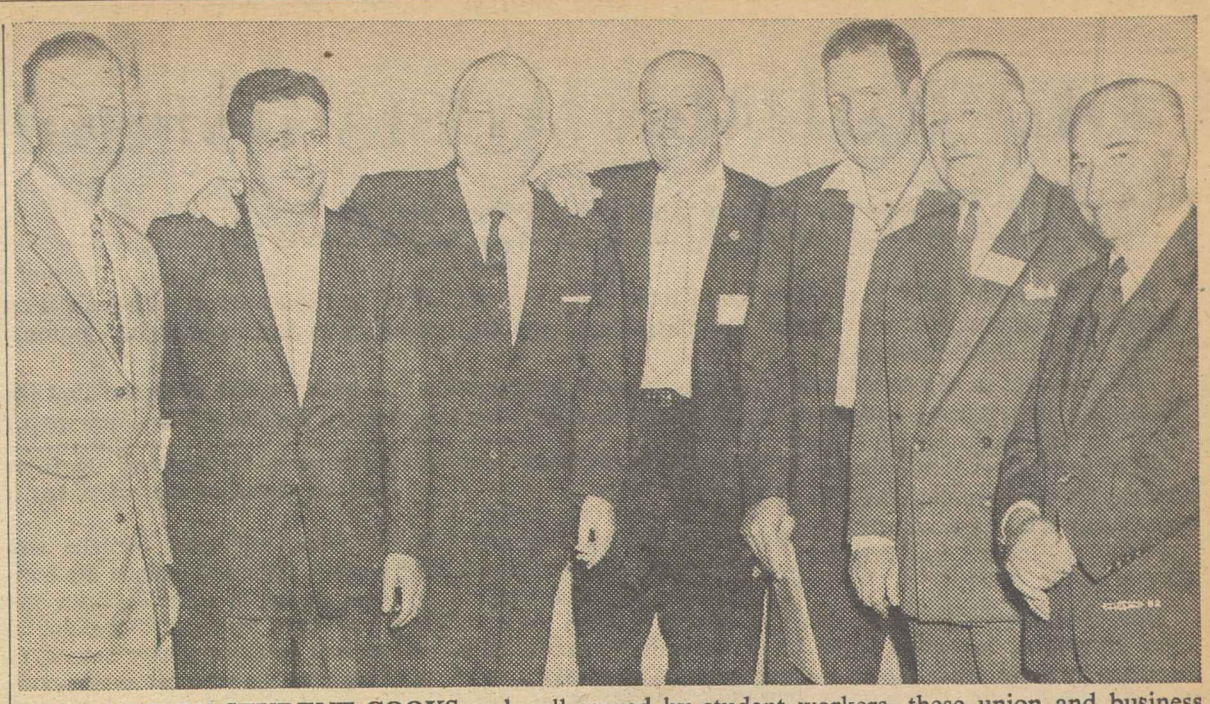
He helped organize the former CCL and worked over much of his tenure as president for merger with the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, which was effected in 1956. He was a member of the Canada Labor Relations Board, working actively until the day before his death, and in 1946 was named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Prudential Agents Ratify Contract

Members of the Insurance Workers have voted 5,226 to 2,204 to ratify a two-year contract with the Prudential Insurance Co.

The IWIU negotiating committee had advised the Prudential agents that a turndown of the contract, which had been narrowly rejected in an earlier referendum, would be the signal for a strike.

Gains in the agreement include an increase in the number of permissible days off, improvements in vacation schedules and a guarantee of no loss in pay for 20 weeks in the event an agent's debit is cut.



WELL FED BY STUDENT COOKS and well served by student workers, these union and business leaders attended an open house at the training school for ship stewards' department personnel maintained by the Marine Cooks & Stewards and the Pacific Maritime Association near Santa Rosa, Calif. Left to right are Pres. Sam Bennett of the Marine Firemen, Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, Ed Turner, head of the host union, PMA Pres. J. Paul St. Sure and Louis Waldman, New York labor attorney.

Ship Cooks Hosts to Sea Union Chiefs

Santa Rosa, Calif.—Leaders of AFL-CIO unions whose members man the nation's seagoing vessels were guests of the Marine Cooks & Stewards at an inspection of the school maintained near here by the union and the Pacific Maritime Association for training crewmen in ship stewards' departments.

Host for the open house and dinner prepared and served by the students was Ed Turner, head of the union. Guests included Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and Pres. Sam Bennett of the Marine Firemen.

The school, on a 400-acre site not far from the "Valley of the Moon" made famous by Jack London, is financed jointly by the union and the PMA, which represents West Coast ship owners in bargaining with seagoing and longshore unions.

The courses are given by seamen who have had years of service in their specialties. Available are instructions in cooking, baking, pastry making, wine selection and service, and training for waiters, bedroom stewards, pantrymen, storekeepers, yoemen, catering and passenger crew service.

The students include both newcomers to the industry and current employes seeking to be upgraded. The school is intended to maintain a continuous flow of trained personnel for the PMA fleet.

The project also includes homes for retired seamen.

The event was in honor of the San Francisco Group, Home Economists in Business, made up of women experts in the field.

Southern 'Conspiracy' Counterattack Voted

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO in its convention here prepared a three-pronged counter-attack against what it has branded as a "growing conspiracy" bent on "the destruction or emasculation of existing unions in the South."

In a resolution keyed to the struggle for survival of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., the convention called on the labor movement to:

- Engage in vigorous political action in the South to break up the "alliance" between powerful business interests and those in political power, pointing out that the anti-labor "conspiracy depends heavily for its effectiveness" on such an alliance.
- Continue "moral and financial aid" to the beleaguered TWUA "in full recognition of the sacrifices" endured by the Harriet-Henderson strikers. "They have kept faith with the labor movement," the resolution declared. "They have earned our unflinching support."
- Alert all internationals "to the dangers posed by this conspiracy and call upon them to make their members and the nation in general fully aware of it."

Before the convention acted on the resolution, TWUA Pres. William Pollock inserted in the record a detailed history of the struggle by 1,100 members of the union against "naked force and violence" in Henderson as a result of management's determination "to strangle their right to a democratic voice in their conditions of work."

Pollock said that in addition to the TWUA, the "conspiracy" in the South has been used against such unions as the Chemical Workers and Hosiery Workers in recent months.

Organizing in the South, Pollock told the convention, cannot advance "until the frigid, anti-labor climate fostered by our political enemies is changed." He said the resolution "opens the door to such an approach" through political action.

"This must be labor's answer to a bloc of more than 125 reactionary senators and representatives in the South who line up with reactionary Republicans . . . to defeat every progressive measure in Congress," he added.

The resolution pointed out that Harriet-Henderson management's efforts to crush the union follows a pattern used against the TWUA in such textile communities as Winston-Salem, N. C., Gadsden, Ala., and Fitzgerald, Ga., "where bitter and costly strikes were required to save old, established local unions." It continued:

"This formula calls for cancellation of the union contract, followed by the serving of management demands which no union can accept. The result is a strike.

"Once the struggle is in progress, the company secures an anti-picketing injunction and enlists the services of local and state police—and even the National Guard, if necessary—to escort strikebreakers into the plant. Under such circumstances, it is just a matter of time before the strike is broken and the union is undermined.

"In the process, the entire political and economic apparatus of the community and sometimes even the state is mobilized against the workers. The result is wholesale arrests, fines and jail terms."

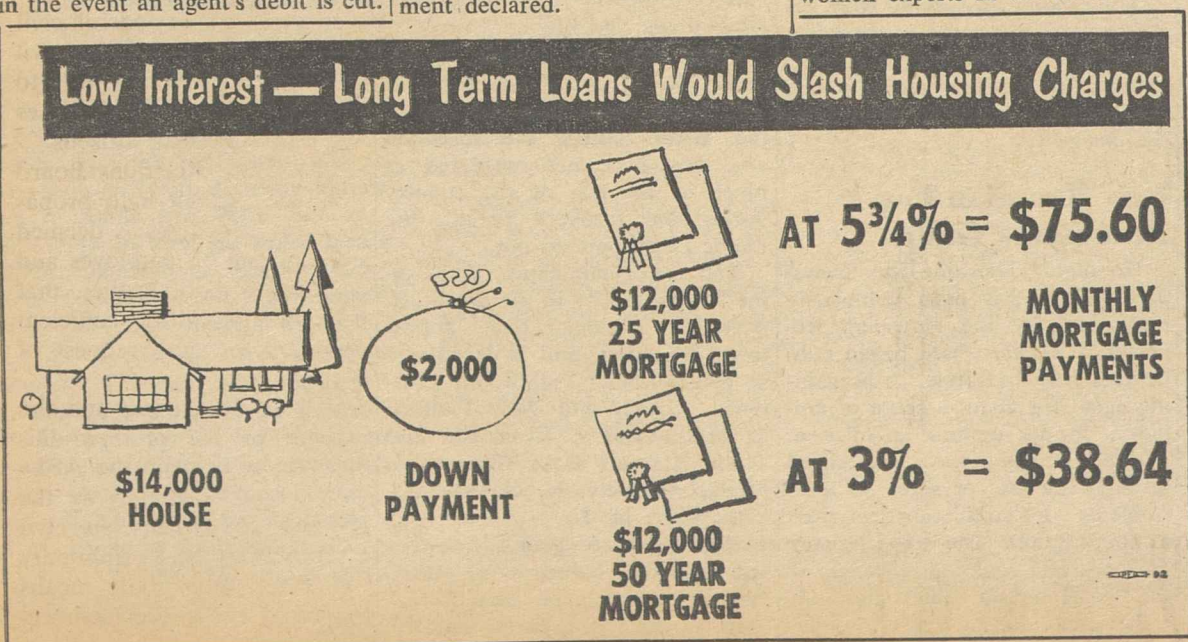
CWA Seeks Vote in N.Y. For 19,000

New York—An informal hearing by the National Labor Relations Board was scheduled for Oct. 5 on a petition by the Communication Workers for a representation election among 19,000 New York Telephone Co. employes now represented by an unaffiliated union.

CWA Vice Pres. Ray Hackney said a volunteer committee of 500 telephone workers is spearheading the organizing campaign. The CWA asked for "a fast election" in a bargaining unit including plant craftsmen, building and supplies employes, as well as the clerical group which includes 3,000 women office employes.

The workers are employed at telephone installations in New York City and in Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and Orange counties.

The company's present contract with the unaffiliated United Telephone Organizations expires Dec. 23. Some 6,000 Bell System employes in New York City—mostly long distance operators—are presently represented by CWA.



Legislature to Get Bills:

N.Y. State May Act to Control Strikebreaking Agencies

New York—The New York State Legislature will be presented at its 1960 session with legislation intended to control the activities of strikebreaking agencies, according to State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood.

The proposal is the outgrowth of a special state investigation last spring which disclosed that the Schleppey-Klein agency had recruited strikebreakers all over the country for New York newspaper publishers. Involved were the Macy chain of newspapers in Westchester County, the Griscom chain in Nassau County and the Lockport Union-Sun & Journal, a Niagara County daily.

The committee was appointed after charges of organized strikebreaking by these newspapers were brought to the attention of the state Labor Dept. by the Typographical Union and the Stereotypers.

Passage a Question

Whether the proposed legislation will pass the predominantly Republican legislature remains to be seen. It has been noted that one of the investigating committee members, William J. Isaacson, was recently appointed a deputy state industrial commissioner. Isaacson was formerly attorney for the Clothing Workers.

The committee, headed by Brother Cornelius Justin, F.S.C., of Manhattan College, found that importation of strikebreakers by professional agencies tends to "disrupt the orderly process of labor-management relations."

"The temporary importation into a community of a crew of strangers," said the committee, "who take over the jobs of local residents serves to increase the tensions of a strike situation, whether the outsiders are recruited from Alabama and Florida or from New York City or Buffalo."

The investigating committee granted without question the right of a struck employer to hire replacements for striking employes for the period of the strike, but it said:

"When we speak of the employer's right to continue his business during a strike, are we not thinking of his right to continue to operate in the ordinary course, to hire from the sources usually available to him employes who have an interest in their jobs as jobs, to pay these employes wages which approximate those he has offered to the employes who have struck? In our judgment, this concept does not encompass the hire of strikebreakers through an agency which has no independent basis for existence."

Reasoning Given

The existence of permanent professional strikebreaking organizations disturbs orderly labor-management relations, said the committee, because:

- Standby crews of strikebreakers during negotiations tend "to withdraw employer incentive to bargain collectively and to bringing about the very strike the replacements were to insure against."
- Existence of a strikebreaker pool "incites to irresponsible and negative behavior instead of good faith interchange of proposals and supporting argument."

The committee argued that no legislation exists which is applicable to the present situation.

With registration and reporting plus a requirement that recruited workers in strike situations must be told in advance of the existence of a strike, a new law, the committee said, could control the activities of such outfits as Bloor-Schleppey.

CONGRATULATIONS are offered by Plumbers Pres. Peter T. Schoemann immediately after San Francisco convention re-elected George Meany as AFL-CIO president. Schoemann had made nominating speech. At left in background is Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communication workers, at right Pres. George M. Harrison of Railway Clerks.

Meany Raps Mitchell On Walsh-Healey Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

cated structural steel "substantially more" than the proposed $1.80, but he did not ask for further postponement of the "already out-of-date $1.80."

"The only equitable means of taking new wage increases into account," Meany continued, "is not to put off the entire determination by reopening hearings, but to put the original inadequate determination into effect and then quickly hold supplemental hearings or provide other rapid means of updating to make it more current.

"I urge you to give practical meaning to the minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act by putting into effect immediately the determinations you proposed last spring. These determinations were based upon full public hearings held a year earlier. Even though these determinations are now already much too low and largely obsolete, we believe they should become final.

Hold Hearings Later

"After this, when some modest minimum wage protection is actually in effect, it might be appropriate for you to take time in new hearings to weigh any new allegations or proposals and any new wage increases."

In a letter dated July 9, Meany had written Mitchell:

"If a Walsh-Healey minimum wage determination is to be at all meaningful, it must be set at a level high enough to reflect realistically the minimum wages actually prevailing in the industry and it must be reasonably current.

"Otherwise, particularly as general wage levels rise, the determination will be little more than a paper gesture and the basic purposes of the act will be thwarted."

Mail Handlers Plan Wage Drive in 1960

Rochester, N. Y.—Hailing passage of the government employes' health insurance program as "the crowning achievement" of the last session of Congress, 500 delegates to the Mail Handlers' convention here mapped out a program for a pay raise drive next year.

Pres. Harold McAvoy said the drive would focus on two objectives:

- Legislation upgrading mail handlers and others in the union's jurisdiction from Level 3 to Level 4 of the postal pay scale, bringing them on a par with basic grades for postal clerks and letter carriers.
- A straight pay raise, with the amount to be sought decided in consultation with other affiliates of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

Enactment of union recognition legislation was also placed high on the 1960 legislative program adopted by the convention. Delegates applauded an address by Chairman Roger Jones of the U.S. Civil Service Commission calling on all government agencies to "get together" with unions representing their employes.

McAvoy was elected to his ninth two-year term as union president. All other incumbents were returned to office and John T. Tabb of Boston was named to fill a vacancy as vice president for the New England district.

Delegates voted a 10 cent increase in the monthly per capita, from 80 cents to 90 cents, and hailed the news that the union had reached a new record high of 18,000 members.

CCCL Authorizes More Unity Talks

Quebec, Que.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor here have authorized officers to continue merger talks with the Canadian Labor Congress and, if they prove successful, to conduct a referendum on unity before the next convention.

If a merger is approved in any referendum, officers will be in a position to put membership-endorsed resolutions before the next convention, which probably will be held in 1961.

2 Unions Halt Walkout at Worthington

A strike by 3,400 members of the Steelworkers and the Machinists at eight plants of the Worthington Corp. has been suspended for 60 days as the result of a company agreement to make all contract gains retroactive to Aug. 15 and to complete a job evaluation program before the new deadline.

Both points were key issues in the two-week walkout by 2,550 Steelworkers and 850 Machinists, which began Sept. 14. The struck plants, which make air compressors, diesel motors and heavy equipment, are at Harrison, Newark and Plainfield, N. J.; Wellsville and Oil City, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y., and two plants at East Orange, N. J.

The unions are seeking wage increases and improved fringe benefits, plus continuance of a cost-of-living wage escalator clause which the company wants to drop from the contract.

New Hawaiian Paper Recognizes Guild

Honolulu, Hawaii—The Newspaper Guild has been voluntarily recognized by the Hawaiian Reporter, a weekly which began publication here last June, as bargaining agent for about a score of employes in the union's jurisdiction.

The weekly was capitalized through the sale of stock to local residents. Its circulation has risen to about 8,000. The ANG already has contracts covering employes of the two Honolulu dailies: the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser.

Struck Pew-Maker Rebuffs Clergymen

Waco, Tex.—A minister's proposal that a panel of clergymen mediate a 9-week strike at the Sams Mfg. Co., manufacturers of church furniture, has been accepted by the Carpenters but flatly rejected by the company.

The mediation proposal was made by the Rev. Herbert Meza, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Houston, in a Labor Sunday sermon entitled "An Open Letter to the AFL-CIO." He sent copies of the sermon to the State AFL-CIO and to Ross M. Sams, president of the struck firm.

The Houston minister explained he made the proposal after receiving a letter from State AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry Holleman and Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt regarding the strike.

Workers at the plant walked out when negotiations for a first contract broke down two months after they had voted 64-4 for union representation. Hourly wages averaged only $1.25, according to G. H. Simmons, Jr., state organization director for the Carpenters.

In his "open letter," the clergyman declared: "You appeal to the clergy. Now I challenge you and the Sams Mfg. Co. to submit your dispute to a group of clergymen in order that these men . . . and their families may not suffer any longer."

He added: "I am assuming that since the Sams Mfg. Co. deals exclusively with churches, they will be willing to accept this proposition."

The Carpenters promptly accepted the offer and agreed "to abide by the decision of such a panel if the Sams Co. will do likewise."

Sams, however, turned down the proposal, declaring there is "nothing to negotiate." He said he had hired new employes to replace the strikers after they had refused to return to work when he delivered a five-day ultimatum.

Describing the turndown as "unbefitting a man who seeks to do business with churches," the Carpenters' representative declared that the union remains ready at any time to negotiate. Simmons said it was the company's refusal to bargain in good faith "which finally forced employes to resort to the picket line."

10-3-59

'Chronic Joblessness' Shown in 70 Areas

The Labor Dept. has pinpointed 70 areas—including 17 big population centers—as afflicted with "chronic unemployment."

In these areas, the department's special study pointed out, the rate of joblessness has been well above the national average in both good times and bad.

Cities such as Detroit, Providence, R. I., and Charleston, W. Va., fared worse than the rest of the nation during the recession and they have not recovered as much as the rest of the country during the recovery period, the Labor Dept. pointed out.

The major population areas on the list are mostly in the northeast, including Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre in Pennsylvania; Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell and New Bedford in Massachusetts; Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind.; Muskegon, Mich., Asheville, N. C., and Atlantic City, N. J.

Shutdowns of plants, transfer of important industries to other areas, depletion of natural resources and a drop in the market demand for certain products were among the key factors in the persistence of high unemployment.

As a result of these job losses, employment in the 17 chronic areas in May 1959 was almost 5 percent below the level of May 1950, even though employment in the nation as a whole had risen more than 18 percent during the same period.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said, in releasing the study, that the purpose of the survey was "to throw more light on the causes of these localized pockets of unemployment and to provide additional facts upon which to plan help for the almost 500,000 jobless workers in these chronic labor surplus areas."

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Ike Poised for T-H in Steel, Seeks Injunction on Docks

AFL-CIO Unions to Back ILA

By Gervase N. Love

AFL-CIO waterfront unions joined in a pledge of support to striking Longshoremen as Pres. Eisenhower set Taft-Hartley injunction machinery in motion to force the dockers back to the piers.

Meeting in New York at the call of Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, the AFL-CIO affiliates vowed to take "every legal step to support the efforts of the Longshoremen to obtain a fair and equitable contract."

Some 70,000 organized longshoremen walked off the docks on Oct. 1, when their old contract expired, after Gulf Coast shippers had backed out of an agreement that work would continue until Oct. 15 on condition that gains be retroactive to Oct. 1. New York shipowners then refused to resume bargaining until Oct. 15 unless the strikers returned.

The AFL-CIO affiliates backing the strikers agreed unanimously that "the last-minute switch of position on the part of New Orleans companies was a calculated attempt on behalf of East and Gulf Coast shipowners to upset established collective bargaining patterns.

"Many companies which rejected the principle of retroactivity in New Orleans had agreed

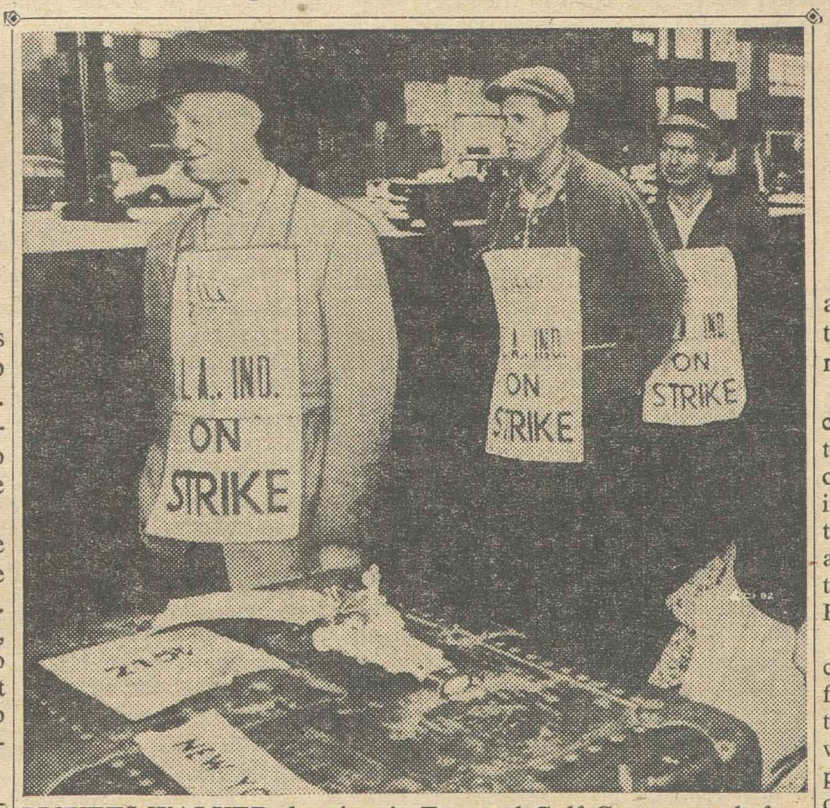
(*Continued on Page 2*)

Packing Unions Hit Swift's Split Move

Chicago — Two AFL-CIO unions on strike against Swift & Co. have reaffirmed their solidarity and accused the meat packing chain of adding an attempt to split them to its "strike-breaking arsenal."

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd of the Meat Cutters wrote to Swift's general superintendent, J. L. Fike, that the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers will continue their "full cooperation" in the strike. He denounced the company's "union-busting methods" and said the two unions are prepared to resume negotiations at any time.

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers, in a separate letter, gave complete endorsement to the declaration of unity.



PICKETS WALKED the piers in East and Gulf Coast ports before Pres. Eisenhower set Taft-Hartley injunction machinery in motion to send striking Longshoremen back to work. Eight AFL-CIO unions held a meeting to plan support for the ILA members, who walked out after Gulf Coast shipowners repudiated a 15-day contract extension with retroactivity on pay raises.

Ike Policies Assailed:

Senators Warned Of Recession Threat

The AFL-CIO has laid the blame for continuing high unemployment squarely on the "restrictive economic policies" and the "complacency" of the Eisenhower Administration, and has warned that the nation faces the threat of another recession within the next few years unless these policies are reversed.

Testifying as the leadoff witness before a special Senate Committee on Unemployment, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the Administration's "tight money, high interest rates and attempts to balance the federal budget at low levels of output and income" were responsible for the fact that unemployment has risen from 3.1 percent of the labor force in 1953 to its present level of 5.1 percent.

Business Groups 'Evasive'

Biemiller was followed by spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce who contended that some idleness aids the economy. Both drew a blast from Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), who charged them with taking "the economic Fifth Amendment" in their testimony.

McGee said the spokesmen for the business front groups were guilty of "playing games," "ducking questions" and being "amiably evasive."

"Those fellows are not interested in trying to help us get the hard core of information we need," the Wyoming Democrat said.

The federation spokesman charged that the purpose of White House policies "is to restrict the demands for goods and curtail the creation of new jobs," and charged they "represent a threat that the current upturn from the 1958 recession may be soon undermined and the basis for a new recession established."

Sketching in the broad dimensions of the continuing unemployment problem against the background of the 13-year-old Employment Act, Biemiller said the special committee "would contribute much to the future welfare of the American people if it would examine the impact of restrictive monetary and budget policies on economic growth, employment and unemployment."

The committee, created just prior to the adjournment of Congress, is assigned the task of digging into the causes of continuing high-level joblessness. Its chairman, freshman Sen. Eugene J. Mc-

(*Continued on Page 6*)

USWA Girds for Stiff Legal Battle

By Gene Zack

The Steelworkers girded for a pitched legal battle against what appeared to be imminent Administration intervention in the industry-inspired steel strike through court injunctions to force USWA members back to the mills.

The threat of Taft-Hartley injunction proceedings—which would compel steel workers to return to their jobs for an 80-day "cooling-off" period—loomed large following union rejection of what it termed a "miserly" industry offer and the subsequent collapse of contract talks in the steel capital of Pittsburgh.

The imminence of such action came at a time when the industry, for the first time since it forced the nationwide shutdown July 15, was beginning to feel an economic pinch. Until now, huge stockpiles of steel produced just prior to the strike insulated the giant steel producers from economic pressures for settlement.

Eisenhower's move against the USWA appeared to await only his return to Washington after a week-long golfing vacation in Palm Springs, Calif. An injunction order issued from there would have come while the President was a guest at the home of George E. Allen, a director of Republic Steel Corp., one of the struck firms.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald warned that if the government sought an injunction, the union "would go into court to oppose it in every way." He accused industry leaders of being "determined to avoid a settlement" in the hopes that steel workers "will be forced back to work under an injunction."

Contract talks in Pittsburgh—resumed a week earlier after Eis-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

T-H Strike Bans Yield Few Pacts

Use of Taft-Hartley machinery—which Pres. Eisenhower has set in motion in the East and Gulf Coast dock strike and which appears imminent in the industry-forced steel shutdown—has proved largely ineffectual over the years in settling labor disputes.

The machinery was put into operation 15 times according to an analysis of figures appearing in a pamphlet published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. In only two cases have complete settlements been reached during the period of 80-day injunctions.

Two other disputes were settled before presidential boards reported on the existence of a national emergency and two more were settled after such reports but before injunctions were issued.

Five disputes ran the full course of the 80-day "cooling off" injunctions without settlement. In each instance, rank-and-file unionists voted to re-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Meany Praises ILO as 'Conscience of World'

The Intl. Labor Organization in a real sense "has been the conscience of the world" with respect to the conditions of workers since it was founded 40 years ago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told an anniversary dinner in Washington.

The dinner, co-sponsored by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, Sec. of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller and Undersec. of State Robert Murphy, also marked the 25th anniversary of this country's affiliation with the ILO.

Meany was confined to his bed wtih a cold and sore throat, and his speech was read by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

He cited the long interest of organized American workers in the ILO, recalling that Samuel Gompers, when president of the former AFL, played a leading role in helping to set it up in the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I.

He hailed its promulgation of an international code of labor standards, declaring the code had "especially great weight" because it came from the deliberations of an international body in which workers and employers as well as governments are represented.

He lauded the ILO's adoption of a convention, or treaty, on the abolition of forced labor, in which U.S. labor had an important part, and the conventions on freedom of

(*Continued on Page 8*)

U.S. AND JAPANESE unions with interests in the North Pacific salmon industry discussed mutual problems, with emphasis on conservation of salmon as a resource capable of sustained yield, at a week-long meeting in Seattle, Wash. Participants were, left to right, Sec. T. Nishimaki, Pres. Kumazo Nakachi and Fishermen's Dept. Sec. Kumajiro Takahashi of All-Japan Seaman's Union; Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl, Machinists; Sec.-Treas. George Johanson, Alaska Fishermen's Union; Business Rep. R. E. Johnsen of IAM Lodge 79, Seattle; Merle Adlum, Seafarers; E. S. Marvich, Alaska Dept. of Fisheries. Meetings were described as "fruitful."

Ike Seeks Injunction in Longshoremen's Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to it in New York," they declared. "This is union-busting, not collective bargaining."

The meeting sent telegrams to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R-N. Y.) and Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D-N. J.) protesting the "strike-breaking activities" of the Port of New York Waterfront Commission in permitting office personnel to unload passengers' baggage from incoming liners. In the past the commission has insisted on licensing longshoremen before permitting them to work.

"We have always held that the waterfront compact (under which the commission was set up) is anti-labor in character and its strike-breaking activities in this situation confirm our long-held position," the AFL-CIO unions said in a joint statement.

"The AFL-CIO unions represented will call on the national and state central bodies for action to halt this latest anti-labor activity of the Waterfront Commission and to press the drive for elimination of the commission."

Represented at the meeting in addition to the SIU and NMU were the Masters, Mates & Pilots, Marine Engineers, American Radio Association, Radio Officers Union, Staff Officers Union, Office Employes and the NMU's United Marine Div., composed of tugboat workers. Spokesmen for the ILA and Teamsters also were present.

The ILA was expelled from the old AFL in 1953. The recent AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco authorized the Executive Council to admit the union for a provisional period of two years subject to conditions the council had imposed at its midsummer meeting at Unity House, Pa.

Eisenhower set the T-H injunction wheels moving from his desert vacation spot at Palm Springs, Calif. It was the fourth time he had invoked the law's injunction provisions since becoming President in 1952.

In accordance with the procedures, he named a fact-finding commission made up of former Chairman Guy Farmer of the National Labor Relations Board; former Justice George Frankenthaler of the New York State Supreme Court, and John F. Sembower, Chicago lawyer and arbitration expert.

The fact-finders held a 90-minute hearing in Washington on Oct. 7 and sent their report to the President at Palm Springs that evening. The way was then clear for Eisenhower to instruct the Justice Dept. to ask for the injunction on the ground that continuation of the strike would "imperil the national health and safety." More than 200 cargo ships were reported tied up at East and Gulf Coast ports.

Union Would Obey

Upon issuance of the injunction, the strikers would have to return to work for a "cooling-off" period of 80 days during which negotiations would continue. If the bargaining failed to produce results, the ILA could eventually resume the strike.

ILA spokesmen said the union would obey the law if the injunction were issued.

Meantime, ship owners in New Orleans obtained an injunction through the NLRB restraining two of the area's seven ILA locals from continuing the strike on the ground that they had not given the 30-day walkout notice required by law.

G. J. Murphy Dies in Crash At Muskegon

Muskegon, Mich.—George J. Murphy, executive vice president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO, was killed in an automobile accident here shortly after addressing the annual state labor body's teachers' institute.

Murphy, a key figure in the merger of the state body in February 1958, was an international representative for the Allied Industrial Workers at the time he was elected one of the three top officers of the merged state AFL-CIO.

He had been an officer and member of the AIW, and of its predecessor, the AFL United Auto Workers, for 21 years. He also served five years as president of the Muskegon County Federation of Labor and seven years as editor of the federation's publication, Muskegon Labor. He was active in civic and educational affairs.

AFL-CIO Aide Greenbelt Mayor

Alan Kistler, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, has been elected to a two-year term as mayor of Greenbelt, Md.

Kistler, now in his third two-year term on the Greenbelt nonpartisan City Council, was tied with another councilman for top place in the popular vote—the traditional method of selecting the mayor. In balloting among council members, he won the mayoralty by a 3-2 vote.

U. S., Japan Unions Meet On Salmon

Seattle, Wash.—Representatives of three AFL-CIO unions and the All-Japan Seamen's Union discussed matters related to Japanese salmon fishing in the North Pacific Ocean at a week-long conference here.

The meeting was the first between union members of the two countries on a controversial problem which has long been considered by Congress and the Intl. North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

The purpose was to promote a better understanding of conservation principles and the necessity of maintaining salmon as a resource on a sustained basis.

Meeting with the Japanese delegation were spokesmen for the Machinists, Seafarers and Alaska Fishermen's union.

Representatives of both groups described the discussions as fruitful, although no specific agreements were reached.

"It is our aim and purpose," they said in a joint statement, "to have further discussions to find a solution which will protect the legitimate interests of fishermen and allied workers connected with these fisheries and above all, to protect the interest of conservation and preservation of the resource.

Auto Workers to Hear Three Political Figures

Atlantic City, N. J.—Three potential Democratic presidential candidates have accepted invitations to discuss 1960 election issues at the Auto Workers 17th convention here, and two potential Republican candidates who initially declined have received renewed invitations.

The convention with 3,000 delegates representing over 1 million UAW members, opens here Oct. 9; the invitations were sent the five potential candidates on Sept. 14.

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon replied that he had commitments on the West Coast and could not attend the UAW meeting. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York replied that his schedule "will not permit an additional appearance that day." UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther offered to rearrange the convention schedule so that Rockefeller and Nixon could attend.

The three Democrats invited—Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sen. Stuart W. Symington (D-Mo.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)—are slated to address the convention on Oct. 12, 15 and 14 respectively.

In his letter, Reuther said the "invitation in no way" bears upon the question of declaration of candidacy, that it was sent simply "to offer the facilities of our convention so that you might discuss these issues (of the 1960 election) and make a contribution toward raising the level of understanding of the people."

Reuther's letter declared that "the UAW believes that in these critical times the fullest expression of ideas and exchange of points of view on the great issues confronting the people of America and the free world is necessary if we are to be equal to meeting the challenge in the world. . . .

"Therefore, the UAW, in keeping with our traditional and strong conviction that all points of view should be heard, is offering the platform of its convention to the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties."

Convention Raises Per Capita:

Chemical Workers Step Up Organizing

Cleveland—Delegates to the Chemical Workers convention here voted overwhelmingly to boost the union's per capita tax by one-third—from $1.50 to $2 a month—to finance new organizing programs, expand services to local unions and wipe out a heavy operating deficit.

Before the convention, more than 150 locals had demonstrated support for the hike by voluntarily paying an additional 50 cents per member under the ICWU's "Operation Vanguard" program launched last spring.

ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell told 420 delegates that organizing gains during the past year had been wiped out by a combination of jobs lost to automation and membership losses resulting from "the union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act."

He outlined a program for organizing based on consolidation of small locals in nearby areas so as to support full-time business representatives who would work with the international on organizing campaigns in the area. The ICWU would help meet the cost.

A local business representative, Mitchell said, would be able to organize small plants in his area "more effectively than an organizer from the outside" because as a resident of the community "he would be able to draw more easily upon the resources and support of the local labor movement."

Delegates were given a detailed report on the breakdown of merger negotiations with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers ascribed to differences in the organizational structure of the two unions termed "too great to reconcile."

Mitchell told the convention he believes all chemical workers should be in "one strong, militant union" but that it is better "to go forward on our own . . . than to have an unsuccessful merger."

Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster told the delegates there is no question that unions will survive restrictive labor legislation, but "it is going to be a little bit harder to do our jobs in the future than it has been in the past."

Buckmaster said the AFL-CIO came out of its recent San Francisco convention "stronger and better united" than ever before.

He said predictions that there would be "a big falling out" and warnings that the merged labor movement "would begin to fall apart at the seams" represented "just wishful thinking on the part of those who wanted to see labor destroyed and on the part of those weak-hearted sisters who never have faith in anything."

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-O.) told the convention the labor control bill "will widen the schism between management and labor." Strikes and lockouts "will become more common," he said, expressing fear that management will use its "new and vast powers for selfish purposes."

Strong support for the Steelworkers was emphasized in Mitchell's keynote address, in which he called the steel strike "the number one battle of the labor movement."

The convention had before it a resolution submitted by the executive board setting up machinery for collecting an hour's pay a month to aid the steel strikers.

Spelling out the need for the per capita increase, the executive board said the added revenue, besides wiping out a deficit in operating expenses, would provide funds to:

- Expand research programs and technical assistance to local unions during negotiations.
- Provide more educational institutes and training programs for union members, officers and stewards.
- Pave the way for establishment of a new health and safety department.
- Provide additional legal and legislative services, the need for which, the convention was told, is "obvious" in view of the restrictive labor control bill passed by Congress.

Steel Strike Aid Urged By NABET

Chicago—A resolution asking each member of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians to contribute an hour's wages per month to assist the steel strikers was voted unanimously at the 1959 NABET convention here.

Forty-seven delegates attended the convention, representing 35 local unions of 5,588 active members in the radio, television and film industries of the United States and Canada. A featured speaker was James B. Carey, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which shares some common employers with NABET.

Carey urged that organized labor everywhere make a sacrifice to help the Steelworkers, reminding the convention of the Steelworkers' generosity when other unions desperately needed assistance.

Carey denounced the new labor-management statute, which he said was intended to cripple the organizing efforts of unions.

George W. Smith, the incumbent president of NABET, was unanimously re-elected. N. James Greene, president of San Francisco Local 51, was elected vice president.

The office of executive vice president was eliminated by constitutional amendment and the presidency was made a full-time job for the first time.

Steelworkers Plan Court Fight on T-H

Injunction Seen Near As Talks Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

enhower suddenly abandoned his "hands-off" attitude and held separate White House sessions with union and industry leaders—came to an abrupt end after the union's 171-member Wage Policy Committee joined the international executive board and the four-man negotiating team in rejecting management's offer as "totally unacceptable."

The industry proposal, first substantive offer made by the 12 major companies in more than five months of contract talks, was built around management's stubborn insistence on a one-year "wage freeze," an end to further cost-of-living adjustments, and significant changes in work rules that would scuttle 20 years of painfully won job rights.

Wage Raise Illusory

Linked with these major points was a modest 8.3-cent hourly boost during the second year of a two-year contract. Most of this, however, would be eroded by higher insurance payments for workers and the loss of living cost adjustments, some of which would be due in January 1960 on the basis of the rise in the consumer price index thus far this year.

These are the terms of the offer rejected by the USWA:

- A one-year "wage freeze" coupled with an end to further cost-of-living adjustments, which would mean the loss of at least 2 cents hourly, due in January 1960.
- An improvement in the insurance program which would cost industry and workers 2.5 cents an hour each, which would mean the direct loss of 2.5 cents hourly in steel workers' take-home pay.
- An 8.3-cent-an-hour wage hike the second year, including increments for job classifications and incentive earnings. The first 2.5 cents would gain back the direct take-home loss in the first year; the second 2.5 cents would offset the insurance cost the second year. Another 2 cents would counteract the cost-of-living loss the first year. If living costs continue to rise, the last 1.3 cents of the boost would also be wiped out, insofar as real wages are concerned.
- A modest increase in the pension program that would hike pensions 10 cents a month for each year of service after Oct. 31.
- A minor change in the disability pension program that would benefit only those drawing minimum pensions and not entitled to disability assistance under the Social Security Act.
- A bookkeeping change in the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits program. At present, the companies contribute 3 cents hourly to SUB, and in addition put in IOU's worth 2 cents an hour. The new proposal called for a full 5-cent cash contribution.
- While the companies modified their stringent demands on work rules slightly, their demands still would make it possible for them to effect changes in spell time, relief arrangements, crew sizes, lunch periods, overtime arrangements, wash-up time and the like providing they could prove it would "save money."
- Industry demands that participation in wildcat strikes be made a "cause for discharge" were branded by the union as "unduly and unfairly punitive." The USWA insists the present contracts contain adequate safeguards against wildcatting.

With talks suspended, the Administration continued laying elaborate ground work for contending that a national "emergency" is developing, making T-H action inevitable.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell—who said at the AFL-CIO's San Francisco convention that he would recommend such action despite his conviction that it was "not a solution to the problem"—issued the latest in a series of reports on the "impact" of the strike, showing that 160,000 workers in related industries were idled along with the 500,000 steelworkers.

Normally, the signing of a back-to-work order by a federal judge is virtually automatic on the basis of the President's certification that a strike jeopardizes the national health and welfare.

In fighting such court action, the USWA planned to challenge any Administration assertion that the tie-up has created a national emergency. With 13 percent of the industry still operating, the union said there is no danger that essential defense or scientific projects will be held up, and that shortages of steel for consumer purposes are not acute enough to constitute a crisis.

Meanwhile, the entire trade union movement continued to rally its support behind the embattled Steelworkers.

Pushing forward under a program approved by the AFL-CIO General Board last month, affiliates stepped up their drive to obtain donations of an hour's pay a month from each of the 13.5 million AFL-CIO members. The money will go into a Steelworkers' Defense Fund being administered by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler—a fund which already has taken in nearly $4 million to support USWA members.

DOING THEIR SHARE to aid striking Steelworkers, members of Auto Workers Local 1005 at Chevrolet plant in Cleveland make contributions at plant gate. A total of $2,100 was collected by Local 1005, while UAW Local 1250 at the Ford plant in Cleveland raised an additional $1,500. Across the nation, 13.5 million AFL-CIO members are being asked to donate an hour's pay a month to Steelworkers Defense Fund now near $4 million mark.

Kaiser 'Not Happy' About Steel Offer

Palm Springs, Calif.—One of the nation's top steel magnates is dissatisfied with the inadequate contract proposals made by industry spokesmen to the Steelworkers.

That was reported to Pres. Eisenhower during his vacation here by California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D).

Brown said he told the President of a conversation in which Henry J. Kaiser, a leading steel maker, told him he was not happy about the industry's offer to the union and that he wanted a quick settlement of the strike.

Fake Labor Paper Head Pleads Guilty

New York—The operator of a phony labor paper, the Intl. Labor Record, pleaded guilty here to an 18-count indictment charging conspiracy and attempted larceny.

Sentencing of Richard J. Koota, 49, was scheduled for Nov. 20. He could draw up to three years in prison for his role in the "boiler room" operation through which, by high-pressure long distance telephone calls, advertising was sold in the self-styled "labor" publication.

Two other men were indicted with Koota for participation in the alleged swindle, which netted them $50,000 over a seven-month period. Murray Kapilow, 47, entered a guilty plea earlier and received a suspended sentence. The case of Joseph Roberts, 63, is still pending.

The office of Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan was aided in its crackdown on the publication by the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Labor Press Association.

In the phony operation the salesmen, using various aliases, solicited amounts ranging from $50 to $3,000 from business firms claiming that the Record was an "official" organ of the AFL-CIO, Hogan said.

AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack testified before the grand jury which indicted the trio that the Intl. Labor Record had no official standing in the labor movement.

Mexican Unions Bar Scabbing in El Paso

A new effort was launched to close the supply of border-crossing strikebreakers at the Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, Tex., as the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) acted to keep its members from hiring out to the company.

Some 400 workers, represented by the Meat Cutters, have been on strike against Peyton since May 2. A Peyton Co. bus has been picking up meat cutters and laborers every day at the Juarez-El Paso bridge to keep the plant operating.

In a dramatic expression of labor solidarity, the CTM quickly responded to an appeal from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

CTM Gen. Sec. Fidel Velazquez pledged the full support of Mexican unions. He called on the head of the Chihuahua State Labor Federation to go to Juarez and meet with the city labor group as well as Mexican Meat Workers' Locals 23 and 36.

Velazquez also wrote to the general secretary of the Juarez Labor Federation and to the heads of both Meat Workers' locals to ensure that their members do not work for Peyton.

In addition, he instructed the head of the Coahuila State Labor Federation to go to El Paso to work out further details with American labor.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sec. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), regional arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said the Mexican Meat Workers announced the union disavows any member who works for Peyton. The meat union said most strikebreakers are not members.

Low-paid Mexican workers have been lured into strikebreaking by Peyton's pay scales of $2.55 an hour for meat cutters and about $1.50 an hour for laborers, less than the U. S. union scale but above Juarez rates.

The action of Mexican labor followed these developments:

- Vice-Pres. Sam Twedell of the Meat Cutters, whose office is in Dallas, wired Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell urging him to issue a ruling that the entry of aliens for strikebreaking purposes adversely affects domestic wages and working conditions.

Mitchell on Sept. 29 wrote Twedell that he has been assured by the Attorney-General and the State Dept. that he will be notified before any new admissions are certified for work at the Peyton Co. But this does not affect aliens already strikebreaking.

- The National Labor Relations Board in Washington now has before it the sweeping recommendations made against the Peyton Co. by a trial examiner who investigated unfair labor practice charges.

Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett found the Peyton Co. guilty of "interfering with, restraining and coercing employes."

Pacts Elusive During T-H Injunction Periods

(Continued from Page 1)

ject management's so-called "final offer" in secret balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The injunctions were dissolved and freedom to strike was restored before settlement was achieved.

In a 1948 dispute involving maritime unions on three coasts and the Great Lakes, some settlements were reached during the 80-day period but most of the agreements came only after the work stoppage had recurred.

In a 1948 coal dispute the strike at first continued despite a temporary restraining order. The union ordered the men back to work after a neutral and union trustee of the welfare and pension plan joined to overrule the industry representative and adopted a solution solving the dispute.

During a 1950 coal dispute, workers ignored the injunction and refused to return to work despite orders from the union. The union was found not guilty of contempt and shortly thereafter the dispute was settled.

In a 1951 non-ferrous metals dispute an agreement was reached with Kennecott, the industry leader, before the board reported. During the term of the injunction, the rest of the industry followed the pattern of that settlement.

High Jobless Areas Drop to 2-Year Low

The number of major job areas with more than 6 percent unemployment dropped to the lowest point in two years in September, the Labor Dept. said in its bimonthly report.

Of 149 major job areas, 35 had substantial unemployment of 6 percent or more. This compared to 89 such areas a year ago and 46 in July.

The department reported a drop of 19 smaller areas from the substantial joblessness category for a total of 124.

The September report showed 87 job areas with joblessness ranging from 3 to 6 percent; 24 in the 6 to 9 percent bracket; 6 in the 9 to 12 percent range; 5 in the 12 percent and over category.

The department's Bureau of Employment Security reported unemployment had declined in three-fifths of the 149 areas since July.

Eleven areas were removed from the more than 6 percent category. They include New York, Philadelphia, Newark and Paterson, N. J., Brockton and Worcester, Mass., Grand Rapids and Muskegon, Mich., Asheville, N. C., York, Pa., and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Taft-Hartley Bail-Out

PRES. EISENHOWER has thrown the full weight of the government's strike-breaking machinery behind a handful of southern employers by invoking the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the dock strike.

The President was reportedly poised to take the same action in the steel strike—action to force the striking Steelworkers back to work—at a time when the economic pressures are mounting for the industry to negotiate a fair and honorable contract.

The President's action to bail out the steel industry and the southern port employers, who triggered an East and Gulf Coast dock strike by refusing to make any future settlement retroactive after northern employers had agreed to this provision, fits into the pattern he set by making an unprecedented radio-TV appeal for passage of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin Act.

This is a pattern of using the power of the government on behalf of employers against the trade union movement and against the national policy of industrial peace through free collective bargaining and economic justice.

Another Step Ahead

THE QUICK APPROVAL by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. of the merger with the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee is proof once again that even the bitterest of internal disputes can be settled to the benefit of a stronger labor movement.

A few years ago the newspaper Cassandras pointed to the maritime unions' dispute as certain evidence that the AFL-CIO could not survive. Since then they've found other differences of opinion as the basis for periodic "split" stories as badly informed as the earlier ones.

The merger of the maritime groups is another step toward cementing the 1955 merger, of settling differences so that the labor movement can face the anti-labor forces strong and united.

When 'Normal' Means 'High'

THE HEARINGS of the new special Senate Committee on Unemployment have focused attention once again on the persistent rise in so-called "normal" unemployment in the past six years.

Unemployment has risen from 3.1 percent of the labor force in 1953 to 5.5 percent in August 1959. It has averaged 5.1 percent for the past four months.

This persistent rise is due to two factors—the introduction of new technology and automation and the Administration's refusal to implement the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 and take positive action to secure a full-production, full-employment economy.

At the present time with the number of major job areas with 6 percent or more unemployment dropping and joblessness at about 3.4 million, the situation may not appear particularly acute.

But from this high level of joblessness—the average 5.1 percent in the past four months—unemployment could zoom disastrously upward at the onset of another recession. The nation faces the threat of another recession within the next few years unless the Administration's restrictive economic policies are reversed.

To prevent a major economic disaster the Administration must remove the roadblocks it has placed in the path of continued economic growth and adopt policies that will provide the 3.25 million new job opportunities needed each year to take care of the growth in the labor force and the increases in productivity made possible by automation and new techniques.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Shipmates

'Genuine Hope for Future':

Trade Unions in Viet-Nam Free But 3 Centers Fight Each Other

By Arnold Beichman

SAIGON, VIET-NAM—Although Viet-Nam, a former French colony which a few years ago was in the throes of a Communist-inspired civil war, has a semi-authoritarian government, it differs from other nations under "strong man" rule. It has a trade union movement which, without stretching the word, can be called free.

In fact, a Vietnamese worker has a choice as to which of three labor movements he can join. There is in this overwhelmingly Buddhist country, an organization called the Vietnamese Confederation of Christian Workers (CVTC), which is affiliated to the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions. There is the Workers Union of Viet-Nam (UOV), affiliated to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the unaffiliated Confederation of Workers Unions of Viet-Nam (CSTV).

The CVTC is said to have a membership of 180,000, the UOV 90,000 and the CSTV 320,000. How accurate these figures are is a matter of some conjecture.

HOWEVER, statistics are not so important as the extent of the freedom of these three organizations from government domination. The secretary of the UOV, Nguyen Khanh Van, is a young anti-American politician who was recently elected to the national legislature as an independent. All three labor organizations are said to have different supporters in the government of Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem and to be dependent on some form of subsidy from outside.

The real problem for Viet Nam workers, more than one-third of a population of 12 million, is for their organizations to stop raiding each other, create a unified movement and get to work on the urgent social and economic problems which face this stricken land.

Viet Nam is a divided country. To the north is the so-called Democratic Republic of Viet-Minh, under the dictatorship of a veteran Communist conspirator, Ho Chi Minh. Viet Minh forees infiltrate the border and an unestimated number of their supporters are within Viet-Nam itself. Not a day goes by without the killing of at least one Vietnamese.

However, unification of the labor movement is unlikely for some time to come, because the three leaderships are too busy with recriminations against each other. But if the Diem government were to indicate it favored unity, there is little question that unity would follow. Certainly, a small country with more than 400 unions and three national centers, surrounded by a powerful Communist enemy, can hardly be said to have achieved trade union stability.

YET OBSERVERS are full of hope for the country's future, despite its manifold social and economic problems. Though Diem rules with a strong hand, Viet-Nam is neither a tyranny nor a police state. There are strikes, people talk up critically and the atmosphere has an air of freedom about it, as an ICFTU mission in 1958 reported.

Diem is a well-educated Catholic whose brother is bishop of central Viet-Nam. He is a dedicated anti-Communist and staunchly pro-American. One of his closest advisers is Wolf Ladejinsky, an American liberal and expert on land reform. On a two-day visit to Viet-Nam's high plateau country with Diem and Ladejinsky, I saw for myself the striking success of Viet-Nam's land redistribution program.

Until Diem's arrival, Viet-Nam was fast slipping into chaos and communism. The Communists had seriously penetrated the trade unions and no one seemed able to check their influence and power.

Diem has stopped that, thanks to his own talent for leadership and a U.S. economic and military program which has helped transform the country from a sick colonial dependency to a land where there is genuine hope for the future.

"On the whole, social and living conditions of the Vietnamese workers are difficult but not miserable," said the ICFTU mission's report. "Although there is evidence on the part of the government of a desire to enact social legislation, much still remains to be done in the matter of social justice.

"In particular, a tangible improvement in the living standard of the worker is required to make him aware of his stake in the improvement in the economic situation of the country."

Morgan Says:

Mitchell Folds Up on Migrants

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT'S HARVEST TIME, which means it is open season again on migratory farm workers. It is hard to believe that a full year has passed since this correspondent, struck by a sort of modern peonage system which Sen. Byrd was efficiently pursuing in the picking of his bountiful Virginia apple crop, began a series of comments on the life and hard times of the transient farm hand. We had no monopoly on the story and it got a good deal of attention elsewhere. But for all the attention and talk there has been little action to relieve the migrant's plight and the federal government, after a lot of bold declarations as long ago as February by Labor Sec. Mitchell, has shrunk its record of action to the approximate size of a dried pea.

Morgan

In some scattered areas, including the work camps serving the Byrd orchards, living and working conditions have improved somewhat. But there is still a far distance to travel. A few days ago a 20-year-old worker from Florida died in a Winchester, Va., hospital of typhoid fever apparently contracted after drinking polluted water on a farm job in southern Pennsylvania. Nine others in the same crew have come down with typhoid in Winchester. Partly because of their very drifting life nobody knows exactly how many migrant field workers there are. Estimates run from 1 to 2 million, not counting the 400,000-odd contract workers imported annually from Mexico and the Caribbean. The average wage is less than $900 a year.

In public hearings in Washington last February the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor urged a number of corrective steps including a minimum wage for agriculture. Mitchell not only subscribed to this move, in principle, he announced his department was preparing stiffer regulations for the farm recruitment service; the effect would be to deny the service to farmers' organizations which did not adhere to certain minimum standards in wages and housing.

But then in March a seething section of the farm bloc, some 25 irate congressmen, descended on Mitchell's office charging, despite the congressional authority he already clearly possessed, that he had no right to act.

A 2-day hearing was held in mid-September, too late to have any marked effect on the 1959 harvest even if hard decisions had been adopted, which they were not. The only important headline stemming from these sessions capped a blistering letter which Sec. of Agriculture Benson tossed off to Mitchell warning him, in effect, to quit meddling with the farm economy.

Mitchell apparently decided not to meddle much anyway. Even before the September hearing he had dropped or softened several of his proposed regulations and when or whether he is going to activate the rest remains to be seen.

Vandercook Says:

Facts of Life on Ike's 'Inflation'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE COST OF LIVING went down during August. The truth is, it went down only a fraction of a percentage point. Not many American housewives will be sharp enough to notice any difference in their family budgets.

But that slight downward movement goes far toward taking the wind out of the Administration's blown-up warnings that the greatest peril facing us is inflation. That complicated subject few pretend to understand. But in response to the propaganda which has deluged us out of Washington, Americans have decided that "inflation" is something they're against. Meanwhile, that scare-word has become a stick with which to whack the 500,000 striking Steelworkers.

Vandercook

A few facts may be dropped into that pond of Administration propaganda. Even granting that inflation has been a grave threat to the economy, the truth is that the efforts the Eisenhower Administration has made during the last six years appear rather to have added to the danger than to have subtracted from it. The Humphrey-Eisenhower "hard money" policy, abetted by actions of the Federal Reserve Bank, have had this effect. The cost of money itself—the rate of interest that has to be paid to borrow money—has risen to the highest level in a quarter of a century.

There are economists who think that's about as inflationary as you can get. Credit, slice it how you will, means borrowed money. When the interest on borrowed money goes up, as it has been since the GOP Administration began its anti-inflationary efforts, then naturally the cost of everything done or made with the aid of borrowed money goes up, too.

MR. EISENHOWER and his colleagues also have a curious idea of what constitutes inflationary pressure. Over and over the President has made it clear that he thinks higher wages in the lower income brackets are inflationary. Never once has he said he thought higher salaries, plus lavish extras, for corporation executives are inflationary.

The profits earned by banks, it has been established, have risen 135 percent in the last 10 years. But who would be so ungentlemanly as to suggest that profits are inflationary?

Many feel that the time's coming when the philosophy of abundance in America should replace the philosophy of "managed scarcity" which now obsesses us.

Building Service Union Plans Big Apartments-Office Building

Chicago—The Building Service Employes are preparing to build a $25 million skyscraper apartment and office building in downtown Chicago, with one parking level for autos and another for boats.

William L. McFetridge, president of the union, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, said it will be the first of a series of projects to invest pension and reserve funds in redevelopment of downtown areas, where most of the members earn their living.

Similar projects may be undertaken later in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, McFetridge said. The Chicago development is the pilot project of the program.

The building will be erected on the north bank of the Chicago river, between State and Dearborn Sts. The union paid nearly $3 million for the site, the biggest single piece of vacant land on the river in the Chicago Loop area.

To be known as "Marina City," the project will house more than 1,000 motorboats at the ground floor river-bank level, which will largely cover the entire three acres of land. The second floor will provide parking for 400 cars.

The third floor, at the level of State St., will contain commercial space, restaurants, an assembly hall to seat 1,000 people, and a drive-in entrance to the entire building complex. A fourth floor will contain shops and offices. Above these will be a roof deck, a three-acre park with shrubbery, swimming pool, and recreation facilities.

Sprouting above the roof deck of the basic building will be two 40-story apartment towers and a 10-story commercial office tower. Each of the apartment towers will contain 560 dwellings, mostly one-bedroom but some efficiency and two-bedroom apartments. Rents will be moderate—for persons of middle income.

The housing phase of the project will be financed by the Federal Housing Authority. It is the first project of its kind to get FHA aid.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FOR THE FIRST TIME in many a month the phrase "dynamic conservatism" has been dug out of the mothballs for application to the Republican Party. The rejuvenator of the language is Charles H. Percy, a self-confident Chicago businessman who heads the 40-member study group named by former Republican National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn to formulate something called "program and progress" for the GOP.

It has never been exactly clear what the Percy committee was expected by Alcorn to accomplish, and it has been less clear since Alcorn's sudden departure—he left by a kind of propulsion in the aftermath of the Republican election defeats of 1958—whether it had not been relegated to lame-duck status.

On the Democratic side, the party's Advisory Council named by National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler had a clear function.

Lacking control of the White House, the Democrats had no national forum for the exposition of party ideas. Day-by-day operating program is set by the Democratic congressional leadership, of course, but Democrats in Congress as a group are undeniably more conservative than the national conventions that adopt platforms and nominate presidential candidates.

The purpose of the Democratic Advisory Council has been to reaffirm the viewpoints of the national party and to remind the congressional leaders, incidentally, of what the party is supposed to stand for.

But the party of Mr. Alcorn and Mr. Percy controls the White House, and the doctrine of Republicanism is precisely what Pres. Eisenhower says it is.

What the President recommends, with the advice and consent of his Executive Dept. counselors and the GOP leadership on Capitol Hill, is the clear, unchallengeable program of the party—the record on which it will have to seek a new lease of power next year.

Nevertheless, the Percy committee has done its work, and two parts of its four-part report, plus the preface, were released by Oct. 8. The remaining two sections were scheduled for publication Oct. 11 and Oct. 13.

And Percy, asked at a press conference to describe the general tenor of the proposals, said he thought that dynamic conservatism was what they embodied.

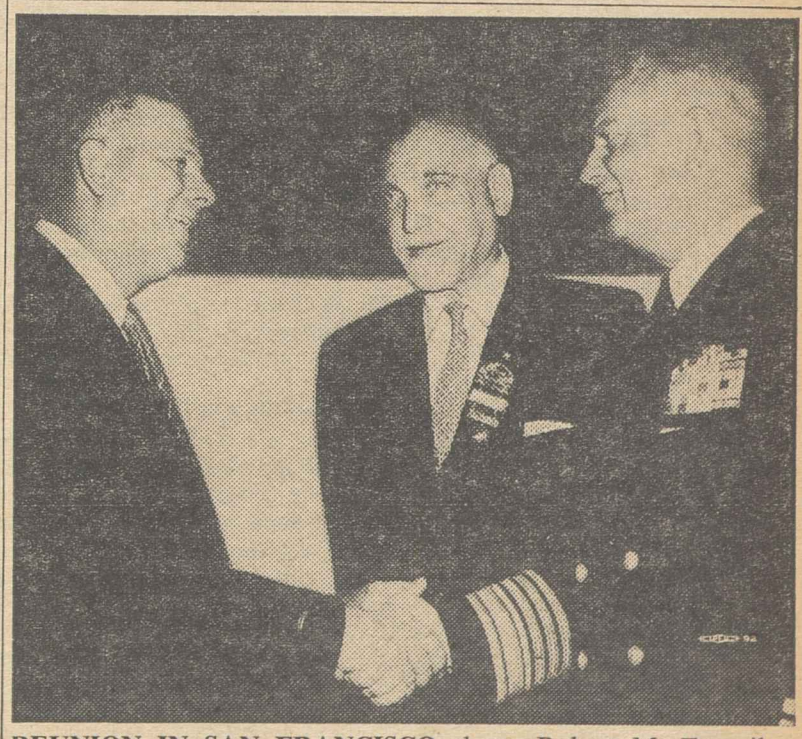
★ ★ ★

MR. EISENHOWER HIMSELF used to talk that way. He struggled mightily to find words to summarize the principles for which he stood. He said his view was that government should be conservative in economic matters of budget and spending, but liberal in its attitudes toward people. And at one time, when he presented the "curl-your-hair" budget that distressed George M. Humphrey, then secretary of the treasury, the President told a press conference that he thought the budget was justified by the social needs and urgencies of the people.

It seems a long time ago. For the last two years, the President has not talked about the needs and urgencies of the people but only about the desirability of getting the federal government out of programs already in existence.

The Percy committee report is largely an endorsement of the Eisenhower policies, with some modifications such as more substantial federal investment in expansion of scientific research and personnel. Almost coincidentally, out came a statement from the Senate Republican policymakers that the big job of the GOP next year would be to hold the line on spending.

Vice Pres. Nixon issued a statement effusively praising the Percy report. Percy says 250,000 copies are being distributed to GOP county chairmen and other leaders to "stimulate discussion." The format adopted for the printer uses very small type, exceedingly difficult to read, and everyone involved seems a little preoccupied.



REUNION IN SAN FRANCISCO shows Robert M. Emswiler, York, Pa., greeting Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations and an AFL-CIO convention speaker. Emswiler, business manager of Local 229, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as a navy pilot flew Burke on Pacific travels in 1944. He recently retired from the active reserve with the rank of commander. In background is Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

FIRST CONTRACT between Newspaper Guild of New York and Radio Free Europe covers 320 dollar-paid RFE employes in Munich, Germany, sets minimum salaries of between $168.71 and $204.69 for reporters and editors. Guild Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker, seated right, conducted protracted negotiations with Free Europe Committee represented by Personnel Dir. Thomas E. Myers, left, and FEC Pres. Archibald Alexander. Other RFE executives look on.

Recession Threat Seen In Ike's 'Complacency'

(Continued from Page 1)

Carthy (D-Minn.), announced that the Washington hearings are a curtain-raiser to a series of field hearings to be held primarily in areas of chronic unemployment.

Biemiller cautioned the committee against spending any further time investigating depressed areas "after so many years of congressional hearings and debate" on this subject. He reminded the senators that Pres. Eisenhower vetoed a modest depressed areas bill in 1958, and that a similar measure which passed the Senate this year has been stalled in the House.

All that is needed to launch a program of assistance for economically distressed communities, the labor spokesman said, is "early adoption" of the Senate-passed bill.

Cites Employment Act

Biemiller said the persistent rise of joblessness over the past six years constitutes "a threat to the stability and growth of our national economy" and is "contrary to the aims and intent of the Employment Act, which was adopted by a bipartisan majority" in 1946. The act gives a mandate to the federal government to achieve and maintain "maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

"It is one of the many sad commentaries on these times of government complacency," he continued, "that this rise in unemployment has continued so long, without public notice or action by those who are committed to uphold the laws of the land and to advance the general welfare. It is long since time that the persistent rise of so-called 'normal' unemployment was reversed and full employment achieved by positive government leadership and policies."

As an immediate goal, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, the national economy must create about 1.5 million new job opportunities to reduce unemployment to a level of 2 million or less. In addition, it must expand to create an additional 3.25 million new job opportunities each year—1.25 million to take care of those entering the job markets from school, and the remaining 2 million to offset increased productivity and automation.

Walter D. Fackler, CofC assistant director of economic research, declared that "a certain amount of unemployment is normal and inevitable," and saw "good effects" in some types of joblessness.

Seasonal unemployment, the chamber spokesman said, represents "freedom to pursue an occupation of one's own choosing;" unemployment resulting from automation is "a necessary evil . . . part of the price we pay for rising real income and expanding economic opportunity."

"Even a certain amount of cyclical unemployment has its good" features, he said, to give the economic system "elbow room . . . for normal and necessary fluctuations to occur in employment, output, income and prices."

The NAM's research director, George G. Hagedorn described labor costs as "the most dangerous threat to high employment," and suggested that unemployed workers could find new job opportunities in America's "dynamic, flexible" labor market.

Solomon Barkin, research director for the Textile Workers Union of America, urged enactment of a program to combat unemployment and relieve economic "sore spots" caused by industrial relocation.

Barkin noted that many depressed areas once were thriving textile centers which "need only a helping hand to redesign a new way of economic life." The program he presented embraced area redevelopment and industrial research assistance; vocational retraining and financial aid to workers moving to new jobs; federal standards for unemployment benefits; and allocation of government contracts to distressed areas.

Henry Zon Joins Publicity Firm

Henry Zon, research director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, has resigned to join the Washington, D. C., public relations firm of Maurer, Schuebel & Fleisher.

A veteran Washington labor press reporter and radio commentator, Zon joined the former CIO Political Action Committee in 1947 and was public relations director, working closely with Dir. Jack Kroll, from 1948 until the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, he took graduate work at the London School of Economics during the 30s. He was an Air Force officer in World War II.

With Label as Basis:

Union Consumer Program Implemented in Los Angeles

Los Angeles—Development of a statewide labor program for the protection of trade union consumers and the public at large was urged here by Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California State AFL-CIO.

Addressing 200 delegates to a weekend conference on consumer problems sponsored by the Los Angeles County central labor body, Haggerty staked out three areas for action:

- Consumer counseling and education.
- Consumer representation before legislative and administrative bodies.
- Development of an effective program for cooperation between labor and other bona fide consumer-interest groups.

The program follows the broad outline developed by the AFL-CIO at its third biennial convention in San Francisco last month, when the federation entrusted to the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and to Community Service Activities the task of educating unionists and their families to become effective buyers.

National CSA Dir. Leo Perlis, speaking at the conference here, stressed the importance of the union label on consumer goods.

"The union label is basic and fundamental to the trade union movement," Perlis declared. "It would be difficult, if not impossible, to sustain the trade union movement unless we buy the union label way.

"The union label assures both the quality of the product and the dignity of the worker as the producer. There would be no consumer counseling program, no Community Services without union organization, collective bargaining and union-made goods."

Haggerty said that through the consumer training program, the trade union movement has an opportunity to "revitalize our traditional methods . . . of promoting the prosperity of the nation." He was critical of the "vacuum that has been created by the lack of consumer education and counseling among the public at large," and said that the Union Label-CSA joint program could fill that vacuum.

Brown Supported

Labor, the state AFL-CIO official said, has stood "practically alone thus far" in fighting consumer battles in the legislatures and before administrative bodies. He pointed out that the California state labor body gave enthusiastic support to the proposal of Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) for the creation of the Office of Consumer Counsel in this state—a proposal approved by the 1959 session of the legislature.

In discussing the overall consumer program being established nationally by CSA and the Union Label Dept., Perlis declared:

"Consumer counseling is another way of putting more money in a worker's pocket so that he can provide a better life for his family."

As of May 1959, he said, the American people were personally in debt to the tune of more than $46 billion.

"Ours is a mortgaged generation," Perlis added, declaring that the personal debt figure is "proof that there is not ready cash available in people's pockets so they must be doubly careful to get their money's worth."

As an immediate first step in the field of consumer protection in Los Angeles, Executive Sec. W. J. Bassett of the central labor body assigned the city's two full-time Community Service staff representatives—Susan Adams and Charles Harding—to handle consumer complaints from the 750,000 AFL-CIO members in the county.

Meany, Negro Leaders Agree on Rights Issue

New York—Negro leaders and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany have agreed here that they are "in complete agreement as to principles and policies" on the elimination of racially segregated local unions and on the need of eliminating discrimination generally.

At a press conference following a luncheon given for Meany by William Walker, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Associations, attended by leaders of many Negro organizations, the group said that any disagreements in the civil rights field were on procedures and methods only.

The meeting made it clear that newspaper reports charging a split between Negro and white leadership in the AFL-CIO over civil rights were unfounded.

Meany took the occasion to praise the record of A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters, who had sent word to the luncheon that he considered Meany "his good friend and a staunch advocate of civil rights."

The luncheon was set up following newspaper stories on the discussion on civil rights at the recent AFL-CIO convention at San Francisco. The AFL-CIO News last week pointed out that these stories were based on incomplete information and overlooked the "highly significant action taken by the convention on civil rights." An editorial noted that the "convention went further than labor had ever gone before, a fact unacknowledged in the press discussion."

At the press conference, Walker, Meany and Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban League, told reporters that the group was "in complete agreement as to principles and policies" in the civil rights field and that the only disagreements were on procedures and methods.

Meany and Randolph both seek the elimination of those relatively few segregated local unions which still exist, but disagree on the method and approach for achieving this end.

The convention resolution, adopted unanimously, called on federation affiliates "to make a concerted effort" to eliminate segregated locals "with all possible speed." It charged that "segregation is discrimination" unacceptable to the trade union movement for exactly the reason that separate but equal schools are unacceptable.

Meany told the reporters that Randolph's charges of discrimination in the Longshoremen, whose application for admission to the AFL-CIO was approved on a probationary basis by the convention, would be examined closely by the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights, headed by Charles Zimmerman.

Also present at the meeting were representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro Elks and the Negro Masons.

Conaway Goes On Top USO Body

New York—Donald F. Conaway, secretary of the AFL-CIO Actors & Artistes, has been elected to the executive committee of the USO's national board of governors.

Conaway, who is also national executive secretary of the Television & Radio Artists, is the first labor representative to serve on the USO's top executive body. He was appointed to the national board in December 1957 on the recommendation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

He is a member of the USO professional entertainment committee, coordinating labor's support of USO through AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

2,000 Flint Glass Workers Still Out

Toledo, O.—A strike by 2,000 skilled moldmakers, members of the Flint Glass Workers, continued through a fourth week as negotiations with glass container manufacturers were recessed "indefinitely."

While only six of 79 struck plants have closed, production at most of the remaining plants was curtailed as molds made before the strike began to wear out, with no replacements available.

The union has asked a 5 percent wage increase and has rejected a company offer of 3 percent. Also at issue is a company proposal for arbitration of grievances, with the union insisting on retaining the present system under which unresolved disputes are referred to the president of the union and the head of the company involved.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AFL-CIO NEWS published Weekly at Washington, D. C. for September, 1959.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: **Publisher, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor Saul Miller, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Willard Shelton, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, none.**

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.): **George Meany, President, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; William F. Schnitzler, Sec'y-Treas., 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (principal officers).**

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 99,382.

Saul Miller,
Editor and Director of Publications.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1959.
(Seal) **Josephine M. Carney,**
Notary Public.
My commission expires July 31, 1963.

Convention Asked to Act:

Organizing Program Given Oil Workers

By Dave Perlman

Cleveland—Officers of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have asked delegates to the union's convention here to approve a blueprint which would commit a major portion of the OCAW's funds and manpower to a nationwide organizing drive.

Pres. O. A. Knight told the 700 delegates in a keynote address that the climate for organizing is the best in recent years as a result of worker resentment over management's "hard-driving efforts to worsen conditions."

He said there has been "a remarkable change of attitude" among workers, "especially in those segments of the oil industry in which paternalism and company unionism once prevailed."

Knight asked locals to take over a large part of the contract servicing normally handled by the international so as to free the OCAW staff for fulltime organizing assignments. He said the union's continued progress in collective bargaining depended on its success in organizing a majority of its jurisdiction.

Knight and the OCAW's three other international officers—Vice Presidents B. J. Schafer and E. D. Swisher and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick—submitted a resolution declaring that "the very security of our union is at stake."

Sharing the spotlight with organizing were two proposals aimed at "winning the battles on the picket lines."

The convention approved a voluntary supplementary defense fund aimed at providing additional strike benefits to local unions which pay $1 a month per member into a special fund. The plan is to go into effect when locals representing at least 50,000 of the OCAW's 185,000 members vote to participate. The fund's goal is to add an average of $25 a week to the basic $10-a-week strike benefits now in effect.

Before the delegates was a proposal to collect an "emergency war chest" to aid both the striking Steelworkers and OCAW members on the picket lines.

The resolution, submitted by the executive board and the international officers, called for "a contribution of $5 from each member of the union," leaving it up to local unions whether to seek the money from voluntary collections or through an assessment. The executive board was empowered to determine the division of the "war chest" between the Steelworkers and OCAW members on strike.

On recommendation of the constitution committee, the constitution was amended to transfer to the executive board authority to control affiliation of the OCAW with the AFL-CIO, the Canadian Labor Congress and other central bodies.

In other action, delegates voted to hold conventions every two years instead of annually and rejected a proposal to give the union's international officers voting power on the 16-member "rank-and-file" executive board.

The convention called for congressional action to establish federal safety and workmen's compensation standards for workers in atomic energy and other industries subject to radiation hazards.

Safety Program Urged

George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and director of the AFL-CIO's safety program, emphasized in an address that safety "is a bread-and-butter subject" for the labor movement. He said the basic job of assuring safe working conditions must be done at the local union level and he urged that safeguards be written into every union contract.

A former OCAW staff member now serving in Congress—Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.)—told the delegates that the passage of restrictive labor legislation pointed up the need for more effective political activity by unions.

"If you're not in politics up to your armpits, you'd better get in," he said. "The very future of the labor movement depends on legislative activities."

Knight warned that labor faced a "two-pronged attack" from industry, which "in spite of high profits has entered into a foolish, useless and pointless struggle" to destroy the labor movement, and from a President who is "lacking in knowledge and understanding of the problems of our people."

He said industry, using the guise of "wanting more efficiency," is attempting to force its employes "to work way beyond their normal requirements."

Union Group, Labor Dept. Study Forms

A Labor Advisory Committee has held its first meeting with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Labor Dept. technicians to discuss reporting forms and procedures required under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The labor group was named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Mitchell's request.

The reports to be filed with the Labor Dept.'s newly-created Bureau of Labor-Management Reports concern union operations and finances.

At the same time, Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board invited major union and employer groups to a series of separate discussions from Oct. 19 through Oct. 30.

Rothman's invitation went out to Meany, the heads of various AFL-CIO departments and affiliated unions, the United Mine Workers and independent union federations.

The NLRB meetings will deal with problems expected to arise from the new restrictions on picketing and boycotts and other amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act made by Landrum-Griffin.

The basic union reports must be filed by Dec. 14, 90 days after the new law took effect. The Taft-Hartley amendments go into effect Nov. 14.

Meanwhile, Mitchell issued regulations covering reports required on an estimated several hundred unions now in trusteeship. The initial trusteeship reports must be filed by Oct. 14 by labor organizations which put subordinate labor groups under trusteeship on or before Sept. 14. After that date, 30 days is allowed.

Members of the labor group advising the Labor Dept. on the basic union reporting form are Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; AFL-CIO Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. William Pachler, Utility Workers; Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker, Rubber Workers, and AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll. AFL-CIO Controller Harold Jack also attended the initial session.

The Labor Dept. said it plans to send out about 250,000 copies of the reporting forms to all unions.

CONFERENCE ON LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT reporting forms and procedures shows Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell (head of table, left) and Labor Advisory Committee named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Shown, left to right, are: Kenneth Meiklejohn (partially hidden by Mitchell); Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll; AFL-CIO Controller Harold Jack; Sec.-Treas. William Pachler, Utility Workers; Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker, Rubber Workers (second from far right end); Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers (light suit, in front of Walker) and Assistant Sec. of Labor John J. Gilhooley (to Mitchell's right). Others are Labor Dept. technicians.

Convention Resolution On New Disclosure Act

Herewith is the substance of the AFL-CIO convention resolution on the enactment of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959:

THE AMERICAN labor movement has suffered a severe setback in this session of the Congress. A measure designed solely to meet the problem of corruption was transformed by a reactionary coalition in Congress into a law which actually imposes severe, unnecessary, iniquitous and inequitable restrictions upon the legitimate functions of legitimate unions. That act—The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959—has been signed into law by the President of the United States.

The Executive Council report to this convention details labor's vigorous but unsuccessful battle for legislation which would be anti-racketeering but not anti-labor. That report contains as well a detailed analysis of the act, providing conclusive proof that the AFL-CIO's decision to fight its anti-union features was amply justified.

This law contains a few corrective features—provisions which are genuinely designed to expose corruption and safeguard union democracy. We supported the principle of these provisions because action to curb corruption was necessary. The law contains other provisions—survivals from the McClellan so-called "bill of rights"—which are mere demagoguery.

Even worse, the act contains a number of provisions which make the already inequitable Taft-Hartley law even more grossly unfair.

Provisions meant to make it more difficult for workers to form unions have nothing to do with corruption. Provisions requiring workers to handle sweatshops' goods have nothing to do with corruption. Provisions restricting the right of workers to inform the public about the facts of a labor dispute have nothing to do with corruption, and almost surely violate the free speech guarantee of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The act is also marred by one shameful omission; the provisions designed to expose union misconduct have no real counterpart on the employer side. Such provisions as the act contains on employer financial reporting are largely sham.

We do not believe that the congressmen who voted for the iniquitous features of this bill were under any illusion that such provisions had anything to do with the eradication of corruption. We think they were cravenly subservient to the employer lobby, and we mince no words in saying so. It was a sad day for the American labor movement and American democracy and a disgraceful day for the United States Congress and President when this law was passed.

But the bill is now law and the trade union movement of the United States obeys the law of the land. Nothing would be served at this time by mere denunciation of the measure.

IT IS OUR TASK, as representatives of the 13.5 million trade unionists in the United States, to determine how we will live with this new law; what accommodations we must make in our practices to meet the law's requirements; what sections must be fought in the courts and what we will do in the future about this act.

Other sections of the law, we firmly believe, violate constitutional rights of free speech. It is equally our responsibility to protect those rights as true believers in freedom and democracy.

Finally, it is our responsibility to inform our members as to the performance record of the 86th Congress and of those members of the Congress who heeded the wishes of anti-labor forces instead of legislating for the good of America.

Therefore, this Third Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO hereby:

1 Authorizes and directs the executive officers to make available to all of the affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO such assistance and guidance as they need to help them achieve compliance with the new act.

2 Reaffirms our determination to continue vigorously our age-long fight for the constitutional right of free speech.

3 Authorizes and directs the Committee on Political Education to place into the hands of every member of an AFL-CIO affiliate an accurate voting record of the 86th Congress, clearly stating how each member of the Congress voted on the key roll calls on this issue, for their guidance in the 1960 federal elections.

4 Declares it to be our unceasing determination to elect to national office and to the U.S. Congress men and women of liberal and progressive mind, regardless of party label, who will wipe from the statute books all laws which hamstring and hamper the growth of the American labor movement.

THIS MEASURE was designed to destroy organized labor but we will not be destroyed. It was intended to prevent us from growing in size and in strength but we will not be halted. Our cause is just and we will continue to move forward, organizing the unorganized workers, improving the wages, hours and conditions of all workers, and working to broaden the democratic basis of our society.

The American labor movement has proven itself to be a force for good in our nation. It has achieved a standard of living unequalled in the world but still poverty, hunger and want exist in our nation. Until every vestige of exploitation and poverty are eliminated from our land, our job is not done.

We do not intend to stop. We will not let anyone block us.

We intend to roll the union on, no matter how tough the job becomes.

Research Dept. Analysis:

Vesting of Pensions More Widespread

Retirement benefits earned by workers are now in the category of "vested" or guaranteed benefits in the large majority of negotiated pension plans, according to a recent survey by the Labor Dept.

Previously, a worker had to remain with the same employer until retirement age to be entitled to a pension; if he left the company, he lost his credits.

"To prevent this loss of benefits for separated workers, unions have been negotiatinng vesting provisions into the pension plans," commented the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report in its analysis of the government survey. The report is published monthly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The Labor Dept. looked at 300 major negotiated pension plans, each in effect in 1958 and covering 1,000 or more workers. The plans covered a total of nearly 5 million workers or about half of all the workers under union-won pension plans.

Two Provisions Cited

The study focused on two key provisions: vesting and retirement age provisions.

The AFL-CIO report observed the "strong trend" which resulted in 70 percent of single-employer pension plans now including vesting provisions, compared to 29 percent in 1952.

On the point of voluntary versus compulsory retirement, nearly two-thirds of the pension plans studied leave the decision on whether to retire at age 65 "entirely up to the worker."

The Labor Dept. survey showed that 58 percent of the plans studied contained specific vesting provisions.

But the AFL-CIO report broke this down to gain a clearer picture of effective protection, since practices in multi-employer plans often guarantee benefits even though there may not be a vesting provision in the contract.

Improvements Noted

The single-employer plans made up 231 of the 300 plans studied. Some 70 percent of them, covering 83 percent of the workers in this group, carrried guaranteed pension benefits.

Of the 69 multi-employer plans surveyed, a total of 17 percent included vesting provisions, compared to 4 percent in 1952.

But, noted the AFL-CIO report, there is a built-in vesting in multi-employer plans where a worker builds up pension credits on the basis of service in his industry or trade.

In examining types of vesting provisions, the survey showed that 90 percent of them represented "deferrred full vesting." This means a worker with certain service and after a specified age has earned the right to take all his accumulated pension rights with him.

The second major type provides for "graded" vesting.

In three-fourths of all vesting provisions, the worker keeps his pension rights regardless of whether he quits, is laid off or is fired.

The AFL-CIO pointed out that age 65 still is by far the most commonly specified normal retirement age, although earlier ages are becoming more frequently specified as within the employe's election.

You Forgot the Lumber Again!

Pilots Attack Plan On Forced Retirement

The Air Line Pilots have sharply protested the "meat ax approach" of a proposed Federal Aviation Agency regulation which would force all commercial pilots to retire at age 60. It would also set an age limit of 55 for pilots to qualify for jets, although once qualified they could continue to fly until 60.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen challenged the FAA's authority to set an arbitrary age saying it would cause "enormous waste of valuable, qualified and experienced pilots."

In a 105-page brief filed with the FAA, the union emphasized that it "thoroughly subscribed to the principle that only healthy and proficient pilots should remain in the cockpit."

Sayen pointed out that pilots must pass rigid physical and proficiency tests every six months and that "the pilot of 60 must be able to meet the same standards that are applied to a pilot of 30."

Rejecting as "an old wives' tale" the FAA claim that 60-year-old pilots tend to deteriorate physically and mentally, the union cited statistics showing that older pilots have a better safety record than those in the 30-year to 40-year age bracket.

The solution to problems of pilot incapacitation, the ALPA asserted, is to require at least three qualified pilots in the cockpit. The majority of cases where a pilot has been incapacitated in flight, the union pointed out, have resulted from food poisoning, acute indigestion and other ailments unrelated to age.

Terming the proposed regulations "completely unique," the Pilots pointed out that no other profession, no matter how hazardous, has such an arbitrary retirement age.

The union noted that one effect of the proposed rule would be to make it necessary for pilots to receive higher pay and increased benefits to compensate them for a shorter working career.

A brief filed by the Air Transport Association, representing management, agreed in principle with the compulsory retirement proposal but commented that it would create a difficult replacement problem since "a considerable number of pilots" will soon be reaching retirement age.

Any such rule, the management group conceded, "must necessarily be arbitrary."

FAA officials said the comments filed on the proposed rule would be "studied" with a final decision by FAA Administrator Elwood Quesada likely in about two months.

Spurt in Aid To 'Have-Nots' Held Essential

United Nations, N. Y.—Delay in helping raise the income levels of 100 underdeveloped countries and territories will produce an "explosive situation" during the next decade, Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the United Nations Special Fund, warned in a report to the UN Economic and Social Committee.

As an absolute minimum, Hoffman said the goal for 1969 should be an average per capita income of $160 for the billion people living in these 100 areas, an increase from the present level of $125 to $130.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, U.S. delegate to the UN and a member of the committee, praised Hoffman's address as "one of the most constructive approaches to the problem of world poverty made in a long time." Later in the UN session, Meany is expected to outline the U.S. position.

The UN Special Fund, which began "tooling up" operations last January, has a relatively small fund with which to help finance development programs "aimed at a better utilization of the physical and human resources of the developing countries." These projects thus far have included surveys of water resources for irrigation, power, transport and fisheries, soil and mineral investigation and assistance in research establishments and technical training institutes.

Hoffman characterized the increase in per capita income since 1950 as "very disappointing." Average per capita income in 1950 among the 100 underdeveloped areas was $110 and the net gain has been $15 to $20, even though there has been an increase of 200 million people in world population. In contrast, the average increase in per capita income in Western European nations and North America was approprimately $300 and in the U.S., it was $350.

"It is quite all right for the rich countries to get richer," said Hoffman, "but it is disturbing and distressing to have the desperately poor people remain desperately poor."

10-10-59

ILO Praised on 40th Anniversary For Role as 'Conscience of World'

(Continued from Page 1)

association, protection of the right to organize, and discrimination in employment and occupation, and its technical programs in the less-developed countries.

Faces New Challenges

"Today, 40 years after its founding, the ILO faces new challenges," he said. "First and foremost, the ILO must continue its time-honored work in establishing fair standards for workers, especially as workers are confronted with new situations resulting from the developing technology of industry.

"New standards are needed to meet the problems of radiation hazards involved in industrial uses of atomic energy, the special problems facing the growing group of white collar workers, and the problems workers meet as the result of automation and other revolutionary technological developments."

Meany endorsed establishment of the Intl. Institute for Social and Labor Studies the ILO is considering, and called on the U.S. government for "wholehearted moral, technical and financial support" of the project.

"As we look at the ILO on its 40th anniversary," he said, "it is a real satisfaction to know that Samuel Gompers' dream of an international parliament devoted to the needs and aspirations of the workers of the world has been realized.

"I pledge the continued wholehearted support of the American trade union movement to the ILO in its on-going struggle to advance the cause of peace, freedom and social justice throughout the world."

Kenneth R. Miller, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, called for an alternative to what he termed the "legislative" approach in the ILO and its conventions. He said these were "unsuccessful" in attaining the ILO objective of improved conditions for workers.

He declared the "most crucial issue" in the ILO's 40 years, one which "threatens to destroy the ILO's fabric," is the "forcible injection" of Communist-bloc employers into the employer group. Emphasizing that U.S. employers want to continue their contributions, he said the problem boils down to whether the ILO wants to continue to benefit from employer contributions or to inject Communist-nation employers, "who really are government employes" into the free employer ranks.

Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse, the American who heads ILO operations, recalled the "constancy of change" in the ILO's 40 years and noted that "there are no solutions to problems in a changing world, but there are accommodations" based on mutual objectives.

"I think labor and employer organizations in the U.S. should not not underestimate the importance of ILO conventions or treaties on living standards," he said.

"I can't understand why there is not more understanding of and support of conventions by U.S. employers. I think, speaking as an American, it would be to the best interests of this country. . . .

"We cannot continue to meet our objectives if the people of the U.S. do not continue to give us their support, the support we have had from labor and government. If the employers would join wholeheartedly in this work, as they have in the past and as I am confident they will continue to do, I am sure that what is going to result is peace and freedom, with the people of the world facing the sun of the future in dignity."

Mitchell declared he is more firmly convinced each year that the ILO is "the greatest anti-Communist influence in the world."

"This is because what we have to sell in the ILO," he said, "is something the Communists can never match, our regard for the freedom of the individual."

He claimed "doctrinaire Communists" are "uncomfortable" in the ILO because they are "forced" to negotiate, "and they're not used to solving problems by negotiation but by force."

Extra Convention Issues Available

Additional copies of the Sept. 26 issue of the AFL-CIO News—containing detailed reports of the actions at the federation's third constitutional convention in San Francisco—are now available in limited quantities.

Copies may be obtained through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Unions Ask Probe of Films Made Abroad

Hollywood, Calif.—The Hollywood AFL Film Council, representing 24,000 workers in the motion picture industry, has issued a brochure urging union members to demand an investigation of "runaway" foreign production of American movie and television films.

The brochure also urges legislation requiring prominent labeling of all films with the country of origin. A resolution supporting such legislation was adopted by the recent AFL-CIO convention.

USWA, Canadian Firm Agree on 30c

Sydney, N. S.—While steel companies in the United States have forced their employes to strike for wage increases the industry proclaims as "inflationary," the Dominion Steel & Coal Co. here reached agreement with the Steelworkers on a new contract yielding a 30-cents-an-hour package over three years.

The agreement provides for total wage hikes of 21 cents an hour, with improved premium pay for Sunday work and four weeks vacation after 25 years. The vacation proviso will benefit about one-third of the nearly 3,200 employes.

UAW Plans Major Organizing Drive

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Steelworkers Warn Board T-H Injunction Won't Work

SPOKESMEN FOR STEELWORKERS present their case before Board of Inquiry headed by Dr. George W. Taylor and named by Pres. Eisenhower under the Taft-Hartley Act's national emergency provisions. Left to right are Arthur J. Goldberg, USWA general counsel, Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel.

Meany Declares 'Justice' is Need

Representatives of 500,000 striking Steelworkers and of the entire AFL-CIO have told a presidential Board of Inquiry that the key issue in the steel strike is management's attempt to crush the union.

They warned that the government would play management's game if union members were forced back to work for 80 days under a Taft-Hartley injunction just when the steel companies for the first time feel the economic pinch of the walkout.

Forcing the workers back to work under a Taft-Hartley injunction, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said, would "settle nothing." He said it would be a "truce," not peace, and indicated the strike might have to be resumed when the injunction period ended.

The three-member board, headed by Dr. George W. Taylor, conducted public hearings at which union and management officials presented their positions. The board also met privately with both sides in an announced effort to mediate the dispute.

Midway in the hearings, Taylor said it would be "a miracle of the first order" if a settlement were negotiated before the board's then-deadline of Oct. 16. He subsequently asked and received permission to delay the report to Pres. Eisenhower until Oct. 19.

McDonald opened two days of union testimony before the Taft-Hartley Act panel with a charge that the steel industry "has determined from the beginning that the union must be brought to its knees."

"The real issue in this strike and the only issue," he said, "is whether they will achieve this goal."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a letter to Taylor that it would be "immoral" for the government to intervene when the economic pressure is on the company after the workers had borne the brunt of the dispute while stockpiled steel was being used up.

Charging the struck steel companies with having contributed to inflation through their pricing policies and declaring that the union's demands could easily be met from the industry's huge profits, Meany called on the board to "render a report which makes it clear to the American worker that he can expect justice from his government even when that government is armed with an anti-worker weapon" in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Declaring the Steelworkers have the complete support "of every member of organized labor," Meany said "whatever they need, be it money or manpower or support of any kind, I pledge they will receive—for justice is on their side."

Taylor, after hearing opening

(Continued on Page 3)

In Auto, Aircraft:

UAW Boosts Dues To Launch Drive

By Saul Miller

Atlantic City, N. J.—The 1,150,000-member Auto Workers are set to launch a major organizing drive backed by a $2-a-month dues increase and a determination to help get the labor movement off the defensive.

The target, said UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, re-elected to an eighth term as leader of the largest union in the AFL-CIO, is the hundreds of thousands of white collar workers in the auto and aircraft industries and the runaway shops seeking to avoid unionization.

Reuther said that a 50-cent-a-month increase in per capita to the UAW will be used to wipe out internal deficits of over $1 million stemming from the 1958 recession and to mount an organizing drive that will help to get the trade union movement off "dead center."

The UAW will use "to maximum effectiveness the additional income voted by our delegates in a broad and hard-hitting campaign of organization, of protecting and extending collective bargaining gains and putting still greater emphasis on education, legislative and citizenship activities," Reuther said.

He pointed out that the UAW has within its jurisdiction "a large area of potential organization . . . there are 250,000 white collar workers alone in need of organization. This number is increasing in proportion to the whole as new and more productive technological processes are introduced.

Reuther said the "powerfully financed assault by big business on the living and working standards

(Continued on Page 12)

Retail Clerks Vote $100,000 Steel Aid

The Retail Clerks executive board has voted a $100,000 contribution to the Steelworkers' strike relief fund—and has set up machinery to boost the amount through contributions by RCIA members and locals.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge has also sent a telegram to each of the union's 500 locals urging them to give full support at the local level to labor's goal of one hour's pay a month to back up the steel strikers.

Hayes Raps Jobless Aid 'Strangling'

Charleston, S. C.—Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes has publicly charged both state unemployment agencies and business lobbies with "strangling" unemployment compensation.

Hayes leveled his charges here before unemployment administrators gathered for a meeting of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies.

Single System Asked

The recent AFL-CIO convention in a resolution urged overhauling the jobless insurance system into a single federal system and, pending that, adoption of federal minimum standards on benefits, duration and other items.

In his address, Hayes bluntly told the officials:

- Too many state unemployment officials have been blocking jobless pay improvements.
- Many state unemployment agencies appear to hunt for legal technicalities to deny claims of the unemployed.
- Employers through lobbying in state legislatures have driven down taxes supporting jobless pay funds until they now pay about one-third what they did 20 years ago.
- The experience rating system under which an employer pays

(Continued on Page 4)

Drop in Unemployment 'Less than Expected'

Unemployment again has fallen "less than expected" to 3.2 million as of mid-September, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation.

The rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal variations, edged upward for the third straight month. It was 5.6 percent for mid-September, compared to 5.5 percent for August, 5.1 percent for July and 4.9 percent for June and May.

Employment followed a seasonal change in dropping by 900,000 to 66.3 million as large numbers of students left the labor force to return to school, according to the report.

The actual decline in the unemployed totaled 196,000 compared to the expected drop of about 250,000. A Labor Dept. spokesman called the difference "insignificant" in statistical terms.

The department in its press release attributed the steady rise in the seasonally-adjusted jobless rate to the effects of the steel strike. Layoffs in steel-using industries were "a major factor" in the increase, the department said.

The jobless rate in 1959 never has been reduced to pre-recession levels. The adjusted rate rose from a 1957 low of 3.9 percent in March to 4.5 percent in September of that year as the nation moved into re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions Rap Compensation Policy Shifts

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has protested "damaging changes" made in the administration of the state's workmen's compensation law which have resulted in "severe loss and great hardship to injured workers."

Pres. Harold C. Hanover and Louis Hollander, chairman of the State AFL-CIO's executive council, called on the Compensation Board to rescind a series of policy changes which they said have resulted in "wholesale rejection" of legitimate claims. Both Hanover and Hollander are members of the State Advisory Council on Workmen's Compensation.

Administrative policy changes which the union officials said were "contrary to the spirit and intent" of the law include:

- Instructions to referees to deny awards for facial disfigurements for which awards ranging from $100 to $500 have been made in the past.
- A policy of "eliminating trivial claims." The union statement pointed out that "minor injuries have the same right to compensation as major injuries and to deprive an injured worker of the indemnity to which he is entitled just because his claim is a small one has no basis in law or fact."
- Development in recent months of an "anti-claimant attitude" by the board and referees with respect to accidental injuries which have aggravated a latent prior condition.
- A "serious downgrading" in evaluation of injuries by board physicians.
- Selection of a majority of physicians, called in as impartial specialists, "from among doctors who have insurance company connections."

Boilermakers' Officer Dies

New York—Boilermakers' Vice-Pres. William G. Pendergast has died here at 68 after a lengthy illness.

A shipyard and construction boilermaker, he was initiated into the union in 1910. He contributed his skills to the Navy during World War I and rose within the union to become vice-president in 1931.

As top officer for the North Atlantic states, which took in New England and New York, he led negotiations for locals in the region.

Still Tied to the Stake

Drop in Unemployment 'Less than Expected'

(Continued from Page 1)

cession. Another upward climb from the 1959 low of 4.9 percent for May and June began in July, to 5.1 percent, before the steel strike had any measurable effect on unemployment.

The total unemployment of 3.2 million in September compared to 2.5 million for September 1957 and 2.3 million in September 1956. The nation now has 900,000 more unemployed than it had three years ago.

Striking steel workers are not counted as jobless since technically they are employed.

But the Labor Dept. spokesman reported 160,000 in other industries laid off in mid-September due to the steel strike, a total rising to 200,000 by the end of September and to an estimated 225,000 for the first week of October. He said the industries hardest hit are railroads, coal mining and construction.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has charged that the railroad industry has used the steel strike as a cover for permanent job cuts.

Employment in manufacturing rose seasonally, the report said, increasing by 150,000 to 16.3 million. New model automobile production, assisted by a job pickup among suppliers, was credited as the main cause.

The manufacturing workweek remained almost unchanged at 40 hours, 24 minutes. Average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents to $2.21 and average weekly earnings went up about 60 cents to $89.28.

The long-term unemployed, those out of work 15 weeks or more, dropped by 47,000 to a total of 736,000 for mid-September.

Agricultural employment continued its downward trend, falling by 115,000 to 6.2 million.

In breaking down the jobless figures, the Labor Dept. said almost all of the 200,000 drop in September occurred in the 14-24 age group. Unemployment among married men, a total of 1 million, and other adults was unchanged from August, the report said.

Labor in Racine Agrees on Unity

Racine, Wis.—Officials of the Racine Trades & Labor Council and the Racine County CIO Council have signed a merger agreement, culminating three years of negotiations.

Remaining unsettled issues of per capita tax, roll call votes and division of officers were submitted to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his binding decision.

The two groups will hold final separate meetings and then a merger session as the Racine AFL-CIO Council.

'Back-to-Work' Flops:

Swift Strikers' Union Loyalty 'Inspiring'

Chicago—Approximately 19,000 members of two AFL-CIO unions in the seventh week of their strike against Swift & Co. are successfully resisting an anti-union drive which the nation's largest meat packer has launched in imitation of the big steel companies.

Officials of the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters see a grim parallel in the attacks on their union membership by Swift and the tactics employed against the Steelworkers.

Swift, they reason, is using its position as the biggest firm in its industry to attempt to weaken contract provisions that have been in effect for years and to substitute its own terms. The company has flatly refused to follow an industry pattern established in negotiations with Armour & Co. and subsequently negotiated with a majority of companies in the meat packing field.

Four attempts at starting back-to-work movements in as many weeks have been, by Swift's own admission, complete failures.

Picket lines at 70 meat packing plants, branch houses and poultry processing plants are more solid now than in the early days of the strike.

A barrage of mail—"Dear John" letters is what the workers call them—has poured misinformation and half-truths into members' homes. This technique backfired recently when workers received letters reporting the "failure" of negotiations that obviously had been prepared, printed and mailed before the company went into a meeting set to refuse all concessions while blaming the unions for breakdowns in talks.

Stockholders Misled

Swift has similarly misled its shareholders. Porter M. Jarvis, Swift's president, told them that the unions' demands "concern the right to run our business." In bargaining talks the company has called for an end to practices long standard in the industry and covered by former contracts.

Wage increases would be at least partially withheld from workers in its Southern plants if Swift had its way in negotiations. One of the most bitterly contested items has been the company's attempt to re-establish a North-South wage differential.

Armour and other packers have agreed to establishment of a fund to cushion workers from the impact of automation on their jobs. With almost 24,000 jobs lost in the industry in the past two years due to automation, the negotiation of the fund has been hailed by union members and has received editorial praise from many publications.

Typically, Swift has rejected such a fund and substituted a plan to supplement workers' "savings." Its proposal includes a provision that two years would elapse before a worker could collect the company's contribution. A plan very much like this was rejected by General Electric Co. workers a year ago and by employes in other industries several times.

Whispering campaigns against the unions by Swift supervisory personnel, enlistment of aid from local chambers of commerce and attempts to split the unions' joint negotiating policy have been among the tactics employed by Swift. In St. Paul, Minn., a conclave of young 4-H members was given literature by Swift blaming the unions for the strike and Swift's withdrawal from the purchase of livestock. Agricultural schools across the country have received Swift propaganda designed to inflame instructors against the unions involved in the strike and all other unions.

Members' 'Loyalty' Inspiring

Members have displayed what union officials have called "inspiring" loyalty in the face of Swift attacks. In every area they have responded to company propaganda with a vigorous "Don't Buy Swift" campaign.

Hundreds of thousands of "Don't Buy" leaflets and stickers have been distributed at stores which continued to handle Swift products. Appeals to merchants to drop Swift-made items have met with phenomenal success.

State and local AFL-CIO central bodies have given assistance in bringing the strike issues to the attention of their affiliates.

Roosevelt U. Picks UAW Man as Aide

Chicago—Ted Ruhig, a former member of the Auto Workers and a specialist in adult labor education, has been named assistant director of the Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt University here. Ruhig recently received his master's degree in adult education from the University of Chicago.

Prior to this he worked for nine years as a machine shop inspector with Intl.-Harvester Corp., where he became active in UAW Local 6.

ICFTU Asks Peace Parleys on Algeria

Brussels—A renewed call for the opening of peace negotiations between France and Algeria was sounded by the Executive Board Subcommittee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a two-day meeting here.

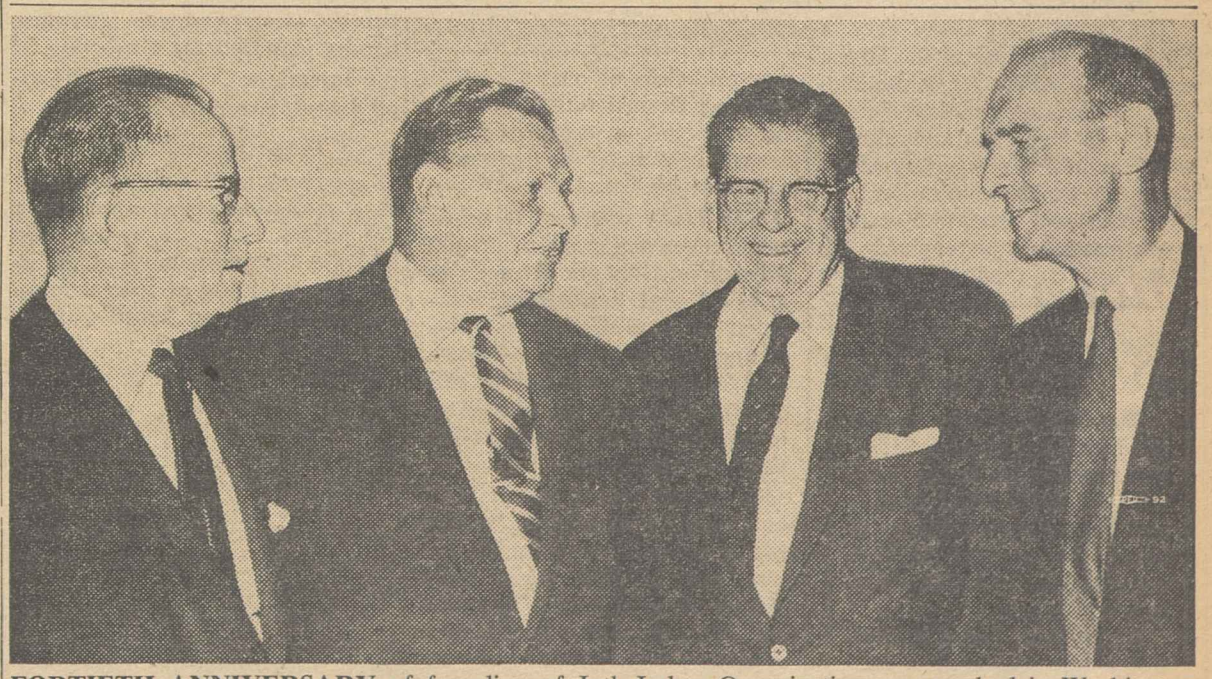
The resolution noted "with satisfaction" France's recognition in principle of the Algerian people's right to self-determination, and expressed the hope that parleys "will be based on the mutual recognition of the right to self-determination on the one hand and of the need to protect the political, economic and cultural interests of the entire population of Algeria on the other."

It also urged the immediate restoration of all civil liberties and labor rights in Algeria and the release of political prisoners, and asked the United Nations General Assembly to offer UN aid in securing a "just and equitable" solution to the difficulties in that country.

A companion resolution renewed the ICFTU's demand for an international investigation into the death of Aissat Idir, first general secretary of the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), an ICFTU affiliate. Idir died in a French military hospital following continued detention by military authorities after he was found not guilty of conspiracy charges in a court trial.

The resolution in addition mourned the loss "of a great, sincere and courageous labor leader" and condemned "the system of cruel repression which ended in his death."

Members of the subcommittee, which includes AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, passed another resolution expressing the hope that agreement can be quickly reached on a comprehensive disarmament program, by progressive stages, with international controls, covering conventional, nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons.



FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY of founding of Intl. Labor Organization was marked in Washington with a dinner that also celebrated the 25th anniversary of U.S. affiliation to the ILO. Speakers included (left to right) Kenneth R. Miller, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who read address Pres. George Meany planned to give until he was stricken ill; Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell and ILO Dir.-Gen. David Morse. (See text of Morse speech, Page 7.)

T-H Panel Gets Union-Busting Charge

Steelworkers' Claim Backed by All Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

testimony on behalf of steel management, drew from R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry negotiator, a statement that management was unwilling to negotiate on any wage demand that would raise steel production costs by more than 2 percent.

Cooper claimed the union has been insistent in its demands for a substantially higher wage increase. Taylor, commenting "that is not my understanding," then asked McDonald to answer from the audience whether the union's wage demands were negotiable.

"The answer is 'yes'," McDonald replied.

Cooper in his prepared testimony said "no agreement will be possible" in the steel strike unless the union accepts the companies' "non-inflationary" wage offer and changes in working conditions.

Taylor rebuked both sides for taking "adamant" positions which he said brought on a breakdown in collective bargaining.

McDonald, USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and other key union officials presented to the board a detailed, documented account of negotiations before and since the strike, the basis for the union's wage claims and the reasons why the union "will not surrender" to management's demands for a free hand in setting work rules.

Economists Heard

Two prominent economists, Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, and Robert R. Nathan, told the board that use of Taft-Hartley to break the strike would be unjustified and harmful to the nation's economy.

Goldberg set the stage for a possible court battle over the issuance of a T-H injunction by challenging Pres. Eisenhower's assertion that continuation of the steel strike would "imperil the national health and safety."

In presenting the main portion of the union's case, McDonald and Goldberg made these points:

- The steel industry sought the strike and forced the strike, counting on the economic hardships to the workers during the 1958 recession year, the unfavorable public attitude to unions as a result of "newspaper headlines about labor bosses and labor racketeers," and the misleading "inflation" issue to weaken the USWA position.
- The industry economically was in its strongest position, having continued to make a profit even when operating at 50 percent of capacity during the recession and having brought its profit margin to the highest level in history.
- The industry knew the union could not possibly accept the proposal for a wage freeze and elimination of cost-of-living adjustments.
- The "work rule issue" raised by management is "as phony as a three dollar bill." Existing rules, arbitration decisions and the union's willingness to agree that existing practices would not be construed so as to bar progress, all make it clear that the issue is not "featherbedding" but an attempt to enable management to take away legitimate and hard-won rights.
- Not until Oct. 1 did the industry make its first economic offer and even that was made contingent on acceptance of the work rule changes which the industry knew the union could not possibly accept.
- The industry has used "second string negotiators," has refused impartial fact-finding procedures and has abandoned the "laboriously created cooperative relationship" which had existed between union and management for the past 20 years.
- In view of industry's declaration of "class war" against the workers, "no efforts, however sincere or however reasonable, could have prevented the struggle which they insisted upon imposing on the union."

McDonald charged that industry negotiators have merely been playing "a public relations game" and he challenged the heads of the big steel companies to "sit down and talk out the issues."

Meany, in his letter to Taylor, said the use of Taft-Hartley in the steel dispute poses a "crisis in democracy" because "democracy cannot long endure if the trade union movement is weakened and undermined by the concerted attacks of employers aided and abetted by an unfair law."

He said the basic question is: "Can the ordinary American worker look to his government for justice or shall he expect of his government only actions that give aid and comfort to his adversary?"

STRIKING STEELWORKERS from Los Angeles and Fontana, Calif., are shown on the dirt road at La Quinta leading to the estate of George E. Allen, where Pres. Eisenhower was a guest, as their leaders gave Press Sec. James C. Hagerty a plea that the President not invoke the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel walkout.

Court to Rule On Dues Use For Politics

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review a Georgia court decision holding that a union-shop clause is not enforceable if dues money is spent for political education contrary to the desires of a minority of objecting union members.

The Georgia case, in which a superior court judge was upheld by the state supreme court, arose from a 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act authorizing the union shop in industries covered by the law.

Charge Rights Violated

Six employes of the Southern Railway System, who had not previously been union members, charged that their constitutional rights were violated if they were "forced" to pay dues under union-shop clauses thereafter negotiated if any part of the union treasury was used to promote political doctrines they opposed.

Superior Court Judge O. L. Long upheld their argument. He ruled that a worker "compelled" to contribute support to union political or economic programs he opposes is deprived of free speech.

In a similar case in North Carolina, the state courts reached an opposite conclusion.

The Georgia decision was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court by railroad brotherhoods.

The nation's high court three years ago upheld the 1951 union-shop amendment to the Railway Labor Act but specifically did not rule on the question of whether the "exaction" of dues from objecting members could be held illegal as "a cover for enforcing ideological conformity or other action" violating the constitution.

UAW Delegates Ask Fact-Finders in Steel

Atlantic City, N. J.—The 2,500 delegates to the Auto Workers 17th convention here branded Pres. Eisenhower's use of Taft-Hartley machinery in the steel strike as "little more than using the power and majesty of the U.S. government as a strikebreaking weapon."

Their sharp indictment of the President's action came in thundering approval of a telegram to the President read to the convention by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The convention reaffirmed its strong support of the steel strike in a detailed resolution adopted after Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel told the cheering delegates that "if basic steel gets the kind of licking it's entitled to," the UAW and other unions may be spared future struggles.

The Steelworkers are as unified and militant now as they were when the strike started in July, Abel declared, praising the UAW for taking the lead in rallying the labor movement behind the steel union.

"With this kind of support we will win," he said.

Reuther told the applauding delegates that "Taft-Hartley or no Taft-Hartley" the USWA and the labor movement will get justice.

He said the steel strike provides an historic lesson, the first step perhaps in the realization that when "any worker is forced on strike it becomes everyone's strike." He proposed that the labor movement undertake to build a strike fund for all unions, adding that if the UAW could build a strike fund of $40 million, all labor could build a fund of $500 million.

"When the UAW supports the steel strike," Reuther declared, "we are investing in our future." The outcome, he said, will affect UAW negotiations in 1960 and 1961.

The convention condemned the President for invoking T-H, hailed the action of the UAW board in contributing $1 million to the USWA and authorized the creation of machinery to enable UAW members to contribute voluntarily one hour's pay per month in keeping with the action of the AFL-CIO convention.

"We especially applaud," said the resolution, "the AFL-CIO decision to maintain a permanent fund for similar contingencies, and to transfer to that fund any monies now collected which are not expended in the steel strike. This is the beginning of the broad labor defense fund which we in the UAW have long believed to be needed."

The wire called on Eisenhower "to reconsider your decision to invoke the Taft-Hartley law and instead to create an impartial public fact-finding board."

Reuther charged in the wire that Administration advisors opposed an impartial fact-finding board, "knowing full well that such an exposure of the economic facts would have indicted the steel management before the bar of enlightened public opinion."

To impose the Taft-Hartley Act at this point, the telegram declared, is a "shocking repudiation of your own pledge of impartiality in the dispute between the basic steel industry and the striking USWA."

Longshoremen Return Under T-H Injunction

New York—Negotiations were scheduled to be resumed Oct. 19 in the waterfront dispute that tied up Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping until a Taft-Hartley Act injunction sent some 70,000 members of the Longshoremen back to work.

The walkout started when Gulf Coast employers reneged on an agreement to continue bargaining after the contract expired Oct. 1 with union-won gains retroactive to that date.

It ended when U.S. Assistant Atty. Gen. George Cochran Doub, who flew here from Washington, obtained an order from Judge Irving R. Kaufman in Federal Court enjoining the strike for 10 days. A further hearing was scheduled at which the court was to hear arguments on extending the injunction for the 70 additional "cooling off" days specified in Taft-Hartley.

The union sent telegrams to all locals instructing them to end the strike "forthwith," and the job of cleaning up the mammoth pile of freight in the holds of ships and on the docks began the following morning. At the same time a railroad embargo on shipments to port cities was cancelled.

The strike had the backing of AFL-CIO unions on the waterfront. The ILA was expelled from the former AFL in 1953, but the AFL-CIO Executive Council was authorized by the recent San Francisco convention to grant probationary affiliation subject to conditions the council had previously laid down.

Under Taft-Hartley injunction provisions, bargaining between the union and the employers must continue until the 60th day of the court order. Between the 60th and 75th days, the workers must be given a chance to vote on the companies' last offer in secret balloting supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

If the union rejects the "last offer," as the ILA has done in previous strikes, the walkout can be resumed when the 80-day injunction expires—as the ILA also has done in the past.

If the T-H injunction is extended to its full term, as both union and management anticipate, it will expire on the weekend between Christmas and New Years Day.

Waterfront observers have said this date marks the end of the shipping industry's busy season and the start of a months-long slack period.

The ILA is asking a 50-cents an hour package benefits in the new contract. The industry has offered 30 cents, but has demanded a free hand in the introduction of automatic loading devices and containers. The union wants the use of new automated equipment to be based on mutual consent so as to be able to protect members whose jobs may be wiped out.

Shoe Workers Win 2 NLRB Elections

The Shoe Workers won National Labor Relations Board representation elections in widely separated parts of the country on the same day—Oct. 8.

In Marlboro, Mass., the USWA unseated an unaffiliated union which for many years had represented employes of the Mutual Shoe Co., winning by a count of 150 to 107. In Ironton, Mo., employes of the Brown Shoe Co. plant picked the USWA to represent them by a vote of 93 to 84 for no union. The USWA in August had won bargaining rights at the Bernie, Mo., plant of the Brown company, one of the country's largest shoe producers, by a tally of 132 to 45 for no union.

Meany Says 'Emergency' Is in 'Justice, Not Steel'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Taft-Hartley Act Board of Inquiry that it could hasten the end of the steel strike by reporting to Pres. Eisenhower:

1 That the steel companies are not the guardians at the inflation gate but rather the cause in great part of the inflation that already exists.

2 That the steel companies' real purpose is not to provide for the possibility of new automation but rather to weaken and make ineffective the trade union which has done such a tremendous job of protecting and expanding the rights of the workers in the steel industry.

3 That the national emergency which exists in the United States is not one measured in tons of stockpiled steel but rather one of simple justice.

CHEMICAL WORKERS Pres. Walter L. Mitchell leans down from the rostrum to chat with Dir. John Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization during an intermission at the union's Cleveland convention.

Delaware Priest Raps Visiting 'Work' Lobbyist

Wilmington, Del.—A Delaware priest has denounced an "invasion" of the state by outside groups lobbying for enactment of "unwanted 'right-to-work' law" as an effort "to wreck the good relationship existing in Delaware between working people and management."

Rev. Thomas J. Reese, chairman of the Delaware Council for Industrial Peace, warned in a statement that a recent visit to the state legislature by Executive Sec. Reed Larson of the business-supported National Right-to-Work Committee was "part of a plan to destroy the basic processes of collective bargaining."

Describing the "right-to-work" committee as a "front" for the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Father Reese said its goal of "stealing away the rights of honest working people . . . has not changed from two years ago when the (Delaware) state legislature wisely turned down the disruptive so-called 'right-to-work' proposal."

Proponent 'Surprised'

A spokesman for the business organization which invited Larson to Delaware expressed surprise that anyone should have thought that Larson was there to lobby for "R-T-W."

Exec. Sec. E. Hall Downes of the Delaware Small Business Council said he went to the legislature "at the invitation of a member of the House of Representatives" and "I invited this out-of-state visitor to see our beautiful legislative building. . . . There was no lobbying for anything."

Delaware has been a key battleground in the fight over legislative efforts to ban the union shop. In 1947 it was one of the first states to restrict union security agreements and in 1949 became one of the first states to repeal a "work" law. Reactionary business groups made a strong but unsuccessful effort in 1958 to re-enact a "right-to-work" measure.

In his warning against the lobbying efforts of "the National Right-to-Work Committee, the Associated General Contractors and other well-heeled and highly organized national business associations," Father Reese declared:

"These outsiders, who represent the self-seeking, profit-making aims of a reactionary element of big business and care nothing for the welfare of the people of Delaware, have now adopted the new slogan of 'voluntary unionism' behind which to hide their real purpose.

Aim to Divide

"Whether these alien interests call their proposed punitive law 'right-to-work' or 'voluntary unionism,' the purpose is the same, to divide our people by creating hostility and animosity."

Denouncing attempts to "sow seeds of discord" among various groups in the state, Father Reese charged "R-T-W" supporters with seeking to raise "a fraudulent race issue" by falsely claiming that "right-to-work" is in reality a "little Fair Employment Practices Act."

He also rapped the "specious device" of telling farmers that a "work" law will bring down prices of manufactured goods and at the same time increase farm income."

"I would like to ask our Delaware farmers," he said, "how they would feel if such carpetbaggers went to Dover and tried to lobby laws onto the books that outlawed farm cooperatives or otherwise had big business telling the farmer how he should dispose of his crops?"

Father Reese expressed confidence that state legislators "will again show the wisdom they have in the recent past in refusing to approve legislation that penalizes working people and is solely for the benefit of national business interests."

Patrick J. Drew Of Plumbers Dies

New York—Patrick J. Drew, 72, a veteran general organizer of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters until his retirement two years ago, died here recently.

Prior to becoming an organizer in 1943, Drew was for many years business agent of Plumbers Local 2 here—the same local to which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany belonged.

During the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, Meany announced the news of Drew's death to the more than 900 delegates, describing him as a "close and longtime" friend and one of the "oldtimers" of the labor movement.

Drew is survived by his wife and by 13 children.

Convention Backs Steel Strike:

Chemical Workers Broaden Health and Safety Programs

By Dave Perlman

Cleveland—Strong emphasis on health and safety programs, a pledge of more political action and establishment of machinery to channel financial support to the Steelworkers marked the windup of the Chemical Workers' 16th annual convention here.

Action calling for early establishment of a health and safety department and a program of regional conferences was sparked by an "open hearing" held by the convention's health and safety committee.

The hearing, to which all delegates were invited, featured a panel discussion by four experts in the field.

Dr. Herbert K. Abrams, ICWU medical consultant, declared that workmen's compensation laws, "which have always been inadequate . . . are even more inadequate today" because of the changing nature of industrial diseases. He said industrial health is more and more a part of the public health problem because "the same chemicals which are a hazard in the plant are also a hazard in the surrounding community through air and stream pollution."

George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and director of the federation's safety program, emphasized "the need for creating an effective trade union safety movement and adding new vitality to existing safety organizations." He urged the ICWU to stimulate health and safety activities among its local unions in the fields of collective bargaining, training and legislation.

Dr. Fred Van Atta, industrial hygienist on the staff of the Auto Workers, described the UAW's experience in investigating health hazards in plants where its members work. He said the lack of public services in fighting industrial diseases is matched by the lack of knowledge in the field.

Dr. Thomas F. Mancusso, head of the Ohio State Public Health Dept., urged union members to become active at the state level in demanding more and better state investigation and regulation in the field of industrial health. The limited services now provided by most states are inadequate, he said.

'Failed' in Political Action

ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell told delegates that the union "failed rather miserably" in the political action field and pledged that he and other officers would "hound" them to greater efforts in the coming year.

Deputy Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education told the convention that labor has "won the battle of the picket line (but) lost the legislative battle."

He said: "Unless and until we do the political educating, the political financing, the political organizing jobs, we will continue to get 'right-to-work' laws; we will continue to get Landrum-Griffin acts."

The convention adopted a resolution submitted by the executive board setting up machinery for voluntary contributions to aid the steel strikers, based on a quota for each local union equivalent to one hour's pay per month for each member.

"It requires no crystal ball," the executive board declared in submitting the resolution, "to predict that if the strikers lose, the tactics of the steel industry will be the tactics of every major employer."

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John Livingston told the delegates that "the National Labor Relations Board today is more of an employers' group than an independent group representing the United States government and they have hampered us in the field of organization."

He said despite obstacles, labor must step up its organizing activities.

"While we have not been standing still, we have not been moving ahead fast enough," Livingston declared.

Following a tradition of ICWU conventions, the delegates heard from an employer representative, Felix N. Williams, a vice president of the Monsanto Chemical Co.

Employer Speaks

Williams said that automation in the chemical industry will increase total employment but will require new skills. He urged union-management cooperation in training workers in advanced skills.

In other convention highlights, delegates:

- Set the salary of the president at $15,000, a raise of $1,000; secretary-treasurer at $13,000, a $2,000 hike, and vice presidents at $9,000, a raise of $1,000. The increases are to go into effect when the union's general fund reaches $100,000.
- Heard Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress declare that the strength of the trade union movement in both countries is that it is founded "on principles of mutual help, mutual trust and the fact that we are fighting a battle for all humanity."
- Adopted a resolution calling on locals to organize white collar workers in plants where their members work.
- Strongly endorsed the Forand bill for health insurance for social security beneficiaries, legislation to raise the minimum wage and expand coverage, the Murray-Metcalf federal aid to education bill and establishment of a National Committee on Radiation Safety.
- Postponed until the next convention a vote on changing from annual to biennial conventions and selected Atlantic City, N. J., as the site for the 1960 meeting.

Hayes Raps 'Strangling' Of Benefits for Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

lower taxes if fewer workers collect jobless pay provides an incentive to fight every claim and for this reason such ratings should be ended or drastically curtailed.

- Unemployment compensation has been weakened rather than strengthened over the past 20 years. The typical maximum benefit paid in 1958 was only 44 percent of average weekly wages, compared to 65 percent in 1939. Twenty years ago, most states paid a benefit of at least 60 percent of average weekly wages. Last year, the jobless payments averaged but one-third.

"Year after year, when we try to get meaningful minimum standards established on the federal level," Hayes told the state officials, "we seem to find your spokesmen not on the side of the workers where we would expect to find them, but on the side of those in business and industry who have always been opposed to strong compensation standards."

Referring to the work of employer lobbies, Hayes added:

"Because of inadequate benefits, rigid eligibility requirements, too many disqualifications and universal experience rating, employer lobbies have been able to drive down tax rates, as a percentage of total payrolls, from 2.7 percent in 1938 to .9 percent in 1958.

Cost Down One-Third

"In other words, they are paying about one-third as much, per employe-hour worked, for unemployment compensation as they did 20 years ago.

"If we translate this into effect on the labor force, it means that 4 million workers who needed unemployment compensation last year were not eligible to receive it. It means that another 3 million who did receive some compensation had their benefits cut off before they were re-employed.

"In these figures we can see how well employer lobbies have succeeding in strangling unemployment compensation. The trouble, of course, is that they are not just hurting their workers alone. They also are hurting the community and, in the long run, themselves."

Hayes called for minimum standards that would raise benefits at least to the level of 20 years ago in their relation to wages.

He also urged that the top period of payments be extended to 39 weeks. Most states now have a ceiling of 26 weeks.

"What we really want most of all," Hayes declared, "is what we might call a new philosophic approach on the part of the people who administer these programs.

"In other words, we would like to see more evidence of an awareness that the first objective of unemployment compensation is to benefit unemployed workers."

Hayes then issued this warning:

"If American workers cannot get an equitable system of unemployment compensation from the state governments, then, I assure you, they are going to get it eventually either through uniform federal administration or through further negotiations for supplemental unemployment benefits."

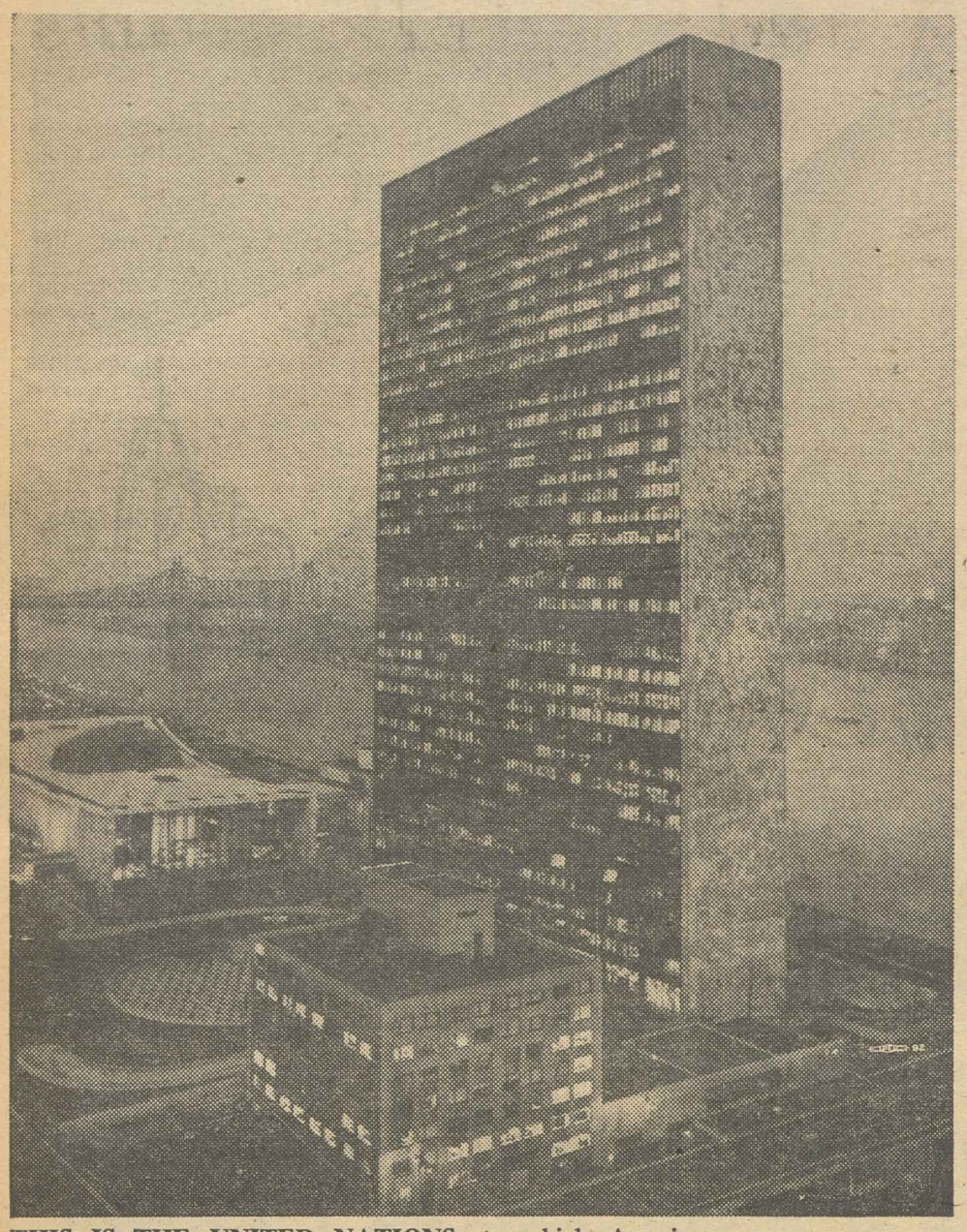
Defense Fund 'Dividend' Given

Los Angeles—A "dividend" in the form of paid dues for the fourth quarter of the year has been received by thousands of members of Retail Clerks Local 770 who contributed extra dues to a defense fund before last January's lockout.

The "rebate," amounting to $18 per member for the three-month period, comes from money remaining in the defense fund.

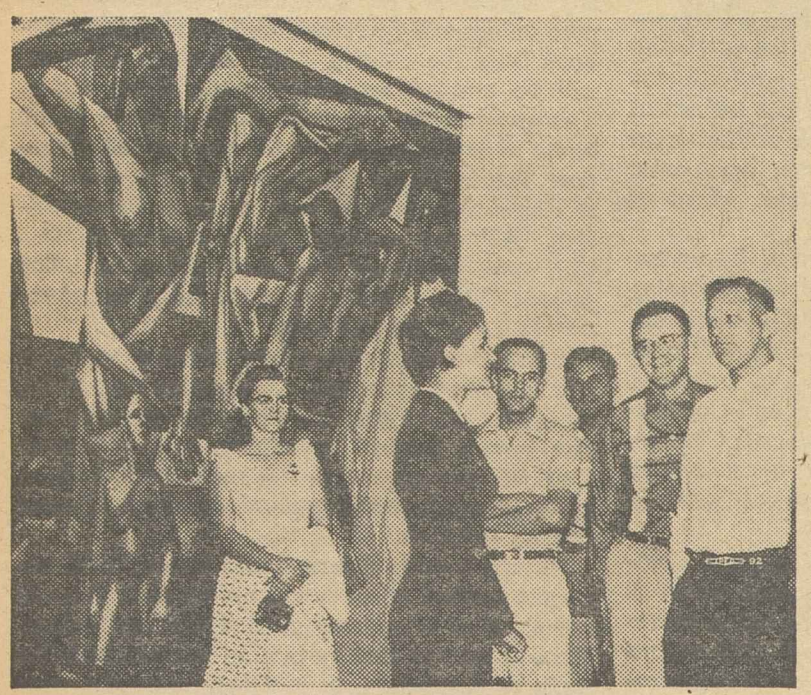
The refund is not the first Local 770 has distributed. Food and drug members of the local voted to double their dues for 1958 so as to be able to finance a possible strike or lockout, but the union has been in a position to return all of it this year in the form of paid-up dues.

UN Marks 14 Years of Service to Man



THIS IS THE UNITED NATIONS, to which America pays tribute Oct. 24 in a special UN Day. Shown against New York's East River are Secretariat, General Assembly (left) and Library.

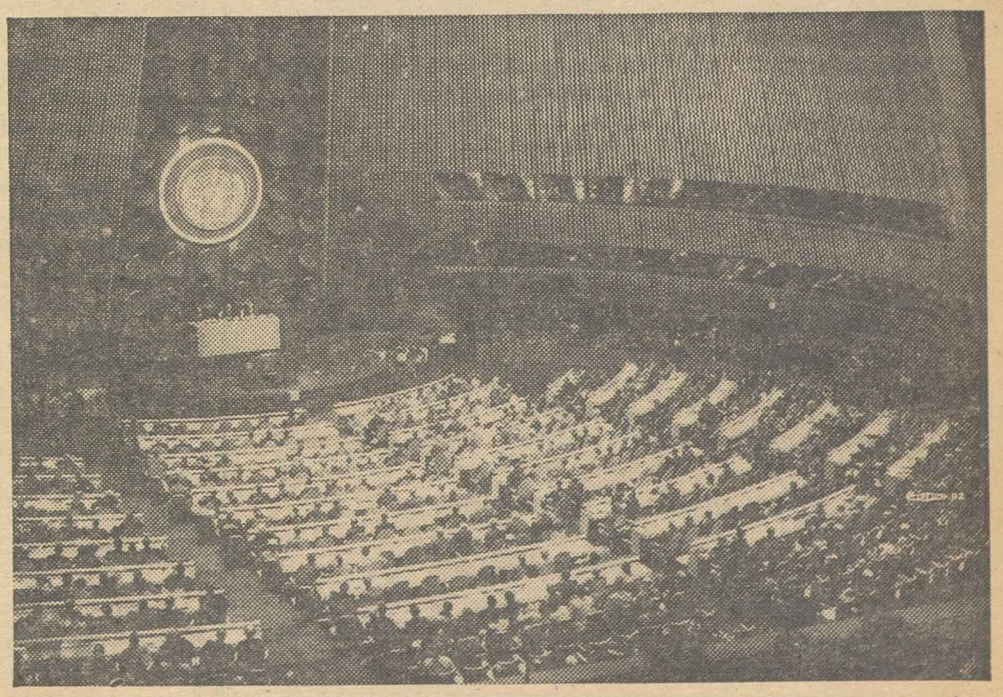
SCHOOLCHILDREN ON TOUR of the UN headquarters pass under a biblical promise. They will learn that the UN's far-flung activities cost each American a total of only 57 cents during 1958.



STEELWORKERS' GROUP listens attentively as a UN guide explains a mural. Artists and craftsmen from all over the world contributed their talent and skills in the building of the headquarters.

THE FIRST CHANCE in human history to wipe out malaria is made possible by the UN's World Health Organization, explains a UN guide to an Auto Workers' delegation from nearby New Jersey. Students of international affairs from unions are frequent visitors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS are carried on by the UN in 132 countries around the world, a fact demonstrated by these students from a Steelworkers' summer school at Rutgers University.



THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the UN in action. American labor supports the UN as the best hope of building "a world free from all dictatorship, poverty and war," declared AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a U.S. delegate to the Assembly.

It's Ike's Emergency

PRES. EISENHOWER'S DECISION to use the Taft-Hartley Act's national emergency provisions to force 500,000 striking Steelworkers back into the mills is clear intervention in the dispute to bail out the industry.

Regardless of the results of Dr. George W. Taylor's efforts to use the presidential board created under T-H to mediate the dispute, the initiation of the injunction process can only embitter labor-management relations.

The steel industry has made it readily apparent that its goal in the dispute is not to curb inflation or contain prices but to emasculate the union, leaving a hollow shell with which it could in the future engage in shadow bargaining.

The use of the Taft-Hartley machinery by the President is to support this premeditated policy of the steel industry.

The only national emergency confronting the nation is the situation created by the Administration's open intervention on the side of management to aid in the weakening of a major component of the trade union movement.

Peace and Freedom

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION movement is dedicated to the concept that the free trade unions of the world can exist only in an atmosphere of peace and freedom. It has exerted every effort to create these conditions throughout the world, struggling without stint to combat totalitarianism in every form.

The path to creating free trade unions throughout the world, to help secure and protect peace and freedom and bring decent standards of living to all peoples, is through world organizations through which the concerted efforts of all free nations can be brought to bear on the problems of dictatorship, hunger, disease, and exploitation.

The AFL-CIO News calls attention to these organizations:

- The United Nations, now celebrating its 14th year as man's collective effort to secure peace and freedom, an effort supported unstintingly by American labor. UN Day is observed by presidential proclamation on October 24.
- The Intl. Labor Organization, marking its 40th year in the effort to secure decent living standards for all workers in the world, an organization that was born in part through the efforts of former AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers.
- The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which this December will mark its 10th year as a leader to build free trade unions throughout the world.

In the work of these organizations lies man's hope for a future of peace, freedom and security. They are our best hopes for a better world tomorrow.

Mrs. Roosevelt at 75

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, a gallant and gracious woman whose resourcefulness, courage and compassion have opened new frontiers of world understanding, has marked her 75th birthday in the service of mankind.

The American labor movement has a deep affection for Mrs. Roosevelt, for her unceasing fight for social justice, for her unending battle against ignorance, indifference and prejudice.

On her 75th birthday the AFL-CIO joins millions through the world in hailing this outstanding woman who stands for all that is creative and hopeful in humanity.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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From Government, Reds:

Singapore Trade Unions Face Threat of Totalitarian Control

By Arnold Beichman

SINGAPORE—Beset by an internal Communist threat, which a few years ago led to rioting and the killing of 13 people, the newly-elected People's Action Party government has embarked on a road which may lead to an authoritarian control over trade unions and other democratic institutions in this militarily strategic island of Southeast Asia.

The "may" is a word which must be underlined. The government, which is self-governing although the British Colonial Office controls defense and foreign affairs, publicly calls itself "non-Communist." This is pure rhetoric; privately, its leaders speak and behave like anti-Communists but in a city which is 80 percent Chinese, it is argued, anti-Communism is interpreted to be anti-China. Therefore the oratorical word is "neutralism."

How to deal with the threat of internal Communist subversion plus unemployment which is 70,000 and mounting, plus a trade union movement which is incredibly splintered—226 unions with about 139,000 members out of an organizable work force of 450,000—is the dilemma facing Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Minister of Labor and Law Kenneth M. Byrne, son of an Irish father and a Javanese mother, and other officials.

This is where the danger to free institutions, particularly the labor movement, exists. An omnibus amendment to the Trade Unions Ordinance gives Byrne extensive powers to make or break any union by simply refusing it government recognition. The amendment contains language sweeping enough to abolish existing unions, or to prevent establishment of other unions. Government officials, trade union leaders, impartial observers all agree that the amendment bestows enormous powers over labor to the government. What is a matter of dispute is whether the government will use these powers wisely and democratically.

What is of greatest concern to disinterested observers here is a clause in the law which says that "the decision of the Minister (of Labor) shall be final and shall not be called into question in any court." The only appeal a union can take is from the registrar's decision to the minister and what he says is final.

UNDER OTHER LAWS which the new government will introduce — the People's Action Party has 43 out of 51 seats in the unicameral Legislative Assembly, which ensures passage of any legislation the government desires—Singapore unions will be reorganized into 30 organizations from the existing 226. Each of these 30 will be granted monopolistic organizing rights. The government will itself build a trade union house as headquarters for the reorganized Singaport Trades Union Congress and most certainly will have the dominant voice as to its future officers. A "court of labor" will also be established with semicompulsory powers of arbitration. The present TUC is an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Byrne is a brawny six-footer with crew-cut gray hair and black eyebrows. A vigorous man of 46, he is an Oxford graduate and a lawyer who has also been a judge. By religion he is a Roman Catholic, who speaks, in this multi-racial society, Malay, English and Singapore's dominant Chinese dialect, Hokkien.

"There is every danger," said Byrne, "of Communist control of trade unions by their favorite technique of organizing general workers' unions. We will prevent that by putting workers in a like trade or occupation, as in Ghana, into the same unions. Right now the Singapore TUC is merely one of 226 unions, which makes the TUC nonsense.

"Our fear is that if a strong Communist general workers' union were organized, it would swallow up all other unions and we'd be back to 1947 (when the Communists made an open bid for power through insurrection)."

The TUC secretary is Kandasamy, who is a member and deputy speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In keeping with Indian tradition, Kandasamy, 38, whose family came from India three generations ago, has no first name. A former post-office worker and union official, he is well-known in international labor circles. He made it clear in an interview that he was in complete sympathy with the labor policies of the new Singapore government aimed to wipe out what are called here "yellow" (or company) unions or splinter unions. Almost half of the existing Singapore unions have memberships of less than 250 and these are unions, not locals. Only 24, said Kandasamy, have memberships of over 1,000.

Despite the unquestionable Communist dangers in Southeast Asia, there is a general uneasiness as to the democratic future of Singapore labor and its future relationship to the free trade union movement. Necessarily there will be a period of watchful waiting.

'One Thinks Historically . . .':

World Knows 'Little Freedom,' Says ILO Chief on Anniversary

By David A. Morse
Director-General of Intl. Labor Organization

The 40th anniversary of the Intl. Labor Organization was celebrated at a dinner in Washington on Oct. 7, with addresses by spokesmen of the government, labor, industry and the church. Herewith are excerpts from the address of the director-general, David A. Morse, who was re-elected last year to a second 10-year term of office:

THIS IS THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY of the Intl. Labor Organization and naturally, as one comes to an anniversary, one thinks historically. The thing that strikes me perhaps more than anything else, as I look back, is the constancy of change. I look back 40 years ago and try to see what happened then and what the situation is today.

Forty years ago the first conference of the ILO took place in Washington, D. C. The members of that conference felt that they had arrived at a solution which would protect workers against a very dangerous situation, and once this problem was settled the workers were going to be protected and there could be no further problem. This solution was to protect the workers against the dangerous effect of the manufacture of matches because of the effect sulphur had on their systems. And so the ILO arrived at a convention in 1919 to protect workers against the consequences of such manufacture.

In June of 1960, it is expected that the ILO will arrive at a new international instrument to protect workers against the effects of ionizing radiations. So one is struck with the fact of change, but one is also struck with the fact that there is no final solution to problems in a changing world. There are accommodations which are made to various forces based upon understanding, but related to well understood and defined principles and objectives.

It thinks in terms of the problems of the world and it thinks in terms of the changes which are taking place all over the world. We are no longer concerned only with the industrial workers. We are also concerned with the great emerging white collar force in the world, with the change in the labor force. We're concerned with the problems of those who deal in the new atomic energy installations—with clerks—with teachers—with women workers—with professional workers,

It is also clear to those of us who are actively engaged in the work of the ILO that there is an even greater working force than all of this, namely, the agricultural workers, which makes up the majority of those who toil and struggle in this world, and whose problems we must now deal with on a priority basis.

And there is another constant that I'd like to mention, a constant in this world of change. And that's the question of peace. I've traveled during my 11 years in office throughout the entire world, and I've met with workers and employers and government officials in every conceivable place in the world and there is one thing that the ordinary working man is concerned about, and that's peace.

PEOPLE TALK A GREAT DEAL about peace and freedom. Let me tell you what I think about the background against which we must work in the ILO.

Look at the world. Look at the question of the trade union movement. Look at the question of the extent of the independence of the trade union movement or employer organization from government control and direction in the world and you will see that freedom is something that exists in countries which you can count on your two hands.

Look at the question of poverty. The actual per capita income of a worker in a substandard society is $125 a year and this has increased $2 since 1950. That's not freedom.

Look at the problem that confronts us with respect to population. You will find statistically that there is coming into existence each week in this world a city about the size of Washington, which would give you approximately 4 million people a month, 48 million people a year.

The same situation exists with respect to the gap which divides the world economically. The standard of living in the United States and in Europe is increasing rapidly, so that despite rising standards in the underdeveloped areas, the gap between the industrialized societies and the underdeveloped areas is growing greater.

We still have a world in which the great majority of people live in disease and in illiteracy.

I would like to underline certain propositions. In the first place, I think that the workers and the employers of the United States should not underestimate the value of fixing world labor policy in the ILO; should not underestimate the process of international conventions and recommendations. I believe that the subjects for conventions and recommendations have to be carefully selected so that they can be arrived at by mutual agreement and applied where they count. But I believe that if we are going to meet our objectives throughout the world, it is essential that we continue defining world social policy.

I don't understand really, if I may say so in my own home, why there shouldn't be a more positive approach to the problem of conventions by the employers of our country. This point has been raised by Mr. (Kenneth R.) Miller (general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, who spoke as a representative of U.S. employers and criticized ILO operation). I cannot understand, again speaking just as one American to another, what there is about supporting con-

David A. Morse

ventions throughout the world that is inimical to the interests of the United States.

Secondly, I think that the ILO must continue its work actively and diligently, if it is to accomplish its objectives, in the field that Bill Schnitzler (AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, who represented Pres. George Meany) referred to earlier—human rights. This has been, I think, the greatest contribution of the ILO since its creation in 1919. We are the only organization that has had the courage to come to grips on a practical basis with the problem of human rights, and to translate into instruments susceptible of legislative enactment and implementation, a convention providing for the elimination of forced labor, a convention against discrimination in employment, a convention providing for equal pay for equal work, and a convention on freedom of association.

And coming back again to the concept of freedom, I don't believe that there can be freedom without eventual compliance everywhere with the convention on freedom of association. I think that the litmus paper, the barometer of freedom, in the world is the measure of acceptance of the principles enshrined in our instrument on freedom of association.

Thirdly, I believe that we can make an important contribution to meeting the general problems that I have mentioned through the technical assistance program and here I am very happy to report that we are in the middle of building a great and effective program, not only on our own, but within the entire family of the United Nations.

AND FINALLY, there is the question that Mr. Schnitzler also referred to: education. We do have programs of education in the ILO and they cannot be overemphasized. These programs must be understood and more actively supported. We have a fine program of workers' education; for the promotion of labor-management relations; and are embarking on an important program of management development.

But we want also to create in Geneva an Intl. Institute for Labor Studies which will be an umbrella for all of our educational work.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ELEVEN ABLE WASHINGTON correspondents have collaborated on a book, Candidates 1960, which presents candid portraits of seven major presidential potentials plus some dark horses. It is, so far as this observer knows, the first effort of its kind, but I have no doubt that it will be repeated in campaigns to come.*

Eric Severeid, the editor, contributes an introduction which makes the useful point that "it is virtually impossible" nowadays to "rig" a national nominating convention of either party as the Republican convention of 1920 was rigged for Warren G. Harding, with the execution in a smoke-filled hotel room. Severeid also has a profound sense of the institution of the presidency as "the only truly national office we have" and of the nature of any President's task as involving the "art" of leadership.

Some foreign friends tend to lift eyebrows at the mysticism with which the American people endow the office. It is nevertheless profoundly true that each President comes to conceive of himself as peculiarly the servant of all the people, no matter how much one or the other may fall short. And if the President, at any moment, is not affirmatively for great causes, those causes will fail.

* * *

THE CHAPTERS on the candidates are generally highly informative, well-balanced and written with taste.

Only two Republicans are considered worthy of full-scale treatment—Vice Pres. Nixon and Gov. Rockefeller—and there is no argument with this. The chapter on Rockefeller, written by Don Irwin of the New York Herald Tribune, is a first-rate job, particularly useful because as a political newcomer the eager governor is less familiar than long-established figures on the national scene.

There are two chapters on Nixon — and this for obvious reasons. One, by Philip Potter of the Baltimore Sun, calls him a "pitchman" of politics and the other, by Frank Holeman of the New York Daily News, advances the doctrine that Americans have a "badly distorted picture of this unusual man."

The chapter on the leading Democratic possibilities are of an equally useful order. Each chapter is written by a reporter who is known by his colleagues to possess qualities of scrupulousness, wit and thoroughness.

* * *

A READER MAY FIND special joy in the success of Miss Mary McGrory of the Washington Star, whose witty and warm writing is something unique in our journalism today, in finding the perceptive and fresh thing to say about the well-covered Adlai E. Stevenson.

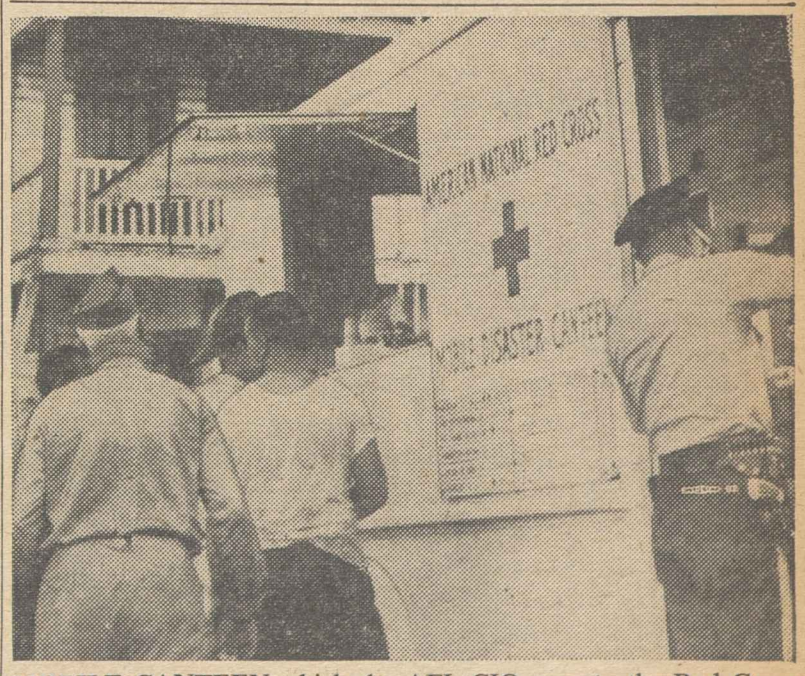
Sen. Symington of Missouri was fortunate in his reporter, Edward P. Morgan of the American Broadcasting Co., who put the senator's candidacy in perspective as that of a man more broadly based than is generally understood.

Sen. Humphrey is covered by Charles W. Bailey, II, of the Cowles newspapers, and Sen. Kennedy by Fletcher Knebel, also of the Cowles publications. Sen. Johnson of Texas, and some other Southerners, are the subject of Robert L. Riggs of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Arthur Sylvester of the Newark News writes of "dark horses" including Gov. Williams of Michigan, Gov. Meyner of New Jersey and Gov. Brown of California, plus a few highly unlikely Republicans. It is probable that he would be somewhat more expansive today about Gov. Brown, who shares with Rockefeller the distinction of having made a national impact in a brief period as an able state executive.

A word may be added: the record makes it clear that the candidates are men of a high order of ability. Both Kennedy and Symington draw lessons from intimate familiarities with the classics; all the candidates are hard-working, well-informed, courageous enough to do battle on tough issues. Most of them would be accounted brilliant in any society. Moreover, it is as certain as anything can be that the next President will come from this group.

*** Candidates 1960. Edited by Eric Severeid. Published by Basic Books, Inc., New York. $4.95.**



MOBILE CANTEEN which the AFL-CIO gave to the Red Cross is shown at Charleston, S. C., serving refreshments to emergency workers during the fire that followed explosion of a 2 million gallon gasoline tank. The canteen was en route to Beaufort County, S. C., to serve the homeless following Hurricane Gracie, but made a side trip to Charleston.

ICFTU Editorial Says:

Trade Unions Apply 'Limits to Summitry'

The following editorial entitled "Limits to Summitry" appeared in the October issue of Free Labor World, the official publication of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

By the time this article is in print the Soviet prime minister, Mr. Khrushchev, should have completed his visit to the United States. Trade unionists everywhere will be among the first to rejoice if his talks with Pres. Eisenhower have contributed to any real relaxation of international tension and cleared some long-standing obstacles on the road to the goal sought by all men of goodwill: universal, controlled disarmament.

The decision of all three nuclear powers towards the end of August to prolong the weapons testing truce (one of the steps long called for by the ICFTU) was symptomatic of the more hopeful atmosphere which had already set in. (The only fly in this ointment is the fear that the French are bent on blowing sky-high any vestige of respect they enjoy in Africa by exploding a bomb in the Sahara.) There has also been the decision to resume general disarmament talks, this time in a 10-nation conference representative of the eastern and western blocs, but outside the United Nations.

The next stage will no doubt be a summit conference, and here again we can only hope that this will mark further genuine progress towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace. At the same time we trust that in this last lap of the race to the summit the western statesmen will not be tempted to lose sight of the real issues at stake for the sake of picking up bargain-price peacemakers' haloes, however useful they may be for domestic electioneering.

It can, of course, be taken for granted that these renewed East-West exchanges will be exploited to the maximum by the Communists for propaganda purposes. One of the lines which is sure to be trotted out is: why not East-West trade union meetings to match these political parleys?

Fallacy Obvious

The fallacy in this sort of thinking is obvious. In the first place there is no comparison between the two kinds of meetings. If the horrors of nuclear warfare are to be avoided there clearly must be negotiation between the governments of the democratic and Communist worlds and in this connection the Soviet government—however much we dislike the system it represents—is at least undoubtedly competent to take the necessary decisions; negotiations betwen it and other governments can therefore have some meaning.

This is not the case with Soviet trade unions, however. They are not independent organizations competent to take decisions without reference to their government. If this is true of the Soviet trade unions, it is doubly so of those in the other Soviet-bloc countries, subordinate as they are to governments which are themselves only puppets. Even from the strictly practical point of view it is therefore futile for genuine workers' organizations to waste their time in pointless parleys with the pseudo-trade unions of the Communist world.

The moral argument against having any truck with these people is, if anything, even stronger. What should be clearly understood is that every meeting with official representatives of these government-controlled trade unions is a bitter taunt at the expense of those who have refused to compromise with the dictators, an open insult to the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in the fight against tyranny.

Reds 'Anxious' for Contacts

The Communists are desperately anxious to multiply these contacts. They need the prestige which accrues from them not only for propaganda in the free world but also for bolstering their uncertain authority over their own workers. That is why they are ready to invest really big money—probably more than the whole of the annual ICFTU budget—in these all-expenses-paid conducted tours for trade unionists.

Let us be frank about this: any labor leader who accepts favors of this sort is acting like a blackleg in the fight for freedom. We say this deliberately and we make no exceptions: it applies equally to trade unionists from industrialized or developing, from metropolitan or colonial countries.

The dictators of the Kremlin have brutally suppressed the free trade unions wherever they had the chance; they have drowned in blood national resistance movements in Hungary, the Ukraine and Central Asia, to mention only three areas of the vast Soviet empire. These are the facts which cannot be denied by any honest trade unionist whether he comes from Algeria or Australia, at one end of the ICFTU address book, or from the United Kingdom or the United States, at the other.

A summit conference of leading powers?—very good, provided the democratic statesmen use it not merely for window dressing and electioneering but for genuinely seeking an honorable agreement to avoid the horrors of nuclear warfare. Hobnobbing with the puppet leaders of Communist company unions?—not on your life, so far as the ICFTU and the overwhelming majority of free trade unionists are concerned.

Morgan Says:

Quiz Shows and Root of all Evil

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT SHOULD COME as no stunning surprise that television quiz shows have been phony and rigged. Television is the fairy tale of our time, the medium of such vivid make-believe that reality pales and perishes before it. As such, it has become a kind of mocking swiveled monument to this electronic era.

Morgan

The penetrating eye of this magic gadget can and on memorable but lamentably limited occasions has put truth stranger than fiction in the grasp of millions such as no device before it had ever done, but fiction is more manipulatable and so fiction, strangely, becomes truth.

Testimony before a congressional committee not only established that answers to questions on the now-defunct quiz show "21" were given to contestants in advance but the latter were coached on what to wear, when to pretend deep thought and how to stammer, so their hesitant, sweated replies would impart to the millions of viewers by synthetic sincerity how dramatically tough and tense the going was.

STILL, ONE MAY ASK, why go to all the trouble of stacking the cards in a parlor game when this old-fashioned question-and-answer jazz can be pretty exciting in the pure? One of the explanations is, if you'll pardon the capitalistic crudity, money. Broadcast programming on the whole is not aimed primarily at raising the country's cultural level or preparing the populace for the hard and sometimes explosive realities of the nuclear age.

It is aimed, rather, at collecting the largest audience possible and holding it long enough to expose it to the commercials. One of the most accepted ways to do this is to provide entertainment charged with excitement and suspense. And what more deliciously agonizing suspense to the latent avariciousness of us humans than to watch a pot of gold grow and grow and grow? Chances are the viewer vicariously spent the take before the winner did.

The networks probably will emerge from this fix as the protesting innocents, pompously eschewing any similar practices in future. And the clever commercial bards of Madison Ave. will say better luck next time, it was all part of the selling game in which the public expects to be bilked somewhat anyway and doesn't really mind providing it gets a little thrill in the bargain.

Vandercook Says:

Why British Tories Triumphed

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY of the Conservative party in the British general election is almost certain to be taken by many American Republicans as a sign and portent of a happier-than-had-been-anticipated future for the GOP. Perhaps optimists should never be discouraged.

Vandercook

But in all justice it should be pointed out that the facts surrounding the Conservative triumph and those which will influence the American 1960 election are about as different as they can be.

Paradoxically, one of the chief contributing factors in this latest defeat of the British Labor party is that Great Britain's moderate socialists, during their two terms of office just after World War II, kept too many of their promises. Under the prime ministership of Clement Atlee and with a safe, solid and unified majority in the House of Commons (a kind of unified majority which has never been enjoyed by the U.S. Democratic party) Britain's Laborites translated almost their entire social and economic program into law.

DURING THEIR years in power, the British Socialists set up in one simplified system the most complete scheme of social "cradle to the grave" welfare in force in any free nation.

Its program so nearly completed, the party which had contributed so tremendously to reconstruction of the British post-war economy and to the long-postponed reformation of the British social system hit upon a cause which, as events have proved, found little favor with British voters.

It began to wonder if the American both-party policy of firmness and watchfulness toward Russia (essentially also the policy of Britain's up-dated Tories) might not be wrong. The leaders of the minority party began to express the belief that if they were allowed to practice gentleness, kindness and courtesy to the Communists, then perhaps the Kremlin would reciprocate and would adopt sweetly peaceful softening out of sheer gratitude.

Almost certainly, it was that marked softening of Britain's Socialist party's attitude toward the threats and hazards of the Communists, and their excessive willingness to assist in what Churchill once called the "liquidation" of the British Empire, that has "fed up" the United Kingdom's voters.

Close Ties Between Labor, Churches Strengthened by Convention Programs

A strengthened understanding of the close relation between organized labor and the churches appeared among both trade unionists and churchmen during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco.

Each day's session opened with prayer by a clergyman of a different faith. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on the opening day announced that delegates were invited to attend Jewish, Catholic and Protestant services on Friday, Saturday and Sunday during the convention by virtue of arrangements made by Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations. Schnitzler listed more than a dozen synagogues and churches, with locations and times of services, to which delegates were specifically invited.

Sermons dealing with workers and their problems were given in several Protestant churches, including a number by AFL-CIO laymen. Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, spoke in the Castro Valley Methodist Church; Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in the Napa Methodist Church, and Victor G. Reuther, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, in San Francisco's Glide Methodist Church.

In addition, Webber preached in Grace Protestant Episcopal Cathedral and Msgr. Walter J. Tappe invoked divine guidance for the convention and preached on labor at the high mass in St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral.

On the same Sunday evening San Francisco Bay area protestant theological students met under the leadership of Dr. Clair M. Cook, executive director of the Religion & Labor Council. Also present were Webber; Dr. Cameron Hall, executive secretary of the Dept. of the Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches, and Rev. Paul Musselman, national official of the Episcopal Church.

On Sept. 21 Cook addressed the convention on the work of the Religion & Labor Council, the importance of which was emphasized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his reply.

Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, and Reuther on the same day spoke at a luncheon for more than 100 Protestant clergymen and theological students.

Convention Backs Steel Strike:

Woodworkers Vote For 2 Top Officers

Minneapolis, Minn.—Some 100,000 members of the Woodworkers in the United States and Canada are casting ballots this month in a referendum election to fill the two top international union posts.

The contestants for president, nominated at the union's 21st constitutional convention here, are incumbent Pres. A. F. Hartung, seeking another term in the post he has held since 1951, and Charles Savage, Shelton, Wash., a one-term former member of the U.S. House of Representatives. In a race for first vice president are the incumbent, James Dicey, also nominated for another term, and Wilbur Hendershot, Olympia, Wash.

Ballots in the contests must be returned to international headquarters in Portland, Ore., postmarked not later than Nov. 3. They will be counted on arrival.

Claude Ballard, second vice president, and Sec.-Treas. William Botkin were renominated without opposition.

The convention roundly condemned a drastic anti-labor bill passed recently in British Columbia which places sharp restrictions on union activity, including picketing, and opens unions to harrying lawsuits. Delegates from that Canadian province were instructed to support candidates in elections who are dedicated to the enactment of fair and equitable labor laws.

A strong resolution in behalf of the striking Steelworkers was passed pledging all possible moral and financial support to the USWA members in their struggle against the giant steel corporations.

Further resolutions were passed supporting the Forand bill and a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, and asking that states and provinces establish minimum wage requirements by law at least on a par with the U.S. federal minimum wage. The exclusion of woods operations of 12 or less employes from the federal minimum wage requirements was also condemned.

Hartung Raps Reactionaries

Hartung in his opening remarks directed a strong blast at reactionaries in government who are clamoring for "more vicious legislation" in the field of labor.

"In my opinion they are the same fascists who set Hitler up in power," Hartung said. "Hitler's first act was to destroy the labor movement in Germany.

"Pres. Eisenhower is right in the middle, jumping every time some big business mogul asks him to jump as he did recently when he threw his weight behind the reactionaries for vicious anti-labor bills by going on the radio and appearing on TV.

Hartung charged that big business is running the White House, rather than the President, and that "anything they want he is for regardless of what it does to the people."

He asserted that the pattern of merging corporations has spread to the lumbering industry.

Warns on Mergers

"Unless the people wake up soon to what is going on and bring to a stop the grouping of these industrial giants we will be under a dictatorship without changing a word of our constitution," he declared.

Among other resolutions the convention passed was one asking for an exchange of union and worker groups between this country and Soviet Russia. Such an exchange would "help promote peace," the resolution said.

THE 2,000TH BENEFICIARY of the Dyers & Printers Pension Fund, Mrs. Rose Torsiello, Lodi, N. J., receives her first check at a luncheon in New York. Shown with her are, at left, Henry Welvaert, the 1,000th pensioner, and Harry G. Liese, employer representative who is chairman of the union-management board of trustees; right, William Gordon, Textile Workers Union of America dyeing industry director and secretary-treasurer of the fund; TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka.

Credit Union Day Hailed By Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany extended fraternal greetings to the 13 million members of credit unions—1 million of them in the 1,186 credit unions started by union members—on Intl. Credit Union Day, which was observed Oct. 15.

The day marked the 110th anniversary of the founding of the credit union movement in Germany.

"Democratically operated by and in behalf of their members," said Meany, "credit unions provide a unique type of saving and lending service which is very useful to wage earners. Organized labor has traditionally extended its cooperation in establishing credit unions and in encouraging its members to join credit unions.

"I congratulate the credit union movement on its fine record of growth and extend my best wishes for the years ahead."

Pres. Eisenhower also sent greetings on Credit Union Day, which is sponsored by the Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wis., an international non-profit organization serving some 26,000 credit unions in all parts of the world.

Labor Joins in Feting Mrs. Roosevelt at 75

New York—Labor will support "to our fullest capacity" public and private programs to prevent and cure cancer, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared at a seminar here sponsored jointly by the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research and the AFL-CIO.

The seminar and luncheon were in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt's 75th birthday anniversary. Scheduled speakers included Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming; Dr. Rudolf Coigney of the World Health Organization; Dr. John R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute; and Dr. Robert A. Husbey, chief consultant to the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, to be located at the American Medical Center at Denver, Colo.

Cruikshank told the audience of business, civic and labor leaders that "whatever differences we may have in collective bargaining, in politics or in questions of medical economics, we are all one in this fight."

Labor has a particular interest in intensified research in the area of industrial cancer, he said, citing evidence that "a significant amount of lung cancer is attributable to the inhalation of air pollutants."

Declaring that "labor should do more than we have done" in the battle against cancer, Cruikshank said:

"We need to be more active in educating our members to recognize the danger signs and to seek early medical attention.

"We also need to re-examine the prevailing type of health and welfare plans that we have negotiated with our employers. More emphasis should be put on preventive care, rather than merely the payment for services only when the patient is hospitalized."

Paying tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt's "years of service to humanity," Cruikshank said "a conference dedicated to discovering more effective ways to combat one of humanity's greatest scourges is the most appropriate way of observing the birthday of this truly great lady."

New York Labor Hits Child Work Age Cut

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has given qualified approval to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's proposed use of youth work camps to combat juvenile delinquency but strongly opposed his suggestion to lower the state's minimum age for employment.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover warned that changing the child labor laws to permit work by youngsters between 14 and 16 years of age would mean that "young children would flood the labor market and because of lack of jobs would be forced into idleness, a state which is conducive to delinquency and crime."

In another policy move, the State Committee on Political Education announced its opposition to two of the eight constitutional amendments being submitted to referendum in the coming election.

Amendment No. 8, permitting taxpayers to compute their state income taxes on the basis of federal rules and interpretations, was opposed on the ground that there are "too many loopholes for those in the upper-income brackets in the federal law."

Also opposed was Amendment No. 5, providing that primary elections be held only when there is a contest for public or party office. The COPE statement said this would rule out write-in votes.

COPE strongly supported a school bond proposal before the electorate and urged local unions and central bodies throughout the state to give it active backing.

No position was taken on an amendment which would disqualify public officials from office or public employment for five years if they refuse to testify before a grand jury on the conduct of their office.

New York labor's position on youth work camps was that the proposal "seems very appealing on the surface" but that "the hard core of the delinquency problem is the need for improved living conditions and for an improved environment."

The problems which are at the root of juvenile delinquency, Hanover declared, will still be confronting youngsters who return from work camps.

He said techniques would have to be developed to separate potential delinquents from hard core delinquents and to avoid the "stigma that would probably be attached to those who go to these camps."

Arizona State AFL-CIO Fills Education Post

Tucson, Ariz.—The Arizona State AFL-CIO has named Eddie Poole of Phoenix as director of education.

Poole, a member of Operating Engineers' Local 428, is a graduate of the Arizona Labor School and the Rock Mountain Labor School.

His fulltime duties will include supervision of a weeklong resident summer school, weekend institutes, statewide scholarship programs and local union education activities.

Broad Probe of Unemployment Urged on Senate by AFL-CIO

A wide-ranging inquiry into the causes and cures of the nation's continuing high joblessness has been proposed by the AFL-CIO.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller propounded this series of questions for the special Senate Committee on Unemployment headed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) as it opened its inquiry into the social and economic impact of unemployment:

- What has happened to workers displaced by technological change, including what kinds of jobs, if any, they now have and what programs can be devised by government to aid displaced workers and their families?
- Are vocational retraining facilities adequate, and should the government devise some programs of financial aid during a retraining period?
- Can federal, state and local governments assist workers over 45 to find new job opportunities and skills and wages comparable to their experience?
- What are the prospects for labor displacement in the next few years—by industry and area—on the basis of current business orders for new technological equipment?
- Is the U.S. Employment Service adequately staffed and administered to assist displaced workers in finding jobs in their old skills, to assist in retraining, and to then find job opportunities in their new skills?
- What are management's responsibilities in easing the impact of technological transition on workers, their families and communities?
- Can a plan of reinsurance be worked out for the federal-state unemployment compensation system so that states can pool their resources to meet a national recession in which there are local concentrations of joblessness?
- What changes in benefit levels and benefit periods would make the unemployment insurance system a more effective anti-recession device?
- How can the undercutting of the unemployment insurance system be prevented in the interstate competition for industry?
- What types of relocation loans or grants would encourage unemployed workers to leave distressed communities for job possibilities in other areas?

CLOSE FARMER-LABOR TIES are demonstrated by Lawrence, Kan., Building & Construction Trades Council at booth set up at Douglas County Fair for distribution of AFL-CIO literature. Registering at booth for free prizes shown on turntable in rear is Douglas County Fair Pres. Clyde Husted. Working at the booth are (left to right) Otis Wiggins, business representatives of Carpenters Local 2279, and Robert R. Septon, assistant business representative of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 226.

Wage 'Offer' Re-examined:

Rails Seek 33-Cent Cut, Leighty Says

San Francisco—Railroad management's "wage offer" to unions representing 650,000 non-operating employes adds up to a 33-cent hourly pay slash instead of the 15-cent cut previously calculated, according to Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Leighty told a news conference here that the written counter-proposals of management to the non-op unions' request for a 25-cent hourly raise included these demands:

- The 15-cent cut in wages which management announced was intended to bring rail wages "down to the level" of other industries.
- Elimination of cost-of-living raises provided by the escalator clause of the present agreement, amounting to 13 cents an hour to date. The union's contract proposal had been to incorporate the 13 cents into the basic wage rate.
- An additional 5 cents an hour cut which the railroads say would cover the cost of vacation and holiday improvements sought by the unions.

In addition to the pay slashes, management also proposed reduction of benefits under the hospital and medical insurance program in effect on the railroads, Leighty said.

The carriers proposed a $25 deductible provision for hospital and surgical benefits, with a cut of 15 percent in scheduled benefits above that amount. Medical and polio benefits would carry a $50 deductible provision — and then a 25 percent slash in benefits.

Meanwhile the operating unions were running into the same stone wall of management resistance to pay hike proposals and insistence on a wage cut.

The Switchmen, the Locomotive Engineers and the Conductors have held meetings with the Joint Carriers Conference Committee and the National Mediation Board has entered the picture to try to break the deadlock.

The Railroad Trainmen have begun preliminary talks with the carriers' committee and the Firemen & Enginemen have talks scheduled.

At a news conference following an RLEA meeting here, Leighty charged that there is "a definite connection between the way the railroads and the steel industry have been acting. We believe there's a conspiracy between them to beat down labor so that profits can soar to new heights."

He said the wage cut demands of the carriers are part of the "vicious attack" railroad management has mounted against its employes during the past year.

"Instead of negotiating in the manner contemplated by the Railway Labor Act," Leighty continued, "they've been resorting to an advertising and propaganda smear campaign."

He declared that railroad workers are "bitterly incensed" at the attacks made by the carriers, particularly in view of the employes' record of "efficiency and productivity."

He said the unions will attempt "to resolve our differences with the carriers through the machinery of the Railway Labor Act" but charged management with seeking to force a strike.

Citing establishment by the railroads of "a huge strike insurance fund," Leighty said the "millions" to be spent on strike insurance "would be completely unnecessary if they would sit down and negotiate with us in good faith."

New Rail Agreement Is 'Trail-Blazer'

Chicago — The Maintenance of Way Employes have negotiated a "trail-blazing agreement" with the nation's railroads aimed at stabilization of employment.

BMWE Pres. Harold C. Crotty said the agreement, to become effective Dec. 1, provides safeguards against wholesale reductions in employment, changes in rates of pay or unilateral changes in work methods as a result of mechanization. It also sets up a goal of minimizing seasonal fluctuations in employment.

ILGWU Seeks Contractual Status For Shop Fire Warden Program

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers' have announced plans to seek provisions in all contracts making shop fire drills mandatory and sanctioning safety inspections by the ILGWU's volunteer shop fire wardens.

At the same time, the union disclosed that the New York Fire Dept. had praised the ILGWU's warden program, crediting it for reducing the number of fires in garment shops here by nearly 18 percent in the past year.

In a letter to all ILGWU affiliates, Pres. David Dubinsky urged that they obtain contract clauses providing for the holding of semi-annual fire drills in the shops—preferably in March and September.

The letter directs that in these drills workers are to be required to leave the building or to move into safety areas as recommended by local fire officials. New workers hired during the period between drills are to be informed at the time of hiring as to the fire safety precautions in the shop and the location of all exits.

Praise for the ILGWU's fire warden program came from N. Y. Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., who reported that in the first year of the program the number of garment shop fires declined 17.7 percent, while the number of general structural fires in the city rose by 9.3 percent.

"This is positive proof of the effectiveness of industrial fire warden programs," Cavanagh declared. "Thanks to the splendid cooperation given our department by the ILGWU we have been able to make this remarkable improvement even in an industry handling combustible materials under crowded conditions.

The ILGWU shop fire warden plan was developed cooperatively with the fire department following a tragic fire at the Monarch Undergarment shop here Mar. 19, 1958, in which 24 persons perished.

Under the plan inspections are made twice a year. The results are filed with the fire commissioner and made the basis of immediate shop inspections by the department in instances where hazards have been found. Cooperative efforts are then made with employers to eliminate the hazards. This is the procedure which the union now seeks to give contractual standing.

At present there are more than 4,000 volunteer wardens in ILGWU-organized shops in New York City. Similar programs are being developed by the union in other garment centers.

U.S. Unionist Aiding Labor On Okinawa

An AFL-CIO representative has left for Okinawa to help workers on this country's Pacific bastion develop their own free trade union movement.

On assignment to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is Howard T. Robinson, an international representative of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who is expected to spend at least two years assisting the workers on Okinawa and the other islands in the Ryukyuan group build a strong independent labor movement and raise their living standards.

His assignment carries out one of the main recommendations of an ICFTU mission which visited the island in 1956 under the chairmanship of George L-P Weaver, assistant to the president of the IUE. The mission in its report proposed that a trade unionist, preferably an American, spend at least two years in the Ryukyus helping workers lay the groundwork for unionism, assisting the labor movement in maintaining contacts with other free unions and developing a worker education program.

One of the reasons for the concern of both the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU in Okinawa is the existence of a Communist-oriented political group which has been attempting to make inroads in the fledgling labor movement already in existence. The U. S. Army administers the island and has welcomed organized labor's aid to the Okinawans.

Robinson, who is 33 and whose home is in Buffalo, N. Y., has been an IUE representative in several of the union's districts in the East and Midwest. At the time of his assignment to Okinawa he was special assistant to the New York State industrial commissioner.

Walters to Join Federal Service

Thomas G. Walters has resigned as operations director of the Government Employes' Council to join the staff of the Bureau of Retirement & Insurance in the Civil Service Commission.

He has served the GEC, which represents 24 AFL-CIO unions of government workers with more than 500,000 members, since 1948. In his new post, which he will take over early in November, he will perform liaison duties between employe organizations and the bureau in connection with administration of the new Federal Employes Health Benefits Act.

A native of Georgia, he served three years as president of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association.

Meany Asks State Bodies To Join Parley on Aging

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged state central bodies to participate actively in plans for the forthcoming White House Conference on Aging and to seek representation on state committees now being set up.

The conference, set for January 1961, is scheduled to bring 2,800 delegates to Washington for a 5-day meeting.

Meany, in a letter to the state AFL-CIO groups, cited the San Francisco convention resolution declaring that the White House conference "must come to grips with such basic needs as adequate social insurance programs, housing, medical care and full employment. It must avoid superficial generalities and seek instead to spark immediate action programs aimed at remedying the present ills that beset our aging citizens."

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security was named by Meany to coordinate labor participation in the conference.

Firm Beaten in Court To Bargain with UAW

Fraser, Mich.—Eleven months after the Auto Workers were certified as bargaining representatives and 10 weeks after the 200 workers went out on strike, the Cross Co. here has agreed to sit down and negotiate with the union.

The action followed a double defeat for the company in its legal maneuvers to oust the union. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati turned down a company move to decertify UAW Local 155 as bargaining representative and dissolved a restraining order which had prevented the National Labor Relations Board from holding hearings on unfair labor practice charges brought by the union.

Still pending in Macomb County Circuit Court is a request by the UAW for an injunction closing the plant on the basis of repeated violations of federal and state labor-management relations legislation.

The company, which makes automation equipment, has attempted to resume production with strike-breakers recruited from long-jobless former employes.

Several hundred persons on the bottom of the seniority list—those who had been laid off from 8 to 18 months before the start of the walk-out—were invited to take over the strikers' jobs.

Mendelsund New Head of Cloak Board

New York—Henoch Mendelsund has been elected manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers, succeeding Isidore Nagler, ILGWU vice president who died recently.

Mendelsund, 48, was Nagler's assistant for the last six years. He joined the ILGWU as a machine operator in 1941, the year he came from Poland as a refugee from Nazi persecution and Soviet "liberation."

He had been active in the Jewish labor movement of Poland and was secretary to Victor Alter, Polish labor leader who was later executed by the Russians.

Delegates, Staff Kick in $8,521:

Oil Workers Vote to Set Up New Emergency War Chest

Cleveland—Delegates to the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers convention here quickly backed up with cash a resolution setting up an "emergency war chest" to aid the Steelworkers and the union's own members on the picket lines.

After calling for a $5 contribution from each member of the union, delegates and staff members put the fund in business by contributing $8,521 via a floor collection. Officers, staff employes and board members all gave a day's pay to the fund.

The convention approved an organizing blueprint submitted by the international officers giving top priority to building the union's membership and winning bargaining rights at key unorganized plants. The program calls for reducing the contract servicing activities of the union's staff to "an absolute minimum" so as to free international representatives for full-time organizing assignments.

Pres. O. A. Knight announced the appointment of Dist. Dir. E. Carl Mattern to the newly created post of director of organization and he said the executive board had voted to devote "at least 50 percent of the total resources of the union" to organizing.

The board, he reported, also authorized the borrowing of up to $500,000 from local unions and other labor sources to help finance the campaign.

Knight told the delegates he intended to free himself "as much as I can" from other duties in order to participate personally in the organizing program.

Knight obtained by unanimous vote the convention's approval of a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressing the union's dissatisfaction with interpretations of the jurisdictional agreement between industrial unions and the Building Trades Dept.

He said "running maintenance"—assigned to industrial unions under the agreement—should cover "that type of repair, adjustment or change necessary to keep existing units in operating condition" and not be limited to maintenance which could be performed while the plant was running.

"I am under instructions from the convention," Knight wrote, "to make every effort to continue under the Miami agreement (between the building trades and industrial unions), but with the further direction to withdraw the OCAW from the agreement if there is a continuation of the present confusion and turmoil resulting from our inability to make the Miami agreement work."

Knight expressed the hope that the arbitration procedure approved in principle at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco "may end the serious difficulties concerning jurisdiction that we are now having."

In a convention speech Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, described Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev as "a far more accessible ruler, a far less provincial, less isolated and insulated individual" than the late Joseph Stalin.

There have been "insistent burgeonings toward freedom, even at the risk of life itself," Carey said, in Poland, Hungary and East Germany and other rebellions against Communist tyranny. "We will use every means at our command to sustain these fighters for freedom."

"But that, we realize, is not enough," he continued. "If we of labor are given any opportunity to decrease tensions between our country and the Soviet Union . . . we shall seize those opportunities."

At stake, Carey said, "is civilization itself, the human race, perhaps life itself."

In other convention actions, the OCAW:

- Called on locals to make every effort to organize white collar workers in plants where they hold bargaining rights.
- Set a policy of encouraging amalgamation of small locals for more effective servicing through the arbitration procedure approved pooling of resources.
- Protested "increased fees" being charged for arbitration and, attempts by companies "to change contracts by arbitration decisions," and called for "establishment and enforcement of a code of ethics by arbitrators which will bring about a more impartial approach than is often the case today."
- Asked the Industrial Union Dept. "to provide staff and facilities necessary to give assistance to affiliated unions in the atomic energy field."
- Pledged support for the Mental Health Center of America at Denver and authorized an annual fund drive among OCAW members to help support the free treatment and research center.
- Re-elected all incumbent international officers.

Tentative plans for an exchange of visits during the convention by officers of the Chemical Workers and the OCAW did not materialize. Early in the session, Knight reported on the failure of merger talks between the two unions "because of honest disagreement on basic issues."

He called for continued cooperation with the ICWU "in every way practicable" and commented that "probably a longer courtship must precede marriage."

NEWLY-APPOINTED director of organization for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, E. Carl Mattern, was presented to the OCAW convention in Cleveland by Pres. O. A. Knight, right. Mattern was the union's district director in Dallas, Tex.

AIW Convention Hails 2 Years of Progress

Milwaukee, Wis.—More than 450 delegates to the Allied Industrial Workers' 12th international convention here faced a heavy agenda including resolutions on dues and salary increases and more than 40 constitutional changes necessitated by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Opening day ceremonies were marked by addresses of welcome from Milwaukee Mayor Frank P. Zeidler, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Pres. George Haberman, and Milwaukee County Labor Council Pres. J. F. Friedrick. Clifford L. Matchey, AIW director of this region, served as convention chairman and introduced Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog for the keynote address.

Griepentrog was given a standing ovation when he told the delegates the AIW is proud of its tremendous record of accomplishment in the past two years, and that it faces the future with even greater confidence.

The AIW head warned that the going would not be easy and that recent anti-labor legislation would throw additional road blocks into the union's path, but he declared "with a determined leadership and a loyal rank and file membership we will march ahead on all fronts—organizational, economic, contractual, and most important, increased services and aids to our local unions."

William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, congratulated the union on its progress but warned that organized labor faces one of the most dangerous periods in its history.

A strong united front by all workers and their families is a must if the trade union movement is to survive and grow, he said. He particularly cited the attitude of steel management and called their record-breaking profits "the greatest rape of the American economy in history."

Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson described the many contributions of the Badger State toward a more liberal and progressive form of government. He said he sincerely felt that the future of America rests a great deal on the continued success and growth of the trade union movement.

Re-elected to office were Griepentrog, Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell, Vice Pres. Bert Backinger, and Frank Evans, board member-at-large.

Clifford L. Matchey, V. Q. Lapage, Edward T. Donahue, Ira Luplow, Dominick D'Ambrosio, and Carl Smigel were re-elected as executive board members.

Tanker Owners, Crews Ask Probe of Ship Use

The Joint Committee for American-Flag Tankers has filed a formal request with Dir. Leo A. Hoegh of the Office of Civil & Defense Administration that he hold a hearing to determine if the national security is threatened by the "virtual exclusion" of U.S.-flag tankers from carrying imported oil to this country.

The committee is composed of labor and management spokesmen of the tanker industry, with the workers represented by Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers. It estimates that only two percent of the oil being imported into the U.S. is carried on American-flag tankers.

Under the procedure, Hoegh as chief of OCDM is required to investigate and hold hearings and to inform the President if he determines that oil imports are entering the country "under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security."

The President has already issued a proclamation allocating quotas to inland refineries which asserted they were threatened by oil imports.

If he receives a report from Hoegh that national security is threatened by use of foreign-flag tankers for the imports, he may amend the previous proclamation or issue a new one requiring that up to half of all imported oil be shipped on U.S.-flag tankers, or giving the owners of "bona fide and qualified" tankers flying the U.S. flag individual quotas for imported oil which they would carry on their own U.S.-flag vessels.

GREETINGS ARE EXCHANGED by Pres. Carl Griepentrog (right) of the Allied Industrial Workers and Pres. George Haberman of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO at the union's convention in Milwaukee, Wis. At left is AIW Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell, and second from right is AIW Reg. Dir. Clifford Matchey, the convention chairman.

Talks Resumed in Flint Glass Strike

Pittsburgh — Negotiations have been resumed here in the five-week strike of the Flint Glass Workers at 79 glass container manufacturing plants.

The strikers are skilled moldmakers and while most of the plants are continuing operation, the output has been sharply curtailed as molds made before the strike started become unusable.

The talks here were arranged by the Federal Mediation Service.

Kranz Named to American U. Staff

Harry Kranz, formerly administrative assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and for a decade an official of the New Jersey CIO Council, has been appointed deputy director of the new foreign trade union training program in the School of Intl. Service at American University, Washington.

Before joining the UAW staff in April 1957, Kranz had served for 10 years in legislative, public relations, educational and editorial work with the New Jersey CIO.

His appointment to his new post was announced by Dean Ernest S. Griffith of the School of Intl. Service. The foreign union training program was launched this fall under the direction of Philip M. Kaiser, professor of international labor relations and assistant secretary of labor for foreign affairs during the Truman Administration.

PHS Warns Of Slump in Doctor Ratio

The slumping ratio of doctors and dentists to the population will continue unless there is a substantial increase in medical school graduates, according to a report issued by the U.S. Public Health Service.

The report sharpened the call of the recent AFL-CIO convention for a comprehensive program of federal aid for medical education.

The AFL-CIO pointed to the proposal of 14 to 20 new medical schools—just to maintain the present ratio—made by the Consultants on Medical Research and Education to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The PHS report said the ratio of doctors to population, which for 20 years ranged between 131 and 135 per 100,000 persons, will fall to 126 per 100,000 by 1975 under current trends.

The ratio of dentists was 62 per 100,000 in 1940 and 57 in 1958, and will plummet to about 50 per 100,000 in 1975.

One bright spot in "Health Manpower Source Book, Section 9: Physicians, Dentists, Nurses" was that the ratio of professional nurses will rise from 268 per 100,000 in 1958 to 284 per 100,000 in 1970.

UAW Plans Major Organizing Drive

Dues Increase Voted To Launch Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

of American workers and on the principle of unionism itself cannot successfully be met by a defensive attitude. It has to be met and overcome by a powerful labor offensive."

He added, "to the limits of our energy and intelligence, the UAW will use this increased income to these ends."

The UAW president, first elected to the post in this same city 13 years ago, told the convention during discussion of the dues increase that "we've got plenty of programs but we need to implement them and need more money to carry them out."

'Strong UAW' Seen

The increase in per capita, which will raise about $6 million a year, with incorporation into the dues structure of the special $1 a month assessment for the strike fund, will produce the funds to create a stronger UAW, Reuther declared.

The 2,500 delegates threw their support behind the dues increase and the union's leadership, re-

1,604 'Freshmen' Among Delegates

Atlantic City, N. J.—Of the nearly 2,500 delegates accredited to the UAW's 17th convention, 1,604 were not delegates to the 1957 convention.

UAW officials said it was reasonable to assume the overwhelming majority of the 1,604 were attending their first convention.

electing along with Reuther all members of the executive board. There were contests for five of the 18 board seats.

The dues increase, adopted after 10 hours of intensive debate during which 60 delegates spoke for or against the proposal of the convention's Constitution Committee, provides for an increase in minimum dues from $3 to $5 a month. The total breaks down to an increase of from $1.50 to $2 in local union dues; from $1.25 to $1.75 in per capita to the UAW; and from 25 cents to $1.25 to the strike fund. Members had been paying a $1-a-month special assessment to the strike fund, so that the actual cash increase in dues would be $1. The new dues will go into effect Jan. 1, 1960.

Reuther told the convention that low-wage locals outside the union's basic jurisdiction would receive special attention to help adjust their problems on dues payments and that the international would try to work out arrangements with locals carrying heavy financial burdens.

After nearly a day and a half of discussion—with equal time for both sides—a standing vote showed about 80 percent of the delegates in favor of the dues proposal. A move to secure a rollcall vote failed when Reuther said that less than 500 delegates supported the move. A minimum of 775 delegates was needed under convention rules.

Prior to the vote, a proposal to hold a mail referendum failed when less than the required 525 delegates supported the move.

Mazey Backs Increase

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey told the delegates that the "most important single thing before the convention" was the dues-increase proposition because none of the resolutions adopted could be implemented if the union lacked the necessary resources.

He reviewed the drastic economy measures taken by the union during the recession, including the layoff of 188 staff members, cutbacks in TV, radio and newspaper programs and staff pay cuts. The dues increase, he declared, was necessary to wipe out the UAW deficit of over $1 million and to provide the necessary services and the manpower for an organizing drive.

Strike Fund Down

Mazey said the net worth of the union had declined about $8.5 million since the 1957 convention and the strike fund had been reduced by about $6 million to $17 million at the end of August. The goal, he said, is a strike fund of at least $40 million by August 1961.

In his keynote speech, Reuther declared the overriding question that faces the world today is the struggle for peace and human survival. Unless we can avoid the "catastrophe of total human destruction which the H-bomb and the ballistic missiles have given mankind the capability of inflicting upon itself," wage increases and pension plans are meaningless, he said.

The nation is not doing too well, he said, because it does not have the sense of urgency to "commit ourselves on a total basis to meet the complex challenge of peace."

We are in trouble domestically, he added, "because the forces of big business and economic monopoly dominate the economic and political decisions . . . and big business continues to struggle against the labor movement and the people to deny the worker the fair share of the fruits of our developing technology."

Reuther urged the American labor movement "to look deep within itself and find out why we are not doing a more effective job." The trouble is that "we have been on the defensive on every front when we need to be on the offensive," he said.

The convention, in addition to the dues increase, adopted a series of constitutional changes aimed at bringing the UAW constitution into compliance with the new labor law.

Price-Hearing Agency Asked

It adopted also a wide-ranging series of resolutions including one calling for creation of a price-hearing agency "to make the public interest effective in the area dominated by private pricing decisions now made irresponsibly by a few large corporations."

Re-elected with Reuther and Mazey were the four incumbent vice presidents—Richard Gosser, Leonard Woodcock, Norman Matthews and Pat Greathouse.

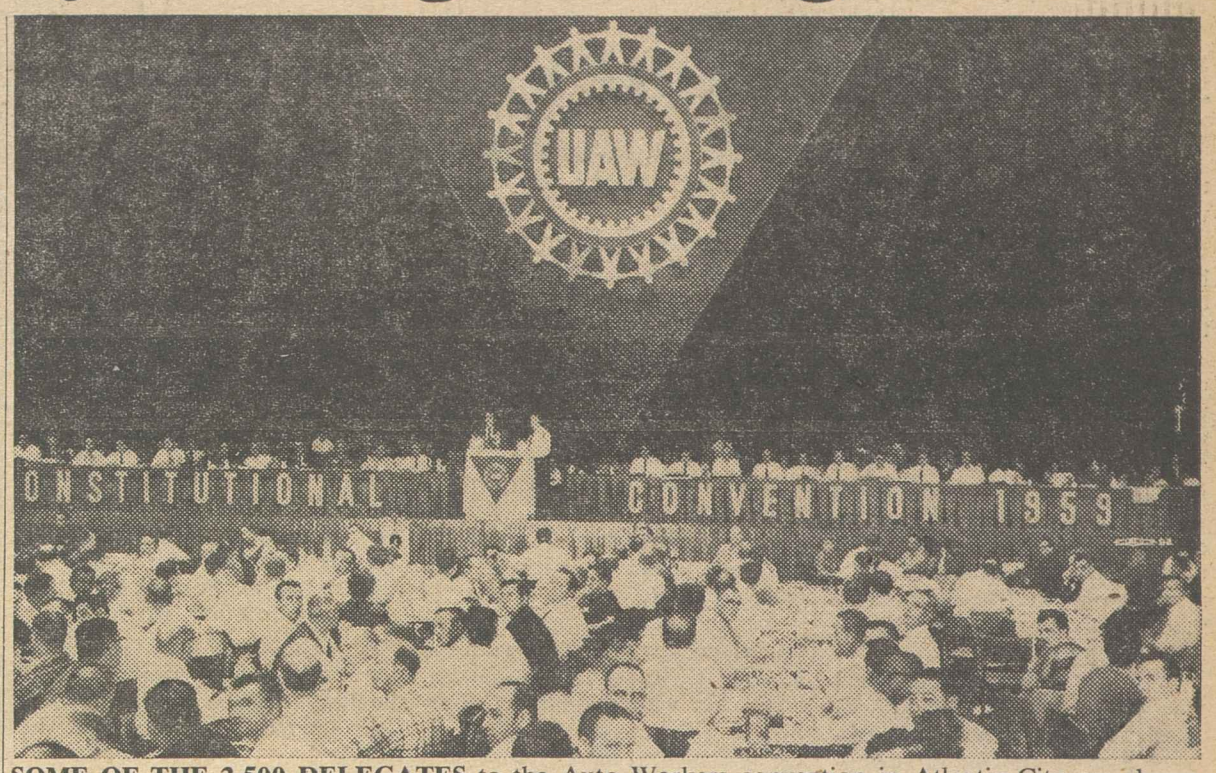
Four or five additional vice presidential nominees declined and the four were elected by acclamation.

Reuther's nomination touched off a 15-minute demonstration complete with noise-makers, cap pistols, confetti and balloons.

Monroe Unions Give Free Polio Vaccine

Monroe, Mich.—Free polio vaccine has been provided for all children in Monroe county by the County AFL-CIO. More than 350 children have received their first two inoculations at the Philip Murray building here, with the final shot scheduled for February.

The county's doctors and nurses donated their services for the clinic and the AFL-CIO unions purchased the vaccine and met other costs.



SOME OF THE 2,500 DELEGATES to the Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City are shown during their deliberations. At the right of the podium in the white shirt (standing) is UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. At left is Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

UAW Delegates Urge Mobilization Of Political Liberals Next Spring

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Auto Workers have called for mobilization of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1960 to fight for "liberal principles and policies in the platforms and conduct of the political parties."

The 2,500 delegates approved a resolution calling on the AFL-CIO to "explore with other groups the possibility of calling a national conference" of such organizations prior to the two major party conventions.

Adoption of the resolution followed a long debate during which delegates indicated their dissatisfaction with the record of the first session of the 86th Congress. A minority assailed the Democratic leadership and called for formation of a third party as the answer to the reactionary coalition in control of Congress.

The overwhelming majority of delegates supported the general principle of working for a "realignment of political forces in America now." The convention-adopted resolution declared:

"The liberals and the labor movement must carry this struggle (for a liberal program) through the conventions next July."

The intensive political debate at the UAW's 17th convention preceded the appearance of three potential Democratic presidential candidates invited to discuss the issues of 1960. Two potential Republican candidates invited to address the convention declined, pleading other engagements—Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The Democrats appearing were Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Stuart W. Symington (D-Mo.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Kennedy, appearing first, said he came as a friend of labor, that he has never "concealed nor apologized for that friendship and I do not intend to start today."

'Not Enough Friends'

He urged labor "to read carefully the record of the last Congress," which would show not that the labor movement "has been let down by its friends," but that labor "did not have enough friends."

Discussing the labor bill, Kennedy said that with the votes of 16 more progressive Democrats or Republicans in the House and two more in the Senate "the whole story would have been different."

He warned that for the "last seven years" the country has "experienced a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference" and it is vitally necessary to rewrite the record. If the Democrats lose one more decisive election, he said, there will be "eight more years of standing still, eight more gray years. . . ."

Symington attacked the Eisenhower Administration on its handling of the steel strike and its anti-inflation campaign.

The President, he said, saw no national emergency when thousands of workers were enduring payless paydays and hardships but the moment the "great corporations liquidated their inventories" he discovered a national emergency and invoked the Taft-Hartley Act.

On the inflation issue Symington charged the Administration with talking out of both sides of its mouth, terming wage increases inflationary but pushing up interest rates and the price of money and aiding the amassing of unprecedented profits, both basically inflationary.

The Missouri Democrat tagged so-called "right-to-work" laws as "refined and polished methods of breaking unions" and pledged his uncompromising opposition. He declared that collective bargaining is the main reason we have the finest standard of living in the history of the world and opposed anything that would weaken it.

Assails T-H Use

Humphrey, also speaking on the steel strike, declared that the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction "would be plain, ordinary, old-fashioned strike-breaking."

He assailed the Eisenhower Administration as a "no-go, go-slow, not now, veto and injunction government," adding that the President "has become so accustomed to vetoing bills in Congress he thinks he can veto . . . a strike by American workmen to get a little more of the steel dollar out of profits and into wages."

Outlining a program for liberal legislation, Humphrey told the convention "if we Democrats don't go out and fight for this kind of a program in Congress in January we don't deserve to win in November."

The Minnesota Democrat stressed the need for civil rights legislation, calling for a "real" bill, not a "toothless, token bill intended as a trap for unsuspecting voters."

In the debate on the political resolution and the record of Congress, Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock declared the delegates were reflecting "the frustration and resentment and bitterness that the labor movement and the nation feel because of the denial of the mandates of the American people given less than one year ago."

Woodcock read the legislative history of the new labor law and declared that of 181 representatives endorsed by labor in 1958, only 16 voted against labor's interests and that only two of 23 senators supported by labor did not stick with labor on the key votes.

Woodcock reminded the delegates that in the House-Senate conference committee the labor bill was "substantially modified in our interest" because of the fight made by Kennedy and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Woodcock said:

"You have a right to feel bitter, but don't let them fool us. Don't let them turn us against ourselves, because that is exactly what they (the anti-labor forces) want."

The answer is more and more political action, he said, to assure more friends for labor who will stand "with us."

The resolution warned of the new activity by big business in the political arena, adding that "if the people's interest is not to face a severe defeat in 1960" organized labor and its allies must organize in every precinct.

As to the record of the first session of the 86th Congress, the convention found major defeats on the UAW's 41 items in its 1957 legislative proposals. The convention called on the Democratic party "to prevent the dishonoring" of campaign promises and laid out a 31-point program for top priority in the second session.

USWA Battles Injunction, Calls T-H Unconstitutional

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California Acts to Set Farm Wage

San Francisco—California's Industrial Welfare Commission has taken a first step—long urged by labor—towards setting a minimum wage for women and children who work on farms.

Over the bitter opposition of the state's powerful big farmer lobby, the commission voted 3-to-2 to establish a wage board to make recommendations on:

- An "adequate" minimum wage.
- Maximum hours of work "consistent with the health and welfare" of women and minors in agriculture.
- Standards of working conditions "demanded by the health and welfare" of women and children.

A final order on wages and hours will come from the commission on the basis of recommendations made by the wage board.

The vote to start the wage board machinery stemmed from a ruling obtained by the State AFL-CIO two years ago from Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown—then state attorney general—that the commission's authority to protect working women and children extended to agricultural workers.

Only two states now regulate wages in agriculture—Hawaii, whose statutory $1 an hour minimum wage does not exclude workers on large farms, and Wisconsin, which has a wage board procedure similar to California's.

Eighteen months of field hearings and investigations by the Industrial Welfare Commission pre-

(*Continued on Page 8*)

AN 11-YEAR-OLD "little merchant," R. C. Ervin, Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., has put himself on record as a supporter of Steelworkers by sending $5 of his hard-earned newspaper carrier's income to the USWA's strike relief fund. His father, a member of Local 1053, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was so impressed by his son's sentiment that he donated $12.50 more to the fund, and J. W. Abrams of IBEW Local 801 added another $5. Said USWA Dist. Dir. R. E. Farr: "This is the spirit that makes it impossible for us to be licked."

Meany Cites Anniversary:

UN Urged to Reject Hungarian Puppets

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the United Nations General Assembly to mark the third anniversary of Hungary's democratic revolution by rejecting the credentials "of the Communist government imposed on the Hungarian people by Soviet tanks and bayonets."

Meany, who is a member of the United States delegation to the General Assembly, issued a statement as head of the AFL-CIO declaring:

"The free world dare not forget Hungary.

"The free world must condemn in no uncertain terms the continuous Soviet contempt for the efforts of the United Nations in behalf of the Hungarian people.

"The free world can never forgive the Soviet murderers of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter and the other heroic Hungarian freedom fighters."

Denouncing the "puppet regime of Hungary" for having "repeatedly trampled on every UN decision in support of human rights for the Hungarian people," Meany said "it is more urgent than ever" that the General Assembly reject the delegates of the puppet government.

"Self-preservation and self-respect demand that the UN should not permit the Kadar delegation to enter and participate in the United Nations," Meany declared.

The last session of the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly not to seat the Kadar delegates. The UN's special representative, Sir Leslie Munro, has been re-

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Agricultural Workers Mark 25th Birthday

Memphis, Tenn.—Campaigns to bring the benefits of trade unionism to farm workers and migratory workers across the nation won full backing as the National Agricultural Workers Union celebrated its 25th anniversary here.

NAWU Pres. H. L. Mitchell, who helped found the union in Arkansas a quarter century ago, announced to the 300 delegates that a fresh campaign would be undertaken in the South.

At the same time, Mitchell lashed the government's policy—begun as a wartime emergency measure—of importing Mexican nationals for work on corporation farms. A total of 438,000 were brought in last year, with this year's total approaching the same figure. Labor has charged that domestic workers have been displaced and wages depressed as a result.

"During the war, I could understand why Mexican farm labor was brought in," Socialist leader Norman Thomas said in another anniversary address. Thomas helped the farm union get started a quarter of a century ago.

"But," he added, "it is not a good arrangement to import workers from another country when in your own country you have people who are not working."

Mitchell described a pilot program launched by his union to move southern farm workers to the truck farms of Pennsylvania and New Jersey between the time cotton cultivation is finished and cot-

(*Continued on Page 7*)

Union Attacks Ike's Emergency Claim

By Gene Zack

The Steelworkers mounted a full-scale legal assault on the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act's injunction provisions after winning a stay, at least until the week beginning Oct. 26, of a court order which would have forced USWA members back to the mills on management's terms.

The legal fight—certain to wind up in the U. S. Supreme Court—moved swiftly to the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia after the union had lost the first round of its battle to block issuance of the back-to-work order.

The lower court had upheld the government, ruled that the 100-day-old industry-forced steel shutdown imperiled the nation, and ordered the union to halt the strike for 80 days.

The three-man panel in Philadelphia delayed the injunction while it heard arguments, and then ordered a stay until the full seven-member bench had an opportunity to ponder the matters of fact and of law involved.

At stake was the fate of 500,000 striking Steelworkers in their battle for economic justice against an industry seeking major work-rule changes and adamant in its refusal to share with workers the fruits of increased productivity.

The AFL-CIO has termed the struggle of the Steelworkers the "fight of the entire labor movement," and has rallied the support of its 13.5 million members behind the USWA. The federation-wide support, keyed to contributions of an hour's pay a month from rank-and-file workers across the country, has already raised millions of dollars for relief of USWA members.

The Eisenhower Administration sought an injunction to force strikers back to the mills at a time when the depletion of steel inventories for the first time put economic pressure on the nation's giant producers. The Administration had declined to move in other ways despite congressional pressures for White House action in the form of fact-finding.

Sorg Sustains Administration

The injunction was issued by Judge Herbert P. Sorg in the steel capital of Pittsburgh, despite union contentions that there was no threat to the nation's health and safety, and despite a challenge of the constitutionality of the T-H injunctive proceedings presented by USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

An hour later, Judge Austin Staley of the Circuit Court issued an order staying the injunction until the union could present its case to the Circuit Court's three-man panel in Philadelphia. As the appeal proceedings opened in the latter city Chief Judge John Biggs, Jr., extended the stay pending full-scale arguments and a ruling.

Staley said he acted because there was a "substantial" question of law involved in the challenge of the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act, and because the government might be in error when it classified the economic pinch felt by the steel companies and an alleged shortage of steel for defense as a "national emergency."

Eisenhower, saying it was "a sad day for the nation," ordered the Justice Dept. to seek the injunction after the industry rejected a strike-ending compromise worked out by the USWA and officials of Kaiser Steel Corp., one of the 12 major companies involved in the dispute, and a presidential Board of Inquiry reported to the White House that there was "no area of agreement" between the two sides.

Under the so-called "Kaiser plan," USWA members would have received fringe and wage gains valued at 20 cents an hour in a two-year contract. Management's "last offer" was 24 cents spread over three years and linked to insistence on work rule changes.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald pledged that the USWA would obey any injunction issued, but warned that at the end of the 80-day period "there can be no doubt that Steelworkers will fight on

(*Continued on Page 3*)

BSEIU Gives $100,000 To Steelworkers Fund

Chicago—The Building Service Employes have voted a $100,000 contribution to aid the beleaguered members of the Steelworkers.

The announcement of the gift was made by Pres. William L. McFetridge during a nationwide organizing conference held here by the BSEIU.

"We feel the labor movement is being tried by ordeal," McFetridge declared. "All unions must come to the aid of the Steelworkers. We hope and pray their effort will soon come to a successful termination."

McFetridge is a vice president and member of the executive council of the AFL-CIO.

WINNER OF UNION LABEL essay contest, Grace A. Broderick received $1,000, a Remington portable typewriter and a week's vacation in San Francisco during the AFL-CIO convention. Miss Broderick, secretary to Iowa AFL-CIO Pres. Ray Mills and a member of Office Employes Local 37, Des Moines, wrote the best essay on the meaning of the union label in the nationwide contest sponsored by Remington Rand.

'Heads I Win, Tails You Lose':

USWA Spells Out Facts of Loaded 'Arbitration' Plan

The basic steel industry's "arbitration" offer on the disputed work rules issue was a "loaded" proposal that would have insured victory for management's drive to eliminate clauses protecting the Steelworkers against industrial tyranny, the union has charged.

The USWA executive board voted unanimously to reject the proposal, Pres. David J. McDonald said, because the industry scheme would have required advance commitment that the companies' attack on the work rules was justified.

Specifically, the proposal would have:

- Forced the union to agree, in effect, that contract clauses covering local working conditions actually result in "waste," "inefficiency" and "featherbedding."
- Forced an arbitrator to base his decision solely on management's criteria of "efficiency" and "economy," in complete disregard for the fact that, in the past dozen years, arbitrators have repeatedly rejected these profit-oriented standards.

In their choice of words, McDonald charged, "the companies are, in effect, saying: 'Heads I win; tails you lose.' "

At the same time, the USWA president accused steel management of "seeking to re-arbitrate an issue already decided." He declared:

"This issue has already been arbitrated in a fair, unconditional arbitration. The decision was against the companies and in favor of the union.

Upheld in 1952

"This was in 1952, when the Wage Stabilization Board, consisting of eminent arbitrators, considered the whole question of working rules in the steel industry and recommended no change in the present contract clauses."

The management proposal, which the union branded as "not genuine," would have required that, within 60 days, an arbitrator hand down a ruling on this question:

"What, if any, changes should be made in local working conditions to permit the companies reasonably to increase efficiency and eliminate waste, with due regard for the welfare of the employes?"

Already Committed

With the USWA and the arbitrator thus committed, in advance, to accepting management's "economy" standards, the decision would have to be in favor of the companies, with the arbitrator ruling only on the scope of changes that would be made in undercutting long-standing practices, the union declared.

Here is how a USWA analysis dissected management's proposal:

"Virtually every action of management removing an employe benefit protected as a local working condition could be shown to increase 'efficiency' or 'economy of operations.'

"If a new overtime distribution system is instituted, this is likely to be less expensive. If relief time is wiped out, this also is obviously more economical. If wash-up time is to be eliminated, this also is obviously more economical. If payment of overtime rates on Saturday, as such, (as in U.S. Steel's wire operations in Cleveland) is eliminated, this too is clearly more economical.

No Benefits Protected

"In response to repeated requests from the union, the industry's negotiators were unable to cite even one benefit protected by (local work practice clauses) which would be protected under the industry's proposal."

Industry's "ridiculous" proposal, McDonald declared, is in sharp contrast with "the sincere offer the union made as far back as July 15," calling for "a commission to make an objective study of the entire area of work arrangements and to make its report at the end of the contract period."

Despite a widespread misconception, the question of work rules does not involve automation or the installation of new equipment, but concerns itself only with long-standing practices in situations where existing machinery is used, or methods remain unchanged.

'Wide Latitude'

Dr. George Taylor, chairman of a presidential Board of Inquiry named to sift the issues in dispute, made it plain during public hearings that the union is not opposed to improvements resulting from technological developments and automation.

The existing contracts, he said, give the companies "wide latitude to introduce technological change" and set crew sizes and working practices. He added that many other companies "would welcome this freedom."

Here is how the USWA explains the difference:

A local working condition might allow workers 10 minutes wash-up time because washroom facilities are far removed from the part of the mill where the men are employed. As long as these conditions exist, the wash-up time rule must stand. If management installs washroom facilities adjacent to the job, the past practice is ended and management is free to eliminate the wash-up protection.

Taylor Cautions Companies

Taylor cautioned the companies against "asserting the right overnight to change practices that have been in here for years." He told industry representatives at the public hearings:

"Jobs are involved here.

"Good collective bargaining says you must minimize the impact on the people affected."

He urged management to look at the agreement recently signed by the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers with Armour & Co., which provides a period of study and a $500,000 fund to ease the effect on employes of new equipment and techniques.

Air Safety Programs Stressed by Pilots

Chicago—Two members of the Pilots have been honored by their union for "outstanding contributions to air safety."

The ALPA's annual air safety award was presented to Capt. Homer Mouden, a Braniff Airways pilot, and Capt. R. A. Stone of United Air Lines. Both have been active participants in the union's far-reaching safety program, including accident investigation, evaluation committees which study the performance of new aircraft and committees dealing with problems of air traffic control and airport safety.

Presentation of the awards was made by ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen during the union's seventh annual air safety forum here, attended by 500 members and guests.

Sayen told the forum participants that pilot training "is one of the most critical safety problems facing the airlines."

He said some air lines still do not have complete training programs and rely on what he called "on-the-job training." This he said, was "inadequate for any aircraft and intolerable with jets."

Describing the transition to jets as "the first real change in aircraft types in the last 10 years," Sayen said "problems that were theoretical a year ago are now practical realities." He called for "franker acknowledgment of the existence of air safety problems."

Test Pilots Report

The conference also heard test pilots of the major aircraft manufacturing companies discuss the development of the new jet planes. John Martin, chief of flight tests for Douglas Aircraft Co., said "a proper training program is the key to successful operation of these aircraft."

"Flight crews," he continued, "will have to know more about their aircraft, its systems, procedures, crew duties and certain aerodynamic laws than they have been required to know in the past with conventional straight-wing aircraft."

Inflation Risk Seen in High Interest Rates

New York—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers has charged that the recent interest rate hike slapped on loans by private bankers poses a greater inflationary threat than any possible steel price increase.

Potofsky blasted the "handful of New York bankers" who, he said, paved the way by boosting the prime interest rate to 5 percent. He made the charge in a statement on the interest hike.

Expressing fear that the higher interest rate ultimately may have the effect of "hastening another recession," Potofsky declared:

"It is time that the people of this nation—through their government—do something to stem this wanton abuse of power by a few banking executives."

Potofsky said the interest rates were raised not because operating expenses went up and not to increase the volume of money, but rather "to increase the already inflated profits of some banks."

'World Dare Not Forget Hungary,' Meany Says in Anniversary Tribute

(Continued from Page 1)

fused permission to enter Hungary by the Kadar government.

Not Forgotten

Meany cautioned against efforts by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to "have the world forget the historic struggle of the Hungarian people for free nationhood, democracy and the right to co-exist in genuine peace and friendship with other nations."

He said "in the interest of their own freedom, liberty-loving people everywhere must thwart this Soviet maneuver."

Declaring that three years after the crushing of the Hungarian revolution the world is "in the throes of tension and conflict," Meany said, adding:

"Berlin, Tibet, Peiping's seizure of India's territory and Laos are interrelated parts of the whole pattern of Communist aggression against freedom, national independence and world peace."

Honor Memory

Calling for commemoration of the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising by rededication "to the cause of freedom and honoring the memory of those who have fallen in the fight for the ideals of human dignity and liberty," Meany declared:

"American labor can never forget that the very survival of our country as a free and democratic nation depends on the progress and triumph of these ideals."

Before the forthcoming Big Four conference enters into "new, solemn international agreements," Meany said, "they should secure at least some compliance with old pledges for the preservation of peace and human rights."

He said "for the sake of world peace and freedom and mankind's faith in the United Nations, the AFL-CIO urges that the Hungarian question be given full consideration in all forthcoming international diplomatic conferences—including those on the highest level."

NEW OFFICE BUILDING in Washington, D. C., is eight-story Railway Labor Building near U.S. Capitol. First tenants to move into structure were the newspaper Labor, national weekly of 17 standard railroad unions, and Railway Labor Executives' Association. Washington representatives of 10 rail unions will also occupy space in building.

Steelworkers Battle T-H Act Injunction

Case Seen Certain to Reach Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

for the right to bargain out their conditions of employment and the wage for which they will sell their labor."

The union mounted its legal challenge to the injunction on these main points:

- That Pres. Eisenhower erred in his contention that the steel shutdown imperils the national health and safety.
- That even if the strike has caused a shortage of some steel for national defense the White House has other means, which it has steadfastly refused to use, for dealing with such a situation without invoking Taft-Hartley.
- That the decision on invoking the injunction is the sole province of the court, despite strong Justice Dept. intimations that, once the President has declared the existence of a "national emergency," the court has little recourse but to sustain the Administration.
- That the injunction provisions of Taft-Hartley are unconstitutional in that they confer on the courts duties which are clearly outside the judicial process and are, instead, part of purely administrative procedures.

Would Play into Industry's Hands

At the same time, Goldberg warned that forcing the workers back to the mills at a time when the industry is feeling the first economic pinch of the shutdown would play into steel management's hands. It would work against the interests of USWA members, he declared, who have sacrificed hundreds of millions of dollars of pay and savings in their fight for economic justice.

"If an injunction is granted, the great sacrifices which the Steelworkers have suffered will have been largely in vain. Their strike will have been broken," he said.

"The companies," said the union counsel, "have counted upon the issuance of an injunction as part of their bargaining strategy. They have deliberately planned that the processes of the law will be used to aid them."

This, he argued, has been "the major obstacle to a negotiated settlement," and he predicted that, in the absence of an injunction, "the likelihood is great that the strike will be settled" speedily.

The union's case was bolstered by the introduction of affidavits from Dr. Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers during the Truman Administration; Economist Robert R. Nathan; and USWA Economist Meyer Bernstein, all of whom contended that the steel strike has not imperiled the national health and safety.

The affidavits pointed to the fact that non-struck steel companies still are producing 15 percent of the nation's total steel output, which is more than sufficient to meet defense needs; that steel production in the first half of 1959 was almost equal to that of the recession year of 1958; and that even if the strike continued for some additional time "its impact upon the economy would still be far less than that of the recession."

The union backed up this argument with Labor Dept. figures showing that current unemployment is just over the 3 million mark while in 1958 joblessness reached 5.4 million. Despite the high unemployment level last year, said the USWA brief, "the government did not consider the recession serious enough to take any extraordinary steps," under the Employment Act of 1946, to shore up the sagging national economy.

The current level of steel output, Goldberg told the court, "is some 20 times as large as defense requirements." Moreover, he continued, the government has "adequate powers to control the limited amounts of steel which are presently available, to assure that vital defense requirements are satisfied before needed steel is used for any non-essential purpose."

Ike Refused to Use Allocation Authority

These powers, provided in the Defense Production Act of 1950, gives the President the authority to establish priorities and allocations of materials needed for defense production. Goldberg pointed out that, in the past, the government has imposed restrictions on steel production under this statute, but that in the current shutdown it has steadfastly declined to take action.

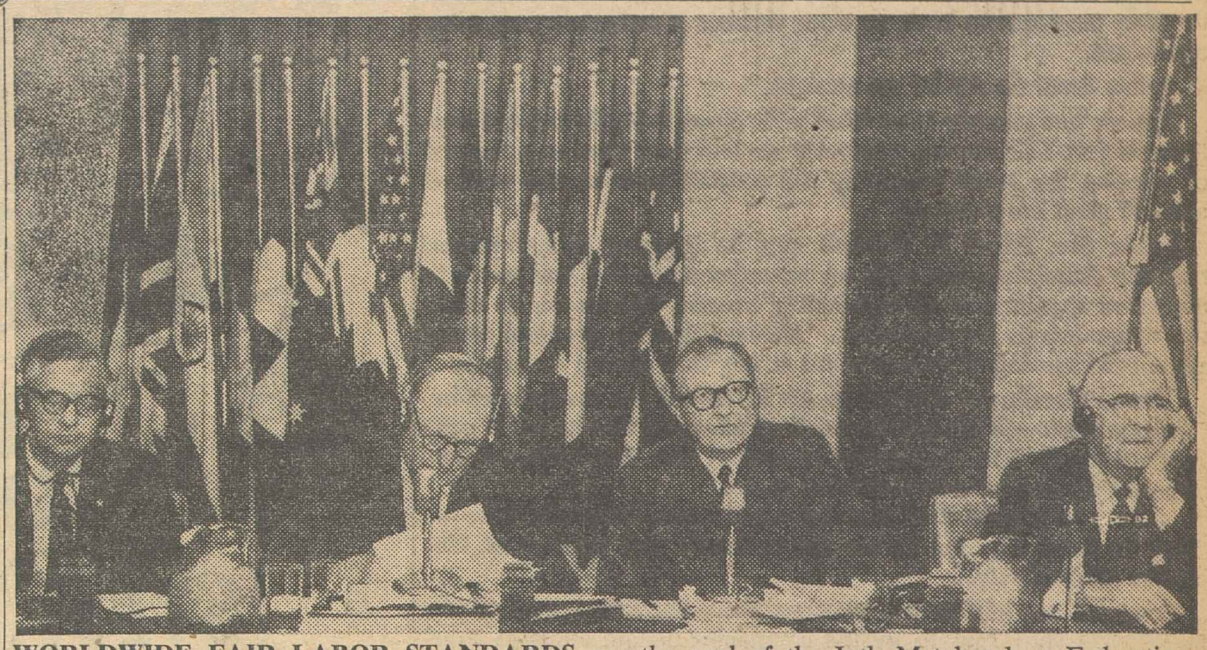
On the constitutional issue, the USWA held that the Taft-Hartley Act called upon the courts to act outside its sphere of adjudicating controversies and to "use its coercive powers temporarily as part of an administrative procedures for attempting to settle strikes."

The court, Goldberg said, thus was being asked to issue an injunction "against conduct which was lawful before the injunction was issued, which would be lawful during the 80 days in which the injunction is to exist were it not for the injunction itself, and which will be lawful when the injunction expires."

The government argued that with 500,000 USWA members on strike and another 265,000 workers idled in other industries as a result, continuation of the shutdown would cause the nation "immediate and irreparable injury."

The Justice Dept. submitted affidavits from the heads of military and research agencies to support the assertion that the strike was imperiling defense production and handicapping the U.S. in its race with the Soviet Union for supremacy in outer space.

The underpinning of the government case was that the opinion of the President should be considered controlling on what constituted a threat to the national health and safety. This contention would make the legal process involved in the injunction proceedings merely a formality.



WORLDWIDE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS are the goal of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation. Shown leading discussion at IMF Central Committee meeting in Washington are (left to right): Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Pres. James B. Carey; British Iron and Steelworkers' Pres. Harry Douglass, who also is IMF president; IMF Gen. Sec. Adolphe Graedel of Switzerland and Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes. Delegates from metal unions in Japan and India, as well as from Latin America, joined their colleagues from Europe and North America in the week-long discussions. Reduction of trade barriers through fair standards was one of the thorny problems considered by union spokesmen representing free labor in many nations.

Trades Group Rallies Aid to Steelworkers

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The industry-forced steel shutdown has taught this community a valuable lesson in brotherhood.

Acutely aware of the hardships brought about by the three-month-old strike, the Colorado Springs Building Trades Council sparked a community-wide drive to provide aid for members of the Steelworkers throughout the state.

The BTC-sponsored drive came despite disagreements between building trades unions and the USWA over jurisdictional issues. Said BTC Manager E. R. Nelson: "We decided to help those who are suffering."

Under BTC auspices, $1,000 worth of groceries was collected from Colorado Springs union members, churches and grocery stores. Three truckloads of food were shipped to USWA headquarters in nearby Pueblo.

USWA Subdistrict Dir. Michael Soldren hailed the gifts as "exceptional evidence of support from the building trades."

In addition to providing emergency aid for the strikers, the BTC set up an information center to distribute its own three-page publication—"Steel Strike Facts"— to bring home to all of the people of Colorado Springs the true issues in the steel shutdown.

James F. Barrett, Labor Editor, Dies

Asheville, N. C.—James F. Barrett, 77, publicity director for the former AFL in the Southeastern states until his retirement in 1949, died here recently after a long illness.

A member of the Typographical Union, Barrett served from 1905 until 1917 as president of the Asheville Central Labor Union, and during his long career was editor and publisher of the Asheville Labor Advocate and the Charlotte Labor Herald.

During World War I, Barrett was assigned by AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers to the task of labor liaison with the White House, working with Pres. Woodrow Wilson on coordinating organized labor's support of the war effort.

He is survived by his widow and four daughters.

World Drive Opens For Labor Standards

The 8 million-member Intl. Metalworkers Federation is planning a global campaign for fair labor standards to wipe out sweatshop conditions in less developed areas and to protect the standards of more industrialized nations.

The IMF's Central Committee, with delegates from metal unions in 18 nations, met in Washington to map the details of the campaign. Sessions were held in the Philip Murray Building, headquarters of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The first target area is expected to be Latin America, with the IMF affiliates working together with the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT), regional arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Delegates from Cuba, Colombia and Trinidad attended the IMF sessions, along with ORIT Education Dir. Daniel Benedict.

An IMF staff study set the stage for the Washington meeting with the observation that "two-thirds of mankind—almost 2 billion inhabitants of our globe—are still largely untouched by economic progress and rising standards of living."

Seek Government Cooperation

The study proposed that labor seek to have fair labor standards adopted by governments in trade agreements, regional economic organizations like the impending South American Free Trade Area and by international organizations which make loans.

It also urged that United Nations' agencies study fair labor standards and that the Intl. Labor Organization consider developing a convention or binding rule on the subject.

American unions represented at the IMF meeting included the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers, the Machinists and the IUE.

Union Official Visits Radio Free Europe

New York—Sec.-Treas. Harold A. Schneider of the Grain Millers has left with a 60-member citizens group to make a study-tour of Radio Free Europe's broadcasting facilities.

The group will visit RFE headquarters in Munich, spend a day at the Iron Curtain border, have a defense briefing in Paris and inspect an RFE transmitter plant near Lisbon. Group members will do volunteer work for the 1960 fund drive of Crusade for Freedom, which supports RFE.

Housewright Resigns Post With RCIA

Vernon Housewright has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks, after holding the number two post in the union since 1947.

The resignation, submitted because of what Housewright termed compelling personal reasons, was accepted with regret by the executive board, which immediately chose William W. Maguire, assistant to the president, as Housewright's successor.

Maguire will serve in the secretary-treasurer's post until the RCIA holds its elections early next year.

New Vice Presidents

The change in secretary-treasurer was accompanied by the resignation of two veteran vice presidents and the appointment by the board, acting under a mandate from its recent convention, of a total of five new vice presidents.

The RCIA convention had voted to increase the number of vice presidents from the previous level of 7 to 11. The board's action still leaves one vacancy.

Resigning as vice presidents were Guy Sackett, a veteran of 45 years in office; and Frank Shea, a vice president for 22 years.

Named as new vice presidents were James T. Housewright, Earl McDavid, Peter Hall and Charles Kelleher, all divisional organizing directors, and David A. Wade, the union's Canadian coordinator.

The outgoing secretary-treasurer has been associated with the RCIA since 1933, and before becoming a national officer was secretary-treasurer of Local 655 in St. Louis.

Maguire, who has been with the union's international headquarters since 1943, was succeeded as assistant to the president by John Philpott, Southwestern organizing director.

Steelworkers vs Taft-Hartley

WHETHER THEY WIN OR LOSE in the federal courts, the Steelworkers are performing a service of overwhelming importance by their challenge to the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction to drive the workers back to work without a collective bargaining agreement.

A few facts should be set straight.

The air has recently been filled with pious if highly belated confessions that Taft-Hartley processes are less than ideal as a method of meeting the issues raised by the conflict between the workers and the giant corporations.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell says he is going to recommend that the Administration seek an amendment to the law so as to authorize appointment of fact-finding boards, with power to make recommendations for settlement. He says that his proposal would permit the naming of such a board at any time during a dispute.

Pres. Eisenhower himself in his statement on the injunction processes allowed himself the privilege of saying that he felt it was a "sad day." The implication apparently was that he had done everything else he was permitted to do.

There is a good deal that he might have done otherwise—had he been disposed to use the authority and prestige of his office affirmatively.

Congress was still in session when the strike was forced on the Steelworkers last July 15 by the companies' patent effort to overwhelm the union on the work rules issue, and it remained in session for two solid months afterwards. Nothing prevented the discovery during that period that Taft-Hartley processes were unlikely to result in justice and a new contract, and that the law should be amended if the President felt handicapped.

There is the further fact that the Taft-Hartley law contains no requirement that its injunction processes should be invoked if in the Administration's opinion the ends of justice and the public interest would not be served. It is not mandatory but optional with the President. He could with full legality have refused the companies the injunction they wanted and told them, bluntly, to settle the conflict.

There is nothing in the law that forbids him to convene a presidential board of fact-finders and ask for a public recommendation on an advisory basis.

All of these steps, however, would have required the President to consider the simple issue of equity to the striking Steelworkers. It would have required a statement from him that he would not make the government a party to the steel companies' strategy.

In the absence of such steps from the President, the Steelworkers are forced to contend with the might and the power of the federal government as well as the massed wealth of profit-heavy steel corporations that have cunningly calculated ways to inflict punishment on their workers.

They must defend themselves against a Justice Dept. argument that the federal courts in such circumstances become mere adjuncts of the Executive—that when the President refuses to use other powers and complains that an "emergency" thereby is created, the courts must agree with him and order the workers back to the mills for 80 days on terms imposed by the companies.

It is freedom the workers are seeking—the right of free men to fight on equal terms for equity from their employers. It is democracy they are defending against an attack employing government force in aid of the employers through misapplication of a one-sided law.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Close Harmony!

There Has to be a Beginning:

ICFTU's Asian Labor College A Light in Swamp of Despair

By Arnold Beichman

CALCUTTA, INDIA—Here in this city of unbelievable poverty and desperate unemployment where communism is having a field day, there is a building known as the Asian Labor College. Sponsored and financed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions since 1954, it is a small, shining light in a swamp of human despair.

This college is a center for trade union leaders from most of Asia. And Calcutta is a tragically ready-made example of the evils that free trade unionism aspires to redress, to make real the words of the ICFTU slogan—Bread, Peace and Freedom.

Wherever you go in Calcutta and particularly at night you see thousands of people, men and women and children, sleeping wherever they can—on bridges, in the railroad station, under movie marquees, on sidewalks, on roadsides—any place there is an inch of room. They live like animals on the ragged edge of starvation, clothes are as filthy as bodies. To a Westerner, the initial shock of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, is a terrifying experience.

TRADE UNIONISM, no matter what one believes, has barely scratched the soil of Asia. The work force of free Asian countries is in the hundreds of millions but union memberships are low, dues payments lower, and leadership insufficient.

There has to be a beginning and the Asian Labor College represents that beginning—an attempt to train, to educate, to inspire Asian trade unionists.

Trade unionists from Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, Japan, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and India have come through the school for 12-week training courses on a full-day schedule. Board and plane fare are paid by the ICFTU.

THE CLASSES are not formal lectures. They consist of seminars, debates, exhibits, daily wall-newspapers, English courses (the classes, necessarily, are in English because it is the only tongue common to multi-ligual Asia), games, poetry reading, even extemporaneous dramatics to illustrate some industrial problem. In the four years of its existence, the college has put 362 students through this concentrated trade union course.

There are also one-week courses which, under the college's supervision, are given in different parts of Asia. There are simple Sunday classes at which workers, on their day off, are brought together and introduced to the idea of trade unionism. More than 2,000 workers have attended these short-time classes.

Director of the college is V. S. Mathur, an Indian who entered the trade union movement 20 years ago at the age of 19 following his graduation from Delhi University. He said:

"Due to abject poverty and the low standard of living, workers in this part of the world lack will and determination to fight for a better life if, indeed, they have any conception of what a better life would mean. That is why education is so important in this area to lay down a sound foundation for a democratic labor movement in the world's underdeveloped areas."

Carpenters Give Shop to Museum

Madison, Wis. — The Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters has presented the State Historical Society with a gift of $1,800 for construction of a late 19th century carpenter shop at the Stonefield Farm and Craft Museum.

The gift was authorized by the carpenters' organization at its convention last year and was made up of contributions from 15,000 members through 83 locals and area councils, according to State Council Pres. Robert Stronger and Sec.-Treas. Erven Schultz, who made the presentation.

The 1890 version of a carpenter shop will constitute a memorial to the late Fred E. Gastrow, one of the founders of the Carpenters' Council and its president from 1919 through 1940.

The carpenter shop will be part of a typical 1890 village being built at the museum, which is located near Cassville. It will be furnished with the tools used by skilled craftsmen of the time, many of which have been donated by members of Carpenters locals throughout the state.

Vandercook Says:

Men Fight Hardest for Ideals

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

OUTSIDERS—those who were not directly affected by the prolonged shutdown of the steel industry—have naturally begun to wonder if that issue is of such great, of such personal importance to the steel workers that, almost without a whimper, those half-a-million Americans went for close to 100 days without a pay check.

Vandercook

A difference of a few cents an hour, one way or the other, in a new contract, it is assumed, could hardly be worth so extended an economic struggle. That, by all accounts, is a correct assumption. Had the dickering at the bargaining tables been solely about wages, there is little question that some sort of compromise agreement could have been reached long ago.

In a recent letter addressed to Dr. George Taylor, the Chairman of the Presidential Board of Inquiry that is looking into the whys and wherefores of the steel dispute, AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed those fundamental issues—as they seem to the steelworkers.

"It is clear," writes Meany, "that this is no ordinary economic test of strength between an employer and the union representing his employes, but rather a concerted attempt on the part of steel management, supported, I fear, by elements throughout industry, drastically to weaken and if possible to destroy the steelworkers union.

"The steel companies have wrapped themselves in a cloak of false patriotism, pretending they are resisting the union's proposals because their companies are the 'bulwark' against inflation."

THIS, declares Mr. Meany, "is nonsense. The steel companies themselves . . . have contributed to inflation through pricing policies which have increased the per ton cost of steel 300 percent more than each increase in wage cost."

"The steel companies' real purpose," Meany wrote Dr. Taylor, "is revealed in their demands for work rule changes which would deprive steelworkers of rights hard-won in the past—and would, as a matter of fact, remove industrial democracy from the steel mills. The concept of an all-embracing management prerogative . . . is, in its truest sense, a revival of the master-servant doctrine which we in the trade union movement had felt was dead in America. We do not intend," that important letter goes on, "to return to the day when the worker was the mere servant bowing to the whim of the master. . . . A free American worker, united in a free and democratic union, must have an equal voice in determining his own economic destiny."

And—that's what it's all about. Men have always fought longer and harder for what they have held were principles than they have for purely material gains.

Morgan Says:

Voting Rights Safeguard Urged

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THOUGH IT HAS achieved nothing so far in corrective legislation, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has accomplished one important thing. By its September report documenting the wholesale violations of the rights of Negro citizens, it is confronting the country, uncomfortably, with its collective guilt in these matters.

Morgan

Slowly but inevitably this will rouse us to right these wrongs which are wrongs against all of us, incidentally, not just against the individual victims. Maybe we can hasten, if only a little, the process of rebalancing the scales of justice, which are now on tilt, if we can understand a little better the remedial action the commission proposes and sprinkle down the gritty dust of opposition that the extremists have raised.

The commission discovered that one of the gimmicks the racists were using most effectively in certain parts of the South to keep the Negro out of the polling booth was simply, in effect, to liquidate the registering bodies.

If the election registrars merely resigned, or suspended their meetings until after registration deadline or made it impossible for the applicant to find when and where they sat, the Negro would have no body before which to apply even if he could answer, letter-perfect, the monstrous, mocking questionnaires required in many states, questionnaires which many officials themselves would flunk. And since whites were already registered in abundance, that took care of the situation. So the commission recommended, with only one dissenting vote among its three Southern and three Northern members, that when nine citizens of a district encountered such obstacles they could be provided with the services of a federal registrar.

THERE WAS, of course, an immediate, wounded hue and cry that this was carpetbagging, a fresh federal invasion of states' rights. And this was, to coin a phrase, hogwash.

In the first place the commission intended that the registrar be not imported but a resident of the district, the postmaster or somebody else on the local federal payroll.

In the second place, his tenure would be strictly temporary. When the situation was corrected, when the local board of registrars took up its chores properly, he would be withdrawn.

Some states are already mobilizing their legal forces not only to thwart such legislation but to straightjacket the commission in its purely fact-finding functions.

Congress, which laid a virtual goose-egg in the civil rights field last session, can retrieve a little of its self-respect in January by putting through the commission's recommendations, which are not only modest but minimal.

'As We See It:'

Trade Unions Play Key Role In African Independence Drive

TRADE UNIONISTS have played a "tremendous role" in the independence movement in Africa despite efforts by Communists in some areas of the continent to infiltrate their labor organizations, Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative abroad, declared on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on the ABC radio network.

"The real danger lies in French West Africa, where you have the wrong policy (in trade unions) coming from France," Brown said. "A strong minority in some of these unions believe their best interests lie with the Soviet Union or with the Communist movement."

On the other hand, Brown reported, "in the British areas, unions are led by nationalist leaders who are democratic and anti-communist."

Africa is moving rapidly toward independence of all its states, the AFL-CIO man said. "The question is no longer whether Africa will be free and independent. It is only how soon and under what conditions."

White settlers, who are opposing independence, have presented problems in Southern Rhodesia, Algeria, Kenya and South Africa, "but there is no question of their minorities in the overwhelming part of Africa," he reported.

"For example, Nigeria, with a population of 36 million, will soon be free and has no such problem," Brown said. "Independence has been promised to the Cameroons for 1960, and nine other states are already free."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE IS MUCH TRUTH in former Gov. Harriman's comment that the principal handicap Gov. Rockefeller of New York faces in seeking the Republican presidential nomination is the kind of campaign Rockefeller waged for the governorship just last year.

Like a number of other liberal or moderately liberal GOP candidates in other states, Rockefeller in 1958 ran from the party label with alacrity. It wasn't used in his literature or on his billboards. He ran as an independent and in his campaign promises he sounded like a liberal Democrat.

In advance of the campaign, he used a series of studies issued under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund as a base from which to create his public image. One report gave strong support to the philosophy that swift economic growth should be a major objective of the federal government in its fiscal, monetary and legislative policies. Another supported the doctrine of the widely reported Gaither report that frights about so-called inflation were subordinating the national security to a balanced budget.

These are not the ideas predominant among Republicans in Congress and they are not the ideas preached by the Eisenhower Administration.

Rockefeller has now invaded the Midwest and the Far West in an almost open campaign for the nomination. He has pushed forward the date for such activities from the November-December period previously suggested. He is "not yet" a candidate, he smilingly tells his audiences—but Mr. Nixon assuredly did not fail to get the point of the governor's invasion of California, home base of the Vice President.

Gov. Rockefeller is clearly an able administrator and a practiced, self-confident politician. A highly-organized staff of experts on both issues and political contacts is working on Rockefeller missionary work across the country

In the meantime, Mr. Nixon has lately been doing a few chores in the dedication of federal dams out in the West. (None of these dams was started under the Eisenhower Administration; as Harry S. Truman told the people when he dedicated Hungry Horse Dam in 1952, "Take a good look at it, because if the Republicans get in it will be a long time before you see another one.")

Nixon's activity in the field aroused the curiosity of the Electric Consumers Information Service, and somebody took the trouble to recheck Nixon's record on public power votes during his six years in the House and Senate.

That's right—80 percent of the time Nixon voted against public power.

It would be an unusual political development, to say the least, if the GOP convention finds itself next July nominating Rockefeller instead of Nixon on a personal record that establishes the governor as ready, willing and anxious to reverse or sharply alter major attitudes and policies of the President, Vice President and the Republicans in Congress.

* * *

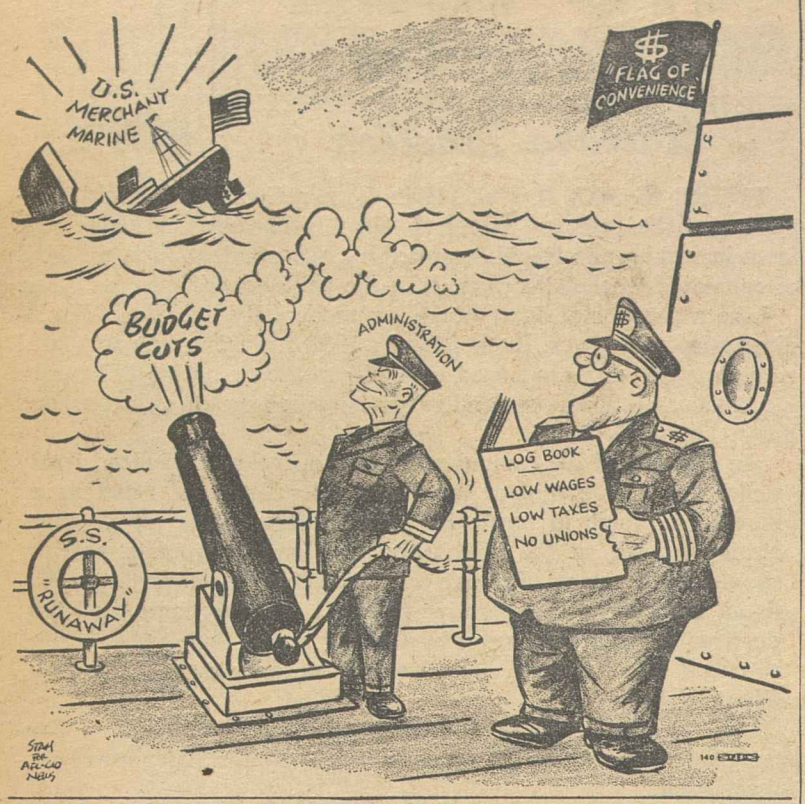
REP. JOHN A. BLATNIK, a Minnesota Democrat with deserved prestige, has issued his own analysis of what happened in the first session of the 86th Congress.

He referred to Sen. Lyndon Johnson's call last January for legislation to advance "the expansion of America to new heights" and the Democratic Advisory Council's urgency for a "clear and comprehensive Democratic program" despite previous setbacks from the Administration.

"Great issues," Blatnik pointed out, "are not decided in this country on the basis of party labels or in a party caucus. When the chips were down, when the liberals pushed toward those 'new heights,' when 'the clear and comprehensive program' was put forth, the unity of the Democratic Party gave way to a conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats able to block and stymie every worthwhile move forward."

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS for American workers are discussed by executive board of American Travel Association and Histadrut spokesman. Left to right, seated: Pres. Arnold S. Zander of State, County & Municipal Employes; Histadrut Sec. Pinhas Lavon; Wallace J. Campbell, Cooperative League director. Standing: Esther Peterson, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Richard E. Bauer, controller, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

'Best Mate I Ever Had'



Harrison Hits Railroads For Smear Campaign

Cleveland—The nation's railroad workers bitterly resent the campaign by management to smear rail employes as "a lot of no-good bums loafing on a featherbed."

Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks startled women railroad executives with that frank statement at a national convention here of the American Council of Railroad Women.

Guest speaker at a convention luncheon, Harrison described himself as a hard-fisted union man who is used to speaking frankly. His audience, liberally sprinkled with management "top brass," including Cyrus Eaton, board chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, gave him warm applause at the finish.

Said the AFL-CIO vice president, whose union represents a third of a million transportation workers:

"If there are wasteful practices that employes are responsible for, bring them out in the open, talk about them around the table, and let's see what we can do about them.

"This campaign by management to picture its workers as lazy loafers on a featherbed is bitterly resented by the men who do the work.

"And that resentment is expressed in ways that are not good for the industry."

'Downright Lies'

Harrison said some of the "featherbed" ads have been downright lies, such as the one about the engineer who, according to management, gets 4.5 days of pay for guiding a train for one trip out of Washington.

"The plain fact is that an engineer's pay is based on units of work, and not days," he said. "An engineer might get 4.5 units of pay for one run, but certainly not 4.5 days of pay—and there's a big difference."

Urging cooperation that grows out of mutual understanding and confidence, the union president spoke frankly also about railroad strengths and weaknesses, and the severe competition by other media for passenger traffic.

"I flew from San Francisco to Chicago in three and a half hours," he said. "The trip by rail is too long and too uncomfortable. In America, time is money. Because of our inability or unwillingness to give service, many of our trains are disappearing.

"The total volume of transportation in the U.S. and Canada is constantly expanding. Railroads are entitled to their fair share if they try constantly to deserve their fair share."

Harrison said railroads today are carrying one and one half times the gross revenue freight of 30 years ago, with about 50 percent less workers. Total traffic per year is 10 billion gross tons, he said.

He urged all types of business to purify their ranks "to get rid of the crookedness and sin that permeate American business life."

A former U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, Harrison said:

"America is at the crossroads because it has been challenged in its way of life, and in its philosophy, by Soviet Russia.

"The U.S. is the show window of the world, and the way in which we help others will have an effect on our success in winning hearts and loyalties.

"Our good fortune cannot long continue with the rest of the world enslaved."

The audience included Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; R. E. Davidson, first assistant chief, Locomotive Engineers; William R. Daley, director, Nickel Plate Road; Walter J. Tuohy, president, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and Mrs. Doris Keyes, Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment.

Sea Unions Protest:

Ike Budgeteers Accused of Scuttling Merchant Marine

The Seafarers' Section of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has accused the Eisenhower Administration of "an attempt to destroy" the U.S. Merchant Marine through a "short-sighted" insistence on slashing the federal budget.

The charge was contained in a sharply worded statement issued by Joseph Curran and Paul Hall, co-chairmen of the newly created MTD Seafarers' Section. Curran is president of the Maritime Union and Hall is president of the Seafarers.

The statement indicted the Administration's Bureau of the Budget for:

- Vetoing plans for construction of two superliners authorized by Congress last year.
- Unilaterally freezing the number of voyages by American-flag ships eligible for operating subsidies from the Federal Maritime Board.
- Sharply reducing funds allocated for construction of much-needed cargo ships.

Aids Runaways

Hall and Curran said the budget paring has worked to the advantage of the growing fleet of "runaway" ships—those American-owned vessels which register under "flags of convenience" with small foreign nations like Panama, Liberia and Honduras in order to avoid paying American wage scales to seamen.

Last year, the statement noted, Congress passed special legislation authorizing the construction of two superliner passenger vessels for operation in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans after Defense Dept. officials "testified that these vessels are required for defense purposes."

The Budget Bureau, said Hall and Curran, "has overruled these defense experts" and refused to make the money available for constructing the superliners.

On the subject of operating subsidies they noted that appropriations for each fiscal year since 1957 have placed maximum contractual limitations on the number of voyages on which the Federal Maritime Board could award such contracts.

The Budget Bureau, they continued, proposed a limitation of 2,040 voyages—a sizable drop from the 2,600 requested by the Federal Maritime Board. Although Congress boosted the number to 2,400, the Bureau of the Budget has put into effect its own ceiling of 2,015, "despite the fact that we are at present carrying less than 10 percent of our waterborne import-export trade in American-flag ships."

The Maritime Board's contracts with ship operators, the Seafarers' Section statement continued, would call for the construction of 26 cargo vessels at a time when the American Merchant Marine has reached its lowest ebb in modern history, but the Administration will permit construction of only 14 ships.

As of July 1, 1958, Hall and Curran said, every leading maritime nation except the United States had increased its fleet over 1948 levels. They added:

"It is astonishing that, as the largest exporting and importing nation in the world, our privately-owned merchant marine should be less than one-half the size of the merchant marine of the United Kingdom and less than three-fourths the size of Liberia's merchant fleet."

Gifts to 'Project Hope' Urged by Meany

A strong plea that organized workers and their unions contribute generously to "Project Hope," which involves sending a fully-equipped floating medical center on a mission to Southeast Asia, has been sent to all international unions and state and city central bodies by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The project, sponsored by the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., was unanimously endorsed at the recent AFL-CIO convention.

"Through the cooperation of the U.S. government," Meany wrote, "a navy ship is being transformed into a hospital ship to be called 'Consolation.' It is being equipped and staffed to operate as a medical and dental school, training and treatment center and a base for nursing and sanitation teams that will serve the underprivileged people of this area.

"This is truly a humanitarian public service at its finest and evidence to the world of America's good will and interest in the welfare of these peoples. This type of people-to-people project can only cement friendly relations between people of East and West and is thus directly in line with the aims and ideals of the AFL-CIO."

Meany explained that the cost of the first year of the project is estimated at $3.5 million, and that $750,000 at a minimum must be on hand by Nov. 1 before it can be launched.

"Time is therefore of the essence," he continued. "It is important that labor do its share in this exceedingly worthwhile humanitarian project. I urge you all strongly, therefore, to contribute generously to the fund. May I further suggest that you launch a campaign in your local unions for the support of this project."

Checks should be made out to the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 9808, Washington 15, D. C.

AIW Convention Backs Hour's Pay Campaign

Milwaukee—The 80,000-member Allied Industrial Workers, winding up the union's 12th convention here, called for solid rank-and-file support of the Steelworkers in their struggle against steel management.

At the same time, the AIW hammered out a comprehensive program designed to strengthen the union's organizing activities and to strengthen its services to members, and approved a local dues minimum of $3.50 per month, with a $2 per capita to finance the expanded program.

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution calling on all AIW members to contribute an hour's pay a month to support the Steelworkers. The union thus joined in the program adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board in San Francisco to place the full strength of organized labor behind the USWA in its dispute with the basic steel industry.

AIW Pres. Carl Griepentrog, Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell and all other officers were unanimously re-elected to new terms.

In a major address to the convention, First Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters told the delegates that Negro labor leaders are advancing plans for formation of a 1.2-million-member National Negro Trade Union Council to fight for elimination of racial bias in some unions.

No Basic Disagreement

Although he referred to AFL-CIO convention action in San Francisco last month as "a slap on the wrist" for two rail unions which the Porters contended should be expelled if they did not eliminate color bars from their constitutions, Webster made it clear there was no basic disagreement between his union and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on such issues

Webster said that exaggerated press reports of floor debate made it appear that there was "a great rift" between Meany and Porters Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

"Things got a little hot," Webster conceded in referring to the civil rights debate at San Francisco. "But to say there was a great rift between Randolph and Meany—it just isn't true.

"We are not mad at George Meany and George Meany is not mad at us."

Instead of resorting to the extreme method of expulsion, the AFL-CIO convention voted to foster the objective of non-discrimination and placed the matter in the hands of the Executive Council with instructions to seek to bring the unions into compliance. This latter approach, it was pointed out, has been used in recent years to reduce from 20 to only three the number of unions with discriminatory clauses in their constitutions.

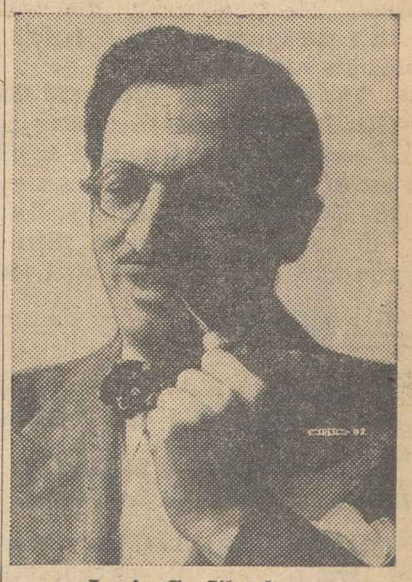
Webster said that the enemies of organized labor are making propaganda out of the few instances of discrimination in unions. He pointed to "right-to-work" forces in California and railroad groups which have attempted to split Negroes away from the rest of the labor movement.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), in an attack on the new labor law, ripped into congressmen who voted for the bill, calling them "gutless wonders" and "masters of expediency." At the same time he was critical of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who led Senate conferees in the successful fight to tone down some of the worst features of the House labor measure.

L.G.Silverberg Leaves NLRB For Tokyo Post

Louis G. Silverberg, longtime information director of the National Labor Relations Board, has resigned to accept a Dept. of State appointment as labor attache with the American Embassy in Tokyo.

Silverberg began his government career in 1937 as a messenger in the NLRB. He rose to the post of director of information by 1942.



Louis G. Silverberg Named labor attache at Tokyo

As a recognized expert on the National Labor Relations Act, Silverberg has lectured before government, labor, management and university groups.

He is author of books on both the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act. His most recent volume is "How to Take a Case Before the National Labor Relations Board."

At CTU Convention:

Industry Rapped for Bargaining Blocks

Minneapolis, Minn.—W. L. Allen, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, charged that "there has been mounting evidence of deliberate stalling and lack of good faith by large corporations at the bargaining table" in a report to delegates at the union's convention here.

Some 250 delegates, representing the union's 32,000 members, heard Allen condemn "the campaign of the union haters" which he said has developed "almost to the point of open warfare."

The telegraphers are preparing for negotiations with Western Union Telegraph Co., which employs about half of the union's membership. The contract expires May 31, 1960.

Principal business before the week-long convention was election of officers and consideration of support of the Steelworkers' strike. The union's executive board recommended that the convention back the National AFL-CIO drive of "an hour's pay each month" by individual workers for strike relief.

Both Allen and John T. Dowling, international secretary treasurer, were expected to seek re-election. The convention also was to elect an 11-member executive board which functions independently of the international officers.

The convention heard its general counsel, Samuel H. Jaffee of Washington, D. C., discuss in detail provisions of the new labor law, outlining areas where union activities could be affected. A written legal analysis also was distributed to the delegates.

The union's largest affiliate, its Western Union Division, voted endorsement of the Steelworkers' strike relief campaign at its separate convention.

The division also re-elected its top officers, E. L. Hageman, president; T. T. Freeman, vice-president; and F. C. Poli secretary-treasurer.

Other divisions in the Telegraphers, which traces its history back to 1902, represent radio and teletype operators employed by the major press services, maritime radio firms, brokerage houses and Canadian railroad and airline companies.

A FORMER LABOR LEADER who now is chief executive of his country, Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos of Mexico, met with AFL-CIO officials in New York during his visit to this country. In front row, left to right, are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Lopez, who founded the Mexican Teachers Union, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. Standing are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents O. A. Knight and William C. Doherty and Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

College Students Quiz Union Staff on Issues

How do unions know what their members want? How does labor's interest square with the public interest before Congress? Will labor start a third party?

Questions like these came from the group of 97 college students who visited AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C., to learn something of organized labor's aspirations and operations.

The students, representing some 50 colleges and universities, are attending a "Washington Semester" operated by American University.

The course brings students majoring in such fields as political science, economics and labor relations into discussions with private and public groups in the nation's capital who are considered to have influence on the course of public affairs.

Judged on Merit

Al Barkan, deputy director of the Committee on Political Education, explained labor's political program and the way in which it is financed through voluntary contributions.

In answer to questions, he said labor has no plans for a third party and that labor supports more Democrats than Republicans not because of party but because of individual voting records.

Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder described labor's legislative activities.

In answering questions on his statement that labor's efforts closely resemble a "people's lobby," Bookbinder pointed out that what labor seeks on minimum wages, taxation, conservation, housing and other matters benefits the unorganized and people generally as well as union families.

Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist, weekly publication of the IAM, discussed the formulation of union bargaining demands, the scope of bargaining and the goals of the labor movement.

Tilford Dudley, director of the AFL-CIO Speakers' Bureau, moderated the discussion. Prof. Louis Loeb of American University, who directs the student program, led the group.

NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK was highlighted by a visit of the NBW Committee to the White House. Left to right, are: Vice Pres. Charles R. Sligh of National Association of Manufacturers; Rowland V. Lee, motion picture producer; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, representing Pres. George Meany; Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren, former president of General Federation of Women's Clubs; Pres. Eisenhower; Committee Chairman H. E. Humphreys, Jr., board chairman of U.S. Rubber Co.; Pat Boone, singer; and Pres. Arthur Hull Hayes of CBS Radio.

Agricultural Union to Launch New Organizing Drive in South

(Continued from Page 1)

ton picking begins. About 100 southern workers went north for several months this summer, he said, and more will go next year.

Seeking Formula

Franz Daniel, assistant AFL-CIO organization director, said labor leaders "frankly have not yet learned how to organize agriculture workers." He described a campaign now being carried on to organize farm workers in 11 counties East and North of San Francisco.

Daniel said the federation is searching for a formula and that when found it will be broadly applied.

Development of a large-scale truck farming and canning industry in the South to provide more jobs for agricultural workers was urged by Leon B. Schachter, vice president of the Meat Cutters.

He pointed out that the per capita income of southern Negroes is only about half that of white citizens, and that overall per capita in several southern states is only 50 to 60 percent of the national average.

Raise Income

This situation will not be remedied, he declared, "until systematic attention is given to raising the income of farm workers, and especially Negroes, whose income is lowest of all."

Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said in a speech read for him: "I wish I could report the NAWU had grown to mighty proportions. But in all honesty I am afraid neither I nor Mitchell can report that kind of progress.

"I can report your union lives and is a force within the nation. The NAWU is one of the most feared organizations in the nation. Don't mistake me. It isn't feared because of its size but because it is a conscience to all America. The enemies of the farm worker hate it with a venom that must come because they truly fear its moral force.

"One day—and I hope soon—that force won't be just moral. The mechanization of the farms means there is a growing stable labor force needed on them. This means we will organize the big factory-farms, and they know it as well as we. That's why they fear the moral force of your union, and that's why the corporation farmer hates organized labor.

New Status

"When we organize the farms, the workers in the sheds and on the new machines will achieve status and dignity, and pay in accordance with his skills and output. That will be equally true for the migrant, who will also carry a union card that will guarantee him decent wages and working conditions also."

After the celebration a large group of farm workers from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee met with the executive board of the NAWU with a request for immediate organization into the AFL-CIO.

Mitchell announced a plan was worked out to set up a southern Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee. This group, he said, will seek to organize "farm machine operators employed on the larger plantations who are hired on a year-round basis, and seasonal farm laborers who are transported by truck and bus out of towns and cities of this area to harvest crops such as cotton, fruits and vegetables."

TWUA Wins Election At Stearns & Foster

Lockland, O.—The Textile Workers Union of America has won a lengthy representation campaign at the Stearns & Foster Co. here.

Of a total 714 eligible voters, 394 chose TWUA as their bargaining agent, 280 voted for a company-dominated group and 19 voted no union in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Jury Indicts 4 on Charges Of Contempt

Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson was among four persons indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington on charges of contempt of Congress arising out of hearings before the McClellan special Senate committee.

Hutcheson, who appeared before the committee in June 1958, did not invoke the Fifth Amendment. After testifying about union activities, he declined to answer questions relating to his indictment in an alleged land-grab case in Indiana.

The Carpenters president pointed out to the committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that the questions related "solely to a personal matter" not pertinent to the committee's inquiry into improper activities in the labor-management field, and said the due process clause of the Constitution protected him against being forced to give answers that might aid the state's prosecution of the Indiana land case.

Hutcheson, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, in May 1959 answered council questions arising out of the land case and his McClellan committee testimony. He invited the council to investigate the affairs of his union and its officers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the council decided "not to accept the invitation" pending disposition of the Indiana indictment.

Also indicted by the grand jury on contempt charges were:

- Ernest Mark High, editor of a self-styled New York "labor" paper, Spotlight Publications, for failure to appear and testify concerning allegations that his paper was shaking down businesses through unsolicited advertisements.
- William Presser, president of Teamsters Local 555 in Cleveland, for refusing to tell the committee whether he destroyed personal records relating to Christmas gifts dispensed by the IBT after the committee had subpenaed the records.
- Peter Licavoli, a reputed figure in illegal slot machine dealings in Detroit, for failing to appear when subpenaed.

At Atlantic City Convention:

UAW Votes Renewed Drive To Cut Hours, Share Profits

Atlantic City, N. J.—A shorter workweek and a "practical and workable" profit-sharing plan were placed high on the 1961 collective bargaining agenda by the Auto Workers convention here.

Since the union's major contracts still have two years to run, specific proposals will not be nailed down until a special collective bargaining conference is held in the spring of 1961. But the patterns were channeled out in a series of six resolutions approved by the convention's 2,500 delegates.

Shelved in the 1958 round of contract talks because of an "unfavorable economic and psychological atmosphere," the proposal for a shorter workweek shapes up as a goal the Auto Workers will process vigorously.

Toward that end they will again request management to join in a study to effect "a rational reduction of hours of work with simultaneous increases in income," seek the creation of a permanent government commission on technological change, and work for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a progressive reduction in the standard workweek.

That the union has not abandoned the profit-sharing idea developed last year was made plain in separate resolutions on collective bargaining goals and on automation. Pres. Walter P. Reuther, unanimously re-elected to the office he has held since 1946, reminded delegates that workers rarely make major contract breakthroughs the first time around.

Seek Technological Study

Strong indication that the Auto Workers will wage a fight for economic gains through legislative action was given by recurring reference to a proposed U.S. commission on technological change. Such a group, the UAW indicated, would concern itself not only with reduction of hours but also protection of workers' equity in plant relocations and would make recommendations to Congress and the President "to insure that the social gains and the social costs of technological progress are fairly shared,

Revision of the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits program to provide higher benefits and longer duration was cited as another 1961 contract goal. In the area of pensions and health and welfare benefits, the UAW will seek both higher benefits and "a more effective voice" in the administration of such programs.

The convention noted that the UAW is beset with new speed-up problems as employers either seek to meet technological competition with greater work loads or argue that increased output is necessary to meet productivity wage increases. The union reaffirmed its policy of authorizing strikes in disputes over production standards.

IAM Cooperation Hailed

Collective bargaining programs in the aircraft and missiles industry developed jointly with the Machinists were hailed with "gratification" by the convention, which called for the strengthening of such cooperation.

In a strong resolution on civil rights and fair practices, the UAW lashed out at Congress and the Administration for following a policy of "too slow, too litle and too late."

Castigating both parties for a "shameful record of non-performance," the union urged the coming political conventions to pledge to eliminate filibusters, enact comprehensive and enforceable civil rights legislation including equal protection of the law, a federal FEPC with enforcement through the courts, abolition of the poll tax, a federal anti-lynching law, and a permanent civil rights division in the department of justice.

The resolution further urged implementation of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling, establishment of federal voting registrars, federally-operated elections "if necessary," and the elimination of discrimination in federal housing and urban renewal programs.

A large share of convention time was devoted to making technical constitutional changes to meet requirements of the new labor law.

Appeals Procedure Praised

The UAW was praised as an honest union by Rabbi Morris Adler, chairman of the Public Review Board created at the 1957 convention to process appeals from international union decisions.

Rabbi Adler told the convention that the board of distinguished clergy and laymen has been given "the fullest measure of autonomy and independence."

"We believe," he said, "that the (board) in its pioneering work is the most eloquent answer to those who would blanket all labor under the charges that can only be made against a fragment because, in our crucial and difficult period, this kind of an instrumentality assumes far greater importance than merely serving a union even as large and as significant as yours."

The board has heard 38 cases since 1957. "I must confess to you that the work wasn't always easy," Rabbi Adler declared. "But we were compensated by the dramatic picture of a union well organized, skillfully led, devoted and dedicated to high principles."

Charging that the Eisenhower Administration's "hard-money" policy is restricting the development of many worthwhile projects, the convention authorized investment of up to $5 million of UAW strike funds in low-cost housing, health service programs and "similar socially desirable activities."

Salary Boost Voted

A 3 percent salary boost—to be applied Jan. 1, 1960, and 1962—was voted officers and staff members. The convention rejected, by a narrow margin, another proposal to add a cost-of-living adjustment. Voluntary wage cuts were taken this year and last by the officers and staff to help ease the union's then mounting financial deficit.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey denounced newspaper stories implying that the UAW was involved in income tax claims and for further alleging that a $3 million tax claim had been settled by union employes for $100,000.

The $3 million figure, he said, represented total expenses paid out by the union in a three-year period, and the $100,000 was the amount of taxes which officers and staff members paid on claims on this expense money.

"We were never charged with fraud," Mazey said. "Internal Revenue gave our books a clean bill of health. The back tax claims resulted from a technical interpretation of the law."

UP ON THE SHOULDERS of some of his supporters goes UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther for a triumphal procession following his re-election at the union's 17th constitutional convention in Atlantic City. Other top officers also were re-named.

California Acts to Fix Farm Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

ceded the vote to set up a wage board. The final decision came after a drama-packed hearing in San Francisco at which the State AFL-CIO, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and a Citizens Committee for Agricultural Labor ripped into the claims of farm groups that California's competitive position in agriculture would be harmed by higher wages and that many of the women and children were working for "pin money."

Punctuating the case presented by union and liberal groups was first-hand testimony, often told in broken English, of women who do hard labor in the fields for wages which come to no more than pennies an hour.

Mrs. Maria Moreno, a field worker from Stockton and the mother of 12 children told of the struggle of her family to eke out a living from farm work.

She told of peak family earnings of $20 to $25 a day when the entire family picked oranges from 4 a. m. until dark. But on one occasion the pay for thinning beets was 60 cents a row, she testified, and after working all day, she and a son had finished less than two rows.

Exec. Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the State AFL-CIO told the commission that the hearing "firmly establishes that California agriculture is dominated by vastly inadequate wages and conditions which demand the immediate creation of an agricultural wage board."

Research Dir. Henry Anderson of the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee said that nationals brought from Mexico during the harvest season put domestic workers "almost completely at the mercy of employers in the setting of wages" because there is no "normal functioning of the law of labor supply and demand."

Representatives of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference joined with the Citizens Committee in denouncing the exploitation of women and children on California farms.

The Industrial Welfare Commission is expected to name the members of the wage board at a meeting on Nov. 20. Under the law, the board must consist of an equal number of worker and employer representatives, with a chairman representing the public.

Woll to Speak at Labor Act Institute

A two-day institute on the Landrum-Griffin Act will be held at Georgetown University Law School on Oct. 30, 31, with AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll among the speakers.

The program also includes Martin O'Donoghue, general counsel for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Louis Sherman, general counsel for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and former Chairman Guy Farmer of the National Labor Relations Board. Further details of the institute may be obtained from Frank J. Dugan, dean of the Law School, at 506 E St., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Massachusetts AFL-CIO Sets Legislative Goals

Boston, Mass.—A broad program for action in the areas of legislation, political action and education was hammered out by delegates to the second annual convention of the Massachusetts State Labor Council here.

The Landrum-Griffin Act came under heavy attack from the speakers' platform and the floor during the three days of sessions. It was analyzed by Robert M. Segal, the council's attorney, and denounced by Council Pres. J. William Belanger, National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and Joseph A. Salerno, New England regional director of the Clothing Workers.

It also was flayed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who described it as "detrimental to the best interests of labor."

Ovation for Kennedy

Kennedy, who was given a standing ovation, was praised for his "sympathetic approach" to labor and urged to seek the Democratic nomination for the presidency next year in a resolution that received unanimous approval.

Intl. Rep. Timothy Flynn of the Steelworkers accused Pres. Eisenhower of being "one-sided" in the industry-forced strike of 500,000 of his fellow-USWA members. He charged the President with playing golf and going duck hunting with top people from the steel industry on the eve of deciding to use the Taft-Hartley Act to force the striking USWA members back to the mills.

Other speakers included Gov. Foster Furcolo (D), Pres. John E. Powers of the State Senate, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson, State Commissioner of Labor & Industries John A. Callahan, Vice Pres. David Gingold of the Ladies' Garment Workers and George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and director of the AFL-CIO safety program.

Belanger, Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley and Executive Vice Presidents Salvatore Camelio and John A. Callahan were re-elected without opposition.

The resolution urging Kennedy to make the presidential race described him as having "consistently supported the causes of labor" and cited legislation he introduced or co-sponsored on minimum wages, unemployment compensation, depressed areas, surplus foods, longshoremen's safety and the original anti-racketeering bill.

10-24-59

Enginemen Launch Bi-weekly Newspaper

Cleveland—The Firemen & Enginemen have launched a new bi-weekly newspaper, "The Enginemen's Press."

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the newspaper "answers a need for fast-paced communication" among the union's membership.

Urban League Award Goes To Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will receive a special Equal Opportunity Day award from the National Urban League at a dinner Nov. 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

The award will be in recognition of the constructive efforts of organized labor to eliminate racial discrimination in the nation's work force, the Urban League announced.

The presentation will be made at the annual Equal Opportunity Day observance, the purpose of which is to focus attention on the American ideal of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed.

A similar award for industry's contribution to racial understanding will go to Lee Bristol, chairman of the board of the Bristol-Myers Co.

Honorary co-chairmen for the November event are David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corp. of America.

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High Court Gets T-H Plea; Kaiser Signs, Hits Big Steel

22.5-Cent Gain Won By USWA

Cracking management's solid front in the industry-forced steel shutdown, Kaiser Steel Corp. has signed an historic contract with the Steelworkers, recognizing the right of workers and the public to share with stockholders in the fruits of industrial progress.

The settlement, which came on the 104th day of the nationwide steel strike, gave 8,500 USWA members a 22.5-cent economic package spread over a two-year period. It was hailed by both USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and Edgar F. Kaiser, board chairman of the nation's ninth largest steel producer, as "non-inflationary."

Kaiser said he broke with the 11 other major companies negotiating jointly with the union only after failing in "the most thorough attempts" to win industry approval of the settlement to allow steelworkers to return to the mills "without being forced . . . because of a possible federal court injunction under Taft-Hartley."

In an indirect slap at the industry's refusal, Kaiser said continuance of the steel shutdown posed a threat to his company's philosophy that management "always should deal fairly and responsibly" with its employes.

On the economic side, the Kaiser pact provides:

- Full company payment of insurance costs giving workers an immediate 6.5-cent hourly take-home increase, equivalent to a nearly 8-cent wage hike. In addition, life insurance is increased $500, and life and hospital insurance are extended

(Continued on Page 3)

HISTORIC SETTLEMENT between Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel is sealed with a warm handshake by Board Chairman Edgar Kaiser (left) and USWA Pres. David J. McDonald. Settlement, which cracked solid industry front, came on 104th day of nationwide steel shutdown. It provides a 22.5-cent economic package over two years.

Injunction Upheld By Appeals Panel

By Gene Zack

The Steelworkers—with a back-to-work order delayed at least until Nov. 2—carried to the U.S. Supreme Court labor's first full-scale constitutional challenge of the injunction provisions in the 12-year-old Taft-Hartley Act.

The union's plea to the nation's highest court came after the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, in a split decision, upheld the government's petition for an injunction which would force more than 500,000 USWA members back to the mills for 80 days.

The lower court promptly stayed the injunction until Nov. 2, however, to permit USWA General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg to appeal to the Supreme Court, and the latter rejected a government move aimed at imposing a speedup on the union's legal staff in the preparation of its historic case.

The Appeals Court handed down its ruling in the 105th day of the industry-forced steel shutdown. Less than 24 hours earlier, the USWA and Kaiser Steel Corp. hammered out a two-year contract in free collective bargaining that cracked industry's solid front against the union.

The three-judge panel in Philadelphia divided 2-1 in sustaining the government's contention that the injunction process was constitutional and that the strike posed a threat to the nation's health and safety.

3-3 in Full Court

Significantly, the court split 3-3, with one justice abstaining, on the question of rehearing the union's challenge by the full bench. A majority vote is necessary before the full court will rehear a case.

There were these other major developments in the longest steel strike in history:

- Top-level negotiations between teams headed by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper resumed in Pittsburgh after a four-day lull. Under the terms of the original

(Continued on Page 3)

ABC Wins 22 Cents in Biscuit Pact

The American Bakery and Confectionery Workers have won a major national contract from the National Biscuit Co., bringing a 22-cent-an-hour wage increase to some 7,000 workers in 10 plants across the nation.

It was the second big national contract for the steadily-growing ABC, which during the past year won a number of key NBC plants away from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers. The B&C was expelled from the AFL-CIO on grounds of corrupt leadership.

The two-year contract provides a 12-cent across-the-board wage hike retroactive to Sept. 1 and an additional 10-cent raise next Sept. 1.

In referring to the expelled B&C, which now represents only about 1,600 National Biscuit employes, ABC Vice-Pres. John DeConcini said to company officials:

"I hope that the company will grant the same gains to our fellow

(Continued on Page 2)

Win Pay, Fringe Gains:

2 Unions End Strike At 36 Swift Plants

Chicago—Members of two AFL-CIO unions have ratified a settlement of a seven-week strike against 36 Swift & Co. meat packing plants. The agreement negotiated by the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters provides wage increases of from 8.5 cents to 15 cents over a two-year period, plus major improvements in vacation, separation pay and health and welfare benefits.

The unions and the company agreed to seek settlement of continuing strikes at 25 small processing centers and poultry plants and at the meat packing plant at Wilson, N. C., through local negotiations.

At the 28 northern plants, where 16,000 Swift workers are employed, the wage increase is 8.5 cents immediately and an additional 6.5 cents on Sept. 1, 1960—equal to the wage agreement with the Armour chain negotiated earlier by the two unions.

Workers at the Nashville, Tenn., plant will receive the 8.5 cents but not the second year raise. At six other southern plants, the raise will be 5 cents immediately and an additional 3.5 cents in 1960.

Swift, which had opened nego-

(Continued on Page 8)

Rising Cost of Living Sets Another Record

The cost of living resumed its upward climb in September as the price of all major groups of goods and services except transportation sent the Labor Department's index to a new all-time high.

The department's consumer price index at 125.2 rose three-tenths of 1 percent from August. In the four previous months the index had climbed slowly and then dipped in August.

The latest surge brought pay increases ranging from 1 to 3 cents an hour to about 1.25 million workers whose contracts are tied to the cost of living index. About 850,000 railroad workers received the largest increase—3 cents an hour. Aircraft and electrical equipment workers were in the 1-to-2-cent range.

The Labor Dept. reported also that the purchasing power of employed factory workers increased about 45 cents a week after taxes in September and that the average factory worker with three dependents had a weekly take-home pay averaging $80.21 last month.

Compared to September 1958, spendable earnings were up about $2.75 a week, or 3.5 percent, but

(Continued on Page 2)

Chicago Rally to Launch Rail Labor Counterattack

Chicago—This hub of the nation's railroad industry will witness the kickoff of labor's counteroffensive to the wage cut, speedup demands of rail management.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will deliver the principle address at a mass rally on November 5, called by the Railway Labor Executives' Association to answer the "unprecedented propaganda and advertising campaign" which the railroads have been conducting as a buildup to the current round of contract negotiations.

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks is scheduled to give rail labor's refutation of misleading "featherbedding" charges and tell why railroad labor "will not allow management to eliminate jobs essential to safe and efficient transportation." RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty will preside at the rally, which will also be addressed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Labor Award To Truman Set for Nov. 16

Kansas City—The 1959 Murray-Green Award for community service will be presented by the AFL-CIO to former Pres. Harry S. Truman in ceremonies here Nov. 16.

An announcement by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said the award, consisting of a medallion and a check for $5,000, will be given Truman at a dinner in the Hotel Muehlebach.

Among scheduled participants are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. Beirne serves as chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Perlis will officiate.

Previous winners of the Murray-Green award include Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Jonas Salk, Gen. Omar Bradley and former New York Gov. and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman.

In selecting Truman for the award the AFL-CIO Executive Council cited "his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of all Americans and people everywhere during his years in the White House as well as during the years of his active retirement."

The Murray-Green award was established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956 to give recognition to individuals and organizations in this country and abroad, whose achievements in the broad area of health and welfare have inspired others to work for the common good.

Living Costs Rise Again to New Record

(Continued from Page 1)

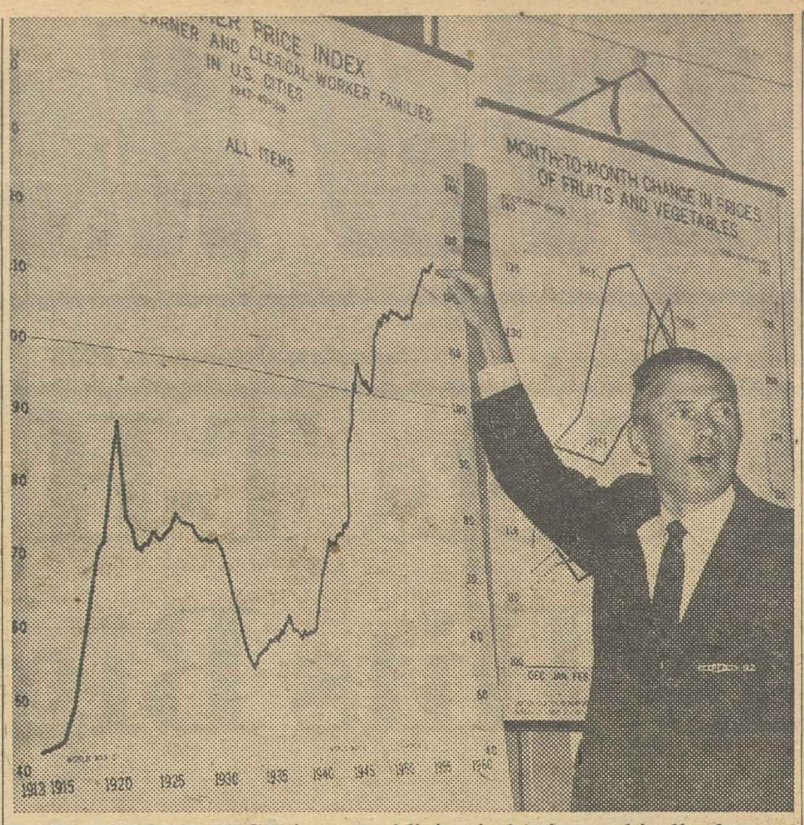
buying power increased only 2.5 percent because of the increase in the cost of living over the year.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, noting the record set by the living costs index, declared that the report "emphatically proves that Steelworkers are not responsible for inflation." Steelworkers have suffered an industry-forced payless period for over three months, McDonald said, with no wage increases in the industry since July 1958, and still living costs have risen to an all-time high.

He pointed out that if the contract which expired June 30 were still in force, Steelworkers would have gained as much as 3 cents an hour by next January under the escalator clause in the contracts.

The Labor Department's report showed housing costs up three-tenths of a point, food up four-tenths, clothing close to a full point, and medical care six-tenths of a point.

Reading and recreation showed a four-tenths increase but transportation dropped two-tenths—the only component in the index which went down.



NEW RECORD HIGH in cost of living index is graphically demonstrated by Hersey S. Riley, price chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index climbed three-tenths of 1 percent during September to 125.2 percent of the 1947-49 average.

AFL-CIO Hits Plan to 'Raid' Social Security

The AFL-CIO has sharply scored a plan reportedly "making headway within the Administration" for "sweeping changes in federal grants to the states for the needy."

The plan as described in a recent New York Times story would be "a raid on the Social Security Trust Fund" because it mixes public assistance payments based on need with the self-financed social security program, declared Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept.

Cruikshank said social security protection should be broadened and the government should act to see "that no American citizen is left destitute," but that it should be done "by straightforward, honest financing and not by any attempt at fiscal sleight-of-hand which promises at the same time, broader benefits and reduced appropriations."

The plan, which the Times says has "no assurance" of being included in Pres. Eisenhower's program next year, would "blanket in" everyone over 72 under social security. The estimated cost of half a billion dollars a year in the early years would come out of the trust fund.

The fund, financed by contributions from workers and employes, would be reimbursed out of appropriations which the Administration in power years later would have to seek from Congress.

The plan reportedly calls for changing the present formula for the four groups aided by social security: the aged, dependent children, the blind and the totally disabled. The effect would be to reduce the federal share of such aid.

To offset this and make the package politically acceptable, the plan includes federal grants for the first time to help the states make general relief payments, the Times said.

Thus, in the first year the plan promises "new or improved benefits to many needy persons while bringing a small reduction in federal budget expenditures."

This Cruikshank hit as a "fiscal shell game." He said Administration spokesmen have admitted that the trust fund would have to be reimbursed in future years to keep it in actuarial balance.

"Postponing the costs and piously hoping that future Congresses in the years 1970 and after will pick up the tab is a fiscal shell game," he declared.

ABC Gets 22-Cent Raise In National Biscuit Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

workers not represented by our international union.

"We have a deep concern for them and a feeling of solidarity with these workers."

A few plants still represented by B&C accepted the terms won by ABC.

The new pact liberalizes the health and welfare plan, shortening the eligibility period for new employes and raising the employer contribution to $12.30 per month per worker, a hike equal to 1.2 cents an hour.

An ABC spokesman said numerous classification adjustments raised the package an additional 1 cent an hour and the holiday and seniority provisions were strengthened.

The contract covers workers at plants in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Atlanta, Houston, Denver and Cambridge, as well as the newly-certified ABC plants at Chicago and Oakland.

Portland workers who recently left the B&C in favor of the AFL-CIO union elected to bargain separately, but will receive at least the gains won in the national pact.

Cites Capital Goods Boom:

Economist Refutes Wage-Inflation Tie

By Saul Miller

The "creeping inflation" that characterized the period from 1955 to 1957 was not caused by wage increases but by the free-wheeling capital goods boom that brought a 25 percent jump in capital spending in two years.

The Administration's tight-money approach is not effective against this kind of development and can cause severe unemployment and check economic growth.

These views are contained in a study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by Prof. Charles L. Schultze of Indiana University, a former member of the staff of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Lead-Off Study

The Joint Economic Committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) is currently studying the problems of inflation and growth. Schultze's paper is the lead-off study in a series of 25 made for the committee by various experts.

Schultze rejects the two current theories on inflation that have dominated economic debate—the "cost-push" theory that cost factors such as wages cause higher prices, and the "demand-pull" theory that too many dollars chase too few goods and force prices upward.

He maintains that inflation in the U.S. starts with excess demands, not for the total output of the economy but for the output of particular industries.

The increased demand on those particular industries tends to push up their prices and costs. These increases then spread to other industries whether or not there is an excess of demand, says Schultze.

1955-57 Inflation Analyzed

The 1955-57 inflation, the Indiana economist declares, stemmed from a capital-goods spending boom. This is much different, he notes, from the inflation associated with the aftermath of World War II and the Korean war, because rapid expansion of demand is found in only certain sectors of the economy; in other sectors demand may be relatively stable and in still others declining.

A second factor in the 1955-57 inflation, Schultze finds, was the rapid increase in overhead costs. Since the end of World War II, the proportion of total costs accounted for by relatively fixed items of expense has risen sharply, the economist declares.

During 1955-57 the number of production workers in manufacturing plants actually declined by 150,000, he says, but the number of non-production workers, those generally figured in overhead costs, jumped by 369,000.

Total demand, he points out, did not rise as much as productive capacity and with many industries operating below their most efficient level, unit costs rose and business in turn raised prices.

Rejects Wage Theory

Schultze flatly rejects the theory that wages by themselves set off the inflationary spiral. On the contrary, the rise in wages in 1955-57, he declares, stemmed mainly from the capital goods boom and radiated through the economy.

The Administration's monetary policies he finds ineffective. He emphasizes that where there is no over-all excess demand, monetary and fiscal policies leading to tight money and high interest rates may provoke even more inflation because they are "more likely to raise costs by reducing productivity than to lower costs by reducing wages and profit margins."

European Metalworkers Challenge Steel Industry's Claims on Imports

By Bob Cooney

The well-advertised claim of American steel companies that the wages paid American labor are "pricing them out of foreign markets" has been sharply challenged by the leader of the British steel workers union.

"Labor costs are not cheaper in Europe," declared Harry Douglass, general secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and president of the 8-million-member Intl. Metalworkers Federation.

Douglass spoke at a Washington, D. C., press conference capping a weeklong meeting of the IMF Central Committee. The group met at the Philip Murray Building, headquarters of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The IMF delegates from 16 nations, in a statement on world economic problems, said that charges by employers in various countries that they face competition based on substandard labor conditions elsewhere "are usually unfounded in fact."

The IMF delegates also hammered out an economic policy aimed at achieving "full employment and social progress" in all countries and mapped an action program to speed up organizing and economic gains.

World Labor Standards Urged

The Central Committee endorsed the principle of international fair labor standards and called on the IMF Executive Committee to study steps through which unions and inter-governmental bodies can use the standards to lower trade barriers and improve wage and social conditions and benefit consumers.

On the steel strike, the IMF expressed its solidarity with the Steelworkers and offered its American affiliate whatever financial support was needed.

"Profitability and not nominal wages are decisive in foreign competition," declared a special IMF statement on the steel strike.

The IMF said the American steel industry is favored by "natural advantages and high productivity" to an extent that enables contract improvements for its workers "without jeopardizing its international competitive position."

"It is rather fascinating," commented Pres. W. J. Carron of the giant British Amalgamated Engineering Union, "that the British motor car industry is relying to a considerable extent on steel which American companies feel is not competitive."

The IMF leaders acknowledged the advanced productivity of the American steel industry, but pointed to the "great advantage of low raw material costs."

Industry Claims Refuted

They pointed out that iron ore in America is cheaper and of higher quality than in Europe.

The steel industry's full-page ads often contrast the hourly wages of the American and foreign steelworkers, with the latter pictured as a low-wage threat.

The IMF commented that "American hourly wages are higher" but "European fringe benefits such as hospitalization, insurance, income guarantees, family care, pensions, vacations, holidays and other time off with pay are superior to conditions in the United States."

Adolphe Graedel, IMF general secretary and secretary of the Swiss Metal Workers and Watchmakers, said trade unions feel some "disquiet" at international economic trends.

He referred to the IMF economic policy statement, which said the failure of the world economy to achieve maximum growth "means a loss in living standards for all men," especially those in the less developed areas.

In explaining the decision of the IMF to step up activity in less developed areas, Graedel discussed the program in India, where the United States, Britain, West Germany and the Soviet Union are now building steel works which will employ tens of thousands.

The IMF, he said, will invite Indian trade unionists to the U.S. and Britain to study union techniques.

USWA Carries T-H Plea to High Court

Injunction Upheld by Divided Appeals Panel

(*Continued from Page* 1)
court order, the union and management of the individual companies have been in company-by-company negotiations on a daily basis.

● Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service notified both sides that if they had not reached agreement by midnight Nov. 1, he was scheduling joint bargaining session in Washington on Nov. 2.

● **Pres. Eisenhower, in his Oct. 28 press conference, expressed the hope that the Kaiser contract—a 22.5-cent economic package over a two-year period, coupled with recognition of labor's and public rights to a voice and a share in the fruits of industrial advancement—would "be a signal for labor and management to find a basis" for settlement. He declined to say whether he considered the pact "a completely satisfactory basis" for settlement.**

● U.S. Steel's Board Chairman Roger Blough, director of the industry's drive for a one-year "wage freeze" and emasculation of contract provisions protecting job rights, rejected the Kaiser settlement as "inflationary." The industry still appeared hopeful that an 80-day injunction would break the USWA strike.

● **Despite the strike which began July 15, U.S. Steel's profits for the first nine months of 1959 hit $223.8 million after taxes—up from $210.5 million in the same period last year. Wheeling Steel Corp. reported a nine-month profit of $6.7 million, a significant increase over the $4.8 million profit figure in the like 1958 period.**

● Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of a Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee, conferred in Nashville with Edgar F. Kaiser to determine if "pressure were brought to bear" by other steel firms to block Kaiser's signing of a contract with the USWA. Kaiser emphatically denied reports of industry pressure.

● Defense Sec. Neil H. McElroy and Space Chief T. Keith Glennan kept up a drumfire of public statements in support of the Eisenhower Administration's contention in the courts that the steel strike was threatening the nation's defense efforts and hampering the U.S. in the race for penetration of outer space.

● The USWA agreed to indefinite extensions of its contract with the aluminum industry's "Big Three"—Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metal and Kaiser Industries—pending settlement of the steel dispute. The union has been working at the three companies under extensions negotiated during the summer providing for retroactivity of all benefits to Aug. 1.

In the Court of Appeals ruling rejecting the union's challenge of the injunction on a constitutional basis and on the grounds that no national emergency existed, the majority opinion was written by Chief Judge John Biggs, Jr., and concurred in by Circuit Judge Herbert F. Goodrich. The dissent was written by Judge William H. Hastie.

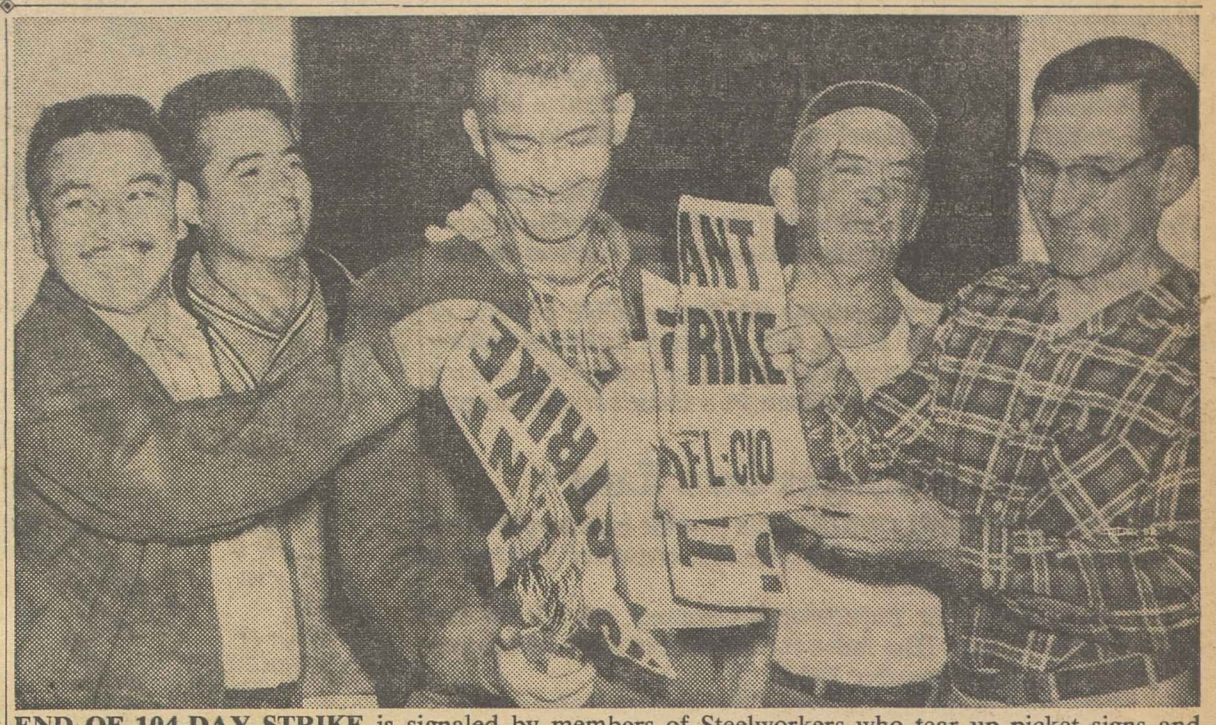
On the question of a rehearing, Judges Gerald McLaughlin and Austin L. Staley voted with Hastie for reconsideration by the full court, while Judge Phillip Forman, Biggs and Goodrich opposed it. Judge Harry Koladner disqualified himself from the entire proceedings for personal reasons.

The court's majority opinion held that the Administration, through affidavits from cabinet officers, had proven that continuance of the strike imperiled the national health and safety despite union contentions that non-struck steel companies are producing considerably more steel than is needed for national defense.

The majority also refused to sustain the union's contention that the injunction provision of Taft-Hartley was unconstitutional because it required the courts to intervene in a wholly-administrative procedure for bringing about a temporary halt in an otherwise legal strike.

Because his dissent was based on the belief that "an injunction would not facilitate and might even make more difficult a negotiated settlement of the steel strike," Judge Hastie reached no conclusion on either the constitutionality of the statute or the sufficiency of proof as to a national emergency.

He cited public statements by Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the presidential Board of Inquiry in the steel strike; Labor. Sec. James P. Mitchell. and Pres. Eisenhower, "deprecating this procedure by injunction and expressing the view that it is not an effective aid in settling an industry-wide strike."



END OF 104-DAY STRIKE is signaled by members of Steelworkers who tear up picket signs and prepare to return to work at Kaiser Steel plant in Fontana, Calif., after receiving word of signing of new contract in Washington, D. C.

Kaiser Settlement with Union Cracks Solid Front of Steel Management

(*Continued from Page 1*)
at company expense for six months after layoff.

● A 7-cent-an-hour wage boost in the second year of the contract; increments for each step in job classifications valued at 1.3 cents; a 1-cent hike in incentives; and cost-of-living adjustments up to 3 cents an hour.

● Substantial pension increases, with credit for future service raised from $2.50 per month for each year of service to $2.60, and credit for past service raised from $2.40 to $2.50. Veteran employes in top labor grades will get an extra $5 monthly.

● Pensions of present retirees will be increased $5 a month immediately.

● Future retirees will receive a special retirement payment equal to three months full pay, minus accrued vacation pay.

● Company payments to the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit fund will go to 5 cents an hour. In the past, the company has paid in 3 cents in cash and given the fund an I.O.U. for another 2 cents if needed to keep up the benefit level.

● The benefit table has been changed so that idled workers can receive full SUB benefits for a longer period despite a drop-off in the amount of money in the fund.

McDonald promptly invited the remaining steel companies to "come forward immediately and sign this agreement to put over 500,000 Steelworkers back on the job."

The invitation was rejected by Roger M. Blough, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and architect of the industry's bargaining strategy. As the giant steel companies clung to the hope for a Taft-Hartley injunction, he derided the settlement as "inflationary."

Blough said that Kaiser's persistent efforts to win industry approval of his formula was "a great deterring factor" to steel management's drive for a one-year "wage freeze" and emasculation of contract clauses protecting workers' job rights. Kaiser's withdrawal from the joint industry team, said Blough, "should permit us to go our way unhindered."

Detroit Steel Co., the nation's 16th largest producer, followed Kaiser's lead and signed a similar contract. Detroit was one of the smaller steel companies which had agreed to an indefinite extension of USWA contracts—a union proposal denied last July by the "Big 12"—and has thus continued in operation throughout the strike.

The Kaiser contract called for establishment of a nine-member tripartite committee to make recommendations "for a long-range formula to insure a proper sharing of the fruits of the company's progress among stockholders, employes and the public."

Public Members Named

The three public members of the committee are Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's "fact-finding" panel in the steel strike; David L. Cole, impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement; and Dr. John Dunlop, who has served as an arbiter for building trades unions and the industry. The three company and three union members have not yet been named.

Kaiser called the nine-man committee of public, labor and management representatives a "significant" achievement containing "a new approach toward the solution of labor relations problems."

The committee, he said, "has the responsibility of finding ways by which any cost savings can eliminate the necessity for regular contract deadlines and incessant new rounds of drawn-out negotiations." He added that the committee "has a tremendous opportunity to pioneer a new era of labor-management relations."

Jobless Texas Students Can Draw Benefits

Austin, Tex. — The Texas Employment Commission has unanimously upheld the right of students to draw unemployment compensation when they are unable to find work during off-school hours.

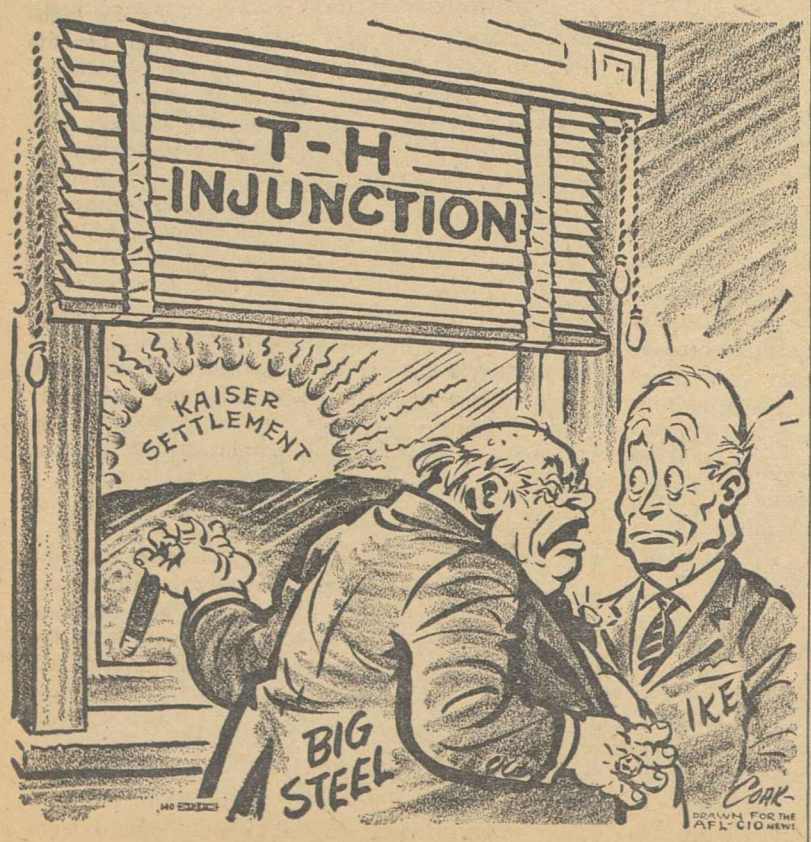
The landmark decision, handed down in a case sparked by the Texas State AFL-CIO, reversed many previous 2-1 decisions in which students were denied jobless benefits solely because they were unavailable for work during so-called "normal working hours" of 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Robert F. Newman, employe representative on the commission, hailed the decision as a "far-reaching breakthrough" which may mean payments to thousands of Texas students who are unable to find jobs but who are seeking work.

The case involved Walter A. Riddle, a student at the University of Texas, who was formerly employed by a telephone company at Odessa. While in the university, he was employed parttime as a mailing clerk by the state AFL-CIO, a job from which he was laid off Apr. 4.

At the end of the spring semester, Riddle enrolled in East Texas State College for the summer term, was unable to find a job and then filed for jobless benefits. The claim was denied on the grounds that, as a student, he was not available for work between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Atty. Sam Houston Clinton, Jr. counsel for the state labor body, played an active role in appealing the ruling, contending the 8 o'clock-to-5 o'clock standard was not supported by the Texas law.



'Quick, Close that Blind!'

It's Our Fight, Too, IBEW Unit Says with Hour's Pay

"We all are in this fight together," declared the spirited letter from members of Local 844 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Sedalia, Mo., enclosing checks totaling $81.40 for the Steelworkers Defense Fund.

Twenty-nine members of the IBEW local, made up of electricians working on a railroad, contributed an hour's pay as "our donation to aid the Steelworkers in their present struggle for survival."

"We are one of the very small locals," said the letter transmitting the checks, but "we realize we must all stand united to maintain our standard of living."

"We hope that (the Steelworkers) will continue" to fight for their objectives. "We believe every union member is for them."

The Kaiser Settlement

THE CONTRACT SETTLEMENT between Kaiser Steel and the Steelworkers underlines the basic fact about the steel strike—that reasonable men engaged in good faith collective bargaining can reach a fair agreement.

The longest steel strike in the nation's history is the result of the negation of this approach by the major steel companies. They have substituted a form of industrial warfare for collective bargaining and sought the unconditional surrender of the union to demands that would gut its effective strength.

In its effort to cripple the steel workers' union, the industry obviously has been and is willing to sacrifice the nation's economic health and add hundreds of thousands of workers to the unemployment rolls.

The Kaiser settlement accentuates this irresponsible position of the major steel producers. It is a fair, equitable settlement taking full account of the problems growing out of technological advances and attempting to solve these problems in a framework of the general public interest.

The Dangerous Lag

THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS in the past six months points up once again the dangerous lag between consumer purchasing power and corporate profits.

The rise in the Labor Department's consumer price index has been relatively limited. The index for September 1959 is 1.2 percent higher than for September 1958.

But while the spendable earnings of the average factory worker have increased $2.75 a week or 3.5 percent since September 1958, the actual buying power of those earnings has increased by somewhat less than 2.5 percent because of an increase in consumer prices.

In contrast to the lag in consumer purchasing power, corporate profits have been soaring to all-time record highs as a result of sharply increasing productivity and administered pricing policies.

As the gap between consumer purchasing power and profits widens, the nation's economy is thrown more and more out of balance with the possibility of a resulting recession.

Memo to the Doctors

BACK IN 1956-57 when government agencies, schools and parents bought an estimated $125 million of polio vaccine to immunize school children against infantile paralysis, the emphasis was on producing and distributing sufficient quantities of the vaccine.

After the initial immunization campaigns, the federal government, which allocated about $54 million to the states to help purchase the vaccine, decided that some of the major drug companies had used the situation to fix prices and eliminate competition. It brought charges resulting in the indictment of five firms.

The trial of the five drug firms covers one aspect of the polio immunization campaign. There were others—the Administration's initial refusal to support a nationwide program with government funds; the lack of a comprehensive program for use of the vaccine; the refusal of physicians in many areas to join in community immunization programs on a non-profit basis.

Today these same groups are again united in their opposition to a program of health care for social security beneficiaries.

Americans will not tolerate much longer the high and artificial cost of medical care and health programs. Price gouging by drug firms and opposition to social security programs by organized medicine are part of a pattern of giving dollars a higher priority than the people's health.

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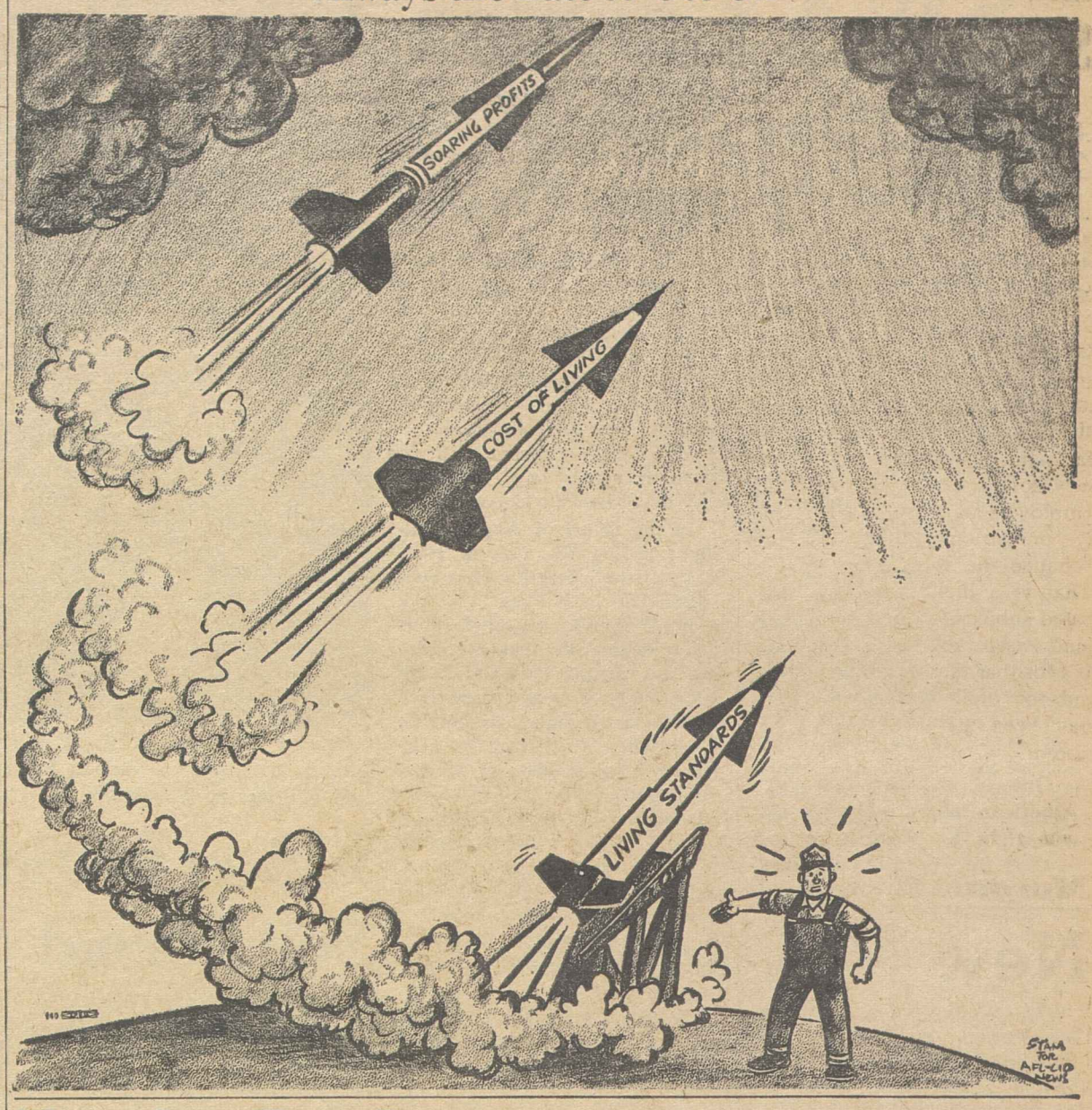


Wages Low, Hours Long:

Ideological Split, Paternalism Hamper Japan's Trade Unions

By Arnold Beichman

TOKYO, JAPAN—The biggest, the most important and the most endangered trade union movement in Asia is to be found in Japan. Divided by uncompromisable ideological differences, shackled by a paternalistic social and industrial structure, hedged in by a big business government, the Japanese labor movement, about 15 years old, is today at a standstill.

A decade ago, almost half the Japanese labor force was organized into unions. Today, because of the entry each year of hundreds of thousands of new workers, trade union organization has fallen to 37 per cent of the work force, or 6,600,000 members. The growth of small industry has exceeded by far the organizing effort of Japanese trade unionism.

Ideological differences keep the two large national centers separated. The bigger of the two, Sohyo with 3.5 million members, has a leadership which looks longingly at Communist China and its brand of supposed socialism and echoes the fraudulent slogans of a passé Marxism.

Its leaders believe in the use of strikes to achieve political ends—abrogation of the U. S.-Japanese security treaty, a prohibition on the use of nuclear weapons, for example—and its president, Kadru Ota, says he favors the general strike tactic to achieve a revolution.

The smaller of the two organizations, Zenro, has a membership of about 750,000 to which are affiliated some of the best unions in Japan, notably the Textile Workers and the Seamen. Zenro's problem is that it has an autonomous federation, Sodomei, within its own federation which means a weak organizational structure.

Zenro was established in 1954 when a dozen unions, then in Sohyo, seceded because of the pro-Communist drift of Sohyo leaders. All Zenro unions belong to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Five Sohyo unions have affiliated separately with the ICFTU.

Attempts to effect a merger between Sohyo and Zenro have failed, most recently last August. Zenro demands as the price merger that Sohyo amend its Marxist orientation, stop collaborating with the Communists and join the ICFTU. Sohyo demands that Zenro stop setting up dual unions, and the Sohyo leaders cry for a merger of the ICFTU and the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions on the grounds that the WFTU has changed for the better, according to Kadru Ota.

MEANWHILE, WAGES and working conditions of Japanese workers improve with painful slowness. The work-week is more than 47 hours at straight time in this highly industrialized country of 93 million people, wages run from $17 to $45 a month and the wage differential between organized and unorganized workers widens against the unorganized worker.

One of the major hindrances to Japanese union growth is the rank-and-file acceptance of paternalism by Japanese industry. This is so deep-rooted that it virtually precludes trade union loyalty.

A worker's first loyalty is to his enterprise, to the factory-owner, second to his plant union, which is how most labor is organized, and far down, loyalty to his national union. A Japanese wage-earner receives innumerable benefits—which, actually, add up to very little in the way of real money—not through collective bargaining but by paternalistic custom.

"The ordinary factory worker," said a long-time observer here of the Japanese labor scene, "lives under conditions bordering on involuntary servitude. If he quits, no other company will hire him. When a worker enters a factory, it is generally for life. People here are not paid according to skill but according to seniority. A janitor, who has been in one factory for, say, 20 years, can make far more than a skilled tool-and-die maker who has only been at a plant for five years.

A worker's wage depends upon the number of people in his family—the more he has, the bigger his wage. It depends on the size and wealth of the company he works for—the bigger and wealthier the company, the higher the wage, regardless of skill."

The Japanese government, under Prime Minister Kishi, publicly avows a pro-labor attitude. Actually, like the overwhelmingly large part of Japanese industry, it is bitterly opposed to trade unionism. However, it maintains its pro-labor facade for the simple reason that to compete successfully in world export trade, it dare not give the appearance of trying to throttle unions. If it did, such a policy would, the government believes, arouse trade unions outside of Asia to fight low-cost competitive manufacturers and press governments for trade restrictions against Japan.

Vandercook Says:

Speed-up Key to Steel Dispute

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

LIKE THE SUBMERGED four-fifths of the proverbial iceberg, the most important issues of the longest steel strike in American history have, even now, remained largely concealed below the surface of the news.

The major issue of Big Steel's biggest strike is not, primarily, economic. It is the company's thus far rigid demand that any new contract must give to employers an all but totally unrestricted right to "change the work rules." That is a highly complicated subject. It does not lend itself to headlines. It's for that reason the real nub of the steel dispute has been so largely ignored.

Vandercook

One of the greatest achievements of the American labor movement has been the hard-won right to establish how much work could decently be expected of a human being. When no such controls existed, factory managers—under pressure from their bosses and so on, all the way up—were constantly tempted to see just how many more pints of sweat, how many more units of production could be wrung from each individual worker.

If human beings broke down, that was of much less consequence to many employers than if machines broke down.

IT IS, IN ESSENCE, the demand of management freely to exercise again its right of the "speed-up"—a process which varies infinitely from plant to plant, from task to task and from man to man—which explains why the steel strike has not been settled. And—why the steelworkers are willing to go on fighting far longer than they would to close a gap, at the bargaining table, of a few cents an hour.

Time magazine, not noted for its hostility to corporations, states flatly: "The steel companies bungled their campaign. First, they asked too much: a sweeping grant of authority to change plant work rules. Then, they failed to justify the demand." Company spokesman, Time goes on "charge that the work rules foster 'featherbedding and loafing,' but never supplied a solid example to document the charge."

Morgan Says:

New Nations Arising in Africa

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

EVENTS ARE MOVING so fast in Africa that the 1959 edition of the World Almanac, for example, lists a placed called Guinea as still a piece of French West African real estate when actually this Colorado-sized republic proclaimed its independence 12 months ago, quickly joined the United Nations and has now sent its 37-year-old president, Sekou Toure, on a state visit to Washington.

Morgan

Today, Guinea and only five other nations south of the Sahara are independent. In 10 years, possibly 20 more may join them. One of the darkest things about the so-called Dark Continent is the state of our knowledge of its explosive political development.

Our government's awareness of Africa unfortunately has not been too far ahead of that of the general public, as a special Northwestern University study of the subject for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reveals. Released last week, it makes some sensible recommendations about U.S. policy that should be useful in guiding our relations with Guinea and other emerging free states.

Our position, it argues, should make our strategic requirements subsidiary to political considerations and military aid secondary to technical assistance. We should regard Africa, in other words, in terms of her own potentials and problems and not in terms of cold war instrumentalities.

ONE OF THE Northwestern groups' most sensible proposals was one of consistence. How can we expect to get anywhere preaching interracial good will and equality, it asked in effect, if we don't practice it in our dealings with these sensitive African countries? Our government agencies operating in Africa should not be allowed to deal with firms practicing racial discrimination; U.S. missions should follow nondiscriminatory rules with personnel, and American businesses operating in Africa should be obliged to show they have used all legal means to comply with these principles in order to be eligible for tax concessions by Washington.

A fundamental need, of course, is to make some more haste in fitting practice to principle in solving our domestic problems of racial discrimination and prejudice.

It was a ticklish business to meet one of the requests of Guinea's first president: he wanted to vist a southern state.

Special arrangements were made for Sekou Toure to visit North Carolina. Whether the visitor is a VIP or a simple tourist, when special arrangements do not have to be made because of his race or complexion, our relations with Africa will be vastly simplified and stabilized and it won't exactly shrink our stature in the rest of the world either.

Kennedy Challenges Lawyers To Oust 'Legal Racketeers'

Dayton, Ohio—Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in a little-noticed recent speech challenged the legal profession to follow organized labor's example and cast out its "unethical and unscrupulous" practitioners.

In his almost unreported speech to a local bar association, Kennedy lashed out at "legal labor racketeers"—those attorneys "who have actively helped to build the sordid structure of power and greed" uncovered by the McClellan special Senate committee.

Kennedy had high praise for attorneys in the mainstream of the labor movement. Most of them, he said, are "motivated by the highest ideals of public service" and "a sense of high dedication . . . to a cause in which they wholeheartedly believe."

He was scornful, however, of "another breed of lawyers" which has "grown up around the fringes of the labor movement." This group, said Kennedy, includes:

● Lawyers who "arrange, conceal and even share in the illicit profits of a variety of improper transactions that use union funds or power for the private gain of union officials."

● Lawyers who "represent management in the morning and so-called unions in the afternoon, who draw up the 'sweetheart' contracts that keep respectable unions out, keep wages low and keep profits to both the employers and the fake union leaders very high indeed." Kennedy cited specifically the exploitation of Puerto Rican workers in New York.

● Lawyers who organize "paper locals, so-called independent unions and fake health and welfare plans."

Expressing concern that there has been "no vast outpouring of professional opinion and indignation directed at those who stain the fabric of the law with their sordid activities," Kennedy called on the legal profession to "rouse itself to cleanse its ranks."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

HARRY S. TRUMAN'S recent visit to Texas for a political speaking date led to extraordinary struggles for possession of the former President.

All Democrats in Texas are divided into at least three parts, including one part that wouldn't be caught dead attending a function at which Truman spoke. But about 6,000 other Democrats, of assorted varieties, thronged the political rally and listened to some powerful politicking arising, at least in part, from Speaker Sam Rayburn's launching of the Lyndon Johnson-for-President boom. About this Mr. Truman was what might be called delphic; he uttered interesting words but the escape clauses yawned wide.

At an airport luncheon, reports the Texas AFL-CIO, Pres. Jerry Holloman and Sec. Fred H. Schmidt were barred from the door by a conservative faction that had taken over, although they had been invited. Mrs. R. D. Randolph, the Texas national committeewoman, was barred by the same conservative faction from joining Truman for pictures. Truman heard about it, promptly set up a private meeting with union officials, paid a surprise visit next morning to a meeting of the executive committee of the liberal Democrats of Texas and had his picture taken with Mrs. Randolph.

* * *

THE THEORY advanced by the Administration and in Congress to support higher interest rates on federally insured home mortgages was that a hike in the legal charge would save home buyers from the burden of "points" or discounts. As usual, it hasn't worked out that way.

Most buyers are still forced by the lenders to submit a discount—that is, to sign a mortgage showing a loan of a certain size when in fact less money is actually advanced by the lender.

Authority for this is the president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, James M. Udall, who writes sadly about the results of the Federal Housing Administration action to raise interest rates from 5.25 percent to 5.75 percent.

In the NAREB publication, Udall says the rate was raised "in the face of widespread expectation—and prediction—that the increased interest would be fully reflected in discount practices." The action was taken, he says, "to eliminate or minimize discounts."

"We now receive reports," he continues, "that in many cases discounts have declined only about half as much as warranted by the interest rate increase, and in some cases have not declined at all.

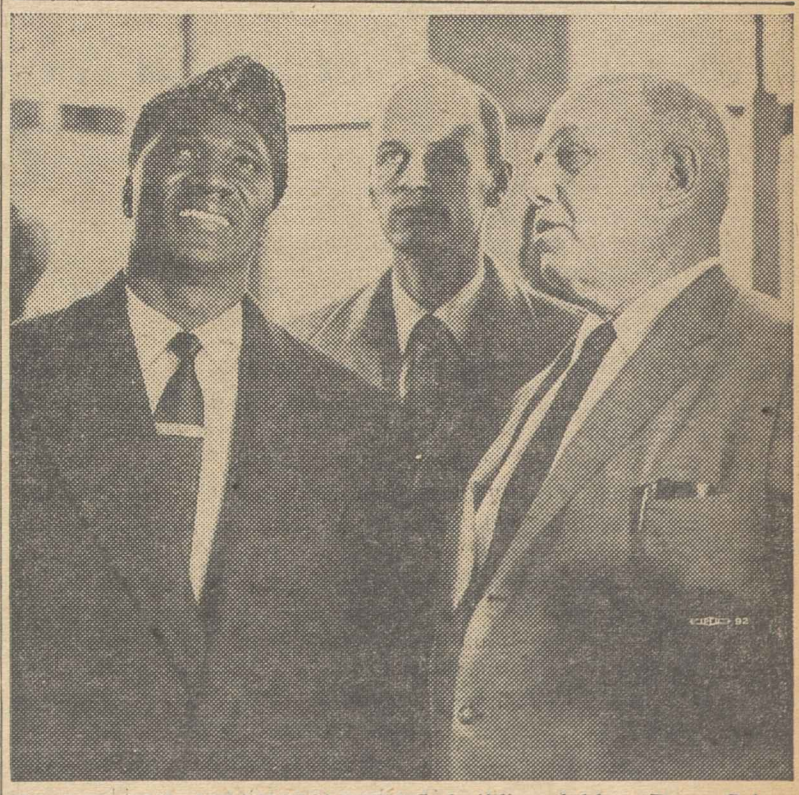
"Such a lack of restraint," Udall lectures the lenders, "is not likely to go unchallenged." He warns that the practice "can lead to government controls which private industry has always opposed."

* * *

WHILE Defense Sec. Neil McElroy and T. Keith Glennan are trying to support the government's Taft-Hartley injunction case by blaming the steel strike for alleged "delay" in space projects, the Eisenhower Administration continues to let its budget-balancing fetish cut down and delay practically everything in the defense field.

The President declined to confirm it, but a plan appears to be afoot to reduce our bases and commitments abroad. There is another plan to hold down defense spending next year, cutting it by at least $1 billion. Air bases and air wings are being reduced in the continental U.S. And the driving force in each case—as with a new trade policy for the Development Loan Fund—is Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson.

Under this Administration, we haven't scored a single "first" in space exploration, and the original Soviet sputnik was ridiculed by powerful Administration spokesmen as nothing more than a stunt of putting a "basketball" up somewhere. But now "delay" in space projects is frightful, and there's got to be a steel injunction, the Administration says.



IN AFL-CIO HEADQUARTERS building lobby, Pres. Sekou Toure of the new African republic of Guinea, formerly a French colony, is greeted by federation Pres. George Meany. Between them is an interpreter.

Union-Busting Course Brings Labor Protest

College Park, Md.—The tax-supported University of Maryland has given business executives a short course in legalized union-busting, despite vigorous protests by organized labor over the use of tax money for this purpose.

The course was officially described by the university as a discussion on "legitimate ways to resist a union drive." It was part of the university's 11th annual Office Management Conference on "White Collar Unionization—Present and Future."

The course was given by New York Atty. Woodrow W. Sandler, described by a university news release as a lawyer "concerned exclusively with representing management at the negotiating table."

No labor spokesmen was invited to participate. Arthur Patrick of the College of Business and Public Administration defended this snub of unionists by saying "we aren't trying to set up an academic forum on the pros and cons of unionization."

The Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO executive board vigorously attacked the anti-union program and threatened to carry a protest to the 1960 state legislature to prevent a recurrence. W. E. Strong, president of the Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO, said organized labor "resents the use of a public, tax-financed institution as a forum . . . where labor unions are subject to an attack."

Russell B. Smith, UAW Staff, Dies

Detroit—Russell B. Smith, 47, a veteran trade unionist and member of the public relations department of the Auto Workers since 1952, died of a heart attack here shortly after returning from the UAW's Atlantic City convention.

Prior to joining the UAW, Smith served on the staff of the Seafarers as an organizer in Detroit and as a member of the staff of the Seafarers Log in New York. He was a former member of the executive board of the Detroit Newspaper Guild.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey declared Smith's death "has saddened all of us who knew him." He praised Smith as a "loyal and dedicated man" who "worked long and hard in the interests of working people."

AT MARINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKERS National Policy Conference, delegates hear Pres. John J. Grogan, center, call for House Armed Services Committee investigation of Bethlehem Steel's shipyard labor policy. At left is Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood; at right, Andrew A. Pettis, vice president.

Congressional Inquiry Asked on Ship Firm

Atlantic City, N. J.—Marine & Shipbuilding Workers Pres. John J. Grogan has charged Bethlehem Co. shipyards with an "atavistic labor policy" and called for congressional and Navy Dept. intervention before the company forces a strike of 17,000 workers.

In a speech to delegates to the union's sixth National Policy Conference here, Grogan assailed the company's unilateral work-rule changes and pledged that the union would "resist all the way, no matter what the sacrifices." He said Bethlehem's action — taken when workers were continuing on their jobs despite expiration of their previous contract—"is a serious threat to the nation's defense" efforts.

Grogan told 200 delegates, representing 78 locals from all coasts and inland waterways:

"If Bethlehem doesn't desist from its provocative and unpatriotic policy, this union will be unable to stem the seething unrest in the shipyards. Our men will strike, or will quit the industry and our nation will lose more ground in the effort to match or surpass the growing power of the Soviet military machine."

The Shipbuilders' president called on the House Armed Services Committee to launch an investigation to determine the present and future impact on national defense of Bethlehem's "demoralizing labor policy."

Bethlehem's three-year contract with the union expired July 31. The company refused to extend the pact, and the membership voted overwhelmingly to empower the union's officers to call a strike, if necessary, to enforce their demands. The workers have remained on the job without a contract for two months, and the strike authority is still in effect.

The company imposed a series of major work-rule changes on the union in the absence of a contract, taking away from the 17,000 workers their protections in the area of job security, rest periods and the size of work crews.

In other action during the conference, the delegates:

- Urged a step-up in efforts to halt American interests from building ships in foreign shipyards;
- Gave unanimous support to establishment of a "white fleet" of mercy ships to carry U.S. surplus food, medical aid and supplies to disaster and distressed areas throughout the world;
- Called on the government to provide funds for a program of replacement ship construction and repair to insure the nation an effective merchant fleet;
- Recommended establishment of a joint committee representing all AFL-CIO unions with membership in shipyards for formulation of an industry-wide policy on wage and contract negotiations.

In Dissenting Opinion:

CAB Member Raps Airline Pact Ruling

By Dave Perlman

Civil Aeronautics Board Member Joseph Minetti has accused his colleagues of having put the government "on the side of management" by approving a union-fighting mutual aid pact signed by six airlines last fall and refusing a union petition for reconsideration of the ruling.

Vigorously dissenting from the 3-to-1 majority decision, Minetti warned that the airline agreement "has increased the possibility of future industry-wide work stoppages." Under the agreement, if one of the six airlines is struck competing lines which get added business hand over their extra profit to the struck company. Payments to four struck airlines totaled more than $5 million last year.

Minetti referred to the establishment of a coordinating committee by six AFL-CIO unions representing groups of airline employes as a "natural consequence" of the airline management pact.

He said action by the Machinists, Pilots, Flight Engineers, Transport Workers, Railway Clerks and Air Line Dispatchers to present a united front to management is "neither unexpected nor unreasonable" in the view of CAB approval of the management strike assistance agreement.

Threatens Industry's Welfare'

Warning that the airline pact "threatens to affect the future welfare of the entire industry at a time when mutual labor-management respect and cooperation are essential," Minetti expressed "hope that the carrier parties to the agreement will bring about a cease fire in employer-employe hostilities by refusing to extend the mutual aid pact beyond its Oct. 20, 1959 termination date."

Minetti's "hope" was dashed when, on Oct. 23, the six airlines—American, Capital, Eastern, Pan-American, Trans-World and United—filed with CAB a one-year extension of the agreement.

In seeking reconsideration of the CAB ruling of last May that the pact did not violate the principles of the Railway Labor Act, the Machinists and the Railway Clerks made these points:

- The CAB had erred in not holding an "evidentary hearing" at which all pertinent facts would be brought out before hearing oral argument on the legality of the airline pact.
- The board had improperly based its ruling on the issue of whether the agreement was "adverse to the public interest" rather than trying to determine if the pact affirmatively advanced the public interest.

Rejecting the unions' contentions, the CAB majority said it was "confident" that the procedure it followed was fair.

Minetti, in his dissent, charged that the board majority's "uninformed neutrality" is "in dereliction of the congressional mandate to promote as well as to regulate air transportation."

He said the six-airline pact has "done a great disservice to the remaining trunklines who, by abstaining from participation in this agreement, have stamped the mutual aid approach as less than a satisfactory means of solving management-labor differences."

ITU Members Ratify Shift in Headquarters

Indianapolis, Ind.—Members of the Typographical Union by rank-and-file vote have authorized removal of union headquarters to Colorado Springs, Colo., from here, but rejected seven other referendum proposals initiated by convention last summer.

Among the defeated proposals was authorization to the ITU executive board to set up a countywide newspaper in Westchester County, N. Y., to compete with seven Macy Chain dailies and three weeklies that were exposed in New York State hearings as having hired professional strikebreakers.

Another defeated proposal would have authorized the board to transfer to the union's general fund sums acquired in the liquidation of Unitypo operations. Unitypo, Inc., was an ITU subsidiary that formerly published Labor's Daily and daily newspapers of general circulation in several cities.

The proposal to authorize sale of the ITU's property in Indianapolis and relocate in Colorado Springs, the union said, was carried by a tally of 36,312 to 30,798.

The Westchester proposal was defeated 37,498 to 28,999 and the Unitypo proposal 35,820 to 31,152.

Also beaten, by majorities of about 2 to 1, were four proposals dealing with pensions.

Hayes Pledges Labor's Aid to Red Cross Drive

Pledging organized labor's "full support" of the American Red Cross, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes has accepted appointment to that organization's National Fund Campaign Committee.

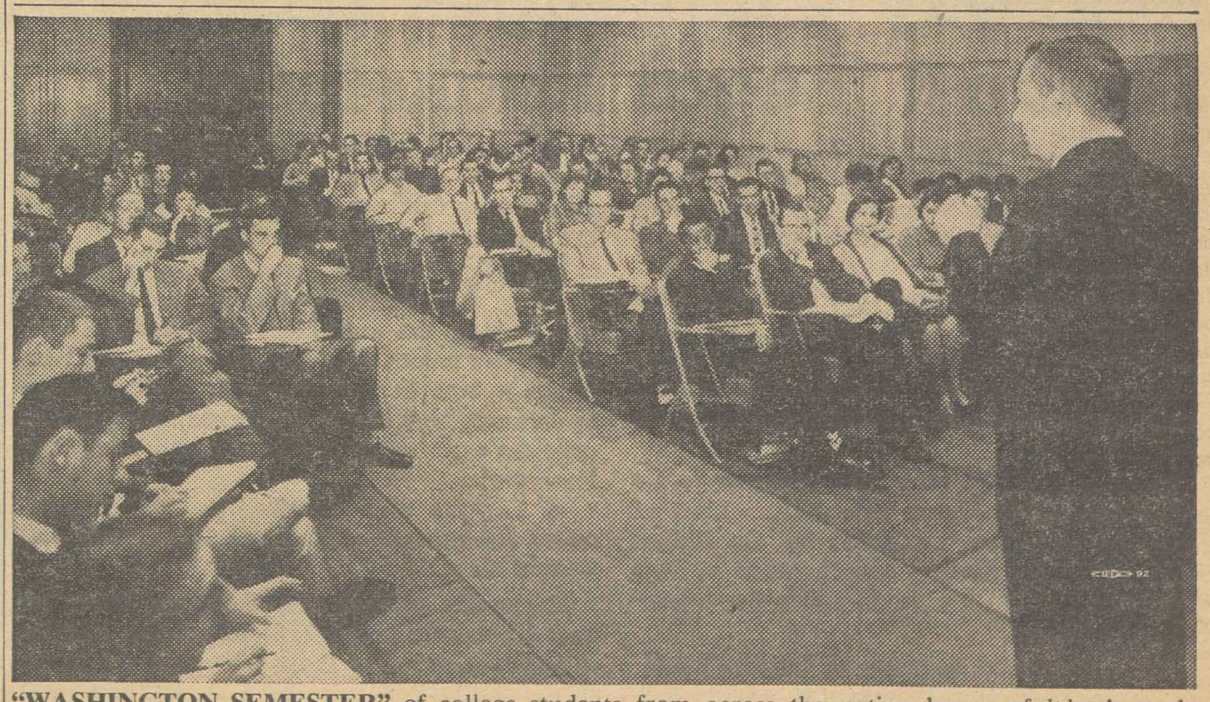
The appointment of Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, to this key Red Cross board was announced by Theodore V. Houser, chairman of the 1960 Red Cross fund campaign.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, endorsing Hayes' appointment, declared: "The resources of the AFL-CIO and its Community Services program will be mustered in support of the Red Cross through Mr. Hayes' service on this important national committee."

In accepting the post, Hayes declared that "the full support of the AFL-CIO will be behind the American Red Cross fund campaign. I am particularly pleased with the participation of AFL-CIO local leadership in Red Cross chapters across the country. I am sure our membership will continue to do all possible to help this great humanitarian organization."

Typifying the close spirit of cooperation between the Red Cross and organized labor, the Red Cross currently has four full-time staff members serving in liaison posts with the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities—the labor movement's operational arm in the social health and welfare field. In addition to a labor liaison man in the Red Cross national headquarters, labor staff men are assigned to regional offices in Alexandria, Va., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco.

Serving with Hayes on the fund committee will be Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; John Daly, vice president of the American Broadcasting Co.; Frederick Kappel, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Charles Hurd, head of his own public relations firm; and Mrs. H. M. Dancer.



"WASHINGTON SEMESTER" of college students from across the nation learns of labor's goals and programs. Students, spending a term at American University in Washington, D. C., hear Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist, explain how unions negotiate on behalf of their members.

At Chicago Convention:

Train Dispatchers Choose New President, Chart Goals

Chicago—Delegates to the 18th General Assembly of the Train Dispatchers here elected a new president, stressed unity of action by rail labor and mapped legislative plans for 1960.

New president of the union is R. C. Coutts, who has been midwestern vice president and the labor member of the Railroad Adjustment Board division in Chicago. He defeated the incumbent, Joseph Springer, 90 to 66. Springer was president for three years and secretary-treasurer for 12 years.

Sec.-Treas. Arthur Covington was re-elected 97 to 59 over the opposition of L. E. Perry of Tampa, Fla.

Eastern Vice Pres. R. M. Crawford and Southeastern Vice Pres. T. C. Garrett were re-elected by acclamation. D. M. Geil was re-elected Western vice president, 88 to 66, over Harry M. Davies of La Crosse, Wis.

Roy H. Hack, Pennsylvania Railroad dispatcher, defeated three other candidates for the vice presidency in the Midwest. Hack said, "If anybody tells you that the Dispatchers is not a democratic organization, this is the proof that it is."

The elections took most of one afternoon. The Dispatchers constitution provides that after the ballots are collected, the teller must read each vote aloud. Delegates were busy keeping their own tallies. The Dispatchers election had the feeling of a political convention, with long nominating and seconding speeches for all candidates.

R. C. COUTTS
New President of Dispatchers

The legislative program called for officers and members to:

- Make every possible effort to preserve the Railway Labor Act.
- Support legislation for repeal of the federal tax on passenger transportation and for limitations on highway use for transporting explosives.
- Seek through Congress the six-hour day without a pay cut.

Labor Unity Urged

Springer, in his opening report, declared that labor unity is more necessary today than ever before in history and told the delegates the Dispatchers must join with all the other standard railway labor organizations whenever possible to fight off current attacks on the labor movement.

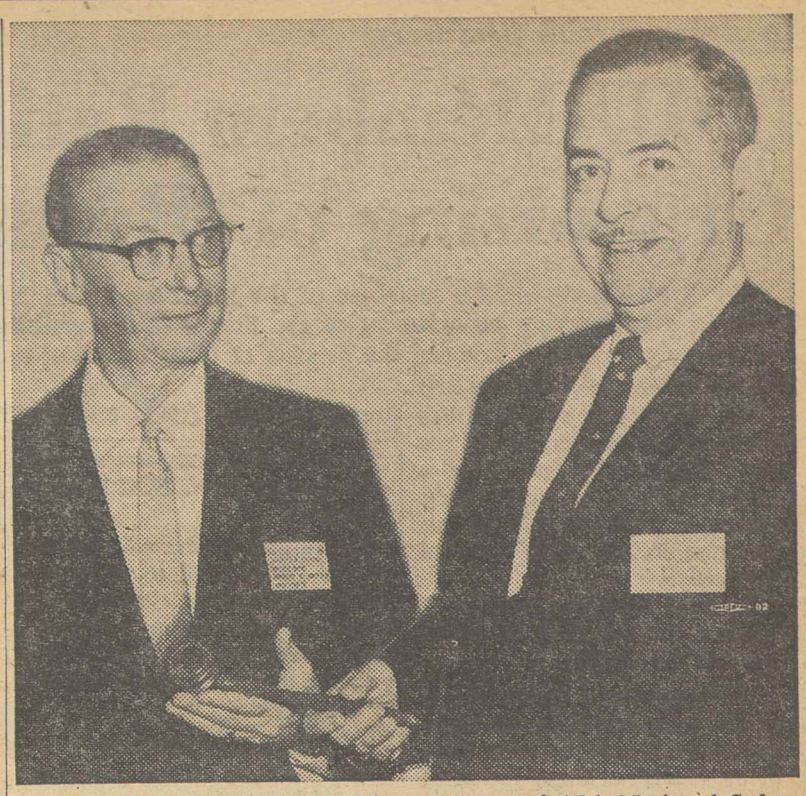
Springer said that the Dispatchers relatively recent affiliation with the AFL-CIO is "a valuable affiliation and should by all means be retained."

Principal speaker at the convention banquet was A. E. Lyon, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who also warned delegates that rail labor must "tighten up" in face of the attacks by management.

Affirming the unity-of-labor note, the convention authorized the executive board to study affiliation of the union with "one or more" of the standard railroad unions in a way to maintain craft lines. It also voted support of Labor, the brotherhoods' weekly newspaper.

Extra sessions were needed to take care of technical constitutional revisions required by the new labor law.

Coutts, the new president, joined the Railroad Telegraphers on the Rock Island Line in 1917. He became a dispatcher in 1926 and was elected a vice president in 1947. He was labor advisor to the State Dept. technical assistance program in 1952 and 1954 and director of regional affairs for the Intl. Transportworkers Federation in 1957-58. His State Dept. duties took him to Latin America. The ITF assignment covered Asia and Europe.



"SAFETY IN THE SIXTIES" was theme of 47th National Safety Congress and Exposition held in Chicago. Vice-Pres. Al E. Brown (right) of Papermakers and Paperworkers takes over gavel as newly-elected chairman of National Safety Council's Labor Conference from outgoing Chairman Charles Ferguson, Mine Workers.

Conference Emphasizes Labor's Role in Safety

Chicago—Government and management have a responsibility to make public the facts when machines utilizing radioactive materials are installed in a plant, Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers and Paperworkers told the National Safety Congress here.

"There is a feeling of growing uneasiness among many of our members. Invariably, there are some calling for 'shut it down' or 'yank it out' or 'refuse to work it,'" he said.

"I think our members are entitled to know whether they will be facing additional radioactive risk by coming to work in the mill," Phillips added in proposing public disclosure.

Phillips, who also urged that labor and management join with government in research on the effect of automation on a worker's mental health, was one of several union officials addressing the labor sessions.

The weeklong congress and exposition attracted some 13,000 safety specialists, including union spokesmen, from across the nation.

Pres. John M. Elliott of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes said the transit union made its "chief contribution to safety" in pressuring for shorter hours, safer equipment, vacations, health and welfare and sick leave clauses and against fast schedules and overcrowding of vehicles.

Vice-Chairman Paul W. Pape of the Railway Carmen reviewed his union's safety education work during 1958. He said labor-management safety committee dinners were held on the local level and union officers took leading roles in regional safety meetings and safety programs of public schools, Boy Scouts and civic clubs.

Pres. R. B. Reid of Steelworkers' Local 1013 in Fairfield, Ala., in a statement read for him by Safety Director John Gruden of Auto Workers' Local 600 at Dearborn, Mich., said that unions and management must "consider the promotion of a safety program with as much emphasis and importance as production, wages and working conditions."

Reid, who works as a first helper in the open hearth department of U.S. Steel's Fairfield Works, said the lost-time accident frequency rate at Fairfield has fallen from 49.4 accidents per million manhours worked in 1920 to a frequency of 2.5 per million this year.

Vice-Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, a director of the National Safety Council, presided over one of the labor sessions. George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and director of the federation's safety program, spoke at a panel.

Telegraphers Endorse Fund for Steelworkers

Minneapolis—Delegates to the biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers here voted unanimously to endorse the AFL-CIO drive for "an hour's pay each month" from the union's 32,000 members in support of the steel strike.

The resolution, which called for affiliated divisions and locals to promote "a sustained campaign" for contributions, proposed that the drive continue even if an 80-day injunction were to force the Steelworkers back to the mills without a settlement.

"The fight of the Steelworkers," the resolution said, "is the fight of every trade unionist on this continent."

William A. Allen, CTU president, urged the delegates to return to their home locals and actively campaign for the drive.

"We expect every member to dig in and help," he said.

Allen noted that the union and its affiliates already have contributed some $15,000 from their treasuries for the steel strike and pledged continued aid.

E. L. Hageman, president of the union's Western Union division, reminded delegates that the CTU will open its national negotiations with Western Union Telegraph Co. in the spring and warned:

"If the virus infecting the steel and railroad industries spreads, we're going to have plenty of trouble."

The same theme was echoed by other delegates, one of whom said the steel strike is "the firing line for every labor union in the country."

Lawrence Ross, Oakland, Calif., a member of the union's executive board, charged that Pres. Eisenhower had "bailed out the steel industry" when he invoked the Taft-Hartley injunction clause.

The resolution itself declared that the steel industry was demanding "unconditional surrender" from the union.

"This industry now wants," it said, "a return to the 'good old days' of applying the whiplash to the backs of the workers.

"The industry seeks a return to the arbitrary and absolute use of management power."

Allen and John T. Dowling, international secretary-treasurer, were re-elected without opposition. Both also received $900 annual pay raises, bringing Allen's salary to $12,400 and Dowling's to $9,150.

Elected to the 11-man international executive board were E. L. Hageman, Washington; Lawrence Ross, Oakland, Calif.; Ann Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; Morrie Waxman, Detroit, Mich.; John C. Hemby, Atlanta, Ga.; Simon P. Oster, Dallas, Tex.; George J. Kleinman, New York; Frank M. Dinghoffer, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Tomlinson and George R. Pawson, both of Toronto, Ont., Canada; and J. N. A. Blouin, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Contest Rules Announced for Hillman Award

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has announced its 10th annual contest for outstanding contributions to daily and periodical journalism, fiction, non-fiction, radio and television, drama and motion pictures.

The foundation, established in memory of the late president of the Clothing Workers, will award $500 in each of the above categories for the best entry published or produced during 1959 dealing with protection of individual civil liberties, improved race relations, a strengthened labor movement, advancement of social welfare and economic security, or greater world understanding.

Entries must be submitted before Feb. 1 to the Sidney Hillman Foundation, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. Judges will be Buell C. Gallagher, president of the City College of New York; Lewis B. Gannett, former book editor of the New York Herald Tribune; and William L. Shirer, writer and lecturer.

5 Firms Go on Trial in Polio Vaccine Price Case

Trenton, N. J.—Five of the nation's major drug firms have gone on trial in U.S. District Court here on criminal charges of price gouging in the sale of polio vaccine.

The drug houses are accused of conspiring to fix prices in the sale of millions of dollars worth of the vaccine to federal, state and local governments during the 1956-57 nationwide campaign to immunize school children against infantile paralysis.

Defendants in the multi-million-dollar price-fixing case are Eli Lilly & Co., Parke Davis & Co., Merck & Co., Inc., Allied Laboratories, Inc., and American Home Products Corp. They are among a group in the industry which identify themselves as "ethical" drug houses because they confine their product advertising to medical and drug journals.

The indictments, handed down 17 months ago, charge that the firms, as sole producers of polio vaccine during the early days of the drive to stamp out infantile paralysis, conspired to fix prices and eliminate competition on sales to federal and local governments. This was achieved, the government contends, through agreement to submit "uniform bids to public agencies" and through adoption of non-competitive terms of sale and uniform pricing methods.

The government estimates that industry sales of the vaccine totaled more than $125 million, with more than half of the doses bought by public authorities. The bulk of these sales were made under the 1955 Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act under which $53.6 million in federal funds was allocated to the states to aid in the purchase of the vaccine.

IUE Issues Handbook For Local Officers

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have issued a Handbook for Local Union Officers as a guide to planning and conducting effective union activities and meeting.

The handbook explains the duties of local union officers and spells out the financial obligations required by the IUE and the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code.

New Pamphlet Out On Labor, Schools

A special 16-page supplement to help unions mobilize strength toward solving the nation's classroom shortage and promoting a better understanding of unionism in the schools has been issued by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The supplement, part of the department's monthly "News and Views" publication, is available free of charge in amounts up to 100 copies; at 5 cents each for 100-999 copies and at 3 cents each for 1,000 or more.

In Alliance with Seafarers:

NMU Members Ratify Joint Organizing of 'Runaways'

New York—Rank-and-file members of the Maritime Union have joined members of the Seafarers in overwhelming endorsement of the first unified organizing drive in maritime labor history—a campaign aimed at bringing the benefits of trade unionism to seamen on American-owned vessels operating under foreign flags.

The drive will combine the strength of the NMU and the SIU, the nation's two largest sea unions, to organize crews of "runaway" ships, which get "flags of convenience" from such foreign nations as Panama, Liberia and Honduras in an effort to duck unionization.

The joint drive was endorsed by members of the SIU in similar balloting last month.

Although the principal target of the joint organizing committee will be American-owned ships flying Panlibhon flags, the resolution approved by NMU and SIU members gives it a broad mandate to include any foreign-flag ship whose ownership has "no substantial connection" with the country in which it is registered.

Organizing conducted separately by the NMU prior to creation of the joint committee already has resulted in the union winning a "substantial majority" of seamen on ships owned by two subsidiaries of United Fruit Co.

Asks Negotiations

On the basis of this organizing, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran has requested negotiations with United Fruit for a contract covering 500 seamen on 19 freighters owned by the subsidiaries and flying the flag of Honduras.

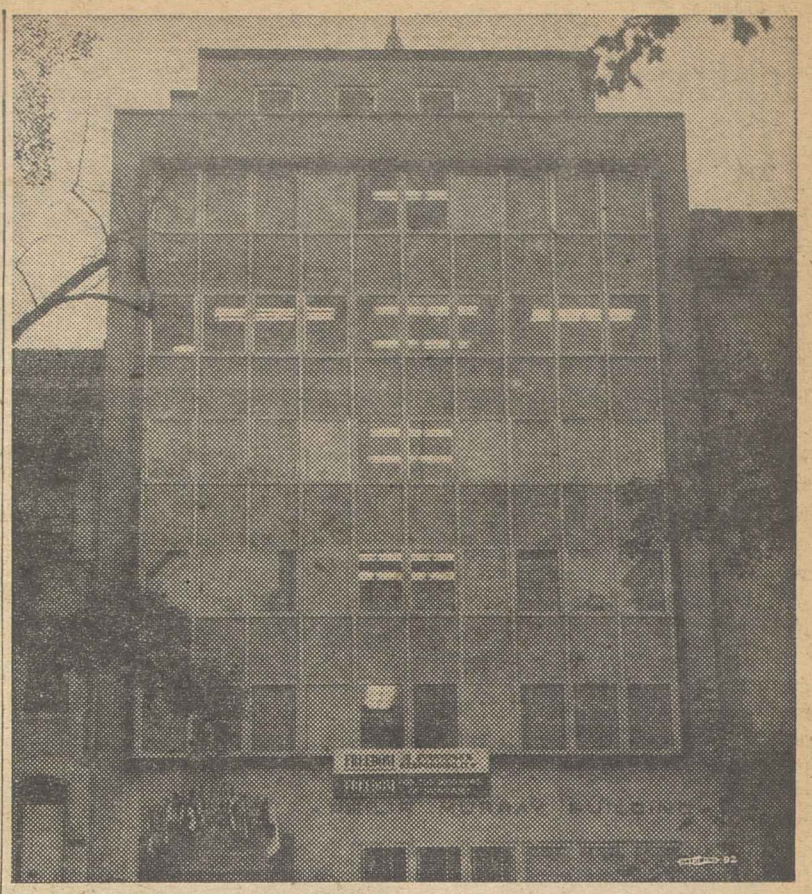
The men on the United Fruit ships, Curran said, "are keenly aware of the shortcomings of their present situation." He said that their demands for higher pay, better working conditions and greater security can be met through a union "which can face the shipowner directly on his home grounds."

The 500 unlicensed seamen on ships of the two United Fruit subsidiaries, an NMU spokesman said, are paid about one-third of American wages.

The resolution establishing the joint SIU-NMU drive charged that an increasing number of shipowners are utilizing "flags of convenience to run away from the obligations of collective bargaining," and noted that the Intl. Transportworkers Federation "recently recognized the necessity for bringing these unorganized seamen the benefits of collective bargaining."

The resolution continued:

"The organization of the unorganized maritime workers, particularly in the area of the runaway flag, would advance the economic position of our unions and the American merchant seamen, as well as the workers involved, and would form the basis for a program of mutual benefit to both groups."



A CROSS OF LIGHT, shining from the windows of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers headquarters in Washington, D. C., commemorates the third anniversary of the rising of the Hungarian people against the Communist puppet government. The cross was plainly visible at the Soviet embassy—just across the street from the IUE building.

Barge Lockout Ending With Contract Gains

The end of a 17-week lockout of three AFL-CIO unions by three barge lines on America's inland waterways appeared in sight as members of one union ratified a new three-year pact while the other two unions were balloting on settlement terms.

By a vote of 6-to-1, members of the Maritime Union approved a contract with Federal, Mississippi Valley and Union Barge lines granting 750 NMU seamen a 27-cent hourly wage package spread over a three-year period.

Meanwhile, 300 members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots were balloting on a three-year pact granting wage hikes ranging from $30 to $35 a month each year and 300 members of the Marine Engineers were voting on a $35-a-month increase.

A fourth barge line, American Commercial, broke away from the other companies and refused to enter into the lockout-settling contract. The line employs 250 NMU members; 100 MEBA members, and 100 MMP members.

The lockout against the unions began June 30, the expiration date of the old contract. The four barge lines rebuffed union offers to extend the contract indefinitely while negotiations continued.

In addition to the 9-cent hourly pay boost in each of the three years of the contract, the NMU agreement calls for an increase in employer contributions to the pension and welfare fund from the previous $1 per member per day to $1.25; one additional paid holiday; and improvements in subsistence benefits.

It was ratified by NMU members in seven ports along the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

The contracts on which MEBA and MMP members are balloting provide, in addition to pay raises, for union hiring halls, improved safety and seniority provisions, grievance procedures, and one additional paid holiday.

Pay, Fringe Gains End 7-Week Swift Co. Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

tiations by seeking wage cuts and had up until the final negotiations strongly opposed any increase in the southern plants, claimed that re-establishment of a southern differential, which the unions had succeeded in wiping out in previous negotiations, was necessary to enable the company to compete with non-union packers in the South.

Vacations Improved

The nationwide agreement provides a third week of vacation after 10 years of service. The previous contract required 15 years of service and the Armour agreement provided a third week of vacation after 12 years.

Severance pay benefits are increased from three-fourths of a week's pay for each year of service up to 10 to one week's pay. Workers continue to draw 1.5 weeks of severance pay for each year of service beyond 10.

"Our unions have negotiated substantial wage increases and substantial improvements and benefits," officers of the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers declared in a joint statement. "We did not win all of the objectives we sought, but we successfully reversed the company's program for heavy wage cuts and a drastic reduction in workers' benefits."

The Swift settlement left Wilson & Co. the last holdout among the major packers. The Packinghouse Workers represent 5,700 employes at seven Wilson plants who have been continuing work on a day-to-day basis past the contract expiration date. The agreement with Swift was expected to bring about quick resumption of the Wilson negotiations.

Patterson Dies, Labor Dept. Aide

William F. Patterson, expert in apprenticeship training and special assistant to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, has died in a Washington hospital. He was 61.

Patterson served as director of the Labor Depts.' Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training from its formation in 1934 through 1956, when he was named as a top aide with the job of enlarging apprenticeship activities. He suffered a heart attack a year ago, but had resumed his duties.

The last conference he attended was the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in September.

Legislatures To Be Elected In 3 States

Voters in Kentucky, New Jersey and Virginia go to the polls Tuesday, Nov. 3, in off-year elections that will decide the control of state legislatures.

Greatest interest centers on the Kentucky elections, where the offices of governor, lieutenant governor and secretary are at stake, as well as half of the seats in the state senate and all 100 seats in the lower house.

The Kentucky gubernatorial contest will pit COPE-supported Democrat Bert Combs against former Rep. John Robsion (R). Combs' running mate is former Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt, candidate for lieutenant governor.

In New Jersey, all 60 seats in the lower house of the legislature and 12 of 21 state senatorships are up for election. Democrats took control of the lower house in 1957 for the first time in 20 years, winning 42 of the 60 seats. The Senate, which has not been controlled by Democrats since 1914, currently is held by the Republicans by a 13-8 margin.

All seats in both houses of Virginia's legislature will be voted on, but most of the races were settled in the July primary.

In addition, municipal elections will be held in scores of communities in nine states—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah.

In the municipal elections, the key contest will be in Philadelphia where Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth is being challenged by Republican Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, one-time White House aide to Pres. Eisenhower, and a long-time aspirant for the GOP presidential nomination.

News Guild Asks Probe Of Reported 'Deal'

The Newspaper Guild has called on the Justice Dept. to investigate reported plans by the Hearst and Scripps-Howard newspaper chains to suspend the New York Journal-American as the third step in an alleged program of dividing up major newspaper markets.

The Guild's executive board told the Justice Dept. that it had been informed by a "trusted source" that the Journal-American soon will be suspended as part of a long-agreed deal between the two chains.

Executive of both chains immediately issued angry denials of any contemplated suspension of the New York City paper with a circulation of 600,000.

The Guild pointed out in its letter that despite the denials, within the past 18 months the chains had combined other operations after issuing similar denials.

In 1958 "predictions of the impending death of the Hearst Intl. News Service were denied but the merger with Scripps-Howard United Press took place in May 1958." the ANG said. As a result of the merger INS went out of existence as a separate wire service.

At the time of the INS-UP merger, J. Kingsbury Smith, now publisher of the Journal-American and then general manager of INS, knocked down persistent reports of merger by urging "the fine men and women" in INS to "keep the flag flying."

When the ANG in 1959 forecast that the next step in the arrangement between the chains would be to suspend a paper in San Francisco there were "long, loud, emphatic and vigorous denials," the Guild recalled. But on Aug. 8, 1959 the Hearst Call-Bulletin and the Scripps-Howard News were merged into the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin.

Prior to that merger Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard chain, told Editor & Publisher, the newspaper trade magazine, in reply to the merger reports: "Won't you ever get wise? Every year we go through this same monkey business."

Last week Howard, now president of the New York World-Telegram, said in reply to reports on the Journal-American, "not only is it rumor utterly without basis, but it is stupid on the face."

J. D. Gortatowsky, chairman of Hearst Consolidated Publications, said the Guild statement was "completely irresponsible and maliciously false."

The Journal-American has about 1,500 employes who would be affected by a merger. When INS merged with UP, 385 Guild members were thrown out of jobs. The San Francisco merger cost the jobs of 155 Guildsmen as well as of members of other unions employed by the papers.

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In its letter to the Justice Dept. the Guild asked for an investigation "with zeal" as this "pattern of cruel corporate decimation continues." It called also on the Internal Revenue Service to investigate the loss of tax monies from the arrangement which it termed "corporate double-dealing."

"The free press," the Guild declared," would suffer a new and substantial loss should the voice of another large and influential newspaper be stilled."

McClellan Group Issues 2nd Report

The McClellan special Senate committee has issued the second of its interim reports covering hearings in 1958 into alleged improper activities in the labor-management field.

The report dealt with last year's inquiries into the Teamsters in Philadelphia; the Detroit linen and overall industry; the Carpenters; and the Chicago hotel industry.

The committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), is slated to go out of business in January, 1960. It has scheduled no further hearings this year.

High Court Weighs T-H Injunction Plea

Union Asks Reversal Of Order

By Gene Zack

The Steelworkers—challenging Administration claims that the steel shutdown poses a threat to "national health or safety" and attacking the legality of part of the Taft-Hartley Act—has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to throw out a court-ordered injunction which would force the USWA members back to the mills for 80 days.

The nation's highest court was grappling with broad questions of fact and law involved in organized labor's first full-scale court test of the injunction provisions of the 12-year-old statute as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

At stake in the union's appeal from an injunction—handed down Oct. 21 in Pittsburgh, upheld Oct. 27 by a divided vote of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, but still not in force pending the high court ruling—was the immediate future course of the 114-day old steel shutdown.

Company Strategy Hit

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has stated repeatedly that the steel companies relied heavily on eventual use of the injunction in designing their bargaining strategy. Refusal of the courts to issue the back-to-work order, McDonald has declared, would lead to an early settlement of the dispute.

In the 15-day period in which the injunction was stayed while the case moved through the courts, the union in free collective bargaining hammered out a two-year non-inflationary settlement with Kaiser Steel Corp., one of the 12 major companies, and with two smaller, non-struck firms.

Negotiations between the USWA and officials of the 11 other giant producers—resumed in Washington under Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service—ground to a virtual halt as government, management and labor awaited the high court's decision.

Before a crowded courtroom on No. 3, USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg mounted the union's appeal to Chief Justice Earl Warren and the eight associate justices to throw out the Administration's injunction.

Union's Case

In a 2 hour and 13 minute argument, Goldberg assailed the government's case on three key points:

- That Pres. Eisenhower and his civilian and military advisers failed to prove their contention that continuation of the steel shutdown imperiled the "national health or safety."
- That the lower court failed

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AFL-CIO News

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Rails Open Formal Drive To Slash Wages, Gut Rules

STEELWORKERS' PLEA to upset the Administration-sought Taft-Hartley injunction in the nationwide steel shutdown was carried to the nation's highest court by USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg (left) and Assoc. Counsel David Feller, shown standing on steps of Supreme Court building.

Unions Set Fight To Preserve Gains

By Dave Perlman

Chicago—The men who operate the nation's freight and passenger trains have been asked by management to surrender wages, safety standards and working conditions won during two generations of trade union struggle.

The railroads, locked in contract negotiations, climaxed an intensive nine-month propaganda campaign aimed at pinning the "featherbedding" label on their workers by formally demanding a free hand in determining crew sizes and work assignments, along with changes in the mileage-pay ratio which could amount to a 40 percent wage slash on top of a 31-cent hourly pay cut previously proposed.

The rail brotherhoods promptly pledged an all-out battle to resist the attack from the carriers and scheduled a full-scale Chicago rally to plan the defense of their unions.

Industry's proposals, submitted the day after the expiration of a three-year moratorium on work rule changes, reflect "reckless disregard for the safety and welfare of both the general public and railroad workers," Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association charged.

Leighty linked the position of the railroads to the attitude of the steel industry in "seeking to overthrow protective labor conditions negotiated with their employes and to replace them with unilateral determinations by management."

The work rule proposals widened the breach between the rails and the unions.

A 25-cent hourly increase has been asked by unions representing more than 600,000 non-operating employes and a 12-to-14 percent raise for nearly 250,000 members of the operating brotherhoods. The railroads have countered with a demand for a 15-cent hourly wage cut plus elimination of the 16-cent cost-of-living differential received by rail workers under their present national agreement. Union proposals for holiday pay benefits have

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Meany Says Slavery Is Soviet Aim

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y.—Offers of economic aid to underdeveloped countries by the Soviet Union and its satellites have one purpose in mind — "ultimate enslavement" — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the United Nations.

Speaking as the U.S. government representative, Meany told the UN Economic and Social Committee that the offers of economic aid by totalitarian countries "are clearly concentrated on countries where the opportunities for the subversion of governments are greatest."

"Their financial support of important United Nations activities," he asserted, "to promote the economic development of the less prosperous areas of the world is woefully inadequate. Their tenders of even such nominal assistance always have strings attached.

"We would wish that the actions of such states were otherwise. But undoubtedly it is the fundamental nature of totalitarian states, in

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Except Steel, Rails:

Corporation Profits Continue to Jump

By Saul Miller

Corporate profits—with the exception of steel and railroads—continued their climb to new records in July, August and September.

Excluding the shutdown steel industry and the steel-affected railroads, the Wall Street Journal reports that corporate profits for the third quarter of the year were up 21.1 percent over the same period a year ago.

In the July-September period a year ago, industry and business were accelerating and pulling out of the recession in earnest, and production and profits zoomed. The 21.1 percent increase over that period is indicative of the sharp rise.

In the second quarter of 1959, profits rose 75 percent over the same period in 1958, but in that period a year ago the recession was still an important factor.

The Journal reports that 286 companies reporting profits showed an overall increase of only three-tenths of 1 percent for the quarter over the preceding year, but this figure includes a steel loss and an over 50 percent drop in profits in railroading, adversely affected by the industry-forced steel strike.

The Journal notes that the "steel strike . . . sharply slowed the upward rush of corporate profits in 1959's third quarter (and) could halt it in the current three months —even if the strike ends in the next few days."

During the first six months of 1959, the Journal reports, profits

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Longshoremen Vote To Merge with ILA

Milwaukee, Wis.—The AFL-CIO Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen has voted to merge with the Intl. Longshoremen's Association in a special convention held here.

The ILA, which was ousted by the former AFL in 1953 because of corruption and racketeering, was given conditional approval for AFL-CIO affiliation at the recent San Francisco convention, with the federation to exercise oversight and the Executive Council authorized "in its discretion" to issue a charter. The IBL was the longshoremen's union set up by the former AFL at the time of the expulsion of the ILA.

The IBL, which represents about 20,000 members, voted by a 5 to 1 margin for merger. The ILA had already approved unity terms. Under these terms, the IBL will place four vice presidents on the ILA executive council which will be expanded to 24 members, and the Great Lakes district, where IBL

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Wilson Strike Follows 'Yellow-Dog' Lockout

Chicago—Fifty-four hundred members of the Packinghouse Workers have been forced on strike at eight Wilson & Co., Inc., meat packing plants after a lockout of several days.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein issued the strike call "because of the company's repeated illegal acts and attempts to provoke violence."

Workers have been without a union contract since Sept. 19 when an extension of the old agreement expired.

Wilson's plants are located in Chicago, Albert Lea, Minn.; South Omaha and Omaha, Neb.; Memphis, Tenn., Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Los Angeles.

Wilson is the only major meat packer which has not signed a contract with a union.

More than 5,000 employes were originally locked out when they refused to sign "yellow dog" contracts governing their working conditions. The company demanded that each

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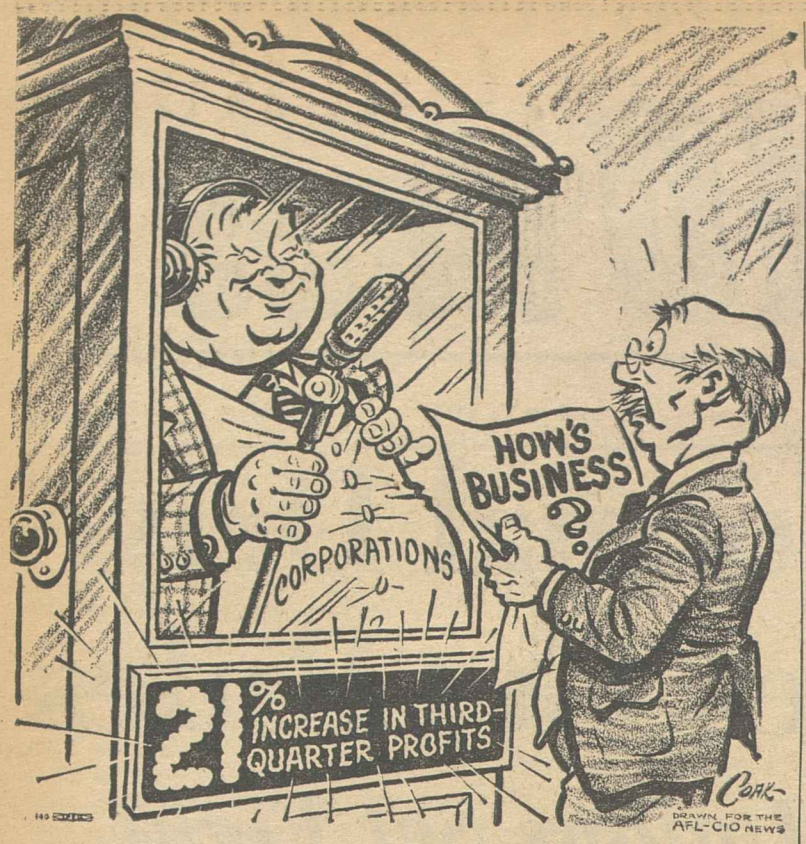


Profits Continue Climb, Business Survey Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

were running at an annual rate of $49.5 billion.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers reports that profits for the first quarter ran at an annual rate, seasonally adjusted, of $46.5 billion and for the second quarter at a rate of $52.6 billion. The previous high for corporate profits was set in 1955 when the figure reached $44.7 billion before taxes.

The Journal estimates that profits would have to run at an annual rate of $47.5 billion for the second half of 1959 to attain the government's estimate of $48.5 billion on which it based its budget estimate.

Gain Unlikely

Third quarter reports indicate that attainment of the $47.5 billion rate in the second half of the year "seems unlikely" in view of the steel strike, the Journal says.

The only other sectors that showed a decline from a year ago in the third quarter were metals and mining, where a copper strike has been in effect, and office equipment. All other areas—with the previously noted exception of steel and railroads—showed gains.

Autos and equipment were up profit-wise 23.2 percent over the third quarter of 1958; building materials 33.1 percent; chemicals, 24 percent; drugs, 24 percent; electrical equipment, 26.2 percent; finance companies, 10.6 percent; food products, 10 percent; oil, 5.9 percent; pulp and paper, 20.1 percent; radio and television, 17.4 percent; textiles, 115.4 percent; tobacco, 7.6 percent; tools and machinery, 39.5 percent; other industrials, 13.1 percent; utilities, 8.4 percent.

Tells Why He Signed Contract:

Kaiser Says Steel Industry Based Strategy on T-H Hope

Edgar F. Kaiser, board chairman of Kaiser Steel Corp., has accused some steel industry leaders of basing their bargaining strategy on the hope that the Eisenhower Administration would use the injunction provisions of Taft-Hartley to drive Steelworkers back to the mills.

At the same time, Kaiser called on the rest of steel management to sign a contract providing a 22.5-cent hourly economic package over a 20-month period; mutual exploration of work rules problems; and a long-range study on how to share the fruits of industrial progress between stockholders, workers and the public.

Kaiser Steel signed such a contract with the USWA Oct. 26, to crack the industry's solid front against the union.

The industrialist aired his views on the NBC radio and television program, "Meet the Press," and in an interview with the weekly news magazine, U.S. News & World Report.

On the television program, Kaiser said he broke with the 11 other industry leaders, which had been negotiating jointly with the union, after failing to convince his colleagues in steel management that "we were in an area where I felt the industry could make a settlement." Kaiser described the contract he signed as "a good agreement" and one that was "non-inflationary."

He made it plain on the television program that his company had always "hoped that an agreement could be concluded before the Taft-Hartley injunction." In the magazine interview, Kaiser said flatly: "We won't put our people to work under an injunction."

In answer to a question as to whether the giant steel firms "all along . . . expected the full Taft-Hartley machinery to be used," Kaiser was quoted by the news magazine as saying: "I believe some of them have."

Newsmen on the television panel raised the point that the joint labor-management work rules committee and the long-range study of sharing the benefits of industrial progress might "give labor a larger voice in management." Kaiser responded:

"I don't think you are talking about a larger voice for labor; I think it is a mutual problem. That is the fundamental difference, I guess, between Kaiser and the rest of the industry. I think you have to do it that way."

When a reporter reminded him that the other steel companies feel such a move is "just the beginning toward a corporate state," the industrialist countered:

"I am not so sure that that is so. "If you and I are doing something because we mutually agree to it, I think we will do it a little better than we will if we have done it either because I have a unilateral power or you do."

The reporter insisted that by such a process "you make the unions stronger and stronger."

Kaiser declared: "Well, if the union gains responsibility with strength, that is the asset of the country."

The steel official said that the adoption of the work-rules and long-range study committees "is the proper way to settle this strike," because the only way to insure enduring labor-management peace is for the issues to be "resolved mutually."

Top Economists Say Boom to Lose Bounce

The bounce may go out of the boom in the second half of 1960 with a tapering off in the rate of economic growth, according to an annual survey of economists by a large business organization.

The F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists, surveyed 273 of the nation's leading economists in business, government and universities on their expectations for 1960.

Dr. George Cline Smith, Dodge vice president and economist, said in releasing results of the survey that the economists "on the average expected the second half of 1960 to see some tapering off in the rate of growth, and that many expressed some doubts about the outlook for 1961."

Smith reported that the economists "are not as unanimously optimistic as they were a year ago, and they have somewhat more doubts about the longer range, 12 to 18 months ahead."

Many of the replies were hedged on the question of when the steel strike would be settled, with most of the forecasts tied to a relatively quick settlement.

Tight Money Factor

Other factors playing a role in the economists' forecasts were the tight money situation with its possible dampening effects on the economy in general and on housing and plant expansion in particular, and what was characterized as "inflationary creep." Another factor mentioned was the possibility of a railroad strike.

In light of these warning signs, the economists, Dodge reports, generally predicted a 6 percent gain in the gross national product—the value of all goods and services produced in 1960 as compared to 1959.

They expect consumer prices to rise by from 1 to 2 percent by December 1960 with wholesale prices rising about 1 percent. Hourly wages were expected to increase in all major categories.

Output to Rise

On industrial production they expected a 3 percent rise, but while 61 percent of the economists forecast a steady upward movement, 31 percent expected industrial production to reach a peak followed by a decline and 7 percent expected a leveling-off in the second half of 1960.

New plant and equipment spending is expected to increase about 10 percent and new construction modestly. The economists are far less optimistic about the outlook for new housing starts with starts in 1960 predicted to be below the 1959 average.

Interest rates are expected to remain at about current levels.

Labor Protests FCC Brushoff of Complaint Against Biased Television

The AFL-CIO has denounced the Federal Communications Commission for giving a "brush-off" to labor complaints that two major television stations aired a "one-sided presentation" on the controversial subject of labor legislation.

Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris charged that the FCC's refusal to move against Stations WTTG in Washington and WNEW in New York was another example of the commission's "traditional see-no-evil, hear-no-evil, speak-no-evil approach to the broadcasting industry."

Labor's complaint against the two stations owned by the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. was based on a television program aired on the eve of congressional action on the restrictive Landrum-Griffin bill. It featured Senators John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), both supporters of harsh legislation.

The timing of the program, the AFL-CIO charged, made it impossible for supporters of more moderate legislation to ask for equal time to talk on a labor bill which would have met the problem of labor corruption "without undeservedly restricting the legitimate functions" of unions.

The FCC based its refusal to act on what Harris called a "self-serving" statement by MBC in which its general counsel, Robert A. Dreyer, said the stations should be "commended, rather than condemned for their "public service" action in broadcasting "a criticism of corruption and abuses" in the labor movement.

"At no time," the station's counsel told the FCC, did the AFL-CIO ever ask "for an opportunity to present the other side of the case, if there is another side to labor corruption."

Harris assailed the broadcaster's "cynicism" in putting forth such a defense, declaring that the issue was "not the pros or cons of labor corruption, but the highly controversial issue of which pending proposals Congress should enact." He charged that Metropolitan Broadcasting did not provide a "fair and accurate presentation in the public interest" and called the broadcast "a perversion of the public service concept."

He noted that counsel for the two stations failed to tell the FCC "who paid for this telecast" or why the panelists represented "only one side of the issue."

The charges against WTTG and WNEW were the latest example of the use of television facilities in an effort to discredit the trade union movement.

Last year, during the McClellan special Senate committee hearings involving the Auto Workers' strike against the Kohler Co., 27 television stations used films of selected portions of the hearing without disclosing they were supplied free of cost by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Although the FCC ruled five months later that failure to identify the NAM's role "constituted a violation" of both the Federal Communications Act and the commission's rules, the government agency limited its action at that time to a rebuke of the television stations involved.

ITU Local 23 Celebrates Its 100th Year

Milwaukee—Typographers Local 23 celebrated its 100th birthday here Nov. 1.

Some 1,100 persons, members of Local 23 and their families, attended the birthday party, which included dinner and dancing, celebrating the centennial of the oldest local union in Wisconsin.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a special message to the local, expressed the "heartiest congratulations" of all union members.

"There are indeed few of the 60,000 local unions in the AFL-CIO affiliated national and international organizations which can boast of 100 years of uninterrupted existence and progress," Meany said.

Meany's message was delivered by Henry Rutz, an international representative of the AFL-CIO and a member of ITU Local 23.

The guest speakers included Milwaukee Mayor Frank P. Zeidler, Milwaukee County Labor Council Pres. J. F. Friedrick, Chairman Peter Olsen of the Franklin Association of Printers, Pres. Howard Wille of the Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades Council and other city leaders.

ITU Vice-Pres. John Pilch of Indianapolis awarded 40 and 50-year pins to veteran members of the local.

Ohio AFL-CIO Raps Prison Labor Plan

Columbus, O.—Officers of the Ohio AFL-CIO have asked Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) to "reconsider" his announced plan to use prisoners to perform maintenance work at state hospitals.

The state labor leaders wrote DiSalle that they "enthusiastically welcome" his campaign to improve conditions in Ohio hospitals. But they said "there are many unemployed workers who would willingly and gladly accept such work and who should be given primary consideration for such work."

Novik Honored By Broadcasters

Detroit—The National Association of Educational Broadcasters has awarded a citation of merit to Morris Novik, radio-TV consultant to the AFL-CIO, for his outstanding services to educational broadcasting over many years.

Novik, who helped found the association in 1939 and served as its secretary from 1941 to 1948, was cited for "his devotion to the highest ideals of democracy and good government," and his "constant labors" for his fellowman.

The award, made at NAEB's annual convention here, noted Novik's long service to educational broadcasting starting with his appointment in 1938 as director of communications for New York City under the late Mayor LaGuardia.

Rails in Drive to Slash Wages, Gut Rules

Unions Pledge Fight To Preserve Gains

(Continued from Page 1)
been countered by a management "offer" of an additional 5 cent pay cut in exchange.

Management's proposals, described by rail union leaders as designed to get "more work from fewer employes at less pay," raised the possibility of a major railroad strike by next spring.

As a prelude to negotiations, nearly all of the nation's 113 Class I railroads armed themselves with strike insurance, underwritten by a British firm in the Bahamas which is associated with Lloyd's of London.

The insurance plan, which would pay the railroads' fixed costs, including taxes and management salaries, if at least 50 percent of the industry were struck, has been denounced by the RLEA as an "unprincipled" attempt to destroy collective baragining.

Mediation Steps Begun

With management refusing to move from its wage cut demands, the National Mediation Board has entered the negotiations, setting in motion the machinery of the Railway Labor Act in an effort to bring about a settlement.

Under the Railway Labor Act, if mediation efforts fail the parties are asked to submit issues in dispute to arbitration. If either party declines, the President may appoint an Emergency Board which is allowed 30 days to investigate the dispute and report. Unlike the Taft-Hartley Act fact-finding panel which is limited to identifying issues, the Emergency Board is empowered to make specific recommendations for settlement.

Following the Emergency Board's report, the two parties are required to bargain for an additional 30 days before a strike can be called.

Leighty, at a press conference in Chicago following a meeting of the RLEA, pointed to the close relationship between existing work rules and safety standards. Rail workers, he said, "can have no faith in the judgment of management in safety matters" in view of management's consistent refusal to join in setting up a joint labor-management safety committee.

Apart from the use of firemen, whose job as assistant to the locomotive engineer includes responsibility for the engine's power plant and lookout on the "blind side" of the cab, the railroads' work rules proposal would require train crews to rack up 40 percent more mileage to qualify for what contract language calls the "basic daily rate."

This, the unions emphasize in response to the industry's misleading advertising and publicity campaign, is not a normal day's pay but a unit of pay similar to incentive systems in other industries.

The RLEA points out that despite the industry's unsubstantiated claims of half a billion dollars paid out for "featherbedding," the average railroad worker's lot would more aptly be called a "bed of thorns."

Pay Own Way

Train crews must pay their own living expenses while on layover in other cities and a large part of the industry receives no overtime pay, holiday pay, night differential or premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work. The latest Interstate Commerce Commission statistics available, for 1957, showed railroad pay averaging $2.315 an hour, well below other highly-skilled work. The only increases since then have been cost-of-living adjustments.

Both management and industry agree on one point—that railroad employment has been steadily declining.

Management says this is because outmoded rules have made railroads less competitive.

The unions reply that fewer employes are handling greater volume of freight over greater distances than ever before. And rail profits, the unions add, on a nationwide basis have been higher than profits in trucking and airline industries.

Pointing out that the number of management officials has remained constant despite the declining work force, the unions suggest that "if there is any featherbedding on the railroads, it is by management."

They also point to stock option plans, lavish expense accounts, company-financed resorts for top executives as an indication of a double-standard in compensation by the industry.

ABC to Broadcast Truman's Speech

Kansas City, Mo.—Former Pres. Harry S. Truman will speak over a nationwide radio network on Monday, Nov. 16, in accepting the Murray - Green Award for community service given him by the AFL-CIO.

Truman will receive the award at a dinner here. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL - CIO Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers, will make the presentation of the award voted to the former President by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Truman's speech will be carried by ABC radio at 10:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

OFFICERS of American Council of Railroad Women discuss their recent convention program with Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, principal speaker at a luncheon session. Harrison told convention made up of women executives of railroads, that rail management cannot make progress by false charges against workers.

Wilson Strike Follows 'Yellow-Dog' Lockout

(Continued from Page 1)
worker sign a stipulation as follows:

"I agree that I will work the hours scheduled and observe the rules and regulations of the company and I understand that upon failure to do so I will be subject to disciplinary action including discharge."

Helstein pointed out that it is illegal to require individual agreements from employes where a union is certified as the bargaining agent.

Helstein told Wilson officials that the union was ready to negotiate at any time for a new contract.

James D. Cooney, Wilson president, told the Federal Conciliation Service that the company refused to meet with the union until all workers were back on their jobs and every plant was operating normally.

Company Assailed

The UPWA official said that "the history of negotiations this year with Wilson as well as the company's whole record in the field of labor relations makes it evident that the company deliberately provoked this strike, which the union had sought through patience and extreme forebearance to avoid."

Meany Assails Soviet Aid Policies, Links Freedom, Economic Gains

(Continued from Page 1)
which individual human beings count for so little, to use promises of economic aid and trade, as naked political weapons."

In contrast, the economic aid programs of free nations, said Meany, is aimed only at helping less developed nations grow as free and independent nations and not to "remold other nations in their own image."

Meany's 6,500-word address emphasized that "economic and social progress, no matter how important, cannot be divorced from the progress of freedom and justice especially in our increasingly interdependent world."

"It would be a hollow victory," he said, "if, indeed, it could be regarded as a victory at all, were economic gains to go hand in hand with political despotism and economic slavery."

In his role as AFL-CIO president, Meany said that the American labor movement has emphasized to government and private investors "the importance of their encouraging the efforts of the working people in the countries now becoming industrialized to build trade unions of their own free choice—genuine free trade unions, free from domination or control by employers or governments."

"We of American labor," he said, "think that it is absolutely necessary for the freedom and economic health of these countries that thye have strong, free trade union movements with full opportunity for genuine collective bargaining and decent working conditions.

"Remember, increased productivity, though very important, is not necessarily the same as prosperity. Only through self reliance and freedom can the worker and farmer and, yes, the intellectual too, secure that self-respect and human dignity and the social instruments with which to assure him a just share in the benefits of modern technology.

"The right of individuals everywhere to live in freedom—the right of people and of nations to determine their own political destinies and their own social goals — must keep pace with increasing economic well-being.

"Though peoples of free nations cry out for peace, they are determined to achieve it with justice and freedom. In the work to which I have devoted my lifetime, those who are associated with me in the free labor movement hold views which are neither vague nor timid concerning the importance of free institutions.

"Only free individuals and free nations, joined together, can attain fully the objectives toward which the United Nations strives."

Meany said that the U.S. government believes that the prosperous economies of other industrially developed countries in the free world can enable them to "assume a growing share of the responsibility for assisting the developing countries."

A cooperative and an expanded effort to help less developed countries could lead "to a new era in international development." Such an effort is to be seen in the American proposal for creation of an international development association as a "broad new venture in multilateral aid," affiliated with the Intl. Bank.

The U.S. government delegate stressed that American labor has been "in the front ranks of our citizenry calling for such a program of international assistance."

IUD Convention To Open Nov. 9

The AFL - CIO Industrial Union Dept. will hold its third constitutional convention in Washington Nov. 9-10 at the Statler Hotel with Pres. Walter P. Reuther presiding.

Some 400 delegates were expected from the 68 national and international unions affiliated with the department. The unions are affiliated for a total industrial worker membership of more than 7 million.

IWA Pickets Withdrawn in Newfoundland

St. John's, Newfoundland—Efforts of the Intl. Woodworkers of America to regain representation rights for 10,000 loggers in this island Canadian province have developed into a holding operation after a bitter strike.

The IWA has now officially withdrawn token picket lines which were maintained since the government of Premier Joseph Smallwood established a state-type union earlier this year. At the same time Smallwood pushed special legislation through the provincial legislature depriving the IWA of its certification as bargaining representative for the workers.

On the national level, efforts are still being made to have the Smallwood anti-labor legislation ruled illegal but so far the Conservative administration at Ottawa has refused to act to disallow the measure.

The new Smallwood union recently held what was described as a "convention." Some 60 hand-picked delegates met behind closed doors, adopted a constitution which is a carefully guarded secret document and passed some resolutions, contents of which also remain a mystery.

The loggers, back at work in the woods, are still demonstrating loyalty to the IWA with several hundred paying dues to remain in good standing,

URW Wins 10 Cents at Armstrong Co.

New Haven, Conn.—The Rubber Workers have signed their first company-wide wage agreement with the Armstrong Rubber Co., providing 10-cent hourly raises for 2,500 workers in the company's four plants.

The wage settlement, retroactive to Oct. 19, replaces the previous pattern of separate contracts with each of the Armstrong plants.

Participating in the negotiations were the presidents of the URW locals in West Haven and Norwalk, Conn.; Des Moines, Iowa, and Natchez, Miss., locations of the Armstrong plants. URW Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs took part in the negotiations.

The 10-cent raise follows the pattern set by the URW in settlements with the major rubber companies and a number of smaller firms earlier this year.

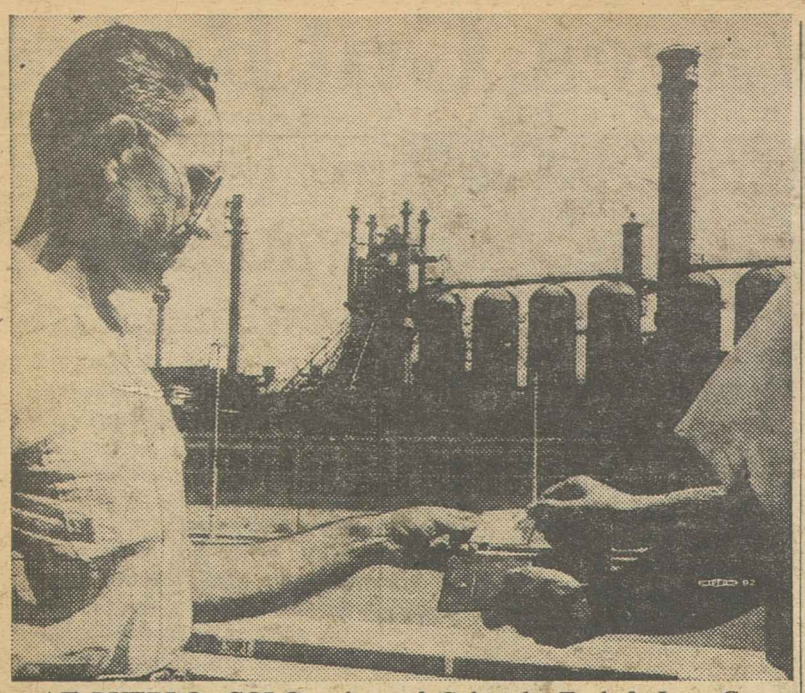
Federal Locals Advised on Dues Change

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has advised directly affiliated local unions which are acting to change their dues structure to follow carefully the steps specified in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

A number of federal locals are acting as a result of the increase per capita decided on by the recent AFL-CIO convention.

Meany cautioned that the law permits increases in the structure of dues, fees and assessments only by majority vote by secret ballot at a membership meeting after reasonable notice or in a membership referendum.

He said copies of the law and an analysis are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.



AT PUEBLO, COLO., plant of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., Steelworkers' Picket Capt. Harley Baldwin checks pass of maintenance worker preparing to enter. By agreement with company, those with appropriate business were cleared through the lines on passes issued by union during strike.

Strike at Pueblo Unlike Ludlow Massacre Era

Pueblo, Colo.—In the strike of 7,500 Steelworkers here at the Pueblo plant of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., the only remarkable thing has been the peacefulness and amicable relations between the union and the company.

Things were different in April 1914, when one of the deadliest battles in American labor history took place between miners striking against CF&I, then owned by the Rockefellers, and the Colorado militia.

When the Mine Workers attempted to organize workers in the southern Colorado coal fields during the preceding year, the streets in the mining communities swarmed with hired gunmen whose sole mission was to pick fights with union men.

Many were beaten, more were killed and scores were jailed for no reason at all except that they were members of unions.

Kept from Convention

In September 1913, the Mine Workers called a convention in Trinidad, and the sheriff here vowed that not a miner from his district would get to the convention. He was ably assisted by 326 deputies, many imported from other states, all paid and armed by CF&I.

In 1959, in contrast, the only deputies involved have been union men—picket captains whose sole function was to maintain order on the picket lines.

The 1913 strike led to the "massacre of the innocents" at the tent colony at Ludlow, south of Pueblo, the following April. Scores of miners and helpless women and children were killed, wounded or injured and the state, instead of protecting the miners or moving to punish their murderers, threw the full weight of the militia into the fray—shoulder to shoulder with the companies' hired assassins.

In the old days local businessmen would not have dared breathe a word favorable to labor in any kind of conflict with the company. In 1959, pickets at the plant gates have sat in trailers supplied free by a Pueblo businessman. They have watched programs on a television set supplied by another businessman.

Things Are Different

They have relaxed in air-conditioned comfort thanks to a third. When it was time for them to go to the union hall to eat, they have been picked up in a new station wagon supplied by a local automobile dealer.

In 1913, John Lawson, one of the great gentlemen in American labor history, was shot on a city street by the law's hired gunman.

In 1959, union leaders and rank-and-file Steelworkers hold positions of responsibility and respect in the community.

The Pueblo plant was organized by the Steelworkers in 1942. Since that time both labor and management have come a long way.

"I have no quarrel with CF&I management," M. J. Soldren, Steelworkers' subdistrict director, says. "If we were able to bargain with them now, I don't think we would have any trouble.

"But when we went to New York we were not met by company executives. The Wall Street interests had tied local management's hands. We were told we would have to bargain with strangers not connected with CF&I."

The desperation of 1913 was replaced by quiet confidence in 1959. Officials of the two locals here say the membership was never so united to defend their interests against work rule changes by the industry's distant spokesmen.

"We'll stick this thing out and win it for the fringe issues alone," one striker declared.

Unions Rap Wage Board Procedures

Colorado Springs, Colo.—This city's Building & Construction Trades Council has asked for an investigation of the "policies and procedures" of the Army-Air Force Wage Board which sets rates of pay for blue collar workers at three big Defense Dept. installations in the Colorado Springs area.

The council accused the wage board of "grossly unfair treatment" of federal employes and unions. The board is supposed to adjust civil service pay scales to conform to prevailing wages, and the building trades unions charge that rates have been set far below the union scale "in a community where more than 85 percent of the craftsmen in construction and maintenance work belong to unions."

Calling for a probe by "appropriate federal authorities," the council said the wage policies lower the economic tone of the community, soften the bargaining position of organized labor, are unfair to federal workers and lower the standards of the civil service.

High Court Weighs Petition To Void Injunction Order

(Continued from Page 1)

to exercise judicial discretion and issued an injunction unnecessarily drastic and far too sweeping in its scope.

● That the "national emergency" section of Taft-Hartley was unconstitutional because it required the court to act not judicially but as part of an administrative process.

Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin, speaking for the government, insisted continuation of the strike would cripple the economy, damage the health of the American people, imperil the nation's defense posture, and retard the program for space exploration.

The government dismissed as "relatively unimportant" the union's challege on constitutional grounds.

Here is a point-by-point summary of Goldberg's argument.

NATIONAL HEALTH—Much of the government's case relied on the alleged threat to the national economy. Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes and Chairman Raymond J. Saulnier of the President's Council of Economic Advisers all filed affidavits dealing at length with this issue.

Congressional debate preceding Taft-Hartley passage in 1947, said the USWA, made it plain the lawmakers intended to deal with strikes affecting the health of the public—a coal strike cutting off fuel for home heating or a transportation tieup choking off food deliveries, for example.

Although the House version originally referred to threats to national "health, safety or interest," the union contended the range was considerably narrowed when the word "interest" was stricken from the bill before passage.

NATIONAL SAFETY—Affidavits from Defense Dept. and Space Agency officials gave no indication of the types of steel needed for the nation's defense and allegedly not available from non-struck plants.

Defense requirements use less than 1 percent of the total steel output, and non-struck companies—including Kaiser, which has now resumed operation — account for nearly 17 percent of steel capacity. Much of this is so-called "specialty" steel—the type the government needs for defense purposes.

ECONOMIC HEALTH—Even if the Administration did not err in its interpretation of the statute, there is insufficient evidence that the national economy is jeopardized by continuation of the strike, Goldberg argued.

Steel production in the first nine months of this year reached 72.4 million tons despite the shutdown, compared with 85.2 million tons in all of 1958. In addition, unemployment currently stands at 3 million, plus the half million striking USWA members as compared with last year's 5.2 million jobless. The Administration took little action during the 1958 recession to use its powers under the Employment Act of 1946 to shore up the economy.

Further, the President's Council of Economc Advisers last month said the economy was booming at a near-record pace, and despite the strike the gross national product was only 1 percent below the all-time peak.

OTHER AVAILABLE STATUTES—The Administration is not powerless to move in this situation, short of invoking Taft-Hartley. The Selective Service Act of 1948 permits government seizure of plants producing goods needed for defense. The Defense Production Act of 1950 permits government-established priorities and allocations of defense goods, and contains provisions for voluntary labor-management agreements to fill defense orders. The USWA declared its willingness to function under the latter section.

COURT DISCRETION — The court failed, the union contended, to exercise discretion in that it could have called for use of the above procedures. Instead, the court apparently followed the government's broad implication that it had little recourse but to issue the injunction once Eisenhower called for it.

If, said Goldberg, any shortage of steel for defense exists, it arises out of the shutdown of a "small fraction" of the industry and not the strike in its totality. Pointing out that there are actualy 96 strikes involved, he said the court could have enjoined "only those vital to national defense" rather than issue a sweeping back-to-work order that "could break the strike of more than 500,000 workers."

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE — The union challenged the Taft-Hartley procedure as a direct violation of Article III, Sect. 2 of the Constitution which spells out the role of the federal judiciary. The law calls for an injunction to halt an otherwise legal strike, and is the "trigger" for a wholely administrative process.

The injunction, said Goldberg, both defines duties and imposes an immediate penalty. There is no way, he said, for a union to avoid the injunction short of giving up its right to strike. In a strike against American Locomotive Co. in 1952, the USWA voluntarily postponed the strike for 280 days. When the union did walkout, it was immediately enjoined.

Defense 'Needs' Cited

Rankin directed much of the government's case to what the Administration has called the threat to national defense and the need for specialty steels not available from the firms still operating.

It would, he said, require the reopening of seven steel plants employing 75,000 workers to produce the special alloy steels. In addition, cans needed by food processors for the packing season beginning in January, would require reopening of an additional nine plants with 160,000 employes. Added to this would be the recall of another 60,000 workers in ore mines and on ore boats—a total of 295,000 of the 500,000 strikers.

The government attorney said selective reopening of plants would "tip the scales" in the union's favor and "probably destroy the united front of the steel companies." Plants not reopened under government order, he said, would be forced "to acquiesce in the unions demands" or face the loss of civilian business.

Goldberg called this an "astonishing statement" which he said was indicative of government interest on the side of the companies when the question of industry's united front should be of "no concern" to the Administration.

Grain Millers Leader Views Iron Curtain

New York—Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider of the Grain Millers has just returned from a study tour of the overseas broadcasting facilities of Radio Free Europe.

Schneider was one of a group of 60 Americans representing a variety of groups which visited RFE headquarters and transmitter sites in the Munich area, spent a day at the Iron Curtain border, received a military briefing in Paris and stopped off at the RFE shortwave site at Lisbon.

The tour was sponsored by the Crusade for Freedom, a non-profit American organization which supports RFE broadcasts to five Iron Curtain countries: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria.

The group members will do volunteer work for CFF's 1960 fund raising campaign. CFF said the members paid their own expenses for the study tour.

RFE is now in its tenth year, growing from one transmitter in 1950 to a system of 28 transmitters in West Germany and Portugal.

RFE broadcasts about 3,000 program hours a week. The programs carry 10 minutes of news on free world events every hour on the hour plus news analysis, political commentary, religious services, music, drama, sports, medicine and entertainment.

ALONG IRON CURTAIN separating Soviet-controlled East Europe from the free world, Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider of the Grain Millers records impressions for broadcast over Radio Free Europe. Schneider was one of 60 Americans who recently made a study tour of RFE facilities.

Landrum-Griffin Opens 'Pandora's Box:'

New Law Can Boomerang on Employers

'Endless Litigation' Predicted At Georgetown's Law Institute

By Robert B. Cooney

A cross-section of union and employer lawyers is agreed that the Landrum-Griffin Act can upset collective bargaining agreements, boomerang against employers and throw in doubt a union's status as exclusive bargaining agent.

That the law raises many questions and Congress provided few answers seemed to be the consensus among some 280 lawyers who gathered in Washington for a two-day "Institute on the New Labor Law."

The Washington conference, sponsored by the Georgetown University Law Center, was the most prominent of a series of such meetings mushrooming around the country.

"One doesn't have to be an expert," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a luncheon session, "to realize that all of this hodge-podge is bound to result in endless litigation."

There was no disagreement from any of the union or corporation lawyers who appeared on the panels.

In fact, a leading big industry lawyer who declined use of his name described the Landrum-Griffin Act as "fantastically poorly drafted legislation."

Schnitzler criticized the new restrictions on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing as creating "abstruse legal puzzles." He also lashed Congress for having "deliberately opened a Pandora's box of lawsuits against labor unions when it authorized disgruntled individuals to challenge union elections or decisions in the Federal Courts" and "widened" the way for employer damage suits against unions.

Ironically, the law which came to be described in the commercial press as a "labor control" law can prove to be highly disruptive to employers and to collective bargaining, according to lawyers with employer clientele.

Problems for the Boss

Jerome Powell, a partner in the Washington law firm of Gall, Lane and Howe and one who has been involved in the current steel negotiations, spoke on the law's so-called "Bill of Rights" from management's point of view. Of the dues increase provision, he said:

"Very little thought, if any, was given to the problem this will entail for the employer who has a checkoff provision with the union."

Powell said the law gives the employer no immunity against violations. If the union informs management of a dues increase, the employer can deduct the higher dues or refuse to do so.

If the employer deducts the higher dues and a court determines the union acted unlawfully, is the employer liable? Powell asked. If he refuses to deduct the higher dues and the union strikes, is this a labor dispute?

Bonding Provision Confused

J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, spoke on what the new law required of union officers.

"Nothing has caused so much consternation or uncertainty as the bonding provision," he said. "No one in authority has been able or willing to tell us what is required."

Woll advised that unions in doubt should seek out the court record to determine whether a person is disqualified from holding office. A person may have been charged with a felony and convicted of a misdemeanor, he pointed out.

Powell, referring to the provision which says the union cannot restrict the member's right to sue, said this limitation is standard in arbitration.

Does it mean, he asked, "that a member dissatisfied with an award has the right to sue? Consider what this means in discharge cases. And backpay accruing."

"The draftsmen of the bill of rights gave little or no consideration to the impact of what they were writing on the bargaining relationships," Powell declared.

Edward J. Hickey, counsel for the Railway Labor Executives' Association, also spoke on the so-called "Bill of Rights" section.

"There is no more fruitful source of litigation than this section of the Act and no provisions in the law will cause greater concern and perhaps grief to many unions, at least in the initial stages," Hickey said with obvious bitterness.

Hickey said that what the law means by "reasonable rules" of a union is now "in the lap of the courts."

"It matters not what union members say their laws mean. Judges now have that right," Hickey said.

Seymour J. Spelman, counsel for the Washington Newspaper Guild, was one of those in the audience who expressed the view that the bonding requirement as it now reads would be found unconstitutional.

"Bonding," Spelman said, "is done by private insurance companies. Since almost every union officer handles funds, the new law puts the private insurance companies in the position of determining whether a person can hold union office."

John Quinn, labor relations director of the Procon Co. of Des Plaines, Ill., and a negotiator for the National Constructors' Association, spoke on the problem of getting a construction job done at the smallest risk to the employer under the new law.

Other lawyers for unions who took part in the panels were Louis Sherman, general counsel for the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Martin F. O'Donoghue, Plumbers' general counsel and chairman of the Teamsters' Board of Monitors; and Machinists' General Counsel Plato Papps.

The idea of the Institute belonged to Dean Frank J. Dugan of the Georgetown Graduate School of Law.

Dugan, who spoke as a panel member on fiduciary standards, made the point that the new law's provisions do not affect political spending, educational expenditures or legitimate expense accounts.

Benjamin C. Sigal, counsel for the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, recalled Dugan's point as one of the few on which the lawyers agreed and summed up the meeting:

"In most areas, the lawyers raised questions without answering them."

"ENDLESS LITIGATION" as a result of the Landrum-Griffin Act was forecast by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, shown addressing a Washington institute on the new labor law. Some 280 lawyers attended the Georgetown University-sponsored meeting.

Picketing, Boycott Curb To Take Effect Nov. 13

The Landrum-Griffin Act's restrictions on recognition picketing and secondary boycotts are among the amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act which go into effect Nov. 13.

The act was signed by President Eisenhower on Sept. 14. Some provisions became effective immediately, others on Oct. 14. Reports on the structure of the union, its constitution and bylaws are due by Dec. 13. The following go into effect Nov. 13:

Labor board elections. The National Labor Relations Board is authorized to delegate to regional directors the power to handle representation elections.

Economic strikers. Economic strikers who have been replaced are eligible to vote in any election held within 12 months after the strike started.

Secondary boycotts. Taft-Hartley's ban was tightened by applying it to pressure put directly on a secondary employer instead of through his workers, persuading workers of a secondary employer to join the boycott individually and inducing railroad and public employes, otherwise exempt from Taft-Hartley, from taking part.

It is provided that a worker can refuse to cross a picket line where there is an authorized strike and that publicity other than picketing is allowed if it does not cause a secondary boycott.

Hot cargo agreements. Any agreement between a union and employer whereby the employer agrees not to handle products of or do business with any other person is declared void and an unfair labor practice. There are two exceptions: in the construction industry, on contracting or subcontracting work at the jobsite; in the apparel and clothing industry, involving jobbers and manufacturers.

Recognition picketing. Picketing for purposes of winning recognition is sharply curtailed. Such picketing is banned where the employer has legally recognized another union and the labor board will not entertain an election petition and also where an election has been held in the preceding 12 months.

In other cases, the union can picket for 30 days without filing a petition; once it is filed, the NLRB must hold an election without requiring the union to show a 30 percent interest.

Building and construction industry. Pre-hire agreements are legalized in this industry. Such pacts may make union membership compulsory after seven days; require employers to notify the union of job openings and specify minimum training or experience qualifications or base job opportunities on seniority. This section on the seven-day union shop cannot apply in so-called "right-to-work" states.

Let's Put Blame for Labor Law Where It Belongs, Editor Says

The following editorial "Who's Really to Blame for the New Labor Law?" appeared in the Oct. 23 edition of the Oregon Labor Press.

A NEW GAME called "Who's to Blame for the Labor Law?" is sweeping the country.

Any number can play, and almost everyone seems to be playing. A lot of good people are getting chopped up in the process.

In recent weeks we've heard the blame placed variously on George Meany, on AFL-CIO lobbyists in Washington, on Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts, on Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, on Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon and on all of the other liberals in Congress who voted for the bill.

A total of 95 senators and 355 congressmen voted for the labor law. Whether or not you approve of their vote, you cannot say that all of them are enemies of labor. Many of these congressmen and senators have proved, by their voting records over the years, that they are sincere liberals and friends of the labor movement.

We want to ask a question:

Why is it that only liberal legislators and decent union leaders are getting flayed and divided in the "Who's to Blame" game?

Why doesn't someone have enough sense to place the blame where it really belongs—on Dave Beck, James Hoffa, Frank Brewster and Bert Brennan of the Teamsters; on Eugene C. (Jimmy) James of the Laundry Workers; on James G. Cross of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers?

These men and other apostles of the evil doctrine of "business unionism" are really to blame for the labor law. It was these men and their ilk who sold out the labor movement.

THE McCLELLAN HEARINGS gave the anti-unionists the opening they wanted, and they took it. But the McClellan hearings would have been a flop if these few men had not supplied plenty of sickening grist for their mill.

Why are the corrupt union officials and "business unionists" forgotten when the "Who's to Blame" game is played?

The Teamsters' national magazine is having a field day, "blaming" the new labor law on George Meany, on AFL-CIO lobbyists, on Senator Kennedy and other members of Congress. Why don't the Teamster editors look inside their own marble palace in Washington to find the persons who are basically responsible for the new law?

We hear chuckles from the "business unionists" and from the anti-union lobbyists and legisators while the rest of us flay each other's hides, playing the "Who's to Blame" game.

Now a Crisis in Rails

THE NATION'S RAILROADS, following in the footsteps of the steel industry, are willing to shut down a vital link in the nation's transportation system in their determination to impose a wage cut and a speed-up on railroad workers.

The same refusal to bargain in good faith that has characterized the steel industry's unconditional surrender approach is clearly laid out in the railroad's take-it-or-leave-it proposals to the rail unions.

It is another chapter in the big business conspiracy to emasculate the effectiveness of labor unions, to convert strong, responsible, honest unions into empty useless shells. The pattern of the attack first showed up in the electrical industry a few years ago, was evident in auto negotiations last year and turned up in rubber and some areas of meat packing this year.

The steel industry lavished millions of dollars upon perfecting the strategy and forcing the Steelworkers into a strike situation. Now the railroads, after months of a heavily financed propaganda drive, are ready to precipitate another battle with complete and cynical disregard for their workers and the public interest.

The rail unions have mobilized for the most critical battle in their long existence. They have pledged to do everything in their power to reach a fair and equitable agreement to prevent a crippling strike. But the posture of the railroads—as in steel—may leave them no choice.

The dogged determination of the Steelworkers to preserve their union is the dominant spirit of the rail unions as well. It is the spirit also of the entire AFL-CIO, for this is a battle involving the future of the free trade union movement in America.

Profits Still Boom

THE TREMENDOUS PRODUCTIVITY of the American economy has poured record-shattering profits into the coffers of business and industry during a three-month period of company-forced idleness in the steel mills.

Despite the loss incurred in the steel industry—a loss incurred by its own choosing in forcing a strike—profits for the first nine months of 1959 are estimated at close to an annual rate of $50 billion, a new all-time high.

These record profits stem from two basic sources: the increased productivity of business and industry which in many cases it is unwilling to share with its workers on the phony grounds that this would be "inflationary," and a pricing system geared to extract a high profit without regard for the consumer.

The latest profit reports confirm fears that in the race for higher and higher profits the failure to maintain and increase consumer purchasing power can only result in economic disaster in the future.

Creed of the Fast Buck

THE TV QUIZ SHOW hearings have provided new evidence for social philosophers and historians of the low state of ethics and morality in mid-century America.

But more important than the evidence is the source of the infection. And here there is little question that the "fast-buck" approach that dominates American business thinking is the basic virus.

It is this same virus that leads businessmen and industrialists to deal with racketeers to prevent legitimate unions from organizing their workers, that leads them to offering bribes for an under-the-table agreement.

This virus can be licked but it calls for a greater dedication to ethics and morality than business has demonstrated in the past.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Working on the Railroad

At Community Services Conference:

Labor-Buyer Alliance Urged To Protect Purchasing Power

The following is excerpted from an address by Professor Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union, Inc., to the 4th National Conference on Community Services on "Safeguarding Labor's Dollar—What the Consumer Can Do."

THE AMERICAN wage-earning consumer, a large proportion of the time, is as an individual consumer at the mercy of the same big companies which, when he meets them as an employe, he wisely does so in the collective bargaining process, using the full collective strength of his union.

It is not surprising that as a consumer he gets pushed around, just as he once got pushed around in his role as a producer and wage-earner, until he came to realize the benefits of union strength and collective bargaining. It's wise to organize . . . not only for trade union protection but for consumer protection as well.

What, then, can the consumer do? Primarily, to realize that he is a consumer; that he has rights as a consumer; that, in one way or another, he can band together with other consumers for mutual protection.

If wage earners' organizations and consumers' organizations were to join hands more enthusiastically in an effective protest, I feel confident we can produce real reforms.

A listing of the areas where such a spirit of dedicated attack against malpractices could be effective, would fill a book. To name just a few:

1—The cost of consumer credit is a national disgrace. Interest rates on many types of installment purchases are a form of usury that once would have led the guilty parties into the courts and the jails. Today these practices flourish, "respectably" and almost unmolested.

2—Various types of bait advertising are practiced with only an occasional tap on the shoulder from the forces of the law.

3—Appliances that are unsafe or that provide shock hazards are sold without any control at all.

I could go on at considerably greater length to cite chapter and verse of how consumers are being put through the wringer. Consumers need not sit still and take it.

The fact that the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee has developed an increasing interest in the consumer problems of workers appears to me a highly encouraging indication of a growing awareness of the problem.

WE NEED CONSUMER EDUCATION, more and more of it. If union leadership, and rank-and-file union members begin thinking in terms of consumer protection to a greater extent than in the past, the benefits will be innumerable.

These benefits will include greater purchasing power for the individual and a vast acceleration of necessary measures to regulate the chaos that exists in the market place today.

Secondly, we need more consumer legislation, in the cities, in the states and in the national Congress. We need far more stringent legislation to protect the consumer against exorbitant interest rates on installment purchasing.

We need, thirdly, the establishment of vital consumer counsel agencies in the various states. The work of Dr. Persia Campbell in New York during Gov. Harriman's administration is an illustration of the tremendously wide scope of activity that an enlightened state government can undertake for the protection and betterment of its people. We need a revision of grade labelling laws; the old ones have been by-passed in so many respects that they no longer offer the protection intended at the time of their passage.

Finally, we would all benefit from the creation of a U.S. Department of Consumers, along the lines suggested by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. The function of such a department, as the senator has noted, would be to protect and promote the interest of the people as consumers of goods and services, by placing the responsibilities of several existing agencies under one effective governmental umbrella.

We need to start acting now; none of these objectives can be achieved without high education, agitation and effective lobbying.

We need to make what purchasing power we have travel the greatest distance with the greatest effectiveness. That requires organization and a willingness to roll up sleeves and fight out legislative battles with tough opponents. It is a job, I suggest, that both the consumer movement and the labor movement must work at cooperatively, for the benefit of ourselves and for our democratic society.

The alternative is a waste of buying power, an overwhelming supply of shoddy goods and a continuation of sharp practices that I feel are economically wrong and morally indefensible.

Labor's dollar can be safeguarded, provided we demonstrate to government and business that consumers are first-class citizens, not suckers.

Washington Window:

Senate Hearings Seeking Answer to Needs of Aged

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME no adequate solution has been found for fitting our aged and aging citizens into society.

Through social security and other special benefits for the aged, steps toward resolving this problem have been taken in the United States and in the more developed countries around the globe.

These steps, while symbolic of great social progress, have fallen considerably short of providing a definitive answer to the problem of our aged citizens.

Meeting this dilemma today is a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.). The Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging is moving across the country for first-hand studies.

"At our grass roots hearings," McNamara reports, "we have come face to face with the real life situations. We have talked with the older people themselves to get their views on the many-sided problems of aging—and the comments have given us valuable insight.

"We visited the aged in hospitals, nursing homes, housing developments and lodging houses. Here and there we saw encouraging signs of progress. But we also saw dismaying situations in nursing homes, rooming houses and skid rows. It would appear that for many older men and women the cards are stacked against their enjoying a comfortable, satisfying and meaningful American standard of life."

THE IMPRESSIVE ADVANCES in medical science have contributed to making the problem of the aged a growing one. In the first 57 years of the century, for example, our total population has more than doubled, but the number 65 and over has multiplied more than five times.

McNamara deplored the automatic shelving of men and women at "the black magic age of 65." He called it a wanton waste of skilled manpower.

He attacked the commonly accepted stereotype of the person over 65 as a doddering, weak individual. On the contrary, he points out that testimony before his subcommittee shows that at least 80 per cent of the older population are physically and mentally capable of carrying on useful activity.

The problem is accentuated by the increased use of automation which means fewer jobs. However, their experience in life, and their maturity in general should qualify many older persons for human services of various types.

Precisely how to do this remains unanswered.

The Senate committee points out that if our social security benefits were raised to a point at which a decent level of living were assured the aged, they would have an economic base from which to engage in productive retirement activity.

In addition to finances the problem of most concern to the elderly people is health. An older person spends more on health services than a younger person does, and this comes at a time when income has been sharply reduced. The aged use hospital care, but two-thirds do not have any hospital insurance. Very few of the aged have comprehensive health insurance.

One proposal which will be before the new Congress to resolve this critically pressing problem is the Forand bill. It would provide the recipients of social security with free medical care and hospitalization. Most social service agencies and organized labor have endorsed this plan.

"We are living in a time of such international tension that the fate of the free world rests in great measure on the productive capacity of our country," McNamara observes. "It would seem essential to our survival that we make full use of the assets and contributions of all our citizens to meet the needs of our times.

"Yet there is a vast waste of wisdom, experience, and human resources in the compulsory retirement of our older citizens; in the depressed housing so many of them must accept; in the less than subsistence income they receive. It seems to me that as a Nation we are doing very little to develop effective public health programs which protect and promote irreplaceable skills and ability."—(Public Affairs Institute Washington Window.)

Clears 'Distorted Image':

New Book Sheds Helpful Light On Human Equation in Unions

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT today is the target of a concentrated economic and political attack designed to sap its strength and weaken its effectiveness as a force for social progress.

The attack mounted by big business and its political allies is based on the confident expectation that the distorted, ofttimes slanted picture of the trade union movement presented to the general public by the mass media will swing public opinion against the unions.

The attack has been aided also by those normally sympathetic to the aims and aspirations of organized labor who, for assorted emotional and ideological reasons, are questioning the validity of the unions' role in American society.

Against this background Jack Barbash's latest book, Unions and Union Leadership—Their Human Meaning, takes on its significance. The volume brings together the views and comments of a wide range of observers—newspaper reporters, educators, economists, sociologists, and psychologists on the structure and the government of the labor movement, its major functions, patterns of unionism in the U.S. and the problem areas.

The viewpoints are tied together by editor Barbash in an introduction describing the framework within which the trade union movement functions. The purpose of the collection, Barbash says, "is to give the reader some feeling for an understanding of the union as an enterprise made up of live human beings . . . (and) that these human beings are not altogether sufficient unto themselves but are part of a stream of history and contemporary social forces."

The volume is not a balance between pro-union and anti-union viewpoints, says Barbash, and all but one contributor accept the role and function of labor unions in an industrial society.

The balance in the carefully culled selections is represented by "those who think unions are doing pretty well; by others who think unions are not going far enough; and by still others who think unions have gone too far." There are other contributors who report the union story as they see it, without judgments.

Barbash, professor at the School for Workers and the Dept. of Economics at the University of Wisconsin, whose last post in the trade union movement was research director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., provides more than a mere random sampling of articles.

THE BOOK, unified by Barbash's introductory comments, helps clear the distorted image of the labor movement for the general reader who depends for information on his newspaper, radio and TV. It provides the detail and depth, and even more important, the basic facts of industrial life mostly omitted from the mass media.

There is something of value for the student of labor problems and for the trade union member whose knowledge of the trade union movement is too often limited to his own experience.

The 340 pages touch on every aspect of trade unionism today. Barbash includes a "topic finder" to the 43 articles which acts as a sort of cross-reference on various subjects under discussion, as well as an index.

This latest Barbash effort—his earlier book The Practice of Unionism, a comprehensive study of the trade union movement, has become almost a basic text—does not pretend to be exhaustive. It complements, however, the earlier volume with representative views on the varied aspects of trade unionism.

In the current atmosphere of ill-informed, off-the-cuff judgments on the labor movement the book provides an informed and intelligent point of departure for discussion of basic problems.

S. M.

Unions and Union Leadership—Their Human Meaning. By Jack Barbash. Harper & Brothers, New York. 340 pages, $6.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the State of Maryland recently voted, by a 12-to-5 margin, to kill a proposal to redistrict the state so as to give a larger voice in the state legislature to populous and rapidly-growing suburban areas. The action poses a problem increasingly felt by citizens who live in and around the cities—and that means most members of unions.

It is the problem created by the fact that state constitutions generally give the state assemblies power to maintain a rotten-borough system perpetuating political control in the hands of rural minorities.

This affects not only the governments of the cities, which in many cases are kept almost in the position of luckless wards of the states, but also affects the direction of legislation by Congress.

The state legislatures control the size and population of the congressional districts. As population shifts occur, the districts also should be revised, so that each district continues to have approximately the same number of voters. But the state legislatures, dominated by rural members from areas of declining population, refuse to make changes in their own membership, and refuse to make congressional changes as well.

The cities and the suburban counties, where the great majority of Americans now live, are denied an equal voice in the affairs of their states and the affairs of the nation as expressed by Congress.

It is easy enough to understand how the nature of legislation would be altered if the House of Representatives in Washington accurately reflected the population of the country.

City congressmen of both parties have an obvious concern with schools, urban redevelopment and minimum wages; with housing, distressed areas and improved standards of public health; with equitable legislation on labor-management relations.

These are precisely the subjects in which progressive legislation is repeatedly blocked or hampered by the fierce opposition of members from the sparsely populated rural areas. They are beaten or cut down by representatives of a minority of the people, who thus are able to impose their political judgment on its majority.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT IN 1946 split narrowly on a case in which the rural "rotten-borough" system was directly attacked.

The Illinois constitution has a section directing the state legislature to revise congressional districts every 10 years on the basis of the U.S. Census. But the legislature for more than 40 years had refused to carry out the mandate, and the state Supreme Court said it had no authority to coerce the legislators.

Three Illinois citizens made a direct approach to the federal courts, charging that they were deprived of equal representation in volation of the U.S. Constitution. They asked the federal courts to brand as unconstitutional the Illinois statute that established the state's districts.

This was a period when the Supreme Court had only seven members serving. Chief Justice Stone had died and had not been replaced and Associate Justice Jackson was serving as U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials. And the court divided, 4 to 3, in refusing to hold the Illinois statute void.

A different decision would have ended the rotten-borough system all over the country. It would have established a case on which state courts could have relied in dealing with the failure of state legislatures to revamp the districts from which their own memberships are chosen. It would have given a more firm base to democracy—in Maryland as well as in other states.

The underrepresentation of urban and suburban voters is a political fact of life with which the people must eventually find a way of dealing.

MOROCCO'S PRIME MINISTER ABDALLAH IBRAHIM (left) is shown accepting a token gift of a cigarette lighter from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Looking on (center) is Dr. El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Moroccan ambassador to the U.S.

How to Buy:

Higher Interest Rate Squeezes Consumer

By Sidney Margolius

RECENT INTEREST BOOSTS sponsored by the government already have backfired in their announced aims, in an extraordinary but expensive comedy of errors. Here are facts you need to guard your family's budget in this new period of high interest rates:

● A few weeks ago the Administration offered $1,000 Treasury bonds with a 5 percent yield to attract so-called "small" investors. This is the highest rate the government has paid to borrow money in 30 years.

The fat yield attracted "small" investors all right. The $2 billion offering was oversubscribed 5½ times. But many of the investors cashed in E and H bonds to buy the 5 percent bonds. Instead of paying these not-so-small investors 3½ to 3¾ percent through E and H bonds, the government now is committed to pay them 5 percent.

Investors also switched money out of bank accounts to grab the 5-percent windfall. Now the banks have less money to lend on mortgages, car loans and other consumer financing. Result: you'll pay higher rates for any borrowing you may hope to do this year.

● The government also hiked rates on GI and FHA mortgages. The aim was to increase the availability of mortgages for home buyers and eliminate the discounts mortgage borrowers were paying.

It hasn't worked out that way. Despite the boost in the GI rate to 5¼ percent, the number of GI loans made has dropped for three straight months.

But at the same time interest rates are rising, you're under tremendous pressure to buy on credit. As one business writer explains, it was easy for lenders to get people to borrow when mortgage rates were only 4 to 5 percent, new-car financing was 10 to 12 percent a year, and you could get up to 90 days free credit at any department store. Those days have fled. Now lenders and stores vigorously are promoting revolving credit and other finance plans that involve heavier interest rates than many consumers realize.

Here's a typical situation. As you read this dialogue, see if you can tell where the seller is misleading the consumer. Everything he says is entirely legal in most states. But there are five significant places where he sidesteps the truth, or omits it.

Mrs. Consumer: "We've decided to take the car, Mr. Seller."

Mr. Seller: "And how did you plan to pay for it?"

Mrs. Consumer: "I plan to take the money out of my purse and put it in your hand."

Mr. Seller: "M-m-m. Many of our customers prefer to leave their money in the bank intact, and use our monthly budget plan. That way you keep your money. It's hard to replace money once you take it out."

Mrs. Consumer: "What words of truth!"

Mr. Seller: "We work out the whole arrangement for you under our Instant Credit Plan. No need to bother your head with figures. There's a small finance charge, just 7 percent of the amount of your debt on a new car, or 15 percent on a used car. In fact, you can have the de luxe model with the same small payments. It doesn't cost you any more down, and only 20 cents more a day to own this power-driven model with the leather-like trim. That's less than a cent an hour more. Wouldn't it be worth a cent an hour to drive this handsome vehicle?"

Mrs. Consumer: "It would, it would."

Mr. Seller: "You and your husband sign this form here. We'll fill in the blank spaces later."

Mrs. Consumer: "So simple!"

Mr. Seller: "Later, if you need tires, seat covers or anything else, you can buy them with our add-on plan with no down payment and no increase in monthly payments. In fact, we have a convenient plan for anything you need. Our revolving charge-account plan enables you to buy clothes, curtains, anything, with five dollars down. We handle all the bookkeeping for you."

Mrs. Consumer: "I need many things. I love this idea of budgeting without bookkeeping."

Mr. Seller: "The service charge is 1½ percent a month. Reasonable, isn't it?"

Here are the critical points at which the seller misled the consumer, entirely legally:

● The 7 and 15 percent rates he quoted are actually true per-annum rates of approximately 14 and 30 percent. That's because Mr. Seller calculates the percentage rate on the full amount of the debt, not on the declining balance.

● The payments may be the same on the add-on plan but Mrs. Consumer will make them for a longer time, thus increasing the total number of dollars she'll pay in finance charges.

● Signing a blank contract does not simplify arrangements for you. It puts you in danger. An unscrupulous dealer could fill in any amounts he wishes over your signature.

● Mr. Seller omitted to say that if Mrs. Consumer buys on the add-on plan, she pledges her original purchase as security. Thus, if she subsequently buys tires and defaults in her payment on the tires, the car itself can be seized even though paid for.

● That 1½ percent a month for the revolving charge or "budget" account is actually a per-annum rate of 18 percent.

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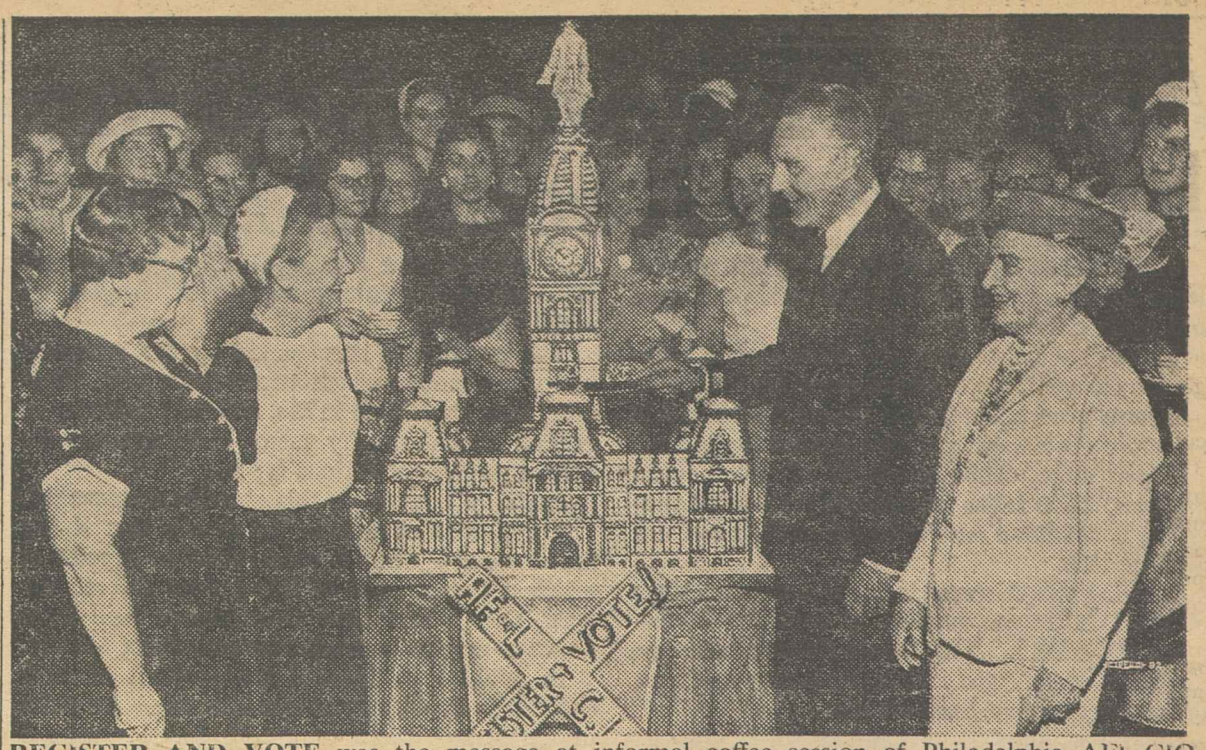


REGISTER AND VOTE was the message at informal coffee session of Philadelphia AFL-CIO Women's Activities Division. And register and vote they did, with the result that Mayor Richardson Dilworth was overwhelmingly re-elected. In this pre-election scene, Mayor Dilworth cut the replica of City Hall baked by Local 6 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers. At extreme left and right are Mrs. Mary Callahan and Mrs. Marie Hutchinson, WAD co-chairladies. Mrs. Dilworth is on the other end of the cake from the mayor.

Morgan Says:

Downfall of Charles Van Doren Symptom of U. S. Moral Decline

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT WAS INEVITABLE, of course, that there would be drama in the staging in the old House office building of that tragic scenario called the Decline and Fall of Charles Van Doren. The plot was surefire: a brilliant, personable, promising member of one of America's most distinguished literary families caught in a trap of circumstance struggling with a moral issue. The climax was moving, even though recent events had telegraphed the outcome: before a standing-room-only crowd in the cavernous isolation chamber of the ivory-walled caucus room, Charles Van Doren, impeccably dressed in a tailored grey suit, white button-down Oxford-cloth shirt and a dark, figured, narrow tie, confessed that he had cheated and lied about it, and said he was sorry.

Morgan

Some of the investigating congressmen seemed so carried away with relief by this exercise that they invoked their and God's blessings on the handsome witness. But when it came to the turn of Steven B. Derounian, a Republican of Long Island, to question him, he said sternly: "I don't think an adult of your intelligence ought to be commended for telling the truth."

Then the gentleman from Arkansas, Chairman Oren Harris, had to gavel for silence in the ensuing applause while Van Doren sat at the table below him, his head of brown wavy hair bowed, his blue eyes puffed with emotion and fatigue.

Oh, there was drama all right but to this observer the scene came not from a theater but a hospital ward, and it was society, not just the witness, who was sick. Society, in fact, already had the disease before Charles caught it.

I don't know what the medical terms are for the malady but they must involve inflammation of the perspective and a general swelling of the glands of greed.

This may or may not be a shattering revelation of the softness of the American intellectual but should it be any more shattering than the fact we've voted ourselves billions for a federal highway program without any plan for education? Should it be any more shattering than the cloth coat and vicuna coat morality that has gone before it?

Vandercook Says:

Industry Warning of Extensive Steel Imports Held Groundless

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE REASONS given by the great American steel makers for refusing to come to terms with the steel workers has been their claim that rising costs at home would invite murderous competition from steelmakers overeas.

Vandercook

As long ago as last May we were told that if a steel strike were called, and, if it lasted any time at all, American industries which depended on steel would quickly turn to foreign producers for their supplies. And then, they cried, what would poor 'lil old corporations like U.S. Steel do to get back their customers? Now the shut-down of the American mills has long since passed the 100-day mark. And that threat of massive foreign steel imports has still not been fulfilled.

The old-time GOP protectionists' haunting belief that foreign competitors lie constantly in wait to wreck each or any kind of American business if we so much as look the other way, died hard. As is true of the basis of so many articles of economic faith, the changes wrought by time and history are generally ignored.

LATELY THAT ANCIENT bogey-man of the horrors of foreign competition has begun, as well, to affect much of our thinking about tariffs. After a generation of such blind "protectionism", under GOP auspices, that the trading nations beyond our borders were driven into poverty, to the debasement of their currencies, to war and revolution, the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations did, with great difficulty, succeed in breaking down many of those artificial barriers to the flow of commerce.

As we've enabled foreign nations to prosper, by exporting their goods to the U.S., their workers have more and more consciously sought to achieve the living standard of American workers. As that process of emulation continues, the price gap between American products and foreign-made products will inevitably narrow.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Automation Spur to Layoff Pay Plans

The increased pace of technology, coupled with spreading joblessness in recent years, has led to a sharp step-up in the number of severance pay plans written into labor-management agreements, according to the October issue of the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report.

Approximately 25 percent of all current contracts—covering some 35 percent of all workers protected by collective bargaining agreements—now contain some severance pay provisions, the monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out.

The publication singled out for special attention the severance pay provisions in Newspaper Guild contracts, which "help deter arbitrary or hasty firing," and the special program recently negotiated with Armour & Co. by the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers to deal with worker problems arising out of automation.

Severance plans, the publication said, "have gained increasing acceptance as a helpful and desirable means of easing the impact on workers of loss of employment." It pointed out that such programs help compensate the laid-off worker "in some measure" for loss of such job rights as seniority, vacations and pensions.

In addition, severance pay "is also warranted as compensation for disruption in living patterns" and "to provide financial aid to the laid-off or discharged worker," Collective Bargaining Report continued.

Added Job Protection

"To some extent," it went on, "severance pay also may serve as a form of job protection. Particularly where the plan calls for relatively large severance payments, the employer may have a financial incentive to keep the worker on the job and to take steps other than layoff or discharge to meet changes in operating conditions."

Although severance pay provisions date back to before World War II, the Dept. of Research said, it is only in recent years that they have spread widely.

A Dept. of Labor study made in 1944 found severance pay provisions in only 5 percent of agreements. This percentage inched up to 8 percent by 1950, and to 16 percent of contracts — covering about 25 percent of the workers—by 1956.

Since 1956, about 2 million additional workers have been covered by negotiated provisions for severance pay, mainly as the result of negotiations by the Auto Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

From the standpoint of the employer, the publication said, "severance pay . . . may be regarded, not merely as meeting reasonable obligations to workers dropped from employment, but as a means of building better worker-employer attitudes and worker morale; gaining increased worker cooperation on changes which might threaten their employment; and maintaining general good will in the community."

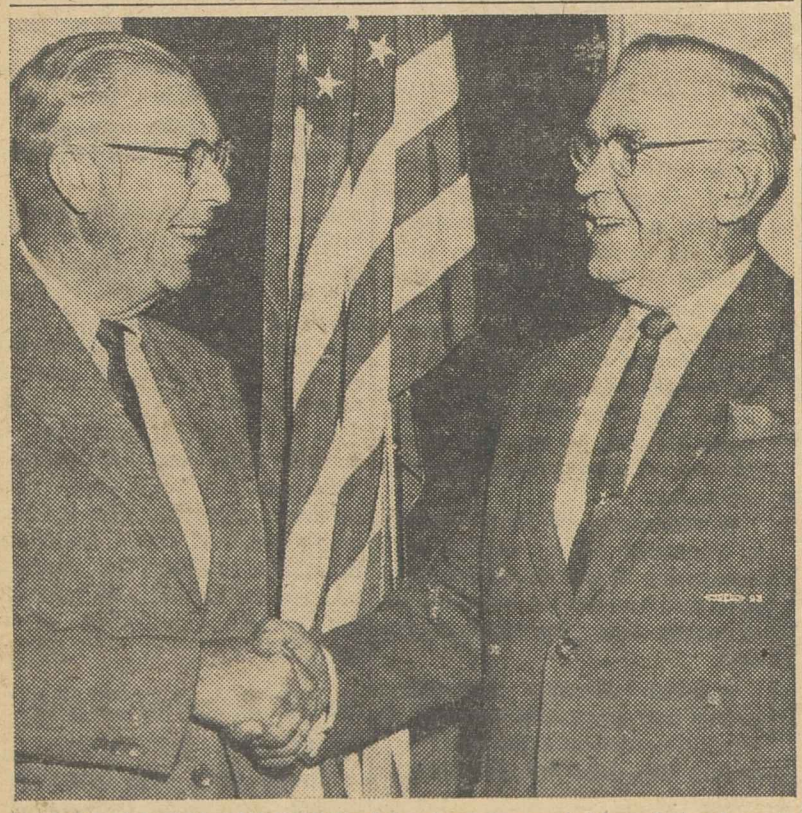
Union Officials Aid Youth Job Group

New York—Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey of the Auto Workers has been named vice-chairman of the newly-formed National Committee on Employment of Youth and three union officials will serve on the board of trustees.

These are Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and William Ross of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The new group is a division of the 55-year old National Child Labor Committee and aims to "fight for decent child labor standards in commercial agriculture, especially for migrant children" and "combat reactionary attempts to break down good standards in all industries."

NCEY said it also will seek to help today's youth meet the "critical" problems raised by technological, social, economic and population changes which have resulted in higher joblessness for young people than for any other group.



LABOR'S FULL SUPPORT of fund-raising activities of the American Red Cross was pledged by Al J. Hayes (right), president of the Machinists, following his appointment as a member of the Red Cross National Fund Campaign Committee. Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, is shown being congratulated by Theodore V. Houser (left), national chairman of the 1960 Red Cross drive.

AT SPECIAL CONVENTION of Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen, where merger with the Intl. Longshoremen's Association was approved, IBL leaders discuss program to enter ILA with an autonomous Great Lakes district. Left to right are the Very Rev. James A. Healy, chaplain for the district; IBL Sec.-Treas. E. L. Slaughter; Great Lakes Dist. Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Sullivan; Pres. Larry Long; Vice Pres. John Brzek who also serves as secretary-treasurer of Milwaukee Local 815.

Brick & Clay Union Elects Flegal Chief

Columbus, O.—Election of new officers to lead the 23,000-member Brick & Clay Workers and approval of a 50-cent-a-month increase in the per capita tax highlighted the union's quadrennial convention here.

H. R. Flegal was chosen by the more than 300 delegates as the union's new secretary-treasurer—constitutionally the Brick & Clay Workers' No. 1 post—succeeding William Tracy, who had headed the union since 1915.

Griffith Moves Up

Tracy resigned in July because of ill health and Flegal was appointed by the executive council to succeed him until election time. Succeeding Flegal as union president—designated by the constitution as the No. 2 post—was former Vice Pres. William Griffith.

Flegal and Griffith were chosen by the convention to serve until October 1962, when members of the union will ballot for officers in a referendum election. The constitutional terms of office will be extended to five years beginning with the 1962 elections.

The per capita tax increase boosts monthly payments to the international to $3—$1 of which is earmarked for the union's strike and defense fund.

In other action, the delegates approved technical constitutional changes necessitated by congressional enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act; established a pension plan for employes of the international; and heard reports from a score of delegations on the progress of a campaign to get all members to contribute an hour's pay a month to the Steelworkers Defense Fund established by the AFL-CIO General Board.

Labor Dept. Issues Pamphlet Series

The first five in a series of 11 pamphlets on the Landrum-Griffin Act are available from the U.S. Labor Dept.

The pamphlets now available deal with union safeguards; union elections; rights of union members; standards and reports required on trusteeships; reports required from labor relations consultants.

The pamphlets may be obtained free in limited quantities from the U.S. Labor Dept., Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, Washington 25, D. C. or from the bureau's 24 field offices.

Longshoremen in IBL Vote Merger with ILA

(Continued from Page 1)

strength is centered, will be autonomous.

Speakers who advocated the merger included John Brzek, secretary-treasurer of Milwaukee Local 815 and convention chairman; Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; Peter T. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Opposing the action was John H. Dwyer, an IBL vice-president and local business agent for the Seafarers.

Capt. William Bradley, president of the ILA, appeared at the convention along with seven other top ILA officers and pledged complete co-operation with the IBL group if merger became a reality. He told the delegates that both sides should forget about their past differences and "look toward the future."

He also pledged that the IBL's Great Lakes District, as a separate district, would not be dominated in any way. He promised:

"You will elect your own officers, work out your own agreements and handle your own affairs. The only time the international will be in the picture is when you ask for it if you need help."

In a separate convention, held before the merger meeting, the Great Lakes longshoremen mapped a new program to give them more bargaining muscle by negotiating agreements with various ports with the same expiration date. The group also set a wage goal of $2.75 an hour for general cargo handling and discussed a number of other improvements to be sought at the bargaining table.

Sea Unions Warn of Slack in U.S. Shipping

"Our national defense hangs by a very thin thread," declared two maritime union leaders as they called attention to the continuing drop in tonnage carried in American-flag ships.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers spoke out as co-chairmen of the Seafarers' Section, AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

They charged that the Eisenhower Administration's "short-sighted effort to balance the budget" has forced the Defense Dept. to count American-owned "runaway" ships as "a large part" of the nation's mobilization requirements.

The "runaway" ships are so called because the owners register them under the flags of Panama, Honduras and Liberia to escape union wage scales and conditions.

Weak Test

The test of "effective control" which the Defense Dept. applies in counting runaways as part of the nation's defense could be easily upset, Curran and Hall said.

They emphasized that the amount of United States' waterborne commerce carried in American-flag ships dropped below 10 percent for the first five months of 1959, compared to 12.8 percent for the same period last year.

They said the number of ocean-going ships flying the U.S. flag has now fallen below 900.

And, they added: "As our American-flag fleet decreases, the runaway fleet increases."

In pointing to the decline in the American merchant marine and the "thin thread" of the Defense Dept.'s "effective control" over the runaway fleets, Curran and Hall observed:

"The acceptance of these runaways as part of our national defense requirements parallels a drowning man's grasping for straws."

Curran Host In Athens to NMU Retirees

Athens, Greece—In a dramatic demonstration of the far-reaching security provided by American union contracts, Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran recently was host to 40 retired NMU members now living in Greece on union-won pensions.

The veteran seamen dined with their union president during Curran's visit to Athens for meetings called by the Intl. Transportworkers Federation concerning union organizing efforts on "flag of convenience" ships.

The normal NMU pension is $100 per month for which a union seaman is eligible at age 65 providing he has at least 20 years of sailing to his credit. Seamen who suffer total and permanent disability and have the required seatime can retire with full lifetime pension benefits regardless of age.

The NMU pensions are in addition to social security benefits which range up to $174 monthly.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY answers questions fired at him by college students during telecast over American Broadcasting Co.'s nationwide network of panel show "College News Conference." Seated with Meany is Ruth Hagy, moderator of the program.

Meany Warns of Peril In Economic Isolation

The United States is not going to "price itself out of the world market" and the cure for low wages abroad is "to bring up the standards of workers in the rest of the world, not to bring our standards down," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told network television and radio audiences on Nov. 1.

The "buy American" policy recently thrust into operations of the mutual security program, Meany declared, "is a throwback to the old feelings of isolationism" and will do little good in meeting problems of trade balances.

Appearing on the ABC television and radio program, College News Conference, Meany also warned that the danger of the Soviet Union to the U.S. is not the economic competition talked about by Premier Khrushchev but "in letting down our guard and being deceived as to the real intent of these people."

"It would be foolhardy not to try to negotiate" in an atomic age, Meany continued, but we should negotiate "on the basis of reality and not on dreams and illusions and above all should negotiate on the basis of strength."

Questioned on the forum program by five college and university students, Meany made these other points:

- "The real struggle in the world" is not between communism and capitalism but "between democracy and dictatorship, between human freedom and tyranny."
- The big danger to our economy "is not inflation but the failure to attain the economic growth we should get" under our "dynamic economy."

For 50 years "we had an expanding economy" and "prices went up at the rate of 2.5 percent a year," and since 1950 "we haven't had that experience and still we hear this cry of inflation."

- The idea of "breaking down the conditions of the Steelworkers" was "set up between big management under the domination of financial interests in Wall St. . . . and I think sooner or later the public is going to realize that."
- American labor is "far ahead of the rest of the world" in accepting automation but "we feel that the human element should be considered, and that the benefits and the blessings should flow to the people as a whole."

"Here is the place for real labor-management statesmanship," Meany said. "I think labor and management should sit down to settle these problems to see how it can be done with the least possible misery to the human element."

- "I think the President, whether intentionally or not, put himself on the side of the steel companies" by suggesting that wages should not be increased "if the steel companies decide to translate that increase to an increase in prices."

Glass Molders Win Contract, End Walkout

Pittsburgh—The American Flint Glass Workers Union has won a two-year package worth 27 cents an hour for some 3,200 members in glass molding work, ending a 51-day strike in 80 plants across the country.

These key workers are employed in glass container plants, turning out the steel molds for making everything from milk bottles to fancy decanters.

The pact was signed with the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute after a federal mediator was called into the talks.

The wage increase averages 10 cents an hour for the first year, retroactive to Sept. 1. For the second year, the pay increase averages about 8 cents.

The union won a union shop clause for the first time, re-enforcing the four-year apprenticeship system.

A thorny problem of local plant disputes and inter-union disputes was handled in two ways.

The Flint Glass Workers agreed that jurisdictional disputes in which it may be involved will be submitted for settlement under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes machinery.

Binding arbitration between the union and management was agreed on, to take effect next Aug. 1. The union and various companies have until then to settle outstanding issues; after that, arbitration becomes the final step in the present grievance system.

Despite Labor Dept. Ruling:

Aliens Still Cross Peyton Picket Lines

The Meat Cutters Union has reported that some 240 Mexican nationals continue to cross the border for work at the strikebound Peyton Packing Co. plant at El Paso, Tex., despite a finding by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that such employment of aliens depresses wages and conditions of all American workers in packing-plants.

"The immigration authorities must apply the Mitchell ruling to the commuting strikebreakers or it becomes meaningless," declared Meat Cutters Vice-Pres. Sam Twedell in El Paso.

Mitchell issued his certification, based on an investigation of the Peyton case, on Oct. 20 to the Attorney General and the Dept. of State.

Hold Resident Visas

The Labor Dept. said 107 Mexican nationals were employed at Peyton and all but one had obtained permanent resident visas long before the strike began last March 2.

The Justice Dept. said Mitchell's ruling "cannot apply" to resident aliens who were admitted legally. The spokesman said it would be up to the State Department to enforce the ban on any new aliens seeking admission to work at Peyton.

Twedell, however, said a union check a few days ago "showed by actual count that about 240 aliens came across the Juarez-El Paso bridge and went in buses and cars to the Peyton plant."

He said it is common practice for an alien to give an El Paso address and live in Juarez.

Won NLRB Election

The Meat Cutters won an election held by the National Labor Relations Board among Peyton's 500 employes in September of 1958. Negotiations ended with the walkout last March.

Since then, a labor board trial examiner made sweeping recommendations in finding Peyton guilty of "interfering with, restraining and coercing employes." The case is now before the full board.

California Grower Loses Alien Labor

San Francisco—D'Arrigo Brothers of California, one of the state's biggest vegetable growers, has lost the privilege of using imported Mexican farmworkers because it employed them as construction workers.

An official of the National Agricultural Workers Union spotted Mexicans building a cottage on D'Arrigo's Santa Clara holdings. The U.S. Labor Dept., faced with the complaint, removed some 137 Mexican nationals, a ban which could extend to D'Arrigo's huge Imperial Valley farms.

The strikebreakers from across the border are being paid Peyton's starting rate of $1 an hour, with those doing skilled work getting as much as $1.25 and $1.35, Twedell charged. The union scale for similar work begins over $2 an hour.

In responding to an appeal transmitted by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) acted promptly to keep members of the Juarez Meat Workers locals from serving as strikebreakers.

The CTM recently notified the AFL-CIO that it has received assurances from its northern affiliate that none of its members and none of the Meat Workers members are working at Peyton. In addition, the Mexican unions have organized a consumers' boycott of Peyton products.

Advisory Council Asks Distressed Area Action

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has been urged to give "priority consideration" to a program aimed at easing chronic unemployment in the nation's distressed areas.

The proposal came from the 24-member Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, composed of representatives of labor, management and the public. The council unanimously approved the statement which expressed "deep concern" over the problem.

In 1958, Pres. Eisenhower vetoed a depressed areas bill. A similar measure was passed by the Senate this year, but was bottled up in the House in the powerful Rules Committee. The AFL-CIO has called for its passage during the second session of the 86th Congress next year.

The tripartite advisory council urged Mitchell to consider establishment of a top-priority program calling for:

- Retraining of idled workers in depressed areas, coupled with broadening of unemployment compensation to provide maintenance of income during the retraining period.
- More effective counseling, testing and placement services to provide maximum opportunity for finding new jobs for disemployed workers.
- Financial assistance to help workers in "relocation and resettlement" if they move from depressed areas to "areas of expanding employment opportunity."

At the same time, the advisory council suggested that Mitchell study the desirability of modifying the unemployment insurance program "more adequately to meet the income maintenance needs" of the long-term unemployed.

In giving its unanimous approval to the resolution, the council directed its chairman, Dean Fedale F. Fauri of the School of Social Work at the University of Michigan, to appoint a special committee to study the problem of persistent unemployment.

In a companion resolution, the council pointed out that continuing joblessness has put a severe strain on the unemployment funds in several states, and called for a continued study of steps that should be taken at the federal level "to assure the continued solvency of the system."

Horseshoers Union—Small But Sturdy—Pushes Organizing Plans

Chicago—Delegates representing the 281 men who keep the nation's race horses running have decided their union is going to grow.

Five officers and 18 delegates to the 52nd biennial convention of the Journeymen Horseshoers here voted an organization campaign and apprentice program.

Since their last convention, the Horseshoers lost nine members. In 1911 they had more than 11,000 men working at the trade. The organizational campaign will cover the area from the Canadian and Mexican borders, and from the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis, Mo.

Glenn Ward, Seattle, Wash., will lead the unionization drive with help from the executive board. The Horseshoers have never tried to organize this area before.

Men working at the trade who want to join the union will have to pass the journeyman's examination to get a "full union book."

Others who have some of the skills needed to shoe horses will be able to qualify for a "half-book" stamped "floorman." A floorman is one who can shoe horses with factory-made shoes but can't start from scratch with the raw materials.

Horseshoers follow their work. In the summer, the racetracks that provide the main source of employment for this union are in operation in both the North and the South. The locals are organized on the basis of the members' permanent residence — not where he works.

The "half-book floormen" stay at the tracks where they are now working until they can qualify for a "full book."

The apprentice program is being worked out by a union committee. Horseshoers Pres. George C. Miller of Hot Springs, Ark., said, before the convention okayed the apprentice plan, that retired members in three locations will be used to train new workers.

Miller said young men will have to be recruited in order to keep the trade alive.

William L. McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employes, outlined to the convention some of the things labor is up against with the new labor law. It was his fourth consecutive appearance at the union's conventions.

Guild Regains Rights At Ottawa Newspaper

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa local of the Newspaper Guild has recaptured bargaining rights for 33 circulation employes of the Ottawa Journal.

Under the policy of the Ontario Labor Relations Board, the union is certified automatically when it shows it represents more than 55 percent of the employes.

War on Labor Seen:

Canadian Business Asks New Anti-Union Legislation

Ottawa, Ont.—If Canadian labor has any doubt about the intentions of Canadian big business, it should vanish. Reports indicate that management in the country has begun to lay down a vigorous anti-union barrage that can only mean an all-out attacck on the labor movement is imminent, the Cooperative Press Association says.

The press service, widely used by Canadian union publications, lists these examples:

• In Ottawa, J. Eric Harrington, president of the Canadian Construction Council, told a press conference that radical changes must be made in federal and provincial labor laws "to curb the powers of unions."

• In Toronto, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce urged businessmen to embark on a campaign to put "right-to-work" laws on the statute books of every jurisdiction in Canada.

• In Montreal, A. L. Fairley, U.S.-born president of Dominion Steel, called for "serious and drastic steps" to hold down wages in Canadian industry.

Harrington was the most outspoken, the CPA story declares. He trotted out all the myths about the labor movement that he could muster and outlined the aims of big business as the abolition of the union shop and secondary boycotts. Unions also should be liable to civil suits in the courts, he said.

Labor legislation must be passed, said Harrington, to "prevent one segment of the country from controlling the economy of the country."

"It is exactly this type of propaganda that preceded the passing of the anti-union U.S. laws and the drive for 'right-to-work' laws in that country," warned Donald C. MacDonald, Ontario leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

Legislation that weakens and restricts the trade union movement are already on the books in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Quebec. The select committee on labor in Ontario has recommended proposals described by MacDonald as the Mein Kampf of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

"In recent weeks the governments of Canada and Ontario have thrown their lot in with management," one Ottawa observer commented. Both governments have refused to bargain with their employes and have set a "hold-the-line" wage policy for other employers to follow.

The CPA story continues that meanwhile Canadian newspapers told in muted tones of record corporation profits being made this year by Canadian business. In the first half of the year profits were up nearly 25 percent over 1958.

If one read his newspaper carefully, one could learn that 18 of Canada's biggest firms are in court on combines charges. It's against the law of the land to form a combine, yet respected business leaders seem to consider it's all right if you can get away with it.

Canada's anti-combine law is roughly equivalent to U.S. anti-trust laws.

When the Combines Investigation Commission raided E. P. Taylor's Canadian Breweries, one director wrote to another:

"This means there are no secrets about this at all now and it would seem to me that in the very near future we should sell our common stock. . . ."

Seventeen pulp and paper companies are also being charged with combining to exploit farmers who sell pulp wood in Quebec.

These are the men who demand that labor "live up to its responsibilities to the Canadian people," says Harrington.

The very men who are leading their corporations to record profits are the men who complain that the wage and salary demands of labor will cause inflation.

A survey in the Financial Post records that businessmen are "happy" with the tight money policy that is choking all levels of government, cutting off the housing industry, and keeping unemployment levels at 4 and 5 percent of the work force.

"Management has thrown down the gauntlet," said MacDonald. "We must accept the challenge."

ICFTU Asks Halt to 'Terror' In Paraguay

Brussels, Belgium — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called on its affiliates to protest a "reign of terror" carried on by dictator Alfredo Stroessner against Paraguayan trade unionists.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said affiliates representing the ICFTU's 56 million members should file protests with the Paraguayan government or its diplomatic missions abroad and added:

"Protests from organized labor in those countries which are the mainstay of Paraguay's export trade would add great weight to such action."

Oldenbroek declared that free labor was "appalled at the consistent flouting of human and trade union rights in Paraguay."

He charged that Heriberto Roman Berganza, former general secretary of the Paraguayan Federation of Labor (CPT), "was forced to escape from persecution and seek asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy" in Ascuncion, Paraguay's capital.

Oldenbroek said all efforts to secure a safe conduct pass to enable Roman to leave Paraguay have failed.

"Many Paraguayan trade unionists have been imprisoned without trial," the ICFTU leader continued. "They include Esperanza Ricardo Leiva, who has been in police hands for 12 months."

"The facts fill us with misgivings," he added. "They add up to a reign of terror which shows no sign of abating."

Labor Dept. Official Named to ILO Post

Geneva—Hersey E. Riley, chief of the Prices and Cost of Living Division of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been appointed chief of the Statistical Division of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Riley, who joined BLS in 1934, has served in various capacities on United States delegations to ILO and United Nations committee meetings.

Texas Labor Host To Mexican Youth

Austin, Tex. — Bernard Cobos Romero, 18-year-old college student of Puebla, Mexico, will study at the University of Texas during the spring semester and live with union families, all under the sponsorship of the State AFL-CIO.

Cobos Romero was selected by the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) upon an invitation from the Texas AFL-CIO to name a student active in union work. Texas labor told the CTM its aim was "to encourage someone who has the interests of your working people at heart to come and live among us."

Cobos Romero is now studying at the education center, Male Heroes of Chapultepec, in Puebla.

NEW OFFICERS of AFL-CIO Auxiliaries meet with Wesley Reedy, administrative assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Left to right are Sec.-Treas. Elda Luebbert, Pres. Virginia Tindall, Reedy, Special Rep. Marcella Beatty and Exec. Vice Pres. Minnie Gulick. The auxiliary officers also met with AFL-CIO department heads to discuss how the families of union members can help carry out labor's goals.

FIRST SCHOLARSHIP awarded by Alaska State AFL-CIO was presented to 18-year-old Nancy A. Philips (right), daughter of an Air Force master sergeant stationed at Ladd Air Force Base. Presentation was made by Sec.-Treas. Lorena Showers (left) of the state body at a luncheon in Fairbanks.

Red-Dominated WFTU Closing Office at UN

United Nations, N. Y.—The Communist World Federation of Trade Unions, which for almost a decade has been represented here at the United Nations, is closing its New York office.

The action became known here recently with the unpublicized resignation of Miss Elinor Kahn, who had been the WFTU representative. Miss Kahn is resigning to marry an Indian newspaperman stationed in Bonn, Germany.

Before she came to the UN as the Communist labor representative, she worked with Harry Bridges and was a figure in the California campaign for Henry Wallace's presidential race in 1948.

Although Miss Kahn refused to discuss her resignation, it was learned that she went to Prague, WFTU headquarters, this summer to present it in person.

It has also been learned that when she asked the WFTU what was to be done with office supplies and files, she was told to sell the supplies and get rid of the files. Miss Kahn has complained to friends that despite her decade of service to the WFTU, she has received no severance pay nor has she received any salary for the last two months.

Rumors have circulated that Miss Kahn became "disillusioned" with Moscow at the time of the Soviet Union's bloody intervention in Hungary in October 1956. Miss Kahn has refused to see newspapermen for interviews.

As far as the UN is concerned, there has been no application by the WFTU for a replacement. The report is that the WFTU, whose affiliates in the free world have steadily declined since the formation of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in December 1949, will work through the UN's Geneva office.

Leather Union Says Militancy Is Need

New York—Only those unions will survive whose members fight for the life of their organization and their rights as workers, officers of the Leather Workers Intl. Union told delegates to the union's third biennial convention here.

The warning, contained in a report to representatives of local affiliates in seven states, asserted that unions are here to stay only if members are militant in protecting their right to organize and bargain collectively.

Any let-down in organizational efforts are bound to lead to workers falling into the hands of employers, who would welcome nothing more, the report declared.

In spite of what it described as "carefully planned anti-union strategy by employers, typical paternalistic techniques and a harsh labor law," the LWIU for the past two years can claim one of the highest proportionate membership increases of any union in the country.

Two years ago, at its second convention, the union had 5,743 members. At this convention it reported having won six out of seven representation elections for a total of an additional 1,000 members.

Featured guest speakers at the five-day convention included Harold Felix, New York City labor commissioner; Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City AFL-CIO Central Labor Council; and the Rev. Francis J. McDonnell, director of the Archdiocese Labor Institute of Boston

Father McDonnell told LWIU delegates that if labor needs any one thing to help it fight the propaganda which holds that wage increases cause inflation, it is more effective public relations.

"The old methods and techniques won't do any more in organizing," he declared. "Organized labor is going to have to make a much more effective and concerted effort to match the elaborate public relations big business has been conducting over the years."

Richard B. O'Keefe of Peabody, Mass., was re-elected international president; Joseph Duffy of Woburn, Mass., was returned to office as secretary-treasurer; and Richard Stapleton of Gowanda, N. Y., was continued in office as vice president.

The international executive board was increased from 15 to 19 members, with the following new members being elected to two-year terms: Leonard Linder of West Hickory, Pa.; William Camp of Gowanda, N. Y.; Roger Pariseau of Bellingham, Mass.; Leo Lang of Sanford, Mass.; George Lyle of Andover, Mass.; Henry Mendalka and James Ahern of Peabody, Mass.; and Roy Holmes, Jr., of Williamsport, Pa.

Charged with Price Fixing:

Polio Vaccine Fiasco Aired In Trial of 5 Drug Firms

The story of what the government calls a criminal plot by some of the giants in the drug industry to profiteer on sales of Salk polio vaccine is being unfolded in a federal courtroom in Trenton, N. J.

There, almost unnoticed by the nation's press, five of the country's largest drug houses—Eli Lilly & Co., Parke Davis & Co., Merck & Co., Inc., Allied Laboratories, Inc., and American Home Products Corp.—are on trial on criminal charges of price fixing.

The Trenton trial is the latest chapter in the bizarre story of the Eisenhower Administration's handling of the nationwide campaign to protect school children against infantile paralysis.

The price-rigging case dates back to 1955 when the five giant drug firms were the sole producers of polio vaccine during the early days of the drive to stamp out the crippling disease. This was the year after Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh announced successful testing of the polio vaccine.

Federal Action Urged

With discovery of the vaccine, organized labor, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and scores of public and private groups called on the Administration to step in, establish safe production standards, control shipments, set up priorities, and finance the immunization program.

While the government debated its first steps, a West Coast laboratory sent out a shipment of vaccine containing live polio virus—and 50 children innoculated with it were stricken with paralytic polio. The tragedy was subsequently laid to inadequate government standards and controls.

Administration Held Back

Still the Administration held back, as the demand grew that the Public Health Service, traditional guardian of the nation's health, be named to oversee the program, with innoculations financed by federal funds.

Pres. Eisenhower's then Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, demurred. Speaking for an Administration dedicated, she said, to "voluntarism," she expressed "horror" at the idea of free polio vaccinations and called them a "backdoor approach to socialized medicine."

The Administration's answer: Turn the program over to the states to handle.

While state governments slowly moved forward on mass innoculation programs, meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of doses found their way into the hands of private doctors—who peddled them for as high as $5 and $7 a shot—while 41 million school children waited for protection.

Congress finally stepped into the breach, and appropriated $53.6 million to aid state and local governments in purchasing the vaccine and setting up mass clinics for the immunization of school children and expectant mothers.

The damage caused by dilatory tactics was done, and a shortage of the vaccine quickly developed.

Mrs. Hobby defended the Administration's refusal to allocate the vaccine, issuing a statement which totally ignored the fact that millions of Americans during the previous two decades had annually contributed millions of dollars to the "March of Dimes" fight on polio.

"No one could forsee," Mrs. Hobby declared blandly, the "unprecedented demand" for the serum.

While the country simmered over the vaccine fiasco, Mrs. Hobby resigned from the HEW post, to be succeeded by her assistant, Marion B. Folsom.

Overproduction Followed

The following year, with the government still failing to control production and with organized medicine still pressing for use of the vaccine through private doctors, paid by fee, instead of mass clinics, an overproduction by the drug industry saw millions of shots gathering dust on the shelves.

Folsom issued a statement blaming the oversupply on the "apathy" of the American public. Later, he too, resigned and was succeeded by Arthur S. Flemming.

The labor movement—through AFL-CIO Community Service Activities—attempted to rally the nation in support of mass innoculation clinics, and urged the medical profession to abandon its opposition to administering the vaccine either free or at a nominal fee.

Although the American Medical Association opposed the plan, CSA achieved some spectacular breakthroughs—notably in Phoenix, Ariz.; Evansville, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Tucson, Ariz.; Seattle, Wash.; Omaha, Neb.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Washington, D. C., and Reading, Pa., where mass clinics were staged with the cooperation of local health authorities.

Probe Launched

While the distribution debacle was going on in 1956, a House subcommittee headed by Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N. C.) held a full-dress investigation of the drug industry's pricing program on the Salk vaccine.

When the hearings were over, Fountain said testimony had shown the government may have been charged more than double the going rate—paying as much as 70 cents a cubic centimeter for polio vaccine at a time when other purchasers were paying the companies less than 35 cents.

The Dept. of Justice moved slowly. It was not until May 1958 that a federal grand jury indicted the five firms for criminal violation of the Anti-Trust Act. Specifically, the drug houses were accused of combining to submit "uniform bids to public agencies" and with having adopted non-competitive terms of sale and uniform pricing methods.

Seventeen months more elapsed before the government quietly opened its case against the drug houses in Trenton—a case expected to drag on in the court.

PROUDLY DISPLAYING banner of fair-share giving, trade union leaders in Kansas City, Mo., join in rallying labor support for United Campaign drive to raise funds for community network of voluntary health, welfare agencies. Left to right are: William E. Lewis, AFL-CIO field representative; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Welsh, Greater Kansas City Labor Council; Exec. Vice Pres. Hugh Raymond of CLC; Sec. Lee Kinser of Building & Construction Trades Council; Stanley Hubbard, area director, Communications Workers; Hubert Dalton, sub-district director, Steelworkers.

Democratic Strength Holds in Off-Year Votes

The Democratic Party demonstrated a continuing strength in city and state elections this week in a preliminary test for 1960.

In terms of the 1960 presidential race, a Republican opponent of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was overwhelmed in a mayoralty contest; a Democratic governor fell short in an effort to win party control of his state legislature; and a not-too-serious past contender for the Democratic nomination fell by the wayside.

Major interest in the elections centered on Kentucky, where COPE-supported Democrat Bert T. Combs and running mate Wilson W. Wyatt swamped their Republican opponents despite the factional fight waged by Gov. A. B. Chandler, a would-be presidential candidate.

In Philadelphia, COPE-supported Democratic Mayor Richardson Dilworth ran up a 2 to 1 margin to defeat Republican Harold E. Stassen, who was trying to hit the comeback trail.

In New Jersey, Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner led a strong drive to win control of the state legislature for his party. In 1957 the Democrats won control of the lower house for the first time in 20 years. In Tuesday's election they retained control of that house by a margin of 34 to 26 but fell short by one seat of winning control of the state senate.

11-7-59

In Indiana, Democrats won all but one mayoralty contests in 25 cities.

In Ohio, the Republicans appeared to have picked up a few mayoralty posts. The Democrats won handily in Cleveland although losing in the state capital, Columbus.

In New York State, the Democrats won the mayor's post in Rochester for the first time in many years and strengthened control in Buffalo.

In Boston, in a non-partisan election, John F. Collins won an upset victory over State Senate Pres. John E. Powers who had the support of labor and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

A labor-supported candidate for mayor of Salt Lake City went down to defeat before ultra-conservative J. Bracken Lee, former governor of Utah.

In two southern states—Virginia and Mississippi—elections were decided for all practical purposes in earlier primaries. In Virginia, Republicans lost a little ground in the state legislature, but the only real change was the defeat in the primaries of some of the bitter-end opponents of integration in the public schools and their massive resistance program. There was no noticeable change in sentiment in Mississippi.

Sponsor Is Accused of Ordering Rigging of Two TV Quiz Shows

The sponsor of two of television's top-flight quiz shows, both of which are now off the air, has been accused of dictating the rigging of shows to stimulate audience interest and presumably improve sales.

The charges against officials of Revlon, Inc., were given a special House subcommittee by two television producers, and in an affidavit by the former advertising manager of the cosmetics firm.

A former official of Revlon—whose sales skyrocketed from $33 million a year before the quiz shows to $110 million last year—vigorously denied the company knew of any rigging of either the "$64,000 Question" or "$64,000 Challenge."

Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.), a member of the House subcommittee, called the sharp conflict in testimony a "clear case" of perjury, and expressed the hope the Justice Dept. would investigate to determine who was lying.

Here are highlights of the testimony before the subcommittee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.):

● Mert Koplin, producer of the two shows, said officials of Revlon and its advertising agency "made it clear" at weekly meetings which contestants the company wanted to win or lose. In one "famous" memo, he said, the company spelled out how one contestant "would advance to another plateau" in money winnings "and how a certain match would be lost."

● Confirming this testimony, the shows' executive producer, Steven R. Carlin, called the memorandum in question "the crudest" he had ever seen. He said "controls" were exercised, at the sponsor's request, to maintain high audience ratings for the quiz shows.

● In an affidavit filed with the committee, George Abrams, former Revlon vice president and advertising manager, said the "destiny" of contestants was discussed at weekly meetings between company and show officials. Abrams said it was "assumed the producers would use the known controls" to "regulate" whether a contestant would continue or not.

● Martin Revson, former vice president of the company his brother, Charles, still heads, issued a sweeping denial declaring "we believed we had bought an honest show." He declared the company "never once suggested that a particular contestant win or lose," adding "it never entered my mind that the producer could control the losing or winning."

Both shows were carried on the Columbia Broadcasting System, now headed by Louis G. Cowan who started the two television shows but subsequently disposed of his 42 percent interest when he moved to the presidency of the television network.

Network officials have disclaimed any knowledge of the quiz show rigging.

In the midst of the uproar over quiz shows, the Federal Trade Commission announced it would intensify its monitoring of television commercials.

Cleveland Unions Boost Blood Gifts

Cleveland—Active participation by local unions here has boosted Red Cross blood collections to record highs for the summer months. August donations set an all-time record for the month and the July collection topped last year's figure by 130 pints.

FTC Says 2 Firms Faked Films in TV Commercials

The Federal Trade Commission has accused General Motors and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. of using "camera trickery" and "deceptive" techniques in television commercials.

The FTC charged that the deception was used in advertising comparing the alleged superiority of safety plate glass used in GM cars over safety sheet glass used in competitive automobiles.

In one filmed sequence, the commission said, different camera lenses were used "resulting in an inaccurate demonstration of the comparative distortion" between the GM and non-GM windows. In another, the picture purportedly taken through plate glass was actually taken "with the window rolled down."

"Despite other representations" by GM and L-O-F, the FTC complaint said, the glass used in GM cars "is not free from all optical distortion," and the glass used by competitors does not have "the excessively high degree of perceptible distortion pictured" in the commercials.

The two firms were given 30 days in which to file an answer to the complaint.

War on Labor Blasted by IUD Speakers

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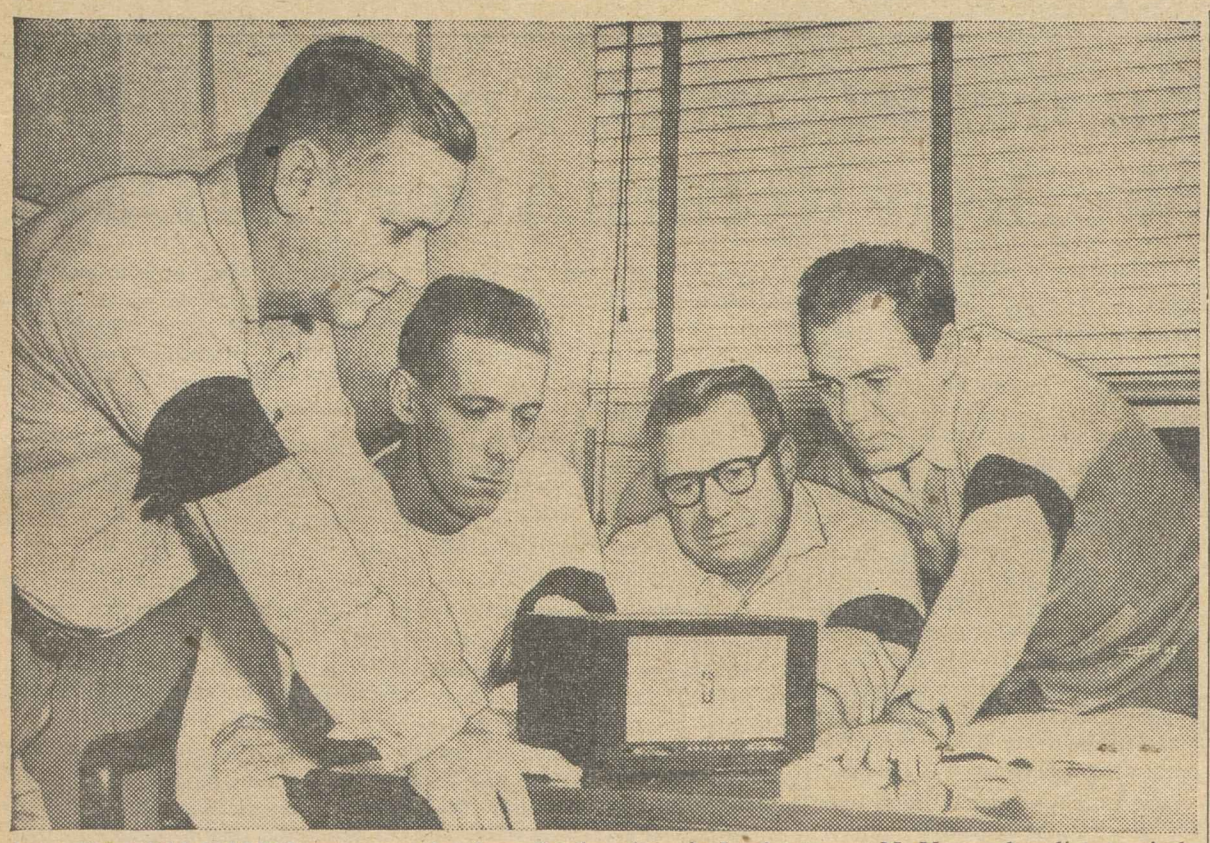
Labor Hits Injunction Use, Goes All-Out to Aid USWA



BLACK ARM BANDS are worn by four Steelworkers in Lackawanna, N. Y., as they listen grimly to radio report that U.S. Supreme Court voted 8-1 to uphold Eisenhower Administration's use of Taft-Hartley injunction forcing 500,000 USWA members back to mills.

T-H Use Attacked As 'Union-Busting'

By Gene Zack

A fighting-mad trade union movement—angered over the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against 500,000 striking Steelworkers—rallied its strength behind the USWA in anticipation of a renewed showdown fight with the industry when the injunction runs out on Jan. 26.

Leaders of the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. bitterly denounced the injunction as "intolerable" and "union busting," and called for swift congressional repeal of the "slave labor" section of the 12-year-old Taft-Hartley Act used to compel unionists to work against their will.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sounded labor's battle cry, calling on the 13.5 million members of the federation to contribute generously to the special Steelworkers Defense Fund and to join in girding "for the battle that seems certain to begin again the day this injunction expires."

In a letter to the officers of affiliated unions and state and local central bodies, Meany said contributions of one hour's pay per month to the fund established by the AFL-CIO General Board in September should continue at an accelerated pace throughout the injunction and "until the hour the strike is won."

The crisis engendered by the court-approved back-to-work order was the focal point for the IUD's third constitutional convention, where both Meany and IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned the assault on Steelworkers was part of a

(Continued on Page 3)

Steel Mills Start Under T-H Lash

The nation's steel-producing complex inched slowly back into operation in the wake of a Supreme Court ruling upholding an Administration-sought injunction forcing 500,000 members of the Steelworkers back to the mills.

Ruling in the government's favor on both the constitutionality and the application of the Taft-Hartley Act's "national emergency" section, the high court halted the industry-forced strike on its 116th day on the ground that the dispute imperiled the defense effort.

The vote was 8-1, with Justice William O. Douglas dissenting.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, complying with the court order, called it a "sad day . . . when the weight of a government injunction is imposed upon American steelworkers" who waged a "valiant and dignified struggle for the rights that are due them."

McDonald renewed his charge

(Continued on Page 2)

At IUD Convention:

Support Pledged to Unions Under Fire

By Saul Miller

Organized labor will support every union on the firing line in the "vicious and dishonest" war waged by big business to destroy the labor movement.

It will throw into the carefully and lavishly planned battle launched by the reactionary forces the full resources of the trade union movement coupled with a campaign to undo the brainwashing of the American people.

That was the major theme that emerged at the Third Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington as AFL-CIO leaders called for a united and strengthened labor movement to meet the critical challenge.

The two-day convention, drawing 275 delegates from 63 unions affiliated with the IUD, was dominated by the thousands of steelworkers moving back to their jobs under the lash of a Taft-Hartley injunction, the ever-increasing propaganda to pin the "inflation" tag on wage increases, the wide-ranging scope of the new labor law and its harrassment of unions, and the pattern of industry-forced strikes over phony work rules and other issues.

These issues were raised in a series of speeches by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, IUD Pres.

(Continued on Page 12)

United Labor Front Urged by Harrison

Cincinnati — The entire trade union movement must stand together to ward off industry's concerted attack on labor — currently leveled against the Steelworkers and the rail brotherhoods—Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison has declared.

"Just as the steel companies united against the Steelworkers, so the railroads have united against railway labor in an attempt to take away many of the advantages we have gained over the past 40 years," Harrison told 400 of the union's leaders at a three-day conference here.

Jobless Rate Rises Sharply To 6 Percent

Persistent unemployment, abetted by the industry-forced steel strike, sent the jobless total to 3,272,000 in October — a month when unemployment normally drops.

Underscoring the chronic problem despite the general recovery from the 1958 recession was the rise in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment from 5.6 percent of the labor force in September to 6 percent in October.

This rate of workers hunting jobs was the highest since last February. The actual number of unemployed in October was the third highest since the end of World War II, exceeded only in 1949 and 1958, both recession years.

About 300,000 of the total unemployment figure is estimated by the Labor Dept. to be related to the steel strike. This would leave non-steel-related joblessness at about 3 million, or 5 percent or more of the labor force, indicative of the persistent nature of the high level of unemployment during a general boom period.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in releasing the figures, reluctantly

(Continued on Page 4)

Railroad Workers Gird To Defend Jobs, Unions

By Dave Perlman

Chicago—Workers in the nation's greatest railroad center staged a full-scale rally here Nov. 5 to defend their unions and their jobs against an all-out management assault aimed at slashing pay and emasculating working rules.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told them they can count on American labor's "complete support" if they are forced to strike to prevent the railroads from "turning the clock back on the collective bargaining gains of the past half-century."

Meany linked the railroad industry's "high-powered propaganda campaign" to tactics of the steel industry and to an overall big business drive to take away from American workers any voice in determining their working conditions.

"Your fight is my fight and the fight of all American labor," Meany declared, pledging all possible "moral and material support" from the AFL-CIO.

George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and an AFL-CIO vice president, charged the rails with attempting to "brainwash the jury" with the help of "the soap salesmen of Madison Avenue" and

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany Letter on Steel Defense Fund

Following is the text of a letter sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to all officers of national and international unions, state and city central bodies, and directly affiliated unions, urging a massive stepup of labor support for the Steelworkers to assure the union's ultimate triumph despite the court-approved 80-day injunction:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The federal court has enjoined the United Steelworkers of America from striking for the next 80 days under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. This action has now been upheld by an 8-1 majority of the U.S. Supreme Court.

More than ever, the issue is now joined. More than ever, it is an issue, not just between the United Steelworkers of America and the steel industry, but between the American labor movement and the forces of reaction in big business.

More than ever, it is incumbent upon all of us to do our utmost in support of the United Steelworkers, not only for their sake but for our own.

Under the terms of the injunction, the workers must return to their jobs for a period of 80 days. In these 80 days the steel companies will be free to produce and to profit under the terms existing prior to the strike. The Steelworkers have no choice but to obey the injunction during this 80-day period.

But the rest of the trade union movement can—and will—use this period to become prepared for the battle that seems certain to begin again the day this injunction expires.

Certainly it is obvious that the atmosphere of compulsion imposed by this injunction will not promote a settlement of the dispute between the parties. It is obvious that the steel industry has sought this means to break the spirit of the workers and thus compel them to accept the infamous demands that precipitated the strike.

We must make it clear beyond question, to the steelworkers and to the nation, that free Americans will not be whipped by employers or injunctions.

We must make it clear beyond question that when the term of this oppressive injunction has expired, the American steelworkers will be free once again to strike as before—with full assurance that they and their families will be fed, housed and clothed.

Therefore I call upon each and every one of you to implement, fully and promptly, the unanimous resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board on Sept. 18, 1959, which called upon every member of the united labor movement to contribute one hour's pay each month to the support of the steelworkers' struggle, which is indeed the struggle of us all.

These collections will continue throughout the period of the injunction. They will continue in fact until the hour the strike is won.

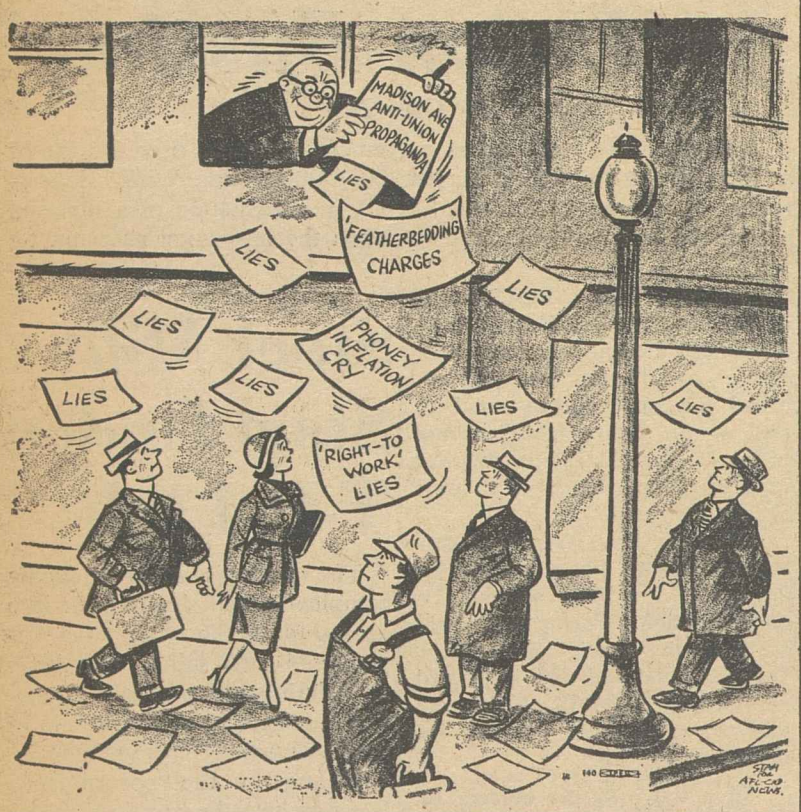
The steelworkers will need money if they are forced to strike again. It is up to us to make sure their strike is not broken through a lack of funds.

The use of the Taft-Hartley Act has made the need greater, not less. I trust every one of you will respond more swiftly and more generously than before.

I say to you from my heart, that this fight exemplifies to the utmost in our generation the most honored precept of the union movement: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Let us stand united in this struggle that may well decide the future of our movement and our nation.

Fallout



Supreme Court Upholds T-H; Workers Return After 116 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

that the industry based its bargaining strategy on the hope that the Administration would use a court order to end the walkout, and bluntly warned steel management that the injunction itself would provide no solution to the deadlock over wages and work rules.

In a speech to the third constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., he disclosed that the USWA is making progress in negotiations with some 15 of the smaller steel companies along the lines of the historic agreement signed with Kaiser Steel Co. before the injunction was issued.

The USWA president called anew for good faith collective bargaining on the industry's part, terming this the only way to achieve a settlement.

New Talk Delayed

There were no immediate indications, however, of a resumption of bargaining—suspended by the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service Nov. 4 pending the outcome of the union's appeal to the nation's highest court.

Mediation Service Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan said he did not plan to call for renewed negotiations "for about two weeks" because of what he called the "multiple problems" facing both steel management and labor in connection with the reopening of steel-producing facilities.

Finnegan said "informal discussions" would be continued during this interim period and that a date for resumption of mediation sessions would be set "as soon as feasible."

The White House announced that, in conformity with the "national emergency" section of Taft-Hartley, the President had formally reconvened the Board of Inquiry headed by Dr. George W. Taylor. The board is not scheduled to meet before the last week of November, Taylor said.

The outcome of negotiations was left in doubt by a continuance of steel management's propaganda assault on the union, and a renewal of its demands for major changes in contract language that would wreck job rights for which the union has fought for 20 years.

U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry negotiator and spokesman for the 11 giant steel producers, charged that the USWA "seriously wants an inflationary settlement and is determined to use all the power at its command to force one upon the companies and the nation."

Despite Cooper's new attack, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, interviewed on the NBC radio and television program "Meet the Press," said he was "very hopeful" that a settlement could be reached during the injunction period.

Explains Optimism

Reminded that he had told the AFL-CIO convention in September that "I do not see it (the injunction) as the means of settling this strike," Mitchell said he based his new optimism on the fact that management subsequently made "an additional economic offer." He said it was based, also, on "conversations that I have had with both parties."

At the same time, Mitchell warned that the Administration was readying proposed legislation to submit to Congress in the event the workers are again forced out on strike at the end of the injunction period. He declined to spell out what form these proposed restrictions might take.

The historic Supreme Court decision on halting, at least temporarily, the nation's longest steel strike was handed down 17 days after the injunction was originally issued. The court order was stayed while organized labor for the first time carried to the high court a full-scale challenge of the Taft-Hartely injunction process.

USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg attacked use of the injunction on the grounds that the Administration erred in saying the strike imperiled the national health or safety; that less drastic weapons were available short of the injunction to insure steel production for defense needs; and that the act violated the Constitution because it forced the courts to act, not judicially, but in a solely administrative process.

Upholds Constitutionality

The unsigned majority opinion dismissed the union's constitutional challenge by stating merely that the court did not feel the Taft-Hartley Act violated "the constitutional limitation prohibiting courts from exercising powers of a legislative or executive nature."

The court did not pass on the union's contention that the Administration erred in interpreting "national health" to mean "economic health," but it upheld the injunction, instead, "on the ground that the strike imperils the national safety."

Although the union argued that, since there are actually 96 USWA strikes involved against various companies and plants, the court could have limited the injunction to those plants producing needed defense items, the Supreme Court rejected this argument. The majority said there was no indication that the statute envisioned a "selective reopening" procedure.

Judge Douglas, in a lengthy dissenting opinion, challenged the government on the question of a peril to economic health, declaring that the Administration had indulged in an "unwarranted" assumption.

"I think that Congress when it used the words 'national health' was safeguarding the heating of homes, the delivery of milk, the protection of hospitals, and the like," he said. "The coal industry, closely identified with physical health of people, was the industry paramount in the debates on this measure."

The Douglas dissent agreed with the union's contention that the strike affected, at best, only a minute portion of steel output earmarked for defense. The lower court, he said, could have halted only that part of the strike essential to insure defense production.

"We should hesitate long," he wrote in his dissent, "before we conclude that Congress intended an injunction to issue against 500,000 workers when the inactivity of only 5,000 or 10,000 of the total imperils the national 'safety.' That would be too sharp a break with traditional equity practice for us to accept. . . .

"The injunction applies all the force of the federal government against men whose work has nothing to do with military defense as well as against those whose inactivity imperils the 'national safety.' . . . Like the old labor injunctions that brought discredit to the federal judiciary, this is blanket injunction broad and all-inclusive, bringing within its scope men whose work has nothing whatsoever to do with the defense needs of the nation."

Airline Unions Form Industrywide Group

Representatives of seven AFL-CIO unions with members employed by the airlines have announced formation of a permanent organization to coordinate economic, legislative and industry activities.

The organization, known as the Association of Air Transport Unions, is headed by Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists.

The new group is an outgrowth of an earlier meeting held in San Francisco last September at which plans were initiated to provide union employes on the airlines with facilities for effective coordination of activities and mutual cooperation.

The AATU will concentrate its attention on working hours and employment in terms of the introduction of jet aircraft, expansion of air freight traffic, the airlines mutual aid pact, airline safety and problems created by the labor law.

The organization plans a meeting next month to receive a report from a subcommittee appointed to study these and other problems.

Those attending the organizational meeting in the Machinists Building were:

For the IAM — Hayes; Vice Presidents Roy M. Brown of Los Angeles, J. C. McGlon of Atlanta, George Watkins of Washington, D. C.; and Grand Lodge Rep. Frank Heisler, IAM airline coordinator.

For the Transport Workers—Pres. Michael Quill and Vice Pres. James Horst, both of New York.

For the Air Line Pilots—Sec. R. L. Truxbury, New York; First Vice Pres. S. W. Hopkins, Atlanta; Regional Vice Pres. Clark E. Luther, Washington, D. C.

For the Air Line Dispatchers—Pres. R. E. Commerce, Arlington, Va., and Vice Pres. Robert R. Epp, New York.

For the Flight Engineers—Pres. R. A. Brown, and Sec.-Treas. Henry J. Breen, both of Washington, D. C.

For the Railway Clerks—Vice Pres. E. R. Kinley, Cincinnati.

For the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses — Pres. Rowland Quinn, Jr., Chicago. (This union is a subsidiary of the Pilots.)

For the Auto Workers — Ted Hawks, director, UAW Region 5.

Governor Reappoints N. C. Trade Unionist

Charlotte, N. C.—Bruce E. Davis, a veteran trade unionist, has been reappointed by Gov. Luther H. Hodges as employment security commissioner for Charlotte.

Labor Set to Aid Injunction-Hit USWA

Taft-Hartley 'Slavery' Assailed; Hour's Pay Campaign Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

war on labor threatening to engulf the nation's railroad workers next.

Reuther, in a speech frequently interrupted by cheers and applause from the 275 delegates, called the use of the injunction "the most tragic symbol that the money changers have moved into the temple of government," adding that half a million USWA members, "despite the fact that they have invested 116 days of struggle and sacrifice in an effort to win a measure of economic and social justice, are now forced into a state of involuntary servitude."

Reuther Blasts Ike

He lashed out at Eisenhower for having refused for months to accede to union requests for appointment of a fact-finding board that would tell the truth about the issues involved in the long strike and for then stepping in to bail out steel management "when the pressures became equalized" and the strike began "pinching the economic position of the corporations."

The Steelworkers, Reuther charged "are the victims of the brutal intervention of government by injunctive power because profits have been made superior to people in the system of values that our government currently is committed to advance."

Reuther reminded the delegates that, far from being an "isolated incident," the steel crisis is "part of a pattern which reflects beyond question the fact that American big business is carrying on a total struggle against the American working people."

He cited as examples the five-year-old Kohler strike, the use of Taft-Hartley's union-busting provisions to break the Rubber Workers strike at O'Sullivan Rubber Co.; the "brutal" use of state police and militia to crush the Textile Workers Union of America in their strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C.; and the "hypocritical propaganda" being used by "the hucksters in Madison Avenue" laying the groundwork for an assault on the rail unions.

Hits 'Vicious Propaganda'

Meany in his speech told the IUD delegates that "the very same type of attack" used by the giant steel producers against the USWA "is now being readied for the railroad unions" whose members are being "subjected to a terrific barrage of propaganda" geared to a major assault on work rules.

"We are now face to face with the second big group having to fight for their lives," the AFL-CIO president said, because of the "vicious propaganda" being peddled by Madison Avenue advertising and publicity agencies which helped condition the American public for the enactment of the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill and the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Meany attacked the use of the injunction compelling steel workers to "work when they don't want to work under the conditions offered" as proof of labor's 12-year-old claim that Taft-Hartley is a "slave labor law."

"How much slavery has got to be in a law before you put a label on it of slavery?" Meany asked to the accompaniment of lusty cheers. "If a law can compel one worker to work one hour against his will, in my book it is a slave labor law.

"How far is it from 80 days to 100 days, to 180 days, and to a law permanently telling a worker he has to work under conditions offered by his employer? This is the law that is supposed to be equal. Where is the equality?

"This is an intolerable situation. This is a situation that is a threat not only to the American labor movement but to the American way of life. This law must be removed from the statute books."

McDonald Sees Final Victory

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald told the IUD the union would press for a settlement during the injunction period, but warned that if no agreement is reached, USWA members "will arise in mighty and righteous wrath and will close down the industry and keep it closed until their just desires are met."

Praising the "fantastic" spirit of steelworkers despite the hardships of the long strike, McDonald pledged that "with the continued spirit of the steelworkers and the undivided loyalty of the trade union movement, we will win this struggle."

The union's general counsel, Arthur J. Goldberg, who carried the fight against the injunction to the Supreme Court, called for establishment by Congress of machinery "to make the chief executive act like a chief executive" in labor-management disputes that might threaten the nation's welfare.

He urged that Congress arm the President with an arsenal of weapons so that "if plants are going to have to be run and workers are going to have to work" in such crises "then the burden ought to fall equally upon labor and management and not upon labor alone."

IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse charged that steel management forced the long strike and banked on use of the injunction in calculated attempt to bring about a "return of the sweatshop, the speed-up, favoritism and exploitation." Management's demands on the USWA throughout the negotiations, he declared, "add up to simple and unadulterated union-busting."

Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey accused Eisenhower of using the injunction as a "political payoff" to steel corporations in return for $214,500 in financial contributions to the Republican presidential campaign in 1956.

White House Press Sec. James Hagerty called the charge "demagoguery," and said Eisenhower invoked Taft-Hartley's injunction procedures "only when it was clear that the welfare of the U.S. dictated positive action."

Host to Eisenhower

High on Mazey's list of contributors to Eisenhower's successful re-election bid was George E. Allen, a director of Republic Steel, one of the struck companies. Allen was Eisenhower's host on a nine-day golfing vacation in Palm Springs, Calif., just prior to the President's use of Taft-Hartley against the USWA. Also listed were officers of National Steel Corp.—including former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey—as well as officials of U.S. Steel, Armco, Bethlehem, Inland, and Jones & Laughlin.

The delegates— whose department previously gave $1 million to the Steelworkers—roared approval of a resolution pledging "full support and solidarity to the USWA, locked in combat with an arrogant and monopolistic industry which is intent upon bringing back to the mills the sweatshop conditions of pre-union days."

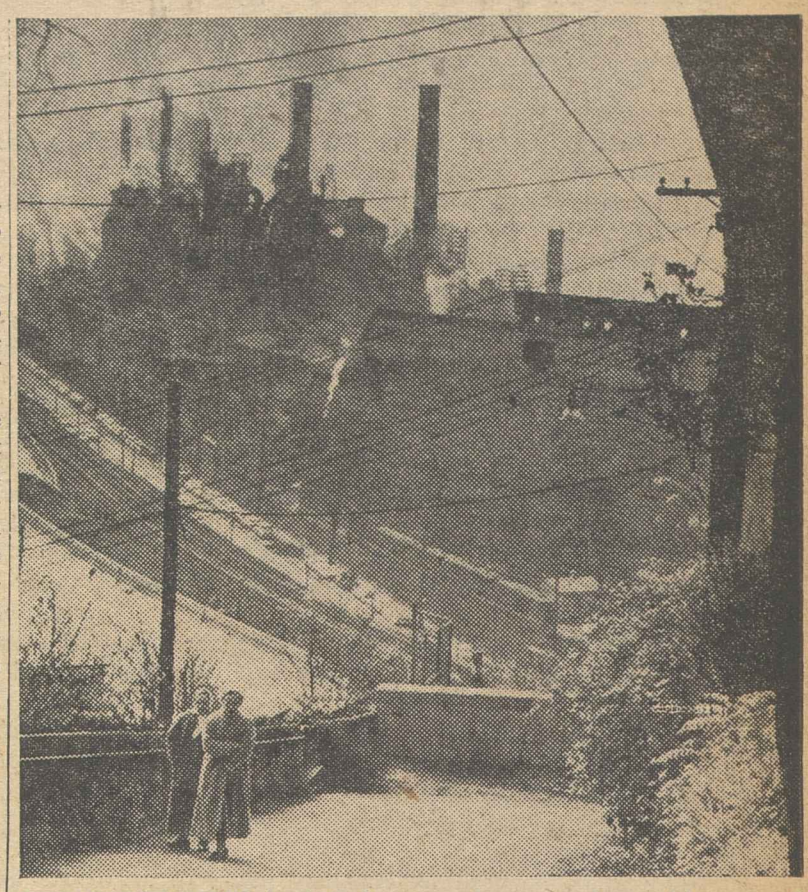
The convention hailed as "a historical forward step" the establishment by the AFL-CIO of a central strike fund, saluted the "pooling of resources represented by this step," and pointed out "the need to build this fund so that there shall be immediate and ready financial assistance in emergency situations."

In his letter to officers of all affiliates, Meany said "it is incumbent upon all of us to do our utmost in support of the steelworkers, not only for their sake but for our own," adding:

"We must make it clear beyond question, to the steelworkers and to the nation, that free Americans will not be whipped by employers or injunctions.

"We must make it clear beyond question that when the term of this oppressive injunction has expired, the American steelworkers will be free once again to strike as before—with full assurance that they and their families will be fed, housed and clothed."

Meany, in urging that the tempo of contributions be increased, warned that "the steelworkers will need money if they are forced to strike again," and added that it is up to the entire trade union movement "to make sure their strike is not broken through a lack of funds."



FOR FIRST TIME in 116 days, smoke pours from chimneys of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.'s plants near Pittsburgh. A Supreme Court order upholding the Administration's use of Taft-Hartley injunction against Steelworkers forced the union to order the workers back to mills for 80-day period.

LONE SURVIOR of crash of Piedmont airliner which claimed 26 lives, Machinists Rep. Ernest P. Bradley, 33, gets happy smile from his wife, Evelyn, in hospital. Bradley sustained only a dislocated hip, cuts and bruises in crash, then spent nearly 40 hours alone amid the wreckage before rescue crews reached the crash scene

Rubber Manufacturers Fined for Price Gouge

New York—Ten rubber companies and the Rubber Manufacturers Association have been fined a total of $177,500 after pleading no contest to charges of price fixing and conspiracy to restrain trade—over the protest of the Justice Dept. which asked for heavier penalties.

A Justice Dept. anti-trust attorney, David H. Harris, told U.S. Dist. Court Judge Gregory F. Noonan that the conspiracy, which he said existed between 1949 and 1957, "involved the entire industry."

Harris said the conspiracy was "audacious" in 1950, during the Korean war, when the companies agreed five different times to increase prices. Harris said the price of flat belting, which he described as "the heart of the mass production line," was raised 46.5 percent that year. During the eight-year period covered by the indictment, he said, flat belt prices were raised 67.5 percent.

The Justice Dept., which opposed court acceptance of the industry's nolo contendere plea, had asked for fines totaling $485,000.

Heaviest fines, of $35,000 were levied against the B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and U.S. Rubber Co. The Manufacturers' Association was fined $10,000. Other fines were: Lee Rubber & Tire Corp., $15,000; H. K. Porter Co., $10,000; American Biltrite Rubber Co., $10,000; New York Rubber Corp., $7,500; Hewitt Robbins, Inc., $7,500; Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., $7,500 and Acme-Hamilton Mfg. Corp., $5,000.

AFL-CIO Unions Win NLRB Votes

Despite a continuing right-wing assault on the trade union movement, AFL-CIO affiliates won 55 percent of representation elections in which they participated during the third quarter of 1959.

According to the quarterly report of the National Labor Relations Board, the percent of victories was the same as in the previous quarter and 1 point below the year's high of 56 percent chalked up in January, February and March.

The election victories added 44,531 new members to the ranks of unions belonging to the federation. It was the largest number of new AFL-CIO members won via the representation election route since the summer of 1958.

New Pamphlet Analyzes Record of 86th Congress

An analysis of the record of the first session of the 86th Congress has been issued by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

The 46-page pamphlet, Labor Looks at Congress—1959, gives the detailed legislative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the party record on key roll calls in the House and Senate.

Also covered is the record on other labor legislation and on legislation in the fields of the general welfare, the extension of democracy and public power and natural resources, and the AFL-CIO program for the next session.

Copies may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Single copies, free; 10 for $1; 100 for $9.

Summary of Severance Pay Provisions in Key Contracts

Presented below are major features of severance pay provisions in leading agreements in various industries, as summarized by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in its Collective Bargaining Reports. The publication says that although no one provision can be considered entirely representative in most industries, the provisions presented below indicate the type of plan relatively common in their industry.

These summaries provide only a brief outline of several features; for specific and additional details, the text of the provision should be examined.

Airline—Eastern Airlines and Machinists.

Payable on: Layoff through no fault of worker.

Amount: Two weeks' pay for 2 years' service, additional 1 week per year to 8 weeks' pay for 8 years' service.

Apparel—Various associations and Ladies' Garment Workers.

Payable on: Shutdown of business.

Amount: One week's pay per year of employment.

Note: Plans financed by company payment of 1 percent of payroll to severance fund.

Auto—General Motors and Auto Workers.

Payable on: Layoff for 12 months.

Amount: Forty hours' pay for 2 years' service scaled up to 1,200 hours' pay for 30 or more years. (Formula provides 100 hours' pay at 5 years, 230 hours at 10 years, 400 at 15; 620 at 20; 890 hours at 25 years.) Payments which are made from a "Supplemental Unemployment Benefits fund" financed by company contributions of 5 cents an hour, are reduced (1) according to amount of money available in fund and (2) by any weekly supplemental unemployment benefits worker may have drawn from fund after layoff.

Electrical manufacturing—General Electric and Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Payable on: Plant shutdown.

Amount: One day's pay per year for first five years' service, 1 week per year after 5 years.

Meatpacking—Armour & Co. and Meat Cutters, Packinghouse Workers.

Payable on: (1) "Closing of a department or unit of business or as a result of technological change" and (2) layoff for any reason for more than 2 years.

Amount: One week's pay for 1 year's service, plus .5 week's pay per year up to 6 years, plus 1 week per year up to 10 years (7.5 weeks for 10 years), plus 1.5 weeks' pay per year after 10.

Oil—Sinclair Oil and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

Payable on: Layoff or termination "through no fault of" the worker.

Amount: One week's pay for 1 year's service, 2 for 2 up to 5 years, 3 for 5-10 years, 4 weeks for 10 or more years.

Rubber—U.S. Rubber and Rubber Workers.

Payable on: (1) Shutdown of plant or section, (2) inability to perform job, (3) retirement at 65 if not eligible for pension.

Amount: One week's pay per year for 5 up to 10 years' service, 1.25 weeks per year for 10 up to 15 years, 1.5 weeks per year for 15 up to 20 years, 2 weeks per year for 20 or more years.

Steel—U.S. Steel Corp. and Steelworkers.

Payable on: Shutdown of plant, department, or portion of department.

Amount: Four weeks' pay for 3 up to 5 years' service, 6 weeks for 5 up to 7 years, 7 weeks for 7 up to 10 years, 8 weeks for 10 or more years.

Telephone—Michigan Bell Telephone Co. and Communications Workers.

Payable on: Layoff because of force surplus or retirement without pension.

Amount: One week's pay for 6 months up to 2 years' service, plus 1 week's pay per year to 4 weeks' pay for 4 years, plus 2 weeks per year to 12 weeks for 8 years, plus 3 weeks per year to 24 weeks for 12 years, plus 4 weeks' pay for each additional year.

Utilities—Union Electric Co. (St. Louis) and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Payable on: Layoff because of reduction in force.

Amount: One-half week's pay for 6 months to 1 year's service, 1 week's pay per year for 1 up to 6 years, 1.25 weeks per year for 6 up to 11 years, 1.6 weeks per year for 11 up to 16 years, 2 weeks' pay per year for 16 up to 21 years, 2.6 weeks per year for 21 up to 30 years, 3 weeks per year for 30 up to 35 years, 105 weeks' pay for 35 or more years.

SAVED from almost certain death due to a heart ailment, six-year-old Michael Hayes thanks Homer J. Harper, AFL-CIO Community Services representative on Birmingham, Ala., United Appeal, who coordinated blood donations and financial aid when the youngster underwent heart surgery, Michael's father, Thomas Hayes, is a member of the Steelworkers.

CSA Resources Save Life of 6-Year-Old

Birmingham, Ala.—Six-year-old Michael Hayes has been given a shining new lease on life—thanks to AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, organized labor's operating arm in the social welfare field.

Victim of a rare heart disorder, the youngster was snatched from almost certain death through the combined efforts of the Jefferson County United Appeal, the American Red Cross, the Birmingham Children's Rehabilitation Center, and the Open Heart Surgery Clinic here.

Coordinating the complex program of emergency assistance for Michael — whose father, Thomas Hayes, is a member of the Steelworkers—was Homer J. Harper, AFL-CIO labor staff representative with the United appeal.

Michael was born with a heart defect—a hole in the upper chamber of his heart—which doctors told the family would require eventual surgery to save the boy from death.

Complicating the situation was the fact that the boy had type B-negative blood, a rare type difficult to obtain even in a metropolitan center like Birmingham. To assure enough blood for any contingency, it was necessary to have not one or two donors but 10, and they were required to be present during the operation since open-heart surgery requires the use of warm blood.

The case came to Harper's attention at a CSA-sponsored union counseling course to train rank-and-file unionists for service as a bridgehead between social welfare agencies and union members.

Michael's father, anxious to fulfill his role as a trade unionist working for the community, was one of the 40 AFL-CIO members attending the course. After one class, he told Harper of the problem.

A series of meetings was arranged by Harper. As a result, the rehabilitation center and the United Appeal pledged the necessary financial assistance; the Red Cross accepted the responsibility for recruiting blood donors; and the heart clinic cleared the way for the delicate operation.

Today Michael is completely recovered and healthy—and back in school.

Unemployment Rises to 3.2 Million, Labor Sec. Mitchell Eats His 'Hat'

(Continued from Page 1)

made good on his pledge to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in April that he would eat his "hat" on the steps of the Labor Dept. if the unemployment figure for October exceeded 3 million.

Mitchell Eats 'Hat'

He substituted, however, a hat cake for the real product and placed the blame for having to digest mocha cake at 9 a. m. on the steel strike. To emphasize his feelings he dispatched large slices of the hat cake to top steel industry negotiator R. Conrad Cooper and Steelworker Pres. David J. McDonald.

Mitchell told reporters "if there had been no steel strike, unemployment would have been well below three million and employment would have risen high above the 67 million mark." Employment reached an October record of 66.8 million.

The hat incident occurred when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, informed at the winter meeting of the Executive Council that Mitchell had knocked down warnings of continuing high unemployment and predicted no more than 3 million jobless in October, said the secretary was talking through his hat. Mitchell responded at the April rally by repeating more specifically his prediction and pledging to eat his hat if wrong.

Normally October is the year's low point for unemployment. It starts rising again in November and December and through the winter months until February or March. The 3.3 million unemployment in October indicates that the figure will increase to about 4 million in the winter months.

JAMES P. MITCHELL
Eats "hat" for wrong estimate on unemployment figures.

From September to October joblessness rose about 42,000 according to the Labor Dept., contrasted to a normally expected drop of about 200,000.

Compared with a year ago October, unemployment is down 1,575,000 and employment is up 1,525,000. But long-term joblessness—those out of work 15 weeks or longer — is persisting. There were 726,000 in this category in October, only 10,000 less than in September although about 660,000 less than a year ago. There has been no significant change, however, in the long-term unemployed since August.

The average factory work week in October was unchanged from September at 40.3 hours. But when allowance is made for seasonal adjustments the work week has actually been shrinking since May.

Average weekly earnings of factory workers declined by 41 cents in October to $89.06, mostly because of layoffs in industries affected by the steel strike.

Rockefeller Urged To Back $1.50 Minimum

New York—Officers of the 2 million-member State AFL-CIO have asked New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to support a $1.50 state minimum wage and major improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation in the 1960 session of the legislature.

At a meeting in the governor's New York City office, the union leaders told Rockefeller that the state—long a leader in social legislation—has fallen behind other industrial states.

Declaring that the present system of industry-by-industry minimums set by wage boards is "cumbersome" and contains "built-in delays," the AFL-CIO officials said present living costs make a $1.50 statutory minimum "essential."

They charged that the existing system "protects conniving employers instead of their low-paid employes."

The union officers—Pres. Harold C. Hanover, Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno, Executive Council Chairman Louis Hollander and Legislative Chairman Raymond R. Corbett—also called for automatic adjustment of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and disability benefits on the basis of a percentage of average wages. They asked that maximums be set at two-thirds of the average wages of workers covered by these laws.

Warns UN of Soviet Motives:

Meany Attacks 'Strings' on Economic Aid

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, serving as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, before the UN Economic and Social Committee entitled "Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries."

ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PROBLEMS of our time is the need for all nations to attain sound and sustained economic growth. This is true for countries with even the highest developed economies. It is, however, of the most crucial importance to those nations that are unable to provide their citizens with an adequate standard of living.

In today's shrinking world, it is imperative that ways be found to improve the conditions of life and labor especially for the great mass of people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This is no utopian plea. We face here a practical problem. Its solution is urgent.

It is generally agreed that the economic situation in the major industrial nations and the economic policies which they follow have a significant effect upon the economies of the less developed countries. As the Secretary General has said in his introduction to the Annual Report of the Work of the Organization a sustained rate of expansion in the great industrial nations is a necessary condition for world-wide growth.

Prosperity Bolsters Freedom

The United States is fully aware of the need for continuous healthy growth of its own economy. We seek the growth of our economy and national prosperity not only for the well-being of our own people. We are firmly convinced that a prosperous America is best equipped to help and foster economic progress and human freedom.

Our record, particularly since World War II, confirms this and reveals our readiness to aid generously all peoples in need. Moreover, we Americans realize that we cannot stay prosperous long in a world in which there are large depressed areas, with low standards of life and crushing burdens of hunger, illness and illiteracy.

We Americans, as you know, are a practical people. American trade unionists are especially practical and realistic. As an American and a trade unionist, I have the strongest sympathy with the desire and determination of various peoples to build the most modern plants in the quickest possible time. Moreover, since these newer nations can benefit much from the experience and tenichical progress of the older and presently more economically developed countries, their economic growth will, quite naturally, not take them as long as it took the latter.

Nonetheless, we should avoid those shortcuts to industrialization which might short-circuit the human aspirations, the human dignity and rights and liberties of the people.

None of us should take a know-it-all attitude in our efforts to help the peoples of the underdeveloped areas advance technically. In fact, my government has, in this spirit, given increasing heed to the pleas of American labor that representatives of the population in the countries which have recently won or are about to win their national independence should be drawn into and consulted in the planning and in the application of all assistance programs. There is no better way of securing the cooperation and understanding so vital to the effective use of foreign aid in any form.

Opportunity and Challenge

We do not approach this task as a grim burden. Instead, we look upon it as an opportunity and a challenge—one which we are prepared to meet. Our direct national response, in which the mutual security program plays a major part, is broad and varied.

- Through technical cooperation, in which our universities, foundations and private industries as well as our government are fully participating, we are helping to create the human skills so conspicuously lacking in some of the less developed countries.
- Through grant assistance we are providing some of the funds urgently required to bolster countries economically so that they may better cope with military and political threats from abroad.
- Through a variety of institutions, we are providing part of the capital needed for the basic facilities essential to growth. The Development Loan Fund is our newest financial instrument.
- We have now joined other members of the International Bank to implement our previous proposal that the bank be given a new and more flexible tool for development through the creation of an International Development Association.
- We have recently joined with the other American countries in creating the Inter-American Development Bank, which will soon begin to play an important role in the progress of Latin America.
- Our PL-480 program provides resources in the form of foods and fibres to fill compelling needs which cannot, as yet, be met by developing countries through normal trade possibilities.

The unremitting efforts of the American people, in cooperation with other free peoples everywhere, to assist the economically underdeveloped and poorer nations, are impressive in material terms.

Face Human Problem

This is not, however, the full story. We face a human problem. Economic and social progress, no matter how important, cannot be divorced from the progress of freedom and justice especially in our increasingly inter-dependent world. It would be a hollow victory if, indeed, it could be regarded as a victory at all, were economic gains to go hand in hand with political despotism and economic slavery.

In this spirit, we of American labor have continually impressed upon our government and private investors the importance of their encouraging the efforts of the working people in the countries now becoming industrialized to build trade unions of their own free choice—genuine free trade unions, free from domination or control by employers or governments.

We of American labor think that it is absolutely necessary for the freedom and economic health of these countries that they have strong free trade union movements with full opportunity for genuine collective bargaining and decent working conditions.

Need for Freedom

Remember, increased productivity, though very important, is not necessarily the same as prosperity. Only through self-reliance and freedom can the worker and the farmer and yes, the intellectual, too, secure that self-respect and human dignity and the social instruments with which to assure him a just share in the benefits of modern technology.

The right of individuals everywhere to live in freedom—the right of people and of nations to determine their own political destinies and their own social goals must keep pace with increased economic well-being.

Though peoples of free nations cry out for peace, they are determined to achieve it with justice and freedom. In the work to which I have devoted my lifetime, those who are associated with me in the free labor movement hold views which are neither vague nor timid concerning the importance of free institutions.

Warns of Totalitarian Aims

Only free individuals and free nations, joined together, can attain fully the objectives toward which the United Nations strives. We cannot and should not overlook the fact that totalitarian states—in offering economic aid to underdeveloped nations—have no purpose in mind except the ultimate enslavement of others.

Their proffers of aid are clearly concentrated on countries where the opportunities for the subversion of governments are greatest. Their financial support of important United Nations activities to promote the economic development of the less prosperous areas of the world is woefully inadequate. Their tenders of even such nominal assistance always have strings attached.

We would wish that the actions of such states were otherwise. But, undoubtedly, it is the fundamental nature of totalitarian states, in which individual human beings count for so little, to use promises of economic aid and trade, as naked political weapons.

In contrast, when free nations undertake the task of assisting one another, they do not seek to remold other nations in their own image. Our only aim is to help the economically less developed nations grow as free and independent societies capable of assuming, in the words of our Declaration of Independence, "the separate and equal station among the powers of the earth to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them."

GRADUATION CEREMONIES for 16 trade union leaders from Latin America who completed a three-month training course at Front Royal, Va. sponsored by the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, were held in the AFL-CIO building with Pres. George Meany awarding the diplomas. Here Meany and one of the students discuss the next step for the students—a return to their countries and launching of an education and organizational campaign for the next nine months.

ICFTU Reports:

Unions Not Fooled By Khrushchev Visit

The following is reprinted from the October issue of the "ICFTU Spotlight" a publication devoted to uncensored news from the dictatorship countries.

WE DO NOT WANT to deal here with the political implications of the Soviet prime minister's visit to the United States, prompted by considerations that must take their place in the framework of negotiations between the powers. We only want to examine one particular aspect of this visit: what it means to workers under Communist rule and to trade unionists in the free world.

National pride in seeing their country receive recognition as one of the two leading world powers is almost certainly the foremost sentiment among all Soviet citizens, including the workers. Profound disappointment may be said to characterize the general reactions of the citizens of Eastern and Central Europe on whom Communist rule has been enforced by Soviet tanks and bayonets.

In their view, the embodiment of oppression has been received as an equal by those who profess freedom, democracy and the right to self-determination.

In 11 speeches, 20 addresses, two press conferences, a number of toasts and innumerable statements, Khrushchev hammered home to the world his concept of the contrast between the Communist camp on the one hand and the capitalist camp, as he called it, on the other.

These are false labels which the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions emphatically rejects. The Communist-ruled world is run by a political system based on the dictatorship of the small "Politburo" which in turn is dominated by the first secretary of the Communist Party. Its economy is based on state capitalism and the direction of labor. The judges, the police, the army, the press, the trade unions—every institution is carefully controlled and run by the Communist Party to maintain its power.

To lump the free world together in the "capitalist camp" is Khrushchev's studied avoidance of the major threat to his power. However many opportunists may have tried to debase the word democracy, it remains the fundamental ideal of the millions who live in the free world and—combined with the respect of the rights of the individual—it is sufficiently potent and dynamic to prevail in the end.

In the free world, several economic systems operate, but there the workers have genuine trade unions to defend their interests. This fundamental difference, between democracy and dictatorship—as the two camps should properly be called—is evident to those workers under Communist rule who have experienced the former.

Khrushchev's visit will cause no change in the attitude of the free trade unions towards the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is free and independent of governments. The WFTU and the so-called trade unions which make up its membership remain completely subservient to the Communist Party and to Communist governments. They are the obedient tools of a dictatorship and as such there can be no common ground between them and the trade unions of the democratic camp.

Freedom Dies a Little

ON THE FRONT PAGE of this issue of the AFL-CIO News is a photograph of four Steelworkers wearing black mourning bands.

Those bands mourn the loss of a basic American freedom—at least for 80 days—of a worker's right not to work under conditions dictated solely by an employer.

This right is one of the foundations of a democracy. Its curtailment, even temporarily, endangers all democratic freedoms.

But perhaps even more important than forcing the Steelworkers back to work—under conditions to which they objected strongly enough to endure untold hardships and financial sacrifices in a nearly four-month strike—is the background of the injunction process.

Throughout the deadlock created by the steel industry's demands for sweeping work rules changes to deprive steelworkers of guarantees against management oppression, the Steelworkers appealed repeatedly to the White House to appoint a panel to dig into the realities of the dispute.

The Administration, declaring that the "facts" were too well known to warrant action, adopted a public "hands-off" policy. For weeks it contented itself with pious pleadings to both management and labor to agree on a "non-inflationary" settlement.

The Administration held off on an injunction as long as the steel industry was not injured by the strike it forced on its workers. The inventory build-up gave the steel companies a weapon to help starve out their workers, if necessary. The Steelworkers, faced with a threat to emasculate their union, held out, united and militant.

The supplies of steel began to shrink, and finally the stockpile disappeared and the pressure was on the steel companies to supply their customers.

At this point the Administration, which had refused to intervene to help effect a fair and equitable settlement, intervened with an injunction bid to force the striking Steelworkers back to the mills.

The temporary curtailment of the right of a worker to withhold his labor by use of an injunction was clearly designed to favor the industry.

For while the Steelworkers resume the production of steel under the injunction procedure at the same wage rates the companies are under no restraints on profits, prices or other business practices.

Equal justice under the law becomes a shallow hypocrisy under these circumstances.

The injunction process applied in the steel dispute is a first step toward undermining democratic freedoms. If after the 80-day period the Steelworkers are forced to resume their strike because of the industry's refusal to negotiate a fair and equitable settlement, will there be more injunctions, or new moves for legislation to further curtail and restrict a worker's right to withhold his labor?

There is no certainty that an Administration that is willing to use injunctions to coeree free Americans to work will not move even further in curbing the rights of workers and their trade unions.

There is no certainty that a Congress that passed the Landrum-Griffin Act will not move further to curb the democratic rights it so piously proclaims it is protecting.

There is only one certainty—that if the American heritage of liberty is to continue unstained and unshackled, all traces of national policy based on involuntary servitude must be expunged so that there is never again the necessity for American workers to mourn the loss of freedom.

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Goldberg Urges Flexible Procedures:

Public Interest Can Be Guarded Without Taft-Hartley Injunction

Arthur Goldberg, general counsel of the Steelworkers and special counsel for the AFL-CIO, recently outlined his ideas on the national emergency sections of the Taft-Hartley Act and proposals for improvement. His paper was delivered at the Northwestern University Conference on Freedom in the Modern American Economy. Following are excerpts from that paper:

WHAT SORT OF POLICY should be applied by the government as the representative of the public interest when conflict arises between a big industry and a big union, such as the 1959 dispute between the steel industry and the United Steelworkers of America? Obviously there is a great public interest in such a dispute. And I would not like it to be thought that I at any time have denied the existence and the paramountcy of the public interest.

What is wrong is not that Congress has acted to assert the public interest, but that the method selected by Congress has been wrong. Simply stated, the Taft-Hartley injunction method is one-sided and it does not help to settle the underlying dispute. It is, therefore, not a good method.

The basic trouble with Taft-Hartley in this area is that it provides only a single, predictable method of operation, and that method favors the employers.

In the steel dispute, management expected the injunction to be used and that great expectation served to frustrate the collective bargaining process from the beginning. It is certainly clear today that the steel industry's reliance on a prospective injunction which would force the employes to return to work under expired conditions of employment, made settlement at the collective bargaining table far more difficult than it would otherwise have been.

ALL OF THIS LEADS me to conclude that we must seek a better way quickly of asserting the public interest in these conflicts between big groups like the steel industry and the steel union.

Whatever steps are taken, they must, if they are to be successful, clearly preserve collective bargaining between labor and management as the fundamental method for the establishment of wages and working conditions. Secondly, I believe that government should make it explicitly clear that the public interest does not require the imposition of rigid controls over our economy.

There are many ways to assert the public interest in the conflict between big groups. We can bring the public interest and the public power into these situations by very informal and very flexible means. We have used these methods from time to time here at home and similar methods have been used in other democratic countries, which also find themselves involved in major disputes between labor and management.

We must provide the executive branch of government with a variety of methods to handle this problem.

First of all, I would suggest fact-finding by a public body. It works best where the board has power to make recommendations for settlement. But it also works even where the fact-finding body is without power to make recommendations for settlement if it is based on an evaluation of the facts and positions of the parties.

THE BELATED entry of the government into the steel dispute through the appointment of the Board of Inquiry, headed by Dr. George Taylor, acting under the Taft-Hartley procedure, had a major impact on the whole dispute. The mere existence and functioning of that board, with men respected for their fairness and experience, helped change the climate of the dispute. Had it been possible for them under the law to have made recommendations, it would materially have helped the trend toward settlement.

A second method that we should explore is the use of distinguished citizens, embodying in their persons an aura of the public interest. For example, in Great Britain recently, Mr. Justice Burkett served as a special mediator in a major dispute, and this highly respected member of Britain's high tribunal played a significant part in bringing about a mutually satisfactory solution and settlement. Visualize, I suggest, how we might profitably use such eminent Americans as Judge Learned Hand, or Adlai Stevenson or retired Mr. Justice Burton as mediators clothed with public respect and trust to help conflicting parties find satisfactory common solutions to their difficulties.

These are two possibilities. Many others are available and will come to sensitive and imaginative minds experienced in the field of resolving conflicts. At any rate, the counsel of wisdom would certainly be to try approaches such as I have merely suggested above, before resorting to the far more rigid mechanisms of compulsory arbitration and the one-sided injunction.

At Chicago Session:

Right-Wingers Air Gripes, Ask New Political Party

A group of the nation's ultra-conservatives met recently in Chicago to map plans for a new party that would more nearly reflect their views than the existing parties. The following account of the meetings appeared in the Chicago Federation News.

CHICAGO WILL play host to anybody.

The disgruntled, discontented, disturbed and extremists of all kinds are welcome—as long as they pay their bills and obey local law.

Latest beneficiaries of the Windy City's hospitality were participants in the Independent American rally held at the Morrison Hotel. This group of ultra-conservatives met with the idea of forming a new political party. They find no solace in the programs of the Republican or Democratic parties.

Leader of this band of conservative zealots is Kent Courtney. He publishes the "Independent American" and the "Solid South." Courtney is also chairman of the Independent American Forum, the outfit in back of the rally for a third party.

(Incidentally, another group of conservatives—the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club—was meeting at the same time in the Morrison Hotel, local headquarters of the Democratic Party.)

Young people were conspicuous because of their scarcity. Shiny, bald pates, gray hair and bulging waistlines led the passing parade of humans cheering every cry of "clear out the bureaucrats" and references to that "mess in Washington."

Every quip, smear, charge and attack on the Eisenhower Administration, the Democrats and their present majority in Congress and the courts were listened to with rapt attention and applauded at every turn. Most of the rally sessions were held in the "Constitution Room" at the Morrison. Speakers rapped Franklin D. Roosevelt as though he were still alive and President.

People in charge of the rally and arrangements showed a different kind of hospitality than what Chicago offered. Uniformed guards blocked the way to the registration and information desk. Without a badge, you couldn't get to the desk. A record was kept of every reporter and his newspaper.

Once getting the official nod, observers received the usual free meal tickets. A table with a "free literature" sign was laden with copies of Courtney's publications and various brochures.

The National Committee for Economic Freedom asks us to "Stop Federal Competition with Free Enterprise and Repeal Income Taxes" on a flyer in support of a "23rd Amendment." The group list ways of saving money and protecting free enterprise, and says "All This—And Freedom, Too, Under the Terms of the Proposed 23rd Amendment."

A pamphlet published by Courtney claims urban renewal is a socialist scheme to confiscate private property. It asks you to organize or join a property owners' association to combat urban renewal.

Elements of racial prejudice stirred under the surface of this group. The "Solid South" said the proper label for the "tyranny" of the United States Supreme Court is "judicial fascism."

Their heroes include J. Bracken Lee, former governor of Utah who is leading a repeal the income tax movement; David Molthrop of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the National Committee on State Sovereignty—a kind of hatchet man, according to Courtney, who goes from state to state, scaring women's clubs into voting the "right way," and W. T. Harrison, president of the National Right-to-Work Committee.

These aspirants for a new political party said they want unions controlled by their members instead of "national bosses." Courtney said:

"We are not against unions. The right-to-work law is economic freedom for the laboring man."

Courtney was pleased to see the labor press at his rally. The "rank and file" at this meeting did not share the feelings of their leader about the presence of a labor representative. They looked at the press badge and asked, "Are you with the Tribune?" They were disappointed at the "No!" received.

Overheard in private conversation:

"Barry Goldwater did a terrific job in his state."

"I never heard anything bad said about Goldwater."

"Goldwater was right about that bill."

For public consumption:

"The job Joe McCarthy started is not done."

"The bureaucrats in Washington . . ."

"Things can't get any worse; we can only improve from here."

". . . we have a police state when all signs of dissent are removed." (This was in relation to Khrushchev's visit.)

A more talkative participant at the rally, an unemployed civil engineer who said he was "in-between jobs," said workers should have the right to join a union or not, and still be able to work. He said he wants "right-to-work" laws passed in all states.

He said he had read a great deal on the subject and hadn't learned anything new at the panel session.

The civil engineer was a table companion at lunch. He didn't think the chicken ala king was rich fare. But for liberals who are used to the plebian dishes like roast beef, chicken or broiled fish, the menu at the lunch seemed a little rich for those "conservative" folk.

Newspaper Survey Shows:

Curbs in Landrum-Griffin Act Aid Phony 'Independent' Unions

THE STORY of how phony, but legal, "unions" are hurting organization by legitimate unions in the New York area has been told by the New York Post.

In a series written by Mitchel Levitas headlined, "New York's Unholy Alliance; 'Phantom' Unions and Sweatshop Owners," the newspaper declares that the rise in influence of so-called "independent" unions has created heavy handicaps for legitimate unions, has brought joy to some employers and is getting to be a tougher problem all the time.

Latest issue of the State Labor Department's official directory of labor organizations lists at least three dozen self-chartered unions—some of them headed by men expelled from the AFL-CIO.

The newspaper quoted Charles Feinstein, secretary of Local 111 of the Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers as declaring that the "independent" unions thrive on the ignorance of workers in many shops about the labor movement and the services that legitimate unions give. Speaking of these racket unions, Feinstein said:

"They have nobody to administer welfare plans, insurance, or to handle grievances. What do they know or care about processing grievances? So they send down four or six guys to a shop and they sell the people a story and the workers don't know from nothing so they sign.

"How many times have our men been in a shop after finally organizing it and the boss asks for a few hours to talk with his lawyer and when we come back, boom—there's a contract with some racket shop! Even the conditions may be the same—but who's going to enforce it? Who?"

The newspaper declared that the newly enacted Landrum-Griffin law with its restrictions on organizational picketing was causing New York union officials fear that it would now be harder "for honest unions to break through the legal barrier of substandard 'sweetheart' contracts."

"Thus," the newspaper declared, "the culmination of more than two years of senatorial investigation of labor corruption has been in the opinion of labor leaders, a law that will tend to entrench corrupt unions. At the same time, the atmosphere generated by the headlined revelations has produced hostile reaction to even the modest organizing efforts of legitimate unions." (PAI)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ASSOCIATION of American Railroads has canceled its schedule of advertising in the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette-Mail because the editor of that newspaper ran an editorial suggesting that the railroads were "lying with statistics" in their $1 million propaganda campaign accusing their workers of "featherbedding."

It is not generally acknowledged by the corporations and their advertising agencies that they expect to buy the editorial policy of newspapers along with their purchase of advertising space.

But after the Charleston editor wrote about the "Madison Avenue gambit" of the rails in "slanting data to prove a point," a gentleman from the New York advertising agency that handles the AAR account confirmed that the purchase of space in the Gazette-Mail was canceled.

The editorial said that persons of "normal intelligence" should know without being told that in presenting their "anti-featherbedding facts," the rails had managed to "overlook facts" and that such advertisements "do their sponsors more harm than benefit." The last few words of this sentence were quoted by the advertising agency executive to the newspaper trade magazine, Editor and Publisher, in confirming the cancelations.

A spokesman for the AAR said that "nobody in our office" ever asked the Charleston paper for "editorial support." But he justified cancelation of the advertising schedule by saying: "I do not think we should be expected to buy advertising on one page only to have it denounced and discredited on the editorial page."

* * *

THERE COULD SCARCELY be a more clear-cut example of an attempt at intimidation of the press by a huge corporation interest.

The editor of the Gazette-Mail was obviously not intimidated. He charged that the cancelation order "bears all the earmarks of an attempt by the American railroads or their advertising agency, to make editorial support a requirement for advertising dollars—or at least to buy a guarantee against editorial criticism.

"The editorial columns of the Gazette, the Daily Mail and the Gazette-Mail are not for sale."

Nevertheless the AAR retaliation against the Gazette-Mail carries a warning to editors elsewhere. All editors—and not all of them are so free of business-office influence as the editor of the Gazette-Mail—are being told in words of brutal impact that their newspapers will lose the lucrative AAR business if they venture to disagree with the rails' statistical bunk about "featherbedding."

The power of huge corporation and business associations in flooding the country with self-serving propaganda is almost unlimited. The American Iron and Steel Institute has run a tremendous campaign tying the steel companies' attacks on their workers' union to the issue of "inflation." The AAR scheduled its own campaign for every daily newspaper in the country, and to thousands of weekly newspapers.

The publishers of newspapers, being businessmen primarily, tend to agree with other businessmen that they would like to curb the independence and strength of unions. Now they have been told that even if they don't agree, they must keep their mouths shut.

* * *

THE VIRGINIA STATE AFL-CIO news letter reports that the election campaign in that state this year was exceedingly tame after Gov. J. Lindsay Almond abandoned "massive resistance" to school desegregation and the people backed him up in the Democratic primaries. Speaking of the general election, the state labor paper said:

"The most notable and refreshing aspect has been the sweet silence about segregation, massive resistance and states' rights. The demagogue has had no field day this time.

"The loudest championing of the foggy states' rights issue has come from a Republican candidate. That sort of thing used to be the exclusive possession of Southern Democrats. This may prove what some have been contending of late—that the Democratic and Republican parties in the South have the same philosophy of government, the same platform—and the same people sometimes, too."

IT'S A CAKE—and union made, of course—and it's the sweetest conception yet of what one part of Newark, N. J., will look like when plans of the Committee for Economic Development for Neighborhood Conservation and Rehabilitation are carried out. Created by Kurt Rockstrah (center), a member of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 84, it was presented to Mayor Leo P. Carlin (right) by Pres. Bruno Sorchinski of the New Jersey Union Label Council.

How to Buy:

Advertising Groups Push Coupon Deals

By Sidney Margolius

THE BIG NEWS in detergents is not merely that Lux Liquid is now pink, as the TV announcer excitedly says. It's that manufacturers of the costlier advertised brands of detergents like Lux, and many other products, including margarines, soaps, cake mixes, are dumping hundreds of coupon and other special deals on the market. For example, currently you can find a coupon or special deal giving 2 to 4 cents off on almost any of the advertised brands of soap.

Why so many coupons and deals? Manufacturers say they offer deals to get you to sample these products, in the hope you'll learn to like them. But to some extent, in this writer's experience, the deals are a way of reducing a high price temporarily without actually reducing it.

If they simply cut the price, manufacturers fear it would be hard to raise it again. They avoid possible price resistance by reducing the price for frequent "limited periods."

But it would be more to the benefit of the public and the stores if coupon-giving manufacturers did shave their prices to the extent of the frequent deals. The coupon offers are manifestly unfair to consumers who don't use them when buying these products. They also make extra work for retailers, who must reflect this expense in the prices they charge.

In fact, it's become so burdensome for supermarket checkers to make sure customers bought the proper articles, that some stores simply deduct the value of any coupons you present, whether or not you bought those items. Women even have been known to demand cash for the coupons, and sometimes get it because the manager doesn't want to argue with them. That's the best coupon deal of all.

It's even doubtful that the manufacturers benefit in the long run from deals. The same Agriculture Department report found many of the coupon users generally bought those brands anyway, and many of the others returned to other brands when the product went back to its regular price. Apparently, the only beneficiaries of deals are the advertising agencies who cook them up to show the manufacturers they get results from advertising.

Can you yourself save money by taking advantage of coupons and special deals? Occasionally, yes. But if you ordinarily buy no-deal lower-priced brands, no. This writer found in a survey that:

1—Most of the coupon offers and special deals such as "five cents off" or "1-cent sale," are on the highest-priced brands. Among current coupon offers, this is particularly true of the margarines, face soaps, liquid detergents and pre-cooked products like powdered mashed potatoes and spaghetti dinners. At their regular prices, many of the "special-deal" products cost much more than retailers' private brands and even some of the other advertised brands. Even with coupons, they still often cost more. There is no valid economic reason at all for a small can of liquid detergent to cost 39 cents whether it's pink or not.

In liquid detergents, for example, Sail, a large chain's private brand, is still lowest even without a coupon or other special offer. Glim costs less than most other advertised brands at their regular prices, and is still cheaper than many, even without a deal, except for the special on Fels large size. Note that Glim offers three ounces more than other brands at the same regular price of 39 cents.

In cleansers, where almost every manufacturer now is offering a deal, those on Wilbert Dot and Comet do make them cheaper than the regular prices on Kirkman's and Bright Sail. But Kirkman's and Bright Sail without deals are still cheaper than even the deals on most other brands.

In dry detergents, a private brand—Sail—again costs less than the deal price on several advertised brands.

2—But while many times you can find lower prices than the deals, by all means use the coupons for any brands you will buy anyway. It's unfair to yourself not to. Sometimes popular brands of cake mixes, shortenings and the less-expensive soaps have deals, too, and offer a temporary bargain.

Just make sure that on the adjoining shelf there isn't another brand even cheaper without the deal.

To do that you have to compare both price and quantity. It isn't easy to divide "3 pounds, 5½ ounces" into 77 cents, which is the mathematical chore the makers of Blue Cheer provide. Nor is it even simple sometimes to find the statement about contents. Some manufacturers hide this information in small type and obscure places on the package, which should be enough to make anyone suspicious of their values.

Still, it's necessary to make sure of the amounts. Many packages look alike but differ in contents. Just remember there are 32 ounces in a quart, 16 ounces in a pint, and 16 ounces in a pound.

3—Most often, the larger sizes do give you more for your money, anywhere between 5 and 25 percent more.

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Vandercook Says:

Ticket-Splitting on Election Day Can Endanger 2-Party System

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE SIGNS and portents of the 1959 off-year election, even the most confident of political analysts admit, are not easy to interpret. For instance: in the smaller cities of New York State—important because it casts more electoral votes than does any other state—Democratic candidates replaced nine Republican mayors and Republican candidates won out over eight Democratic mayors. And where does that leave us? The events of November third did, nevertheless, indicate certain by no means unimportant trends in our political life.

Vandercook

SO STRONG, INDEED, has become the tendency in the United States to vote selectively, rather than for the party of one's choice, that some of our most thoughtful political leaders are beginning to be alarmed.

They feel, with complete sincerity, that the marvelously durable system of government under which we live will not be as strong as we would wish it to be, nor as effective as it must be, if a majority persists in the habit of recent years . . . of electing a President of one party while sending to Congress a majority of a rival party.

When the executive and legislative branches, as we have seen, are in political conflict, an enormous amount of time and energy are wasted. The notion many voters seem to have that—by that kind of ticket-splitting—they are operating their own private scheme of checks and balances—as many self-styled independents do seem to believe—does not seem to stand the test of practice.

The United States has prospered largely through the operation of the two-party system. France and Germany have shown us the perils of the multiple party system, when no one party can possibly achieve a majority, nor can any second party function effectively in opposition.

We may well be heading for a serious measure of confusion if a decisive number of us, as was true in the last national election, vote for a personality of one party to act as our Chief Executive, yet on the same day on the same ballots plump for a legislature of the other party which has fought him to the finish line.

As observers of the human scene have known for a long time, individuality has great virtues. But at the polls, that trait, alas, can lead to trouble.

Morgan Says:

Leader of New Africa Visits U. S.—and Likes What He Sees

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE MOST DYNAMIC and important of the new young leaders of Africa is ending his official visit to the United States with kind words for us. The praise of President Sekou Toure of the year-old republic of Guinea comes as balm to our battered national ego at a time when our international prestige is not exactly soaring to new heights. But his favorable reaction should be much more to us than a mere bottle of diplomatic liniment because he reminds us that we have a sound basis for improving our relations with his awakening continent if we will only recognize our strength.

Morgan

Interviewed on the ABC-TV program "Open Hearing" Sunday, Toure said he could "openly declare" he was satisfied with his trip.

He had been struck and undoubtedy troubled by the international attention our racial problems commanded. But after observing something of them first-hand he said he was favorably surprised by the progress we were making and said so. This must have brought a sigh of gratification and relief to the State Department, which had the ticklish task of honoring one of President Toure's major requests: he wanted to visit a Southern state.

He went, as it turned out, to North Carolina. He was received by Governor Hodges, he visited the University at Chapel Hill, stayed overnight at the university guest house on the campus, the first Negro, reportedly, so honored. He was feted by city officials of nearby Durham, met the leaders of its vigorous and responsible Negro community, paid an official visit to Duke University, was given an honorary degree by North Carolina College, a state-supported Negro school and he enjoyed the give-and-take with 50 white and Negro reporters at a news conference.

NONE OF THESE pleasant experiences can obscure for us—and they certainly could not have obscured for the young African leader—the stark, stabbing reality of the mockery of justice that still prevails in Poplarville, Miss., the shambles made of decency and human dignity in a Chicago or a Harlem slum or the countless other pockmarks on the country's racial record.

But here is an African visitor who has seen promise in our progress with human problems and it should give us heart. Of course, he is an idealist and a dreamer, but there was a time when such a citizen flourished in and contributed richly to the American atmosphere.

From Soup to Nonsense:

How Life Becomes a Shambles

By Jane Goodsell

I HAVE a disastrous habit of lying awake nights, imagining what people say when they talk about me behind my back. I can just hear them tearing me to shreds:

"Wouldn't you think she'd try to fix herself up a little, and pay some attention to the way she looks?"

"She doesn't know the first thing about managing a household. Her house is an absolute mess!"

"Well, it's no wonder! Would you believe it, she spends all her afternoons at the movies?"

I think that's a terrible way to talk about me, and anyway it isn't fair! I don't always look a mess. Sometimes I look very nice. I have a navy blue suit with pumps to match, and a cute white hat and nice white cotton gloves.

When I'm all dressed up in that outfit, there isn't anybody I wouldn't be happy to meet. I even daydream a little about the people it would be nice to run into—people like my Aunt Minnie; and that blonde my husband almost married; and the girl who defeated me for secretary of the junior class in high school.

Not only does this daydream never materialize, but I don't meet anybody else I know either. I might as well be in Timbuctoo, surrounded by total strangers.

But just let me dash into the grocery store in faded pedalpushers, a stained tee shirt and old tennis shoes because I had discovered, in the middle of planting a flat of petunias, that I was out of peat moss. Oh yes—and a damp spot on the seat of my pants from sitting in the wet grass. Then I'll meet them! There'll be Aunt Minnie in her furs, her blue hair fresh from the hairdresser's, eyeing me as she waits at the checkstand with a bunch of watercress.

Setback for Safety:

States Battleground For Radiation Laws

Until the new federal law "balkanizing" radiation health and safety programs can be reversed, "every state legislature becomes a battleground on the radiation safety issue," declared the AFL-CIO.

The problem created by cession to the states of responsibility for protecting the public and workers against radiation hazards is discussed in Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Pres. Eisenhower on Sept. 23 signed into law a bill sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission which cedes to the states regulatory power over radiation health and safety.

"Progress in peaceful atomic development," the AFL-CIO said, "must be linked to the strongest safeguards for workers exposed to radiation and to adequate workmen's compensation for occupational injuries from radiation overexposure.

"The issue is adequate federal standards dealing with radiation health and safety and workmen's compensation versus inadequate, undermanned state programs."

Serious Setback Seen

Passage of the AEC-sponsored bill "could well be a serious setback" in labor's efforts to achieve safe progress in atomic development for both workers and the public, the AFL-CIO said.

In fact, the Review continued, "labor strongly believes" that the new law "poses a threat to the progress thus far attained" through federally-run radiation safety standards and programs.

The effectiveness of the new law will turn on the criteria which the AEC requires states to meet, the analysis continues. The law says the state-proposed plans and programs must be "compatible" with those of the AEC, but, said the AFL-CIO, this is a word capable of various interpretations. In addition, the new law enables AEC to waive several licensing provisions.

The AFL-CIO urged its state and local groups to seek to have the following standards adopted when state legislatures act to assume authority over radiation safety:

- Federal minimum standards of tolerable occupational radiation exposure.
- Coverage of x-ray, radium and particle accelerator machines.
- Opportunity for public hearings on proposed laws or regulations or final plan before it is submitted to the AEC.
- Adequate workmen's compensation for radiation injury.
- Federal aid to help set up sound state programs to protect workers exposed to radiation.

The Review pointed out that up to 400,000 workers are now on jobs where there is possibility of exposure to radiation. Roughly half are in AEC and AEC-backed operations.

There has been "a tremendous expansion of sales and uses of radioisotopes," with over 5,200 licensed users and a 37 percent rise in AEC shipments of radioactive materials from 1957 to 1958, the analysis declares.

Widespread Uses

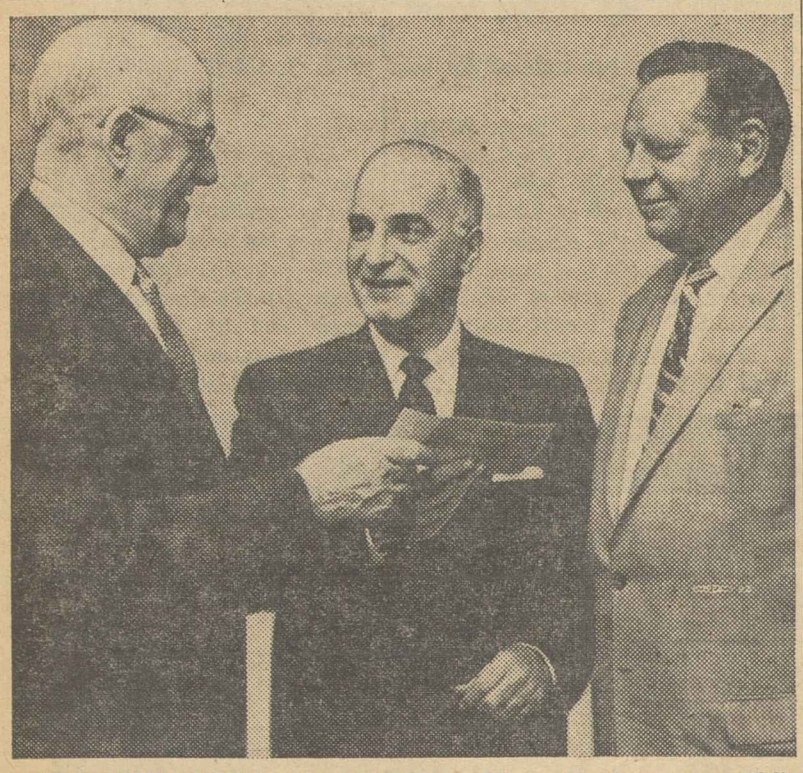
Radioisotopes are used to detect flaws in ship parts and other metals; to regulate the thickness and density in a variety of materials from paper to aluminum and to trace and change the characteristics of materials. They save industry an estimated $500 million a year, the Review said.

Noting the widespread use of radioactive materials and the expected growth of reactors for electric power, the Review quoted the recent AFL-CIO convention resolution proposing federal control since radiation "is a national, not merely a local problem."

The AFL-CIO convention urged creation of a statutory National Committee on Radiation Safety, with the U.S. Surgeon-General to serve as chairman.

Reiterating the further AFL-CIO call for a federal workmen's compensation program including radiation injuries, the Review quoted the 1958 convention of the Intl. Association of Industrial Accident Boards on the "totally inadequate protection for workers against radiation hazards."

The association's Atomic Energy Committee reported that the AEC had failed to issue minimum compensation standards for radiation injuries and said that no state had adopted fully satisfactory provisions for medical treatment and compensation to exposed workers.



LABOR SUPPORT for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth takes form of check presented by AFL-CIO officials. Left to right are Peter T. Schoemann, AFL-CIO vice president and member of Eisenhower's national committee on conference; Ephraim R. Gomberg, the conference's executive director; and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

WHEN HARRY LOCKWOOD of Tampa, Fla. (left) joined the Horseshoers in 1911, the union had 11,000 members. Today, the union headed by Pres. George C. Miller (center) and Sec.-Treas. Fred D. Webb (right) boasts only 281 members, but its recent Chicago convention approved an organizing and apprenticeship program to recruit young workers.

All America Crew Votes NMU, 42-0

New York—The National Labor Relations Board has certified the Maritime Union as collective bargaining representative for the unlicensed crew of the cable-handling vessel All America. In an NLRB poll all 42 eligible seamen voted for the NMU.

The All America sails under the American flag, but is an undocumented vessel and therefore not subject to U.S. citizenship quotas normally applied to merchant ships. The NMU, the Seafarers and other American sea unions are currently engaged in an organizing drive to win contracts covering seamen on American-owned foreign flag ships.

The crew was polled by the NLRB by mail, with individual ballots mailed to crew members at Cristobal in the Panama Canal Zone. The marked ballots were returned by mail to NLRB Examiner Milton Pravitz here. All seamen involved are nationals of Latin American countries.

The All America is owned by the American Cable and Radio System and works at laying and maintaining international cables off the east and west coasts of South and Central America and in the Caribbean.

Religion-Labor Leader Dies Here

Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, former executive director of the Religion and Labor Council, died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

A former organizer for the Textile Workers Union of America, Dodge died while visiting at the home of John Ramsay, national representative for community relations of the Steelworkers.

Memorial services were conducted for Dodge on Nov. 11 by Dr. Charles Webber, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Religious Relations. Assisting at the services, held at National Presbyterian Church, were Ramsay and Tilford Dudley of the AFL-CIO staff.

Let 'im Eat Cake On $21 a Month

Detroit—A man who quits a job because of "starvation" wages is entitled to jobless benefits, ruled Judge Victor J. Baum in Circuit Court here.

Baum upheld a referee's opinion that Richard C. Setta was entitled to jobless pay despite opposition by the Chrysler Corp. Setta, laid off by Chrysler, took a job as automobile salesman but quit after his commission earnings slumped to $21 for all of June.

Horseshoers Re-Elect Miller and Webb

Chicago—Delegates to the 52nd biennial convention of the Horseshoers Union headed for the warm climate of the South, where the racetracks are running, after electing officers.

At their final session in the Morrison Hotel here, the delegates re-elected Pres. George C. Miller of Hot Springs, Ark., and Sec.-Treas. Fred D. Webb of Milan, Ind. This makes the fourth term in office for both. Miller served on the executive board before becoming president.

New vice presidents are: first, Kenneth Wheeler, Baltimore, Md.; second, James D. Smith Toronto, Ont.; and third, Clayton Thomas, Maywood, Ill.

The Horseshoers Union was organized in 1874. And from that time, in order to work at the trade as a journeyman, a worker must be able to start with the raw materials, forge shoes for the horse and produce any "extra equipment" an owner wants.

The nation's race and trotting tracks provide most of the work for the Horseshoers.

Some members are hired by the day, week or month by the tracks to inspect horses in the paddock. The horses must be checked before each race to make sure they are properly shod. The journeyman tells track officials if changes have been made because of track conditions—the officials in turn tell the spectators.

Other Horseshoers set up shop at a track and wait until the owners come to them.

The craft has been kept alive through father-to-son or uncle-to-nephew instruction, although some schools offer courses on the trade. The Horseshoers hope soon to start their own new apprentice training program, approved at this convention, and a committee is working out the details.

Priest Sees Deception By 'Work' Sponsors

A Catholic priest has charged that backers of so-called "right-to-work" laws are attempting "to do a dirty job" of deception on the American people.

He also accused sponsors of the anti-collective bargaining proposal of resorting to "trickery" akin to Communist propaganda tactics and said the real aim, concealed behind "slippery semantics," is "to reverse our national policy" on labor-management relations.

The charges were voiced by Father Thomas J. Reese, of Wilmington, Del., chairman of the Delaware Council for Industrial Peace, a citizens' group, in an address to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. convention.

A Move Backwards

Father Reese also is director of the Catholic Welfare Guild in Wilmington. He delivered the invocation opening a convention session and said in an address that followed:

"The recent drive for 'right-to-work' legislation represents an attempt to reverse the socio-economic trends that have characterized our country for the last 25 years.

"The powerful proponents of 'right-to-work' have put everything they have into the battle. The slippery semantics of their title must surely evoke admiration from the masters of Communist propaganda. 'Right-to-work'—what a moving phrase! It touches us all, and evokes an immediate sympathy.

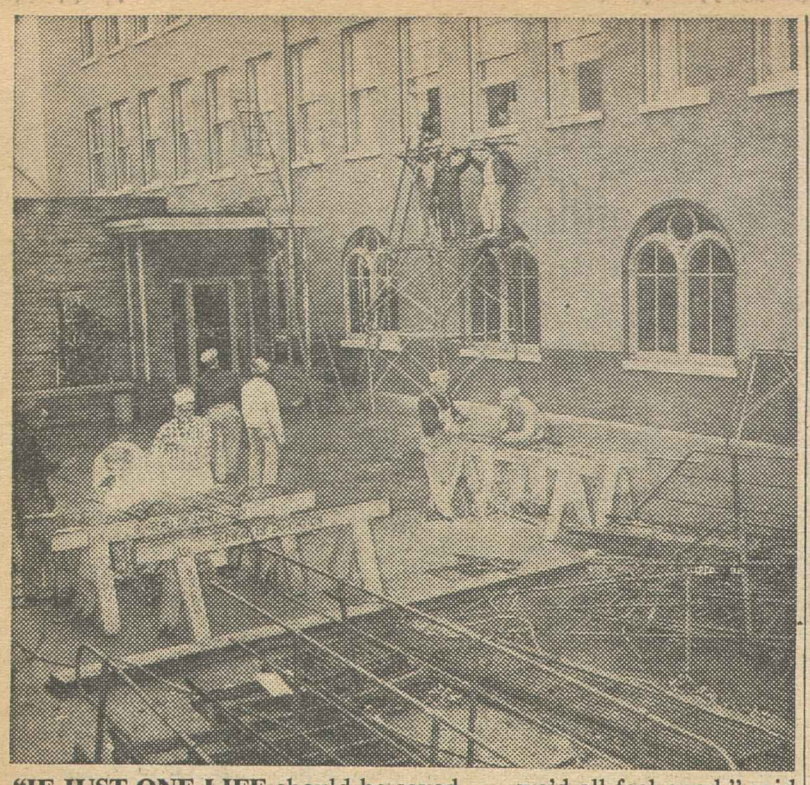
"Only when we look again do we see how the words have been abused and distorted to do a dirty job, to persuade men to trade a fictitious right for a very real one. Membership in a good union is a man's best guarantee to a right to work."

The priest said that farmers and small businessmen are "being used" by the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Delaware in the "right-to-work" drive.

"We have such groups in Delaware. Among the worst offenders are the Farm Bureau which, while supporting 'right-to-work' legislation that weakens organized labor and collective bargaining, is at the same time seeking to strengthen the individual farmer's bargaining power through the establishment of a national bargaining agency for the exclusive benefit of Farm Bureau members.

"The Small Business Council is equally shortsighted. It supports 'right-to-work' legislation apparently in hopes that wages will drop. It does not seem to realize that men without money can't buy the things that business has to sell.

"These organizations have come to the realization that they must organize to have bargaining power. It is unfortunate that they are letting themselves be used by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce to weaken the organized strength that labor has achieved."



"IF JUST ONE LIFE should be saved . . . we'd all feel good," said an ironworker who, with co-workers from Chicago's Structural Ironworkers Local 1 and Ornamental Ironworkers Local 63, volunteered to work on days off to add two fire escapes from a razed hotel to St. Veronica's Elementary School. The unions originated the project by suggesting it to the wrecking contractor.

NLRB Hit for Rule On Employer-Asked Votes

The National Labor Relations Board has delegated authority to its regional directors to speed up elections in recognition and organizational picketing cases.

The board also has issued rules to guide parties who may fall into what had been known as "no-man's land" to obtain written NLRB opinions on whether they come within federal jurisdiction.

These were the two chief changes as the NLRB revamped its rules and regulations to carry out the Taft-Hartley amendments contained in the Landrum-Griffin Act. The amendments and Board rules took effect Nov. 13.

The board rule on "expedited elections" was sharply criticized by AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris as arming employers with control over the timing of elections.

Harris pointed out that the speed-up rule applies only where an employer files an unfair labor practice charge against the union. The regional director is now empowered to order an election on the basis of his own investigation and without a hearing, Harris noted.

"If an employer wants a quick election, he will file a charge. If he doesn't want an election right away, he will file no charge," Harris explained.

"Thus the board has put power in the employer to speed up or slow down an election," he charged.

The NLRB announcement read this way:

"The new law provides that, when illegal organizational or recognition picketing or the threat of such picketing is established, on the basis of formal charges against a union, and a timely petition for a representation election is filed, an election shall be conducted 'forthwith.'"

To do this, the board said, it authorized regional directors to act without a preliminary hearing if they find no substantial issue is involved. The regional officers also are empowered to fix the voting unit, voter eligibility and other election details.

An aggrieved party can seek review of a regional director's actions from the full board in Washington, but this will not stay the election, the NLRB said.

The rule enabling unions and employers to obtain NLRB written opinions on whether their case comes under federal jurisdiction will affect chiefly those unions dealing with small business or industrial units or employers with small volumes of business.

The aim of this amendment is to end the "no-man's land" where cases had fallen when the Board refused to exercise jurisdiction and states had been prohibited by federal law from accepting them.

The new law now permits state agencies to take labor cases rejected by the NLRB as falling outside its standards. The NLRB can expand its jurisdiction, but it cannot restrict itself any further than the standards it had in effect on Aug. 1, 1959.

Refutes Propaganda Barrage:

Economic Policy Committee Charges Rails Distort Truth

Ripping into America's railroads, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has accused the industry of deliberately distorting the truth in a two-pronged propaganda barrage about alleged worker "featherbedding" and railroad "bankruptcy."

The committee headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther devoted the current issue of its monthly publication, Economic Trends and Outlook, to a searching analysis of rail management's multi-million-dollar advertising campaign.

Although the propaganda pictures the nation's railroads as "sick" and "tottering on the brink of bankruptcy," the publication contended that "the railroad financial position today is actually the best in history."

It gave these four reasons for the railroads' attempts to paint a picture of "gloom and distress":

- In anticipation of current bargaining with the standard railroad unions for new contracts, the lines want to "build up a public prejudice against the workers." The publication said it is standard practice for the railroads to "claim poverty when they meet their employes at the bargaining table, or when they appear before fact-finding boards."
- The corporations "want Congress to give them financial benefits of various kinds" in the form of subsidies, and gloomy statements help to create "sentiment back home" which will influence congressmen.
- The lines want "tax favors" from local and state authorities and feel they stand a better chance if they "look sick rather than healthy."
- Rail management wants to curtail service, dropping less profitable lines and concentrating on "cream" traffic with the highest revenue yield and lowest handling cost. To do this, they need "public sympathy—which is best created by tales of sickness and woe."

The Economic Policy Committee declared that rail profits today "are good compared to their profits at any time in the past," with the industry realizing a margin of profit more than twice that of domestic airlines and more than four times that of the trucking industry.

The rail profits, it said, refute the industry claim that it encounters "unfair" competition from airlines and trucks because of alleged government subsidies.

Stock Prices Up

Stocks of some individual railroads have shown a sharp rise in the past year, the publication pointed out. It cited these examples:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe up from $17 in 1957 to $28 today; Norfolk and Western, up from $51 in 1957 to $95 today; Baltimore and Ohio, from $22 to $44; Southern, from $28 to $50.

"In spite of all this nonsense being circulated about railroad finances," Economic Trends went on, "investors like railroad securities and have been bidding their prices up with great enthusiasm."

The source of the new prosperity of railroads, it continued, has been "the magnificent record of increased efficiency and productivity" of railway employes during a priod in which their benefits and working conditions lagged behind those of other workers.

Traffic in 1957 was 75 percent above the 1921 level, the publication declared, but employment and man-hours had been cut almost in half. Traffic units per man-hour (a combination of ton miles and passenger miles used generally in the industry) increased more than three times in the same 36-year period.

"In general," said the AFL-CIO committee, "railway productivity has improved more than productivity in other industries." These progressive increases have produced corresponding gains for the industry in the form of revenue per employe—from $5,612 in 1946 to $11,379 last year.

"In view of the sensational efficiency and productivity record of railroad workers," said the publication, "the corporation claim that they are 'featherbedding' is preposterous. Such a performance could not be accomplished by a work force that was being paid for doing no work, or for doing too little work for the pay it has received."

Economic Trends charged that the most obsolete thing in the industry is not the work rules but rather the working conditions and wage scales of the employes.

Although most American workers have a five-day, 40-hour week with premium overtime after 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week, as well as for work on rest-days and holidays, railroad employes frequently are required to work up to 10, 12, 14 or even more hours in a day at straight time, the publication declared.

In addition, many of them work seven days a week with no Sundays off, no holidays off, and only straight time pay when they work on such days.

"These elements certainly are 40 years behind the times," the Economic Policy Committee charged, "but they are not mentioned in the sweeping attacks on employes in railroad corporation propaganda.

"The intent of this company campaign is to create a climate in which they may add new injustices to the present system without correcting the real inequities from which the employes are now suffering."

Sen. Langer Dies; Colorful Battler for Liberal Causes

Sen. William Langer, colorful and liberal Republican from North Dakota, has died in Washington at the age of 73.

"The people of this country will miss him greatly," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a tribute.

"He was ever in the forefront of all battles for the underprivileged and the aged. He was zealous in defending the civil rights and liberties of all Americans. He never faltered in fighting for the legitimate rights of working men and women."

Langer's death left the Senate line-up at 65 Democrats and 34 Republicans. To fill the vacancy until next year's elections, Republican Gov. John Davis could appoint a successor, or resign so he himself could be named or call an early special election.

The House has suffered the loss of three members.

Rep. Charles A. Boyle (D-Ill.), 52 and serving his third two-year term, was fatally injured in an automobile crash in Chicago.

Rep. Steven V. Carter (D-Iowa), who was in his first term, died of cancer at the age of 44 in the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

Rep. Alvin R. Bush (R-Pa.), 66 and in his third term, died in a Williamsport hospital the day after being stricken with a heart attack.

Langer, whose wife succumbed this past summer, had been failing in health and had recently been ill with pneumonia.

Born in what was then the Dakota Territory, Langer was militantly and proudly independent. He campaigned for Robert M. La Follette for President in 1924 on the Progressive ticket; he was twice governor of his state and he had served in the U.S. Senate since 1941. In the recent 86th Congress, he voted against the Landrum-Griffin bill.

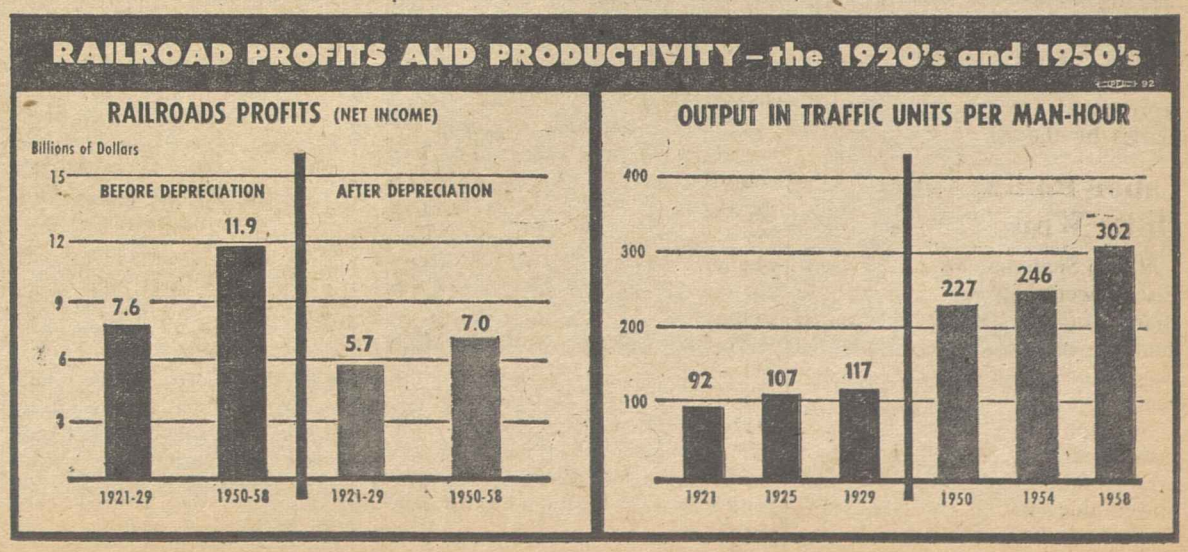
Characteristically, Langer added to his biographical sketch in the current Congressional Directory the note that he won the 1958 primary, "carrying every county in the state despite being repudiated by the Republican convention and running as an Independent Republican."

Joe Glazer Sings of Last Worker Left on Railroad

Chicago—Labor troubadour Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers had some new verses to an old song at the rail union rally here.

To the tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad," he predicted the day when there would be only one railroad worker left on the job with 50,000 vice presidents and 6,000 publicity agents accusing him of "featherbedding." The last verse goes:

I've been switching trains and engines
All the livelong day;
All I do is push a button
And the trains go where I say.
I'm the only railroad worker
In the whole darn USA,
But the boss says I'm featherbedding,
I guess I'll get laid off today.



Sen. Douglas Honored:

Conference Urges Civil Rights Action

Chicago—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) told the Fifth Labor Conference on Civil Rights here that he and 16 other senators would push for key civil rights legislation in the coming session of Congress.

Douglas said 14 Democrats and 3 Republicans will back a bill, now lodged in the Judiciary Committee, to empower the Attorney-General to sue for individuals in school desegregation, voting and civil rights cases.

He told the 500 delegates the bill would arm the voteless with "a sword as well as a tribunal" and it "can be a powerful weapon for the good of people who can't fight for themselves."

In other conference highlights:

● Ladies' Garment Workers Vice Pres. Morris Bialis urged Pres. Eisenhower to convene early in January "a White House summit parley on civil rights."

● Robert Johnston, director of Auto Workers' Region 4, proposed a "World Human Rights Year" patterned after the World Geophysical Year and World Refugee Year.

● Chairman Jacob Siegel of the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago, sponsor of the conference, scored Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon for what he called the "vast gulf" between Nixon's pledge to ban government contracts from firms practicing discrimination and the continuing job bias.

● Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. stressed the interdependence of unions and minority group workers. He urged full backing for the Douglas bill, saying the fight for federal enforcement powers when the Senate takes up civil rights, expected Feb. 15, will be the "decisive battle for civil rights."

Douglas was honored with the 1959 individual civil rights award of the conference and its sponsor, the Chicago JLC. He was selected by a Chicago AFL-CIO committee headed by Meat Cutters' Pres. Patrick E. Gorman.

Douglas said he was "disappointed" at the Justice Dept.'s failure to enforce civil rights laws. He noted that "not one person was given the right to vote under the law passed the last Congress."

A key feature of the new Douglas proposal is that it would empower the Justice Dept. to bring injunction suits on behalf of citizens who claim they have been deprived of their equal rights under the Constitution's 14th amendment.

Douglas said the principle of the government suing on behalf of individuals is established in all the states and in the federal wage-hour and anti-trust laws.

Siegel recalled a pledge which he said Nixon made in Chicago last year as head of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. In contending that Nixon had failed his pledge, Siegel declared:

"There is unrefutable evidence—evidence harvested by the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems here in Chicago—that 1,500 Chicago-based companies employing several million persons in Chicago and elsewhere have discriminatory job practices."

Siegel said that, of 1,285 firms studied, 41 percent placed one or more job orders specifying religious preferences and 100 percent barred referral of non-whites.

"I think it is time for the Vice President to take personal command and to give us an accounting of why these firms continue to flaunt federal designs to eliminate such practices," Siegel said.

Other speakers at the meeting included Legislative Rep. John Alesia of Steelworkers' District 31 and Exec. Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson of the Illinois AFL-CIO.

Railway Clerks Local 490 was presented with a distinguished civil rights award. Other locals singled out for their civil rights work included Cap Makers Local 5; Meat Cutters Local 43; Steelworkers Local 65; Ladies' Garment Workers Locals 76 and 261; Auto Workers Local 719 and State, County and Municipal Employes Local 165.

Big Organizing Drive Opened By Auxiliaries

The 27,000-member AFL-CIO Auxiliaries has launched an organizing campaign aimed at enrolling 50,000 new members by its 1961 convention.

Top officers got "Operation Organizing Auxiliaries" underway as part of a busy six-day meeting at the group's new office in the AFL-CIO headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

The officers prepared a series of pamphlets, planned the budget, readied the San Francisco convention proceedings and new bylaws for the printers, and set up the auxiliaries' first display at the Industrial Union Dept. convention.

The auxiliaries also reminded all affiliates of the convention action supporting Farm-City Week, Nov. 20-26. The aim is "to acquaint people in the rural districts with the aims and purposes of the labor program." Affiliates have been notified of the state chairmen.

The executive officers at the meeting were Pres. Virginia Tindall, Executive Vice-Pres. Minnie Gulick, Sec.-Treas. Elda Luebbert and Mrs. Marcella Beatty, a special representative assigned to the auxiliaries by the AFL-CIO.

Labor Policy Aide Quits White House

Rocco Siciliano, since 1957 Pres. Eisenhower's special assistant in charge of government personnel management, has announced his resignation effective the end of November.

Siciliano, who served as an assistant secretary in the Labor Dept. prior to taking the post as an Eisenhower aide, said he was resigning for "compelling personal reasons."

Sweden Invites ILO Inspection

Geneva, Switzerland—The Intl. Labor Office, in accepting an invitation from the Swedish government, announced it would make a study of freedom of association in Sweden next year.

The United States, followed by the Soviet Union, were the first countries to invite such an ILO survey. An ILO mission visited the U.S. from March to June this year and was in the U.S.S.R. from the end of August to the end of October.

Torsten Nilsson, Sweden's Minister for Social Affairs, Labor and Housing, wrote ILO Director-Gen. David A. Morse that Sweden felt such surveys would help spread the principles of freedom of association in ILO technical assistance programs.

NEWSREEL AND TV cameras rise above the crowd to capture highlights of the mass rally of railroad workers in Chicago. Members of a score of rail unions turned out to demonstrate solidarity against management demands for wage cuts and emasculation of work rules.

BENEATH A BANNER linking railroad work rules to the safety of the traveling public, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks (left) thanks Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley for his pledge of support at rally of rail unions. At Harrison's right are State AFL-CIO Pres. Rueben G. Soderstrom and the Rev. Joseph L. Donahue, both speakers at the mass meeting.

Railroad Workers at Chicago Rally Vow United Defense of Jobs, Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

to "subvert the intent of the Railway Labor Act." He warned that demands submitted by the carriers would "uproot rail workers from their homes" and make "ghost towns" of hundreds of railroad communities.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association, which called the protest rally, cited the long tradition of responsibility and dedication to the public interest of the rail brotherhoods and charged management with sacrificing the public interest by "preparing with strike insurance to battle its workers."

U.S. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) declared that industry's propaganda campaign is "as rigged and intellectually dishonest as some of the TV quiz shows," and warned that "the anti-labor drive of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce can be met only by unity in the ranks of American labor."

Pledges of support and solidarity came from state and city leaders, including Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois AFL-CIO, Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, who praised the rail unions' contributions and leadership to their communities and assured them, "We'll be on your side."

The 3,500 railroad workers from the shops, yards and terminals filled the auditorium to capacity despite a driving rainstorm. They paraded through the aisles with their signs and joined Rubber Workers Educational Dir. Joe Glazer in lustily singing trade union songs. Chief executives of a score of rail unions were on the platform.

Meany opened the attack on the advertising and publicity campaigns aimed at pinning the "featherbedding" label on railroad and steelworkers. He lashed the "multi-million dollar public relations industry which is making a science of the big lie" and charged that "a small group of willful men have set as their goal the destruction of the trade union movement."

Linking industry's propaganda tactics to those of Hitler, Stalin and Khrushchev, Meany said labor's answer must be:

● The truth—that the railroad industry is more prosperous today than ever before.

● Solidarity of all workers on the basis of "the fundamental philosophy of the trade union movement that you can't injure one worker without injuring all workers."

Harrison ripped into the industry's featherbedding arguments, pointed out that the average hourly wage for more than 600,000 non-operating craftsmen is only $2.50 and for the train crews only $2.65, out of which must come all living expenses during out-of-town layovers.

Afraid of Facts

He accused the railroads of being afraid to present their case to a presidential Emergency Board without first undertaking a propaganda campaign "to brainwash the public, from which would be picked the members of the emergency board."

The carriers' campaign, launched a full nine months before the start of collective bargaining, "has done tremendous harm to the railroad industry," Harrison charged.

"No industry can prosper if it does not have the confidence, mutual understanding and respect of its workers," he declared.

While the railroads have "unlimited funds to attack their workers," Harrison asserted, they have been spending "practically nothing" to insure the prosperity of their industry and to compete "for a fair share of the growing transportation industry."

Morse, who headed a presidential Emergency Board which heard evidence on work rules and other key issues in 1941, told the rally that "the employers of America have been soft-peddling the fact that working rules are part of the conditions of employment."

War on Labor Blasted by IUD Speakers

Full Support Pledged Unions on Firing Line

(Continued from Page 1)

Walter P. Reuther and IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse.

The convention delegates strongly supported resolutions on the steel strike and another pledging full support to thousands of other workers who "have been compelled to walk the picket line in an effort to secure their fair share of economic justice."

The delegates also adopted resolutions on civil rights, education, organizing and jurisdictional disputes and referred to the IUD Executive Committee for action a number of other resolutions on labor's wide-ranging social and economic program.

They unanimously re-elected Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and 14 vice presidents for two-year terms.

Meany Describes 'War'

Meany told the delegates bluntly that the No. 1 problem "is the present-day war on organized labor by the reactionary forces who seem at the moment to control the entire American scene."

"When I speak of a war on labor I do so advisedly," said Meany, "it is not just a figure of speech." The Steelworkers were first on the "firing line," the AFL-CIO president said, and now "we are face to face with the second big group having to fight for their lives," the rail unions.

He charged that big business has uncorked a tremendous propaganda campaign on two issues, that wage increases are responsible for inflation along with economic and welfare legislation and the "growing power of labor."

Meany assailed the "small group of greedy, powerful individuals with almost unlimited financial resources at their disposal (who) are making use of the advertising and publicity industry to hoodwink and brainwash the American people." This industry is being used in the campaign against labor, he charged.

On the challenge that faces labor, Meany declared:

"We don't know who is next; we don't know what type of legislation they are going to think up. We don't know what union they are going to attack next. So our number one job is to support the Steelworkers as the shock troops in this war at the present time and prepare to support the railroad workers who are going to be put through the wringer in a matter of a few weeks, or any other organization that is face to face with this vicious dishonest attack by the greedy men of big business. . . . This is the time to let our membership know what this fight is . . . to let the American people know they are being brainwashed, because . . . if they succeed in destroying the American trade union movement then all the people of America, even including the people who are directing and financing this campaign, will suffer."

Reuther told the convention in a keynote speech that America is in trouble because "the money changers have taken over the temple of government," that big business is "doing their damnedest to prove that the class struggle is being waged to the death in America."

Labor, he declared, is not struggling to get more than its share but its fair share. But industry has responded with a "massive offensive . . . against the working people of America" and the creation of "all kinds of false images of the American labor movement."

Reuther hit out sharply at the Eisenhower Administration and the President for becoming a "party to this witch hunt directed against the American labor movement" while ignoring the needs of the people on social and welfare measures.

The IUD president, also an AFL-CIO vice president, offered a five-point top-priority program for the American labor movement to put it on the offensive:

- Develop internal machinery to resolve jurisdictional arguments and disputes, specifically the AFL-CIO convention-adopted plan for final arbitration, details of which are still to be worked out.
- Organize the unorganized to give labor a greater power. The AFL-CIO, he noted, today represents a smaller percentage of a growing work force than it did at the time of merger. The need is to stop "petty bickering" over disputes and turn full resources to organization.
- Establishment of "practical mechanisms" to achieve maximum coordination and cooperation on the collective bargaining front coupled with a common defense fund "so that any union taken on will have the support of the whole labor movement."
- Intensified political action to elect more legislators of a labor or liberal persuasion. The Democratic Party leadership must be told, in addition, "you can't have our support because on election day you fly the banner of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and then the day after election Howard Smith and Mr. Eastland & Co. take over on Capitol Hill. You can't have our support on that basis."
- Educating union members and the American public to offset the corruption of the "image of the American labor movement."

Whitehouse declared that should industry win its current campaign against labor and its demand for unilateral decision-making, "industrial democracy will become a meaningless expression. Free labor will only be free in that each worker will have the right to bid for—and attempt to hold—a job on the employer's terms."

Organizing Resolution

The convention's resolution on organizing called for creation of "practical means and procedures to provide for maximum cooperation and coordination between affiliated unions in advancing organizational drives." Noting that the IUD is "not presently set up to engage in direct organizing, it can play a role in the exploration of areas in which organizing efforts might reasonably be fruitful and in helping unions to plan and coordinate joint or separate drives, provided that there is no conflict with the jurisdiction of any other affiliates."

The convention also adopted a resolution on "Problems of Jurisdiction," although a number of delegates opposed parts of the statement dealing with the dispute between the IUD and the Metal Trades Dept. and the interpretation of support for the AFL-CIO special committee on disputes.

Opposed to the resolution were Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters and an AFL-CIO vice president; Gordon Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Russell Stephens, president of the Technical Engineers; Al Rota of the Upholsterers, and a number of other delegates.

Supporting the resolution in debate were Reuther, William Gillen, president of the Insurance Workers; George Smith, president of NABET; and Elmer Walker, secretary-treasurer of the Machinists.

Reuther declared the resolution did not deal with jurisdiction protected by the AFL-CIO Constitution but with resolution of disputes, and that nothing in the resolution can "instruct" the special committee of the AFL-CIO, but only express the IUD point of view.

Schoemann said the resolution's discussion of the IUD - Metal Trades dispute dealt with a matter still under consideration by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and pointed out that the Metal Trades Dept. convention had not adopted a resolution dealing with the dispute because of this.

In its civil rights resolution the IUD declared that "within our own ranks a constant struggle must be waged to eradicate prejudice and eliminate inequality wherever they are found to exist. We recognize that this job cannot always be done overnight, but we recognize also our obligation to move forward without letup." It pledged to work with the AFL-CIO to assure that the civil rights resolution adopted at the San Francisco convention shall be given "life and meaning."

In its resolution on strikes other than steel, the convention singled out the Kohler battle, the struggle at Henderson, N. C., the O'Sullivan fight, the Oil Workers strike against Standard Oil of Indiana and the Packinghouse struggle with Wilson. Rank-and-file strikers and union leaders described these strikes to the convention, documenting the nature of the attack on labor.

Re-elected as vice presidents of the IUD were I. W. Abel, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph A. Beirne, Joseph Curran, Gordon M. Freeman, Al Hartung, Al J. Hayes, O. A. Knight, Paul L. Phillips, William Pollack, Frank Rosenblum, Peter T. Schoemann, Louis Stulberg and Arnold Zander.

In a report to the convention, Reuther said reactionaries have selected industrial unions as their "major target for extinction."

Landrum-Griffin Views

The Landrum-Griffin Act, Reuther declared, was "intended to restrict and weaken organization." He described the measure as "a new subsidy" for "unscrupulous employers" bent on "exploitation of human labor," and warned its enactment was "an attempt to weld into the economy the near-sweatshop industries that still exist in the nation."

On the legislative front, the IUD president said, right-wing forces plan to use Landrum-Griffin as the stepping stone to passage of national "right-to-work" laws "and are talking boldly about crippling our unions with anti-trust legislation."

Reuther identified the key figures in the industrial-political combine as the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "leading figures within the big corporations," Senators John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.), Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), and Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.).

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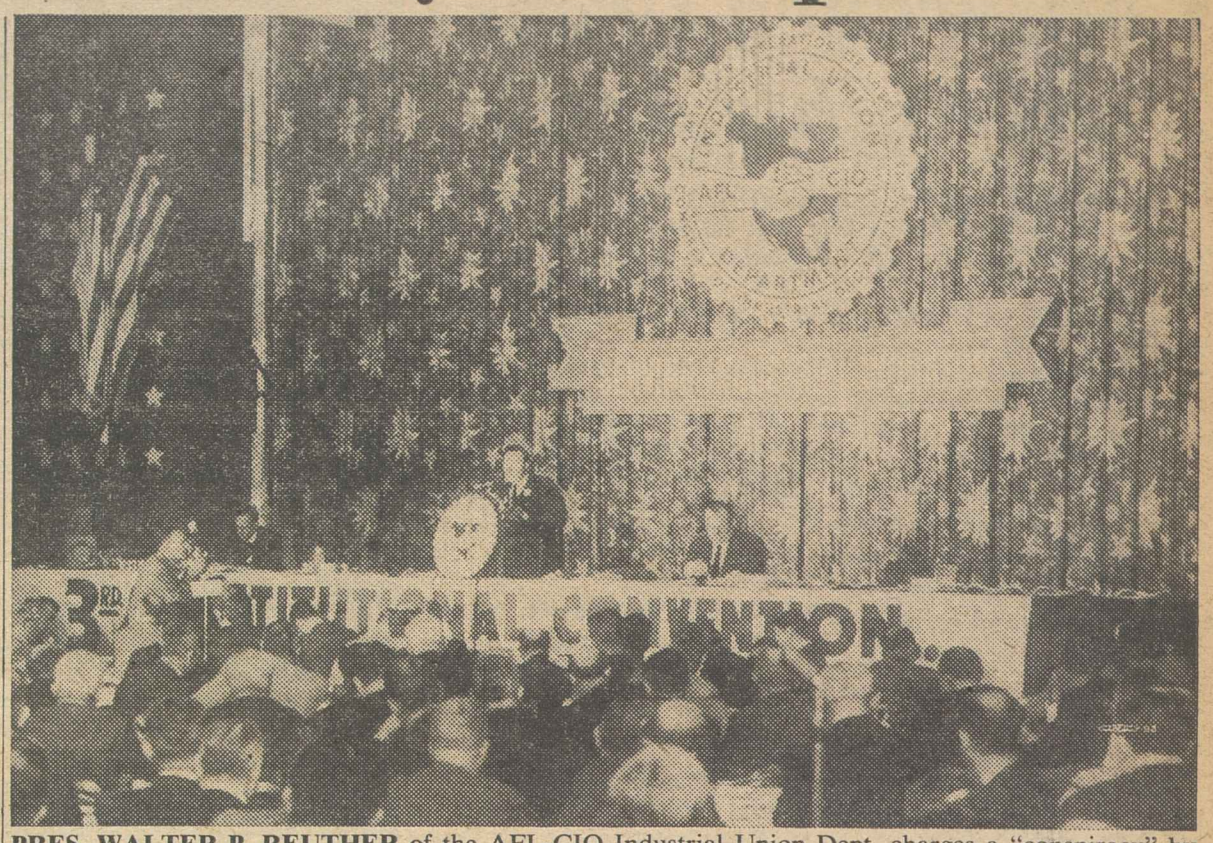

PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. charges a "conspiracy" by industry in a "massive offensive against the labor movement" in his opening address before 275 delegates to IUD's third constitutional convention, held in nation's capital.

APPEARING BEFORE the Industrial Union Dept. convention for a fighting speech denouncing the Taft-Hartley Act's injunction procedures, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is welcomed by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, center and Dir. Albert Whitehouse, right.

Administration Refutes Steel Import Claims

The Eisenhower Administration has — perhaps unwittingly—pulled the rug from under the steel industry's argument that wages of American steelworkers have opened the door to a glut of low-priced steel produced abroad.

This became apparent when the government pressed in the courts for the Taft-Hartley injunction against the Steelworkers.

In an affidavit filed to bolster the Administration's contention that steel shortages posed the threat of a national emergency, Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller declared:

"Imports of steel add only relatively small amounts to the supply of steel available for the U.S. economy.

"Historically, the U.S. has been a net exporter of steel mill products, but this situation has been reversed since December 1958. Still, for the first eight months of this year, total imports of 2.7 million net tons represented only 4.9 percent of the net new supply of steel products. . . .

"Thus, foreign sources are wholly inadequate . . ."

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Meany Urges Conference To Lessen Industrial Strife

UPWA Gets Pledge of Strike Aid

Undaunted by a tough and stubborn management and the first biting cold wave of the winter, members of the Packinghouse Workers are pressing their strike against Wilson & Co., warmed by the all-out support of organized labor.

The pledge of full AFL-CIO backing in the face of a company lockout and attempts to revive the discredited "yellow-dog" contracts came from Pres. George Meany, who denounced the "unfair tactics" of the giant meat packer and manufacturer of sporting goods.

In letters to presidents of national and international unions, state and city central bodies, and directly affiliated unions, Meany pointed out that the "company locked out its employes as a result of a disagreement over the scheduling of hours of work" and announced that UPWA members could return to their jobs "only by signing vicious 'yellow dog' contracts."

Union Urges Fact-Finding

Meanwhile, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein proposed to Wilson's Pres. James D. Cooney that they jointly request Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to appoint a fact-finding panel to look into the two-week-old dispute.

Helstein suggested that the panel should have powers to investigate the issues, hold hearings,

(Continued on Page 3)

Board Charge Hits Bethlehem Yards

The general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board has issued an unfair labor practices complaint against Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipyard division, charging management with refusing to bargain and unilaterally changing the conditions of employment.

Nearly 17,000 members of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at eight Bethlehem shipyards on the Atlantic coast have been working without contract protection since July 31.

The company refused the union's offer to extend the agreement during continued negotiations and imposed major work rule changes affecting job security, wage rates, grievance procedures, rest periods and size of work crews.

The hearing was set for Jan. 11.

ADMITTED TO AFL-CIO on two-year probationary basis, the Intl. Longshoremen's Association receives its charter at simple ceremonies in New York. Seated are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president. Standing, left to right, are ILA Gen. Organizer Thomas W. Gleason; AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Jacob S. Potofsky, David Dubinsky, Richard F. Walsh and Joseph Curran, members of Executive Council committee which investigated the dock union; and ILA Sec.-Treas. Harry R. Hasselgren.

Meany Tells Urban League:

AFL-CIO to Press Equal Rights Fight

New York—The American labor movement, with its long record of combatting discrimination, "will fulfill its responsibility to the Negro workers of this country," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged.

The federation president, in an address to the National Urban League, emphasized "that is not merely a rhetorical pledge" but one that has the full backing of official AFL-CIO policy.

Meany's pledge came at a dinner here at the Waldorf-Astoria marking Equal Opportunity Day at which the Urban League honored the AFL-CIO president with its annual award.

Tribute to Labor

He accepted the award as a "welcome tribute to the unremitting fight against discrimination carried on by the AFL-CIO" and declared that the labor movement is sure that "the double standard of education, the double standard of citizenship and the double standard of economic opportunity will disappear from the American scene."

He added: "The days of discrimination are numbered and a new era of integration is inevitable . . . time is running out for the irreconcilables . . . and they will not be able to impose their prejudices upon the new generation."

Reviewing the long history of combatting discrimination by the trade union movement dating back to a policy declaration of the AFL in 1894, Meany said:

"Nevertheless there still exist pockets of segregation and discrimi-

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Top-Level Session Endorsed by Ike

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged Pres. Eisenhower to summon top union and industry leaders to a top-level White House conference to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

In reply, Eisenhower immediately endorsed the proposal. He said he was instructing Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to explore the proposal with the AFL-CIO president and with "representative" management officials. **(See texts of letters, Page 5.)**

The President noted that his Administration has "for some time . . . been discussing the need for labor-management communication outside the bargaining table."

The AFL-CIO president, in his letter to Eisenhower, cited three key reasons for considering that the need for a high-level meeting was "most urgent":

- The 116-day nationwide steel shutdown—now temporarily halted by a Taft-Hartley injunction against the Steelworkers—and the need for "reducing the likelihood of the recurrence of such prolonged and costly industrial strife."
- The "increasing Soviet economic challenge," which he called "only another facet of the menace of Communist subversion and aggression."
- The fact that some political leaders "are beginning to think in terms of government intervention" in collective bargaining, an approach which Meany called "basically fallacious and rather dangerous."

Referring to the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction to end the industry-forced shutdown in steel, Meany told Eisenhower that there is "a growing realization among the American people that—especially in determined tests of strength between labor and management—the Taft-Hartley 'cooling-off' period is really nothing more than a 'heating-up' period."

Meany called for "something different and more American, something voluntary," in order to "avert industrial strife which might go from the costly to the catastrophic." He said that his proposal

(Continued on Page 3)

Oil Firms Wage Fight On Union

Some 26000 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers are walking picket lines in Texas City, Tex., El Dorado, Ark., and Sugar Creek, Mo., near Kansas City, to save their union from American Oil and Standard Oil of Indiana management.

These men and their families have been on the bricks since the first of July in a fight to prevent Amoco and Standard from gutting their contracts by removing from the area of collective bargaining job classifications and manning of units, and by trying to make grievance and arbitration procedures ineffective.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight termed the fight at Amoco and Standard of Indiana part of a two-pronged management attack on unions on the legislative level and in collective bargaining.

He called the latter "an attempt to introduce the stretch-out, to cause people to do work way beyond their normal requirements, work in skills they do not possess, and for but one purpose, that being the drastic reduction in manpower."

(Continued on Page 2)

Supreme Court Upholds Monitors' Cleanup Orders to Teamsters

The Supreme Court has cleared away a major challenge to the Board of Monitors, appointed by a federal judge two years ago to oversee the administration of Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa.

In a brief, unsigned order the high court refused to review a series of directives issued by the Monitors, approved by the U.S. District Court and upheld by the Court of Appeals in June. Among them is a demand for the ouster of IBT Vice Pres. Owen B. (Bert) Brennan, a close associate of Hoffa.

Monitors' Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue hailed the Supreme Court's action, declaring that "with this main challenge to the Board of Monitors finally settled," the board "will be able to move forward expeditiously and carry out its judicially imposed functions."

In Miami Beach, Fla., where he was attending a meeting of the union's Southern Conference, Hoffa declared he was "disappointed" by the court's decision. At the same time he warned that the union would take any additional orders back to the courts if the IBT finds them "not constitutionally acceptable."

In addition to demanding that the union bring charges against Brennan for alleged misuse of Teamsters funds, the Monitors in the court-approved directives called

(Continued on Page 8)

13.5 MILLION MEMBERS of AFL-CIO honored former Pres. Harry S Truman, presenting him with 1959 Murray-Green Award for "outstanding contributions" to health and welfare of all Americans. Presenting medallion and $5,000 check to the "Man from Independence" at dinner in Kansas City is Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

'One of the Greatest Honors of My Life':

Murray-Green Award Given Truman for Service to Nation

By Willard Shelton

Kansas City, Mo.—"This is one of the greatest honors of my life. You overwhelm me."

These were the words of former Pres. Harry S. Truman as he received the AFL-CIO's 1959 Murray-Green Award at a dinner attended by some 1,200 AFL-CIO members and community leaders from Kansas City and half a dozen midwestern states.

The award included the Murray-Green medallion and a check for $5,000—the latter of which, Truman told the audience, would go to the building and maintenance fund of the Harry S. Truman library in nearby Independence, Mo.

The award was given the former President, in the words of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, "for his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of all Americans and people everywhere during his years in the White House as well as during the years of his active retirement."

The annual presentation of the Murray-Green award, said AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, "calls attention to the increasingly vital role labor is playing" in America's community life.

He said that when the choice fell upon Truman this year, he was "overjoyed" at a decision "sound from every viewpoint."

Tribute from Meany

A letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, read by Beirne in Meany's absence as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, said it was "particularly fitting" that the Murray-Green Award should go to "the Man from Independence."

Truman personified the Murray-Green creed, Meany said—"a deep and abiding love of country; a determination to win in each generation a better life than the one before; a scorn of pretense and empty attitudes.

"In honoring these attitudes in you, we are reminding ourselves of their great importance today. And so we are especially glad to say to you, in behalf of millions of American workers, 'thank you, Mr. President.'"

Included in Truman's response were warm references to the long friendship he had had with both the late William Green, president of the former AFL and the late Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO, in whose memory the AFL-CIO established the award.

He said that in the political situation of 1944 he had gone to the Democratic National Convention supporting "another U.S. senator" for nomination for vice-president with Roosevelt, and both Murray and Green said, "we're for you, instead." Truman was nominated at that convention, elected with Franklin D. Roosevelt the following November, and succeeded to the White House when Roosevelt died in April 1945.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, presided at the dinner, and Gov. George Docking of Kansas brought greetings.

Both Perlis and John Brophy, a member of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, were given "keys to the city" and made honorary citizens of Kansas City by acting Mayor Thomas J. Gavin.

Leighty Scores Tactics Of Railroad Industry

Detroit—Five hundred of this city's leading industrialists listened attentively as a spokesman for railroad unions ripped apart management's "featherbedding" charges, denounced the railroad's wage cut demands and ascribed the industry's "irresponsible" propaganda campaign to "the same Madison Avenue disregard of ethics which has brought television quiz shows to their present ill repute."

Labor's spokesman in the gilt-edge setting of the Economic Club of Detroit was Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association. A leading management spokesman, Pres. Daniel P. Loomis of the Association of American Railroads, declined the club's invitation to present industry's case at the same meeting.

"There Was a Time . . ."

Expressing regret that railroad management was not represented, Leighty commented: "There was a time, not too long ago, when railroad labor and railroad management could and did sit down to discuss our common problems in a spirit of mutual respect. I hope conditions like that will come again soon. . . ."

Industry's "featherbedding" charges, Leighty said, "are doing untold harm to the railroad industry and are bitterly resented by railroad employes."

He told the Detroit business leaders that despite "the propaganda campaign which the group presently controlling the thinking of the industry has launched against the railroad workers . . . several top leaders in the railroad industry have actually told me that they do not believe in, or support, the current 'featherbedding' charges."

Productivity Up 100%

Railroads have profited, Leighty declared, "by the greatest increase in productivity among their employes of any industry." He said the productivity rise in the past 10 years has been 100 percent and it has been rising "faster than in any manufacturing industry."

Leighty told the audience of industrialists that rail unions challenge the "popular conception circulating in management circles that the managers of an industry must have the exclusive right to decide when and where employes will be used."

He said the railroad industry "has demonstrated over the years an inability to provide safe, efficient operations without the guidance of government agencies and the check-rein influences of the labor organizations."

The rail unions "fought for and helped to bring about every safety regulation and device . . . including electric headlights, automatic car couplers, locomotive inspection and even the entire signal system," Leighty pointed out.

CWA Makes Harry Truman Life Member

Kansas City, Mo.—Former Pres. Harry S. Truman is now the holder of a lifetime honorary membership card in the Communications Workers.

The gold membership card was given to Truman by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and other officers of CWA at a ceremony at the Truman Library in nearby Independence. They carried out instructions in a resolution adopted unanimously by the 1959 CWA convention.

Said Beirne: "Mr. Truman has added luster to the lifetime he has spent in the cause of all the people. In the seventy-fifth year of his life, we wanted to mark the love and devotion of the people to a man who has been devoted to the people."

The membership card will be on permanent exhibit at the library, where the former President has his office and where many thousands each year make the pilgrimage to visit him or go through the museum. Accompanying Beirne for the presentation were CWA Vice Presidents John I. Crull, Ray Hackney and James M. Massey and Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood.

Mediator to Reenter Steel Contract Talks

The highest policy body of the Steelworkers has voted unanimously to renew the 116-day steel strike—halted temporarily by a Taft-Hartley back-to-work order—if no settlement is reached before the injunction runs out on Jan. 26.

Meanwhile, as steel production zoomed quickly back toward normal—reaching nearly 80 percent of capacity within 10 days after the courts ordered the mills reopened—the federal government prepared to step back into negotiations between the USWA and steel management in an effort to bring about a settlement.

Although both sides reported to the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service that they have been meeting privately in recent days, Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan indicated he would summon them back into formal bargaining the week of Nov. 23.

First Since Injunction

Such a session would mark the first government intervention in these talks since the U.S. Supreme Court two weeks ago upheld the injunction ending the 116-day industry-forced steel shutdown by sending 500,000 steel workers back to the mills for 80 days.

Expected to sit in on the talks is Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the three-man Board of Inquiry named by Pres. Eisenhower to investigate the facts in the steel dispute before the injunction was issued.

After hearing a report on bargaining developments from USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, the 171-member Wage Policy Committee called on the hold-out basic steel companies to negotiate contracts patterned after the historic settlement reached with Kaiser Steel Corp. through collective bargaining prior to the injunction.

"We hereby serve notice on the companies," the policy committee said, "that we will not be shaken in our determination to achieve a fair and honorable settlement. If the companies persist in their refusal to reach such a solution . . . we will resume our strike when the injunction expires."

The committee said the USWA is bolstered in its determination to win a "fair and equitable contract" by the knowledge that "the full resources of our own organization and the entire labor movement are pledged to support our members."

Hour's Pay Drive Continues

The statement referred to the Steelworkers Defense Fund, established by the AFL-CIO General Board in September. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called for continued contributions of an hour's pay per month from the 13.5 million members of organized labor "until the hour the strike is won." More than $5 million has already been contributed by unions and rank-and-file members to aid beleaguered Steelworkers and their families.

With the speedy resumption of steel output, the nation's automobile manufacturers began recalling the vanguard of tens of thousands of production workers laid off during the 116-day strike because of reported steel shortages.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production dropped to a seven-month low in October because of the steel shutdown. The board's index of factory, mine and mill activity fell one point to 148 for October—seven points below last June's record high and the lowest reading on the index since March.

2 Oil Firms Wage Battle To Gut Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

"When we reduce the manpower in one industry," said Knight who is also an AFL-CIO vice president, "it cannot be stopped in other industries. This means millions and millions more people than are at present unemployed will join the ranks of the unemployed."

Some idea of how desperate this battle has been came from a report made to OCAW's recent convention by Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick who said that the union had spent more money on strike relief in the first nine months of 1959 than in the previous three and a half years.

The strike has been marked by the jailing of some 13 strikers at the Sugar Creek plant on Standard Oil plea that they had violated an injunction which Standard had gotten without union members being able to present their side of the case or even being notified of the injunction proceeding.

Under the special law dealing with contempt, the 13 men are jailed, sentenced to terms of one to six months, denied jury trial, denied any effective appeal, and denied bond while trying to fight the case.

Other company tactics have included attempted scab-herding, efforts to run the refineries with supervisory personnel and all kinds of coercion, threats and intimidation. None of these has met with any degree of success.

Railroads Are Ordered To Bargain on Vacation

The National Mediation Board has ordered the nation's railroads to bargain with 11 non-operating unions on proposals for improved vacation benefits to take effect during 1960.

At issue was the interpretation of the three-year agreement between the railroads and the unions which expired Nov. 1. The unions had submitted their vacation demands last May 29 under a section of the agreement which required proposals for changes in vacation benefits to be made seven months before the year in which they are to take effect.

The railroads contended that no vacation proposals could be made by the unions until after Nov. 1, when the existing agreement expired. Therefore, they asserted, because of the seven-month clause any changes would have to wait until 1961.

The mediation board held a full-scale hearing on the issue. The decision: the unions were right, the carriers were wrong.

Meany Urges Labor, Industry Meeting

Eisenhower Endorses Top-Level Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

for a top-level meeting would be "a step in the direction of substituting positive action for paralyzing anxiety in the field of our country's industrial relations."

Continued Growth Essential

The AFL-CIO president said that the challenge from Soviet imperialism "makes it imperative that our country insure the continuous growth and prosperity of our economy," adding that "sound labor-management relations are indispensable to this progress and well-being."

On the subject of proposals for government intervention in collective bargaining, Meany recalled that Eisenhower, at his Oct. 22 press conference, expressed his own fears of legislation in this direction. At that time, the President declared:

". . . I am not so sure that additional legislation is going to do exactly what we want. . . . We don't want to try to control this or direct this by government. . . .

"I believe that self-discipline and the setting up by all of us, as our standard, the welfare of the United States of America, is the only thing that will ever do it. Because if we can't settle our economic differences by truly free economic bargaining without damaging seriously and threatening to damage seriously the United States, we have come to a pretty pass."

Meany, declaring that this opinion of the President "captures the very essence of the purpose I have in mind for a top-level labor-management conference," added:

"Our country must avoid drifting by statute into rigid and arbitrary rules for collective bargaining. Such drifting can only lead to a serious weakening of the underpinnings of our whole democratic way of life.

"The conference I am proposing can serve very well in halting such a drift. It would bring greater stability to our entire economy and new vitality to free and voluntary responsible collective bargaining which is indispensable to the health and progress of our democracy."

The AFL-CIO president said that only Eisenhower and his office "have the necessary prestige and national respect" to insure that such a meeting would be "fully representative and authoritative," with the Administration playing "an advisory and technical role rather than one of direct participation."

The conference, he continued, would be "a continuation of the responsibilities" assumed by Eisenhower when he sponsored sessions in other critical areas, and would "go a long way toward translating into life and action" Mitchell's repeated plea that labor and management meet "between contract bargaining periods in order to iron out the many complex problems confronting them in our changing and expanding economy."

In his reply, Eisenhower said that the Executive Branch has stressed for some time the need for improved relations between labor and managment.

"As you note in your letter," the President said, "Sec. Mitchell has been urging publicly that labor and management meet frequently to talk over common problems having to do with improving the health and efficiency of the industries and companies with which they are concerned."

Dealing with the specific problem of the conference, the chief executive declared:

"I am asking Sec. Mitchell to confer with you as to your specific ideas on time, place and composition of the conference you suggest. We will also explore with representative management leaders their ideas on the subject.

"When I have before me the results of these explorations I shall communicate with you further."

DISPLAYING HUGE PHOTOGRAPH of police violence against Textile Workers Union of America strikers in Henderson, N. C., a truckload of food and clothing from TWUA Joint Board in Passaic, N. J. arrives in strife-torn Henderson to aid strikers and their families as part of ceremonies marking first anniversary of walkout at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

'You Are Not Forgotten,' Labor Tells 1,000 Henderson Strikers

Henderson, N. C.—"You are not forgotten by the labor movement."

That was the message which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent to members of the Textile Workers Union of America in this strife-torn community on the first anniversary of the union's strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

An enthusiastic and determined rally, climaxing a weekend observance of the strike anniversary, roared vigorous approval of Meany's message that their long struggle "has proved and is still proving the determination of southern workers to win a fair and reasonable way of life."

An audience of more than 1,500 —composed of the striking members of TWUA Locals 578 and 584, their families and friends, and delegates from local unions in 10 neighboring states—heard Franz E. Daniel, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, read Meany's statement that:

"You are a living answer to those who claim that southern workers are somehow different from other Americans.

"Yours may be a small battle compared to the great, industry-wide contest in steel and the challenge to our movement that we are facing in the railroad industry. But the basic issue is the same—the preservation of industrial democracy. In that struggle, even the smallest battle is important."

The two-day ceremonies marked the first large TWUA gathering in this strike-bound town since Gov. Luther D. Hodges called in the National Guard last May. They came in the face of veiled threats by civic authorities that assemblages of three or more strikers still would not be allowed.

As cavalcades of trade unionists converged on the town from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama, as well as from neighboring North Carolina communities, it became obvious that the orderly ceremonies would be permitted to proceed without hindrance.

The delegations brought with them shipments of clothing and food to help the strikers over the coming winter, and many also accompanied these gifts with cash and checks.

Both former Pres. Harry Truman and United Nations Mediator Frank P. Graham, a distinguished native North Carolinian, had been invited to attend, but were prevented from doing so by previous commitments. They sent warm messages of hope and inspiration to the meeting.

The ceremonies got underway with afternoon and evening meetings on Saturday at the two local union halls, addressed by Sol Stetin, a TWUA vice president, and other trade union leaders.

The Sunday mass rally, ironically held at the National Guard Armory, headquarters for the Guardsmen when they patrolled the streets here, heard from Daniel; AFL-CIO regional director Carey E. Haigler; TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka; North and South Carolina AFL-CIO Presidents Millard Barbee and Sinway Young, and Boyd E. Payton, TWUA Carolinas director and a leading figure in the strike since its inception.

'A Moment of Triumph'

A highlight of the rally was a moving speech by 16-year-old Jean Coghill, daughter of one of the strikers. Speaking on behalf of all the children, she said: "This day, that marks the first year of the strike, is not a dark day or hour to the children of the strikers. To us, it is a moment of triumph. It is a day of pride as we see how brave and determined our parents remain in the face of hardship.

"This struggle of our parents," she continued, "has been a lesson and an example to us. It inspires us to see how free men and women are willing to fight and suffer to win justice."

The year-old strike started Nov. 17, 1958, when the company refused to continue in the contract an arbitration clause that had existed in the agreement for 14 years. When the more than 1,000 strikers refused to yield after three months, the company recruited scabs, and the bulk of the state's highway patrol was assigned by Governor Hodges to shepherd them into and out of the mills.

An agreement, arrived at with the help of the governor, was repudiated by the company, and when public resentment forced the state's chief executive to remove the highway troopers due to mounting road fatalities, he sent in the National Guard to escort the strikebreakers.

Eight of the strike leaders, including Payton, have been convicted, on the testimony of an ex-convict, of conspiracy. Their appeals are being considered by the North Carolina Supreme Court.

All-Out AFL-CIO Support Pledged To Beat Wilson 'Yellow-Dog' Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

issue a public statement of facts, and "make recommendations which, while neither party would be bound to accept in advance, might serve as a constructive basis for a settlement."

The walkout found Wilson employes effectively closing down the company's operations in half a dozen plants throughout the midwest and in Los Angeles. In cities like Albert Lea, Minn., Omaha, Kansas City and Cedar Rapids, Ia., strikers were confronted by management attacks and a blizzard. Other Wilson plants are in Memphis, Denver, Oklahoma City and Chicago.

From shacks hastily erected around the struck plants to provide protection from the weather, pickets kept vigil against strikebreaking attempts. In some towns, Wilson drafted office and supervisory help for production work, along with small numbers of scabs. But the firm's total output was way down.

New Law Threatened

UPWA members received a first-hand lesson in the application of the Landrum-Griffin Act, when Wilson bought large quantities of meat from Swift & Co. for distribution through Wilson marketing facilities. When Swift employes indicated they did not wish to handle the shipment to the strikebound company, management pointed out they would run afoul of the new law.

Helstein toured the towns where struck plants are located. In a series of meetings with community leaders, Helstein outlined the reasons for the strike and urged community pressure on management to help produce a settlement. The Wilson payroll in Albert Lea, it is estimated, exceeds $100,000 a week.

Management Ducks

In Albert Lea and Cedar Rapids, UPWA locals invited Wilson Vice-Pres. John Cockrill to share the platform with Helstein. The company's reply was a denial that Cockrill was in either city, although he had been seen and talked to by numerous people in both places.

At Kansas City, Kans., the local union offered a platform to Wilson's president, who replied with a strong letter criticizing the union and reasserting the company's take-it-or-leave-it position. Adopting tactics of the railroads and steel industry, Cooney has begun talking about "management rights."

The union struck after Wilson refused demands for a number of benefits already standard throughout the meat-packing industry, and tried to make workers sign anti-union "yellow-dog" contracts. In addition, the company fired 17 workers who had failed to meet high production standards suddenly put into effect by management. Wilson has also filed damage suits against a number of union officials.

Cuban Labor Urged To Build Up Unions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pledged American labor's "firmest solidarity and support" to efforts of Cuban labor aimed at "promoting human dignity, liberty and social progress."

In a telegram to David Salvador, secretary general of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, holding its 10th convention in Havana, Meany declared that the American trade union movement "hailed the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship as a severe blow to dictatorship," adding:

"This defeat for dictatorship can become full and final victory for democracy only if the working people build powerful free trade unions cooperating with free world labor and capable of defending workers' interests and promoting human dignity, liberty and social progress."

Thanksgiving 1959

THANKSGIVING 1959, a day on which America offers thanks for the world's highest living standards, finds the nation facing two threats to a way of life that has provided an overflowing abundance for most of its people.

The threats are both internal and external. At home Americans are witnessing a bitter, vicious campaign to emasculate and destroy the trade unions that have played a major role in creating the highest living standards in the world.

Coupled with this attack on the labor movement is the Administration's almost complete disregard for maintaining and encouraging the dynamic of economic growth to retain our high standards and extend them to the millions for whom poverty is still a grim reality.

The Administration's emphasis on policies designed to protect profits and dividends is creating an imbalance in the economy that can result in a repetition of the economic disaster of 1957-58.

The second major threat is from abroad—from the Soviet Union's intense preoccupation with economic growth and expansion, which, added to its admitted lead in missiles and other military weapons, puts it in a strong challenging position for leadership of the uncommitted and under-developed areas of the world.

The Soviet objective, regardless of tactical shifts, remains unchanged—a Communist world that is the direct antithesis to the freedom that we celebrate on Thanksgiving.

Because neither of these two threats seemingly have a sense of urgency or immediacy, the nation drifts along, consuming its abundance with hardly a thought of tomorrow, engrossed in rigged TV show scandals when the future is being rigged against freedom and democracy.

The trade union movement has fought to establish freedom and peace and abundance in America. The unions have ceaselessly advanced programs for economic growth. They have warned of the Soviet threat and the need to act resolutely to combat it.

The effect of the current campaign to weaken or to destroy the effectiveness of the trade union movement is to weaken America. Yet the attack continues.

The labor movement is prepared to wage industrial war if that's what the business leaders want. But it is too much aware of its responsibilities to the nation to allow it to go on unchecked.

The labor movement has asked the Administration to create an atmosphere of industrial peace instead of the current warfare.

It has urged the reshaping of our economic policies to meet the Soviet challenge to the free world.

On Thanksgiving, 1959, the nation faces a challenge which, if allowed to go unanswered, may bring a hollow ring to the thanks offered in 1960.

Ground Rules for Sponsors

IN THE WAKE of the storm over rigged TV shows, we would like to take a moment to restate the ground rules for the radio news programs sponsored by the AFL-CIO on the ABC network.

The AFL-CIO believes the only acceptable news commentator is independent—free to comment on the news as it happens.

The AFL-CIO considers it a privilege to present the responsible news coverage and thoughtful news analysis of Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook because we believe in a democracy people must hear all sides of an issue; must be able to count on accurate and unbiased news.

The opinions of Morgan and Vandercook are strictly their own. The AFL-CIO knows them only when it hears them on the air.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'If Our Union Goes, We're Better Off Dead':

'We Won't Go Crawling Back,' Henderson Striker Tells IUD

A dramatic highlight of the recent convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. was a talk by a striking textile worker, Esther Johnson, who worked 26 years as a spinner in the Harriet-Henderson textile mills at Henderson, N. C., before the employer forced her and 1,100 others out on strike in an effort to break the union. The following are excerpts from her militant talk to the convention.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS. I say that because I feel that everybody in organized labor are brothers and sisters together. We must work together and be one big family.

Our strike is not the type of strike that some of these others have been talking about, because we asked for nothing. We wanted our contract. We had had it for 14 years. Before that we knew what we had been through with and how we had been treated. So at the end of this contract we only asked for a new contract, no wages involved or nothing.

They said, "We will give you a contract with no arbitration," and changing every clause in the contract. What good is a contract with no arbitration?

So we went on strike last November. After keeping the mill gates closed for about three months they opened up the mill gates and immediately they placed in the papers a notice that if we didn't come in and get our jobs others could come in and get them and they would have full police protection.

You can imagine how we felt, our people who had worked 26 years. Many of them had worked years more than that. We had the National Guard there and the state troopers and somebody coming in and taking our jobs after we had helped to work and make the company what it is.

I LIVE about a mile from the mill gate and one night some of the neighbors were gathering in the yard and when these National Guard came up, about 50 of them, I suppose, they began to say, "Read this restraining order. It says not more than three in a crowd. If you don't want to go to jail, you had better get in the house." That wasn't on the picket line; that was just in this little area.

To me it was more like a concentration camp than any place I have ever heard of. I have never been to one, but I have read of them and that is the way we have been treated for the last 12 months.

We have been treated terribly. I don't have the time to tell you here the way most of those people have been treated, about all that we have been through and all that they have done to us. We still stand. There are about 70 out of that 1,100 who have gone back to work after 12 months, after all that they have done to us.

Regardless of what comes or what goes, we still intend to stand fast.

As I said before, only about 70 of our people have gone back and the others are still walking the picket lines. Rain, cold, sleet—they make no difference. They are still there when the picket line comes to fill their places, because we realize what we must have, what we must do to win. It is not only us; it is everywhere. We realize and know what they are trying to do.

I don't think they will ever do it, but I think they are trying to destroy all unions.

All John D. Cooper wanted to do was to destroy the union and make slaves out of us just like we were before, but he will never have me humbled and crawling back to him, nor do I think any of the thousand people down there on strike will ever go crawling back to him for him to make slaves of them.

If the people will stand behind us, we'll be there as long as he is.

Some of our people have left and gone to places to try to get jobs, but as they do when they write back for a reference the company always says they are strikers.

I REALIZE that walking the picket line is not the only thing we can do. The COPE dollars that we can put out are important. Our people, as I said, have been out for 12 months but we have raised about 90 percent of our COPE dollars to clean out some places and put some people in there that are for us instead of against us.

Our people didn't have this money. We have gotten out and begged. Some of our people have picked cotton for it. I know of one lady who said, "I will scrub somebody's floors to get my dollar."

They are determined that we shall win and have 100 percent of the COPE dollars when the time comes if we have to scrub floors and pick cotton for them.

We are standing up for our union. I know that if our union goes down the working people would be better off dead. We are not going to let it go down, I am sure.

Remember, united we stand and divided we fall. If you stay with us we will stay there and fight the battle until victory has been won.

Meany's Letter to Eisenhower:

Top-Level Meeting Urged

Following is the text of the letter from AFL-CIO Pres. Meany urging Pres. Eisenhower to call a national conference of union and industry leaders:

WITH THE STEEL STRIKE fresh in our minds, I think it appropriate to advance a proposal for reducing the likelihood of the recurrence of such prolonged and costly industrial strife.

I would like to suggest that you call a national conference of union and industry leaders to consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations.

In my opinion, such a conference is most urgent.

The increasing Soviet economic challenge, which is only another facet of the menace of Communist subversion and aggression, makes it imperative that our country insure the continuous growth and prosperity of our economy. Sound labor-management relations are indispensable to this progress and well-being. The conference I propose would help foster the much-needed improvement of labor-management relations.

Moreover, the need for such a conference is emphasized by the very fact that some of our political leaders are beginning to think in terms of government intervention and laws to make one side or the other "toe the mark"—whatever that might mean or imply.

I am sure, Mr. President, that this type of approach is basically fallacious and rather dangerous. At your October 22 press conference, you yourself stressed this point when you said so very well:

". . . I am not so sure that additional legislation is going to do exactly what we want. . . . We don't want to try to control this or direct this by government. . . .

"I believe that self-discipline and the setting up by all of us, as our standard, the welfare of the United States of America, is the only thing that will ever do it. Because if we can't settle our economic differences by truly free economic bargaining without damaging seriously and threatening to damage seriously the United States, we have come to a pretty pass."

What you have said on this occasion, Mr. President, captures the very essence of the purpose I have in mind for a top level labor-management conference.

OUR COUNTRY must avoid drifting by statute into rigid and arbitrary rules for collective bargaining. Such drifting can only lead to a serious weakening of the under-pinnings of our whole democratic way of life.

The conference I am proposing can serve very well in halting such a drift. It would bring greater stability to our entire economy and new vitality to free and voluntary responsible collective bargaining which is indispensable to the health and progress of our democracy. With sincere effort, management and labor leadership can come to an agreement on general principles or guide-lines.

Mr. President, only you and your office have the necessary prestige and national respect to insure that such a conference be fully representative and authoritative in so far as both labor and management are concerned. The entire American people will benefit from a thorough examination and evaluation of the collective bargaining process by so representative and competent a conference.

Such an examination has become all the more essential in view of the many new and complex problems labor, management and the American people face in consequence of our expanding economy and trend toward automation.

I am confident, Mr. President, that in our free economy both labor and management feel that free collective bargaining provides the most wholesome and healthy procedure for reaching agreement. In the present situation both groups should be of a mind and ready to develop certain fundamental guide-lines beyond which neither could or would go without inviting public censure. I am equally certain that most Americans do not want any radical change in the collective bargaining process.

In sponsoring this conference the Federal Government should play an advisory and technical role rather than one of direct participation.

THERE IS A GROWING REALIZATION among the American people that—especially in determined tests of strength between labor and management — the Taft Hartley "cooling off" period is really nothing more than a "heating up" period.

Something different and more American, **something voluntary,** must be tried to avert industrial strife which might go from the costly to the catastrophic. My proposal, Mr. President, would be a step in the direction of substituting positive action for paralyzing anxiety in the field of our country's industrial relations.

The precedent for the President calling such conferences during war time emergencies is unquestioned. I know you have the courage and understanding of the need for such a conference, especially in view of the continued critical international situation. Your initiative for such a conference would actually be only a continuation of the responsibilities assumed by your office when it sponsored national top level conferences on youth problems, educational tasks and the particular needs of America's aging population.

The conference I propose would go a long way toward translating into life and action Secretary of Labor Mitchell's continuing plea that labor and management meet between contract bargaining periods in order to iron out the many complex problems confronting them in our changing and expanding economy.

I need not assure you, Mr. President, that in making my proposal to you, I am motivated solely by a desire to have our country's free collective bargaining system serve our democratic way of life with the greatest sense of responsibility and maximum effectiveness. I do trust that you will consider my suggestion favorably.

Very sincerely yours,

George Meany

The President Replies:

Administration Endorses Plan To Ease Industrial Tensions

Following is Pres. Eisenhower's reply to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany's proposal for a national labor-management conference:

I HAVE your letter of November ninth suggesting a national conference of union and industrial leaders "to consider and develop guilding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

For some time we in the executive branch have been discussing the need for labor-management communication outside the bargaining table. As you note in your letter, Secretary Mitchell has been urging publicly that labor and management meet frequently to talk over common problems having to do with improving the health and efficiency of the industries and companies with which they are concerned.

I am asking Secretary Mitchell to confer with you as to your specific ideas on time, place and composition of the conference you suggest. We will also explore with representative management leaders their ideas on the subject.

When I have before me the results of these explorations I shall communicate with you further.

With warm regards,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Among Republicans this center of the "heart of America" midwest is conservative, traditional and inclined toward Nixon. Among Democrats it is the stronghold of Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington, whose champions think of him as much more than a dark horse or a favorite son and suggest that he is a formidable candidate for his party's 1960 nomination.

In the country generally, Symington is sometimes called a "one-issue" candidate—a reference to his executive service in the Defense Dept. and related activities and to his warnings on Pres. Eisenhower's budget-inspired slashes in the Army, the Air Force and the missile programs.

In Missouri, Symington is thought of by Democrats in a much broader way. He is remembered as the businessman imported into the management of the Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis, just before the war, who dealt fairly with a labor union and began producing goods again instead of frustration and strikes.

He is remembered also as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in what seemed the hopeless year of 1952 who stumped the state and drove the Old Guard Republican Sen. Kem out of office.

Symington may seem diffident in national television programs but that is not how Missourians think of him. They say he made a whirlwind tour of every county, almost every hamlet, shaking hands with warmth and vigor. They point to his record-breaking plurality for re-election last year.

* * *

THESE FACTORS by themselves may be impressive but they are not the principal thing Symington has going for him. The supporters of Sen. Kennedy can cite a fabulous re-election plurality in Massachusetts in 1958.

A major factor in Democratic thinking in this area is the influence of former Pres. Truman. Although Truman has not publicly revealed his plans his associates indicate there is no doubt that he is all-out for Symington.

Mr. Truman, nearly 75 but strong, genial and extremely hearty, is also determined that the Democratic convention will pick a winning candidate next year. He thought three years ago that Adlai Stevenson was not a winner and his associates say that he thinks so now—only more so.

His associates quite freely indicate that he is working today and intends to keep on working for Symington, all through the period leading up to the July convention. They say he thinks the Missouri Senator can be nominated and elected and say the former President is in touch with party leaders all over the country to bring it about.

Symington himself is crisscrossing the country as Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Humphrey are doing, with dozens of speeches before all sorts of forums and in assorted states and communities. This is the preliminary business of meeting party leaders as well as meeting the people.

On Truman's backing, the only clear thing is that Symington will nevertheless have to make it on his own if he makes it. The former President is a vastly respected leader but the issues and personalities of 1960 will develop from the situation in 1960 and have not yet shaped up.

* * *

THE VAST CORN and wheat lands of the midwest have completed their harvests, the granaries are bulging—and there is news of yet another tentative approach in Washington at a new farm plan.

Agriculture Sec. Benson is one of two survivors of the original Eisenhower cabinet of 1953. The government spends more than ever to support farm prices and the surpluses are bigger than when Benson began, but the President has never shown any dissatisfaction.

The corn crop is so big that a monster hog surplus is expected to hit the markets in 1960, just when it will be most inconvenient for the party in power to have dumping hog prices in Omaha, Des Moines and Chicago. Republican leaders gloomily acknowledge that they don't know what to do about it.

WORKING PARTNERSHIP between labor and the armed forces was stressed as Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., presented print of "Americans at Work" film to Lieut.-Gen. Emerson C. Itschner, Chief of Engineers. Film depicts the vital role of construction craftsmen in producing ICBM missiles. Gen. Itschner paid special tribute to AFL-CIO support of the national security program.

At IRS Hearing:

Labor Raps Plan to Limit Tax Deductions for Dues

A proposed new regulation by the Internal Revenue Service that would limit the deduction of a union member's dues for income tax purposes has been sharply assailed by the AFL-CIO as a restriction on union activities.

The AFL-CIO position was presented at a hearing called by the IRS on a proposed "clarification" of its rules on deductibility of expenses for lobbying. One section of the proposed clarification declared:

"Dues and other payments to an organization, such as a labor union or a trade association, are deductible in full unless a substantial part of the organization's activities is lobbying."

Under income tax rules now in effect a union member can deduct as a legitimate expense dues and assessments paid to a trade union.

Robert C. Mayer, of the AFL-CIO general counsel's office, told the IRS hearing that the "proposed regulation is seriously objectionable as a matter of policy and exceeds the authority vested in the Treasury Dept. as a matter of law."

Erroneous Assumption

The IRS, said Mayer, "seems to have erroneously assumed" that there is a distinction between legislative and lobbying activities and other activities of labor unions.

"Historically or legally, this assumption is not true," he declared, citing the growth of the labor movement from the 1770's and its early and continuing emphasis on legislative work.

When a member pays his dues, said Mayer, "he does so to support not only collective bargaining, welfare, pension and other benevolent activities, but legislative and political activities as well. The cost of the one type of activity is as much a necessary and appropriate operating or business expense as the other."

He noted that since 1909 labor unions have been granted specific exemption from payment of taxes by Congress and that "this exemption has been a complete exemption and is not conditioned upon, or in any manner tied to, the abstention from political or legislative activities."

Excessive Burden Cited

Mayer told the IRS hearing that the proposed regulation is objectionable from an administrative viewpoint and places on the individual worker the excessive burden and "responsibility for establishing the use ultimately made of his dues" for tax purposes.

Mayer also objected to other parts of the proposed regulation that would place in the good will category of deductible advertising —now covering causes such as the Red Cross, and U.S. Savings Bonds —advertising which would present views on economic, financial, social or other subjects of a general nature but which are not related to political and lobbying expenditures.

This change, said Mayer, "will let loose upon the general public an avalanche of philosophic advertising whose only purpose will be to influence the legislative and political thinking of the general public."

This section of the regulation, he added, "would unquestionably cost the IRS more revenue dollars in a year" than the application of the union dues regulation will bring in over several years.

Economy is Inhibited By Income Tax System

The nation's income tax system is "inhibiting the growth of the American economy by cutting back the purchasing power available to low and moderate income families," Peter Henle, assistant AFL-CIO research director, has told the House Ways & Means Committee.

The various provisions written into the tax laws over the past decade, said Henle, have deceived the public into believing that "America has a progressive tax system." But in fact, the failure to base the system on real ability to pay is "siphoning much needed revenue from a federal government that finds itself hard-pressed to meet the increasing requirements of a growing population," he charged.

Henle proposed a "complete overhauling of the tax structure" with emphasis on closing "numerous tax escape devices" and providing tax relief for low and moderate income families. If these objectives can be reached, he proposed consideration of reduction in upper-income tax brackets.

Henle proposed, among major changes to build up and broaden the tax base, repeal of the dividend tax exclusion and credit granted in 1954; a withholding system for payment of dividends and interest; revision of the capital gains loopholes; repealing the depletion allowance system; and ending the split income provisions.

Henle was the first of several labor economists and staff experts to testify before the committee which is taking a comprehensive look at the current status of the nation's tax systems. The others have submitted papers on which they will testify later.

Strengthen Buying Power

Nat Goldfinger, assistant research director for the AFL-CIO, declared in a paper that top priority in any new tax legislation should be given to strengthening consumer purchasing power and not to reduction of corporate taxes to stimulate business investment.

The current economic condition, he said, is one of excess productive capacity relative to demand, and to increase investment before shoring up purchasing power can bring on recurring recessions.

The first task, Goldfinger maintained, is to raise current and foreseeable levels of consumer and government demand by expanding mass consumer markets.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, discussing proposed taxation of social insurance benefits, declared that until benefit levels in the area of unemployment compensation and other social insurance plans are raised to adequate levels, discussion of taxation was premature.

Including workmen's compensation benefits in taxable income would downgrade the program because Congress can do nothing about the benefits, said Munts.

Taxing the benefit rather than the employe contribution best fits the character of a social insurance program, he said in discussing OASDI.

Everett M. Kassalow, research director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., urged a three-part program in his paper: raising the personal exemption from $600 to $800; closing tax loopholes; creation of an "automatic triggering device" for use during a recession under which the rate on the first $1,000 of taxable income would be reduced to 10 percent for a period of one year if the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate reaches 4.5 percent of the labor force for three consecutive months.

Leonard Lesser, the IUD's director of Social Security Activities, proposed a six-point pogram to make taxation of pension and retirement plans more equitable.

18 Delegates Named For ICFTU Congress

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will head up an 18-man delegation to the Sixth World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Brussels Dec. 3-12.

The congress will coincide with the 10th anniversary of the ICFTU's founding. In the 10-year period the organization of the world's free trade unions has grown to represent about 56 million workers in 131 organizations in 96 countries.

The congress will tackle a 19-point agenda including the health of the world's economy, international trade, freedom and peace, and problems facing workers around the globe.

Prior to the opening of the congress the ICFTU Executive Board will meet from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2 to make final preparations for the Congress and review the activities of the past five months.

Delegation Members

The AFL-CIO delegation headed by Meany includes AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Joseph D. Keenan, James A. Suffridge, A. Philip Randolph, James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, Joseph Curran, Richard F. Walsh, Karl F. Feller and George M. Harrison.

Other delegates are Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians; C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO; Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international representative; Michael Ross, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO director of international publications; and Victor Reuther, director of the Auto Workers' Washington office.

Advisers to the delegation will be Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research and Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations.

Twins!

Economic Growth Urged To Foil Soviet Challenge

The rate of Soviet economic growth "urgently requires" a step-up in the rate of American economic expansion to forestall the Communist threat to the free world, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Jay Lovestone, director of international publications for the AFL-CIO, told the Joint Economic Committee that "the reserves of vital forces in our nation and its economy are enormous. We have nowhere near tapped them. We can and must do so. . . ."

He urged that labor, management, farmers, scientists, technicians and educators "should cooperate to foster a higher rate of growth," and that wherever necessary "government aid should be enlisted toward this end."

"The high rate of Soviet economic growth," he declared, has been "attained in very great measure at the expense of labor's democratic rights and by denying the Soviet peoples freedom."

American unions, "as the primary and decisive force for assuring rising standards of living," strengthen our economy, Lovestone told the committee in a paper entitled "Basic Distinctions Between the Soviet Economy and American Economy."

American trade unions play a major role in stabilizing the economy, he continued, while sparing it "the inhuman features attendant to the high rate of Soviet economic growth."

Lovestone pointed out that the American economy differs from the Soviet economy in two basic ways: the Soviet economy is a "total state economy," and the state is "controlled and run by a single monolithic political party." Because of these factors, comparisons and evaluations of the two economies must be applied carefully.

Serves Imperialist Policy

The forced pace of Soviet economic growth, he said, "has from its very outset been motivated by and calculated to serve the imperialist expansionist foreign policy of the USSR. The Soviet economy continues to give secondary and inadequate consideration for the welfare of its own people at home in order to utilize its maximum resources for the pursuit of a policy of cold and hot warfare against other peoples abroad."

This approach, Lovestone warned, "has a sinister import for the American standards of life and labor, for human rights and for world peace. We face a challenge and threat involving not only the two economies, but two ways of life."

Lovestone said America can accelerate its rate of growth in face of the Soviet threat by:

- Promoting full employment, production and purchasing power for millions of Americans who still have inadequate income, housing, education and health facilities.
- Systematically eliminating and abolishing race prejudice.
- Helping the industrially underdeveloped nations develop their economies.

OEIU Wins Support In Strike at K. of C.

New Haven, Conn.—Organized labor here is backing, with picket line and financial support, the strike by 350 members of the Office Employes at the Knights of Columbus national headquarters.

Issues in the strike, which began Oct. 31, include "an adequate wage increase" and clarification of non-economic issues "which have resulted in expensive arbitration and litigation over the past four years," according to OEIU Intl. Rep. Justin F. Manning.

Meany Raps Aggression By Chinese Reds

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has condemned as "wanton aggression" the Communist Chinese invasion of India's territory.

The condemnation was expressed in telegrams to the Indian affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In his wire, Meany said there were "indisputable facts" that the aggression by Pieping is an "integral, calculated phase" of Communist China's "plan for putting all Asia under the yoke of Communist imperialism."

The AFL-CIO, Meany said, rejects "all notions of doubt as to the legality of India's control of any portion of its territory." This was an apparent reference to a statement by Sec. of State Christian Herter that there was some "doubt" as to whether India or China was correct in claiming control over the border area where clashes between the two sides have occurred.

Meany pledged to the Indian affiliates of the ICFTU organized labor's "full support of your efforts to resist this unprovoked aggression by Communist imperialism and to defend the national freedom and democracy of your country."

Speakers Hail Meany Proposal:

N. Y. Unions Act to Spur State's Growth

Buffalo—A progressive 4-point program to improve New York's economic climate and expand its job opportunities was unveiled here by State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover at the second annual convention of the 2-million-member labor organization.

More than 1,500 delegates cheered the plan to overcome this state's economic weaknesses presented in Hanover's annual report to the three-day parley in Memorial Auditorium.

Hanover said he would submit the program to a special commission named by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to study ways of improving the state's lagging economy. Hanover represents labor on that body.

The plan, developed by the State AFL-CIO after lengthy research, includes:

- Passage of a state full employment and economic growth act "to fix as government policy that every person in the state able and willing to work should have the opportunity for gainful employment."
- Full-scale research by politically independent experts to find out what factors determine plant location and expansion.
- A thorough overhaul of the state tax system "to develop a more equitable distribution of the tax burden."
- Planning and putting into effect a comprehensive program for land, water and energy development.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's proposal that the White House call a top-level meeting of labor and industry leaders was applauded by delegates, who heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler describe it as a move to avert "all-out war between labor and management."

Schnitzler declared that there is more at stake than the national economy and public convenience in the present industrial strife. "When the free way of life and our very survival as a nation are threatened by the enemies of our system," he said, "we would be playing into their hands by internal strife which would paralyze that system."

Noting that Pres. Eisenhower "has indicated he is in accord with this objective," Schnitzler expressed hope that "private management and private capital will have the statesmanship to respond willingly and favorably to Pres. Meany's proposal."

The Meany proposal received the hearty endorsement of Gov. Rockefeller and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.).

Rockefeller, considered by many as a possible Republican candidate for President in 1960, addressed the convention as he returned to this state from a west coast political tour.

The delegates gave him a polite but non-commital reception. However they applauded vigorously when the governor praised Meany for suggesting the labor-management talks. He said:

"I warmly endorse his proposal and I salute him as one of the great statesmen in our country today."

Javits, in discussing ways of eliminating crippling national strikes, declared:

"I applaud and cheer the initiative taken by AFL-CIO Pres. Meany on this very subject."

The senator also stated that the steel strike has shown that Taft-Hartley injunctions are not an adequate means of dealing with national emergency labor disputes.

The delegates endorsed an ambitious plan for political action outlined by Louis Hollander, chairman of the State AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

He called upon the major international unions in this state to help raise a $100,000 political education fund which the State AFL-CIO hopes to have for next year's elections.

Efforts to promote women's activities in preparation for the election got off to a good start here with the appointment of Mrs. Betty Doto of Wilmington, Del., as director of the newly created State AFL-CIO Women's Activities Division.

Improvement Urged In Disability Program

The AFL-CIO has praised the operation of the federal disability benefits program, but criticized the current interpretation of eligibility as being "overstrict."

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept., presented labor's views in testimony before a House Ways and Means subcommittee evaluating the program for the first time.

"The confidence of labor in the practicality of a national longterm disability benefits program has been justified," Cruikshank declared, adding:

"The fears of its opponents that malingering would be encouraged and that costs would be unmanageable have proved unwarranted."

Cruikshank pointed out that the program, strongly backed by labor and opposed by the Eisenhower Administration and the commercial insurance industry, now provides benefits to over 300,000 disabled persons aged 50 through 64.

The program was launched in 1954, with the cash benefits provision passed in 1956 and the first payments made in mid-1957. The average benefit amounts to about $80 a month.

The subcommittee headed by Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D-Va.) conducted seven days of hearings on various aspects of the program to find out what problems have arisen and what administrative improvements can be made.

Cruikshank, while recognizing that the hearings were confined to administration of the program and not legislative improvements, noted that the recent AFL-CIO convention urged higher benefit amounts, abolition of the age 50 requirement and liberalization of the definition of disability.

He said the two problem areas have centered on the "overstrict" interpretation of eligibility and the delay in processing cases.

Cruikshank urged additional staff for processing cases; continued government payment for medical examinations, when necessary; "substantial expansion" of rehabilitation facilities; protection of old-age benefits against lowered earnings caused by disability; and expanded information services to reach those now ignorant of available benefits.

Jobless Aid Action Urged By Reuther

Detroit — Congressional enactment of a 10-point program which would assist unemployed workers and their families and "help restore depressed communities to economic health," has been urged by Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther, an AFL-CIO vice president, made his proposals to a special Senate committee, headed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), named by the Senate in the closing days of the first session of the 86th Congress to study the problem of unemployment.

The UAW president called for enactment of an area redevelopment bill, passage of community facilities legislation, establishment of federal minimum standards on the amount and direction of unemployment compensation benefits, federal grants for general assistance and improved distribution of surplus foods.

His program also recommended adapting procurement policies to meet unemployment problems, social security improvements to permit early retirement, federal fair employment practices legislation, assistance to workers moving from chronic labor surplus areas, and unemployment compensation tax penalties for employers refusing to list job openings with the state employment service office.

Reuther led off a parade of witnesses who testified during the committee's two-day hearings in the nation's automobile manufacturing capital, now plagued by chronic unemployment of at least 12 percent of its labor force.

Michigan State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle placed before the McCarthy Committee a proposal for unlimited aid to the unemployed and the retraining of the jobless—at a cost to employers of no more than 1 cent an hour.

Scholle told the committee that such a program is a "must" if the nation's workers "are to avoid tremendous hardship in the period ahead." He urged adoption of federal standards to assure at least 39 weeks of jobless benefits, coupled with a supplementary program to provide added benefits to those who have exhausted unemployment insurance without finding work.

The proposals for minimum federal standards for unemployment insurance, below which the state's could not fall, were supported by Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen of the School of Social Work at the University of Michigan, and a former director of research and statistics for the Social Security Administration.

Cohen recommended establishment of a nationwide "reinsurance fund" to equalize the heavy costs of unemployment insurance in states like Michigan which experience severe or prolonged joblessness.

Civil Rights Foes Also Fight Labor

New York—It is no coincidence that the "last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last anti-union stronghold," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the National Urban League.

"Look over the rollcall in the House of Representatives on the Landrum-Griffin bill last August," he said. "You will find that the very same southern congressmen who vote consistently against civil rights legislation lined up solidly to put over that vicious piece of anti-labor legislation.

"Thus, labor and the Negroes not only have common cause—we have common enemies as well."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY Award of National Urban League is given to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at New York dinner. Presenting the plaque are Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky, left, honorary co-chairman of the dinner, and Exec. Sec. Lester B. Granger of the Urban League.

Labor Stands United on Equality, Meany Says

(Continued from Page 1)

nation in union ranks. I would be the last one to deny it. The very fact that our last convention called upon affiliated unions to take preventive and corrective action constituted a public admission that trade union conduct in this area still does not measure up to trade union ideals.

"The record of the trade union movement falls considerably short of perfection, but it needs no apology. We are very proud of that record. No other group in America, whether in industry, or in government, or in the schools or in the professions comes within hailing distance of matching our accomplishments or is working as resolutely and as sincerely as labor for even greater future progress."

While the AFL-CIO keeps no count of membership by race, there are about 3 million Negro workers in union ranks, Meany said, enjoying "high union standards." There is "an unfortunate but natural tendency," he added, "to overlook such facts and to place undue emphasis on the negative aspects of the civil rights picture."

Distorted Impressions

He cited the case of the press "totally" ignoring the constructive civil rights program adopted by the convention in San Francisco this year and the "distorted impressions thus created." Meany cited two cases:

On elimination of the color bar, the convention fully agreed that the provisions in the constitutions of the Trainmen and Enginemen and Firemen must be removed, but no deadline was set because chances of getting rid of the color bar in the "near future would be enhanced if we refrained from setting a hard and fast target date."

"But it was clearly understood," said Meany, "that those color bars are in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO and that the unions must come into compliance with our Constitution if they hope to remain associated with us."

On continuing discrimination in the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, Meany said the information given by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph came too late to receive proper consideration. Meany pledged that the complaint will not be ignored and steps are being taken to correct the situation in the one or two locals where discrimination exists.

What the press reports on the convention generally did not include, Meany told the dinner, was the AFL-CIO policy on civil rights. This includes:

EDUCATION—AFL-CIO denounced as a "tragic failure" the absence of action by the legislative and executive branches to implement the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the public schools.

HOUSING—AFL-CIO demanded that all housing built with the aid of federal funds be made available to minority families on an equal basis with all other families.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES—AFL-CIO renewed support for passage of an enforceable federal law along with stronger state and city laws.

FILIBUSTER—AFL-CIO urged "earliest possible Senate action to change Senate Rule 22 to make it possible for the Senate majority to prevail."

DENIAL OF VOTING RIGHTS—AFL-CIO called for enactment of a federal civil rights law granting the attorney general power to seek court injunctions in cases involving abuse of the rights of American citizens.

RACE-HATE PROPAGANDA—AFL-CIO urged the National Labor Relations Board to adopt a policy of setting aside elections in which employers use race hatred propaganda as a weapon against unions.

Segregation to End

Meany restated AFL-CIO policy calling on all affiliates to eliminate segregated locals and the abolition of dual seniority lists, adding that this was adopted as policy unanimously and that the "unanimous policy of today becomes the established fact of tomorrow."

In commenting on Randolph's complaint on the ILA, the AFL-CIO president declared:

"I have known Phil Randolph for many years. We have worked closely together and we have had few disagreements. When we have disagreed, it was only on methods, not on objectives. The civil rights objectives of Phil Randolph are my objectives, too."

At Wisconsin Conference:

Politics Emphasized By Union Educators

Madison, Wis.—The legislative and political tactics of the American labor movement received a careful review in a series of sessions on labor education at the University of Wisconsin.

The review took place as national and state education directors of AFL-CIO unions conducted their fall conference as the guests of Wisconsin's famed School for Workers.

Celebrating its 35th anniversary, the nation's first worker's education school honored the late Prof. Selig Perlman, who has influenced several generations of labor leaders.

Hyman Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, traced the blow-by-blow history of the new labor law. He urged the nation's top labor educators to "explain what happened to the Landrum-Griffin bill."

"The only significant vote," he emphasized, was the 201 to 229 defeat for labor on Aug. 13, when the House, with 184 Democrats and 17 Republicans supporting labor's position, failed to kill the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill.

Bookbinder said that there was little the Senate-House conference could do to improve the situation once these votes were mustered.

"You can't take a bad bill and a very bad bill, put them together and get a good bill," Bookbinder noted.

A local union president, William Troestler of Racine, told the AFL-CIO education staff conference that political education is the number one issue among his members.

"If this job isn't done and done right we won't be sitting here in the future," he said. "The Taft-Hartley Act started our people in politics 12 years ago and we take 10 minutes at every membership meeting to discuss the gas bill, tidelands oil, Landrum-Griffin, or the Forand bill—even if we have a hot contract problem on our hands."

Hal Edwards, a legislative representative of the Steelworkers, reported the success of his union's legislative-education program. He said steelworkers have come a long way from the time that success was measured by "fixing a parking ticket."

James E. Noe, director of research and education for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said his union has scored some political successes by assigning a key union man in every precinct to watch for job openings, new plants, and "to be on hand for registration duties and work on election day."

Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the Industrial Union Dept., said "300 well-placed letters can turn the tide in a tough Washington battle."

Walter Davis, education director of a Cleveland Retail Clerks' local, said that Ohio labor's skill in beating a "right-to-work" referendum by a 1-million-vote margin was primarily the result of united labor action on many fronts.

Brendan Sexton, Auto Workers' education director, said that frequent visits with congressmen were often more important than letter-writing.

John Cosgrove, assistant AFL-CIO education director, reported that some 400 unionists around the nation are today members of local school boards. He said the AFL-CIO is cooperating with business and farm groups in the American Council on Economic Education to present straightforward acccounts of the U.S. economy.

Mitchell Advisers Rap Alien Labor Program

A team of consultants named by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has warned it cannot support even temporary renewal of the program of importing Mexican workers unless the law is "substantially amended" to protect American farm workers.

The four-man citizens' group also suggested that Mitchell himself act to check the "serious danger" of local pressures governing the program and proposed as well a tripartite advisory committee.

The wartime emergency program, which brought in 63,400 Mexicans at its peak in 1944 to meet a labor shortage, reached a total of 432,000 Mexicans imported for growers during 1958.

Mitchell's consultants found that this imported workforce displaced American workers "almost 100 percent" in some crops; forced down farm wages to where in some areas American workers earned 35 and 40 cents an hour while Mexicans were assured 50 cents; and resulted in "an increasing tendency" to use Mexicans in semi-skilled and skilled jobs.

The group named by Mitchell last May consisted of former Sen. Edward J. Thye (R-Minn.); Msgr. George C. Higgins, director, Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference; Glenn E. Garrett, chairman of the Texas Council on Migrant Labor; and Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, Chancellor of the University of Southern California.

The group said the basic purpose of the law authorizing the program is "to relieve temporary shortages of unskilled labor." the 17-page report added:

"There is reason to believe that the real or presumed shortage of domestic agricultural labor could in large measure eventually be eliminated if more satisfactory wages and conditions of work were offered to domestic farm workers and if the farm labor market operated on a more rational basis."

Teeth Needed

The group said it doubted the "adverse effect" of the program on domestic workers could be prevented "until and unless the law provides the necessary enforceable authority."

The report proposed these "minimal" changes when the law comes up for renewal in 1961:

- It should clearly confine the use of Mexicans to necessary crops in temporary labor shortage situations and to unskilled nonmachine jobs.
- It should empower the Secretary of Labor to "insure active competition" by growers for domestic workers, possibly by limiting the ratio of Mexicans to American workers on individual farms or by limiting imported workers in crop areas.
- It should order the Secretary of Labor not to certify a labor shortage unless certain tests were met, among them the grower's matching of job conditions by growers successfully holding American workers.

NAMED TO Labor Dept.'s newly-created Bureau of Labor-Management Reports are Daniel L. O'Connor (left) and Morris Weisz. O'Connor, lawyer and ex-FBI man, will serve as assistant commissioner for compliance and enforcement and Weisz, as assistant commissioner for reports and analysis.

New Bureau Tackles Labor Law Tangles

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, created to handle that agency's duties under the Landrum-Griffin Act, is now moving into high gear.

These were the latest developments:

- The "Labor Organization Information Reporting" form which every union is required to file by midnight, Dec. 14, has been sent out to the nation's 70,000 local unions.
- Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell appointed two assistant commissioners—one for compliance and enforcement and the other for reports and analysis. The commissioner and his deputy remain unnamed.
- Mitchell, in a progress report two months after the law went into effect, said he has received some 8,000 inquiries for information and a number of complaints, of which about 100 are under active investigation.
- A second set of pamphlets explaining the new law has been issued, making a total of nine now available.

The basic report required of all unions by Dec. 14 is a simplified two-page affair worked out in consultation with union representatives.

Under the law, every union must have a constitution and bylaws and file a copy with the basic report.

The report seeks the source of information on: initiation fees; regular dues; membership qualifications; assessments; participation in benefit plans; authorization for disbursements; financial audits; calling of meetings; election system; system for disciplining officers and members; authorization of bargaining demands and strikes; contract ratification; and issuance of work permits.

The two new assistant commissioners are Daniel L. O'Connor, a lawyer and a former FBI man and Morris Weisz, who headed the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. O'Connor will handle compliance and enforcement and Weisz the reports and analysis function.

Mitchell's report noted that the bureau now has a staff of 100 career civil servants. The eventual size of the bureau is still undetermined, but the needed investigators, auditors, statisticians, analysts, clerks and typists are being picked from a field of 10;000 applications.

Airline Dispute To Be Arbitrated

Kansas City—An arbitration agreement has averted a scheduled strike by the Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses against Trans World Airlines.

Issues to be submitted to arbitration include the union's request for a cut in hours and also premium pay for personnel assigned to jet flights and a 10 percent general wage increase.

The union says its members must make twice as many flights on jets in order to get in their required flying time.

Boston Strike Ends, Typos OK Arbitration

Boston—Members of the Typographical Union have voted to end their eight-day strike against six Boston newspapers and submit issues in dispute to arbitration. The 644 to 543 vote reversed the decision of a previous meeting to reject arbitration and strike all of the city's newspapers except the Christian Science Monitor.

Under the agreement ending the walkout, a 9-cent hourly raise offered by the publishers will be the floor for any settlement.

News Guild Hits Libel Suit As 'Nonsense'

The American Newspaper Guild has denounced as "nonsense" a $3.1 million libel suit filed by the Hearst newspaper chain against the union, its officers, and the editors of its official publication.

ANG Vice Pres. William J. Farson said the "underlying purpose" behind the Hearst suit is an attempt to "divert public attention" from Justice Dept. scrutiny of reported plans by Hearst and Scripps-Howard to merge two New York newspapers.

The ANG carried an article in the Oct. 23 issue of its publication, the Guild Reporter, asking the Justice Dept. to explore reports that the N. Y. Journal-American and the N. Y. World-Telegram & Sun were about to consolidate. The union said it feared several hundred ANG members would be left jobless by the move.

Farson noted that, despite earlier denials by officials of both chains, Scripps-Howard's United Press acquired Hearst's Intl. News Service 18 months ago. Since then, competing Hearst and Scripps papers in San Francisco have merged, he added.

Hearst claimed in the $3.1 million libel suit that the report of an impending New York merger was "false and irresponsible."

Monitors Get Green Light On Cleanup

(Continued from Page 1)

on the IBT to:

- Install model by-laws and accounting standards and controls.
- End conflicts of interest.
- Assist in good faith in the investigation of questionable local union affairs.
- Protect the rights of members to vote, run for office and speak at meetings without reprisal.
- Bring action against Sec.-Treas. Raymond Cohen of Philadelphia Local 107 for alleged misuse of funds.
- Conduct an inquiry into alleged misuse of funds of Chattanooga Local 15, where union dues were allegedly diverted into a payoff to a local judge.

Following up on his action against the IBT, O'Donoghue said the Monitors would shortly ask Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts for power to take depositions relating to their charges that Hoffa wrongfully deposited funds from his home local in Detroit in a Florida bank in connection with a real estate project in which he had an interest.

He said the Monitors would also give priority to pressing charges against Hoffa on the grounds of alleged misuse of union funds, conflict of interest, and his service as president of his local while also serving as international president.

O'Donoghue noted that the court could remove Hoffa as president of the Teamsters and direct his trial if it found that he misused union funds as the Monitors claim.

In another action, 12 rank-and-file Teamsters asked Judge Letts to remove Hoffa as president pending trial on corruption charges before an impartial panel. The petition, filed by Atty. Godfrey P. Schmidt, one-time member of the Monitors, accused Hoffa and the IBT executive board of failing to process 164 separate charges filed by the rank-and-file group with the court.

The petition argued that the executive board, which normally would try union officers for misconduct, was not capable of being impartial in Hoffa's case.

11-21-59

Labor Dept. Sets Bonding Date

Requirements in the Landrum-Griffin Act for the bonding of union officers do not become effective until the start of a union's fiscal year, according to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Mitchell made public his interpretation of the apparent contradiction between one provision in the bill appearing to make it effective as of Sept. 14, and another section specifying that bonds be fixed at the start of a union's fiscal year in an amount not less than 10 percent of the funds handled during the preceding fiscal year.

Mitchell said he understood the act to require that the bonding provisions be met by the union's fiscal year beginning after Sept. 14.

AFL-CIO News

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Organizing Held Key to Farm Gains

By Robert B. Cooney

Chicago—The AFL-CIO will press its campaign to organize the nation's farm workers, declaring it "will not be easy . . . but it will be done."

John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO Director of Organization, told a farm labor conference here that a "pilot project" has been set up "quietly, without national fanfare," in California's San Joaquin Valley.

California's corporation farmers must credit labor with a better than ever chance of success, he said, for the growers reportedly have raised a" $1 million war chest."

Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio hailed the AFL-CIO project as a "noteworthy achievement" which "may signal the dawn of a better day."

The two-day meeting, sponsored by the Catholic Council on Working Life, a lay group of the Chicago Archdiocese, brought together nearly 300 church, union, civic, farm and government leaders.

The conference discussed the problems of the 2 million men, women and child farm workers, focused on the 500,000 migrants who average less than $900 a year income, and dealt with the impact of the government's program of importing some 450,000 Mexican farm workers each year for growers.

Exploitation 'Inevitable'

Lucey said the exploitation of migrants is "inevitable" when the grower faces the temptation of "defenseless" workers at 50 cents an hour, when there is no union and when there is no legal protection like the right to organize or a wage-hour law.

"Strong unions of agricultural workers," the archbishop said, "would do much to balance the present inequities and suppress the immoralities which are now rampant in agriculture."

Livingston called the plight of the migrants a "national disgrace." He urged that Congress extend to them the protection of the federal wage-hour law, social security and the right to organize.

"These workers are going to organize," Livingston declared, adding:

"Laws or no laws and despite problems of mobility, inacessibility and employer hostility, we are going to bring these workers the same benefits of organization that their fellow workers in other industries enjoy."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell stressed that the migrant needs "the protection of a minimum wage of some kind."

Mitchell scored the "powerful employer associations" for fighting improved worker conditions in a farm economy "where an employer can create a false labor shortage by

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Labor Puts No. 1 Priority On Aid for Steelworkers

DENOUNCING "CLASS WAR" on labor movement, 800 delegates to Texas State AFL-CIO convention mass in front of San Antonio's famed Alamo, shrine of Texas independence, for formal convention session to reaffirm solidarity with striking trade unionists caught in the assault. Resolution rededicated Texas labor to "resist the assault on the rights, the well-being and the dignity of men and women who labor."

Meany Calls For All-Out Drive Now

An urgent call for immediate and full mobilization of all the resources of the AFL-CIO behind the Steelworkers has been sounded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "to preserve industrial democracy."

In letters to all AFL-CIO unions, state and central bodies, regional directors and trade and industrial departments, Meany emphasized the No. 1 job is to "raise funds to provide the Steelworkers with material support if they have to strike again."

"Since the imposition of the injunction," the AFL-CIO president said in his letter to officers and delegates of all city central bodies, "the companies have made no satisfactory offer to the union. There is every reason to believe the Steelworkers will be forced to strike again on Jan. 26." He added:

"This is the fight of every single union member. We must win it."

In his letter, Meany called for redoubled efforts to support the Steelworkers. He emphasized the need for using all available organizational machinery to "make sure that not a single Steelworker goes hungry if they are forced to strike again on Jan. 26."

No. 1 Item on Agenda

The AFL-CIO president told the city central bodies they must make a "Support the Steelworkers Campaign" the "No. 1 item on the agenda for your next meeting" and if necessary call a special meeting.

The city bodies, he said, must follow through to see that labor's all-out effort is brought to the attention of each local union affiliated with the central body.

"This drive for funds will not end," he wrote, "until the Steelworkers have won."

"If the Steelworkers were to

(Continued on Page 3)

NCIP Hails Proposal:

Labor's Bid to Ease Strife Wins Backing

The National Council for Industrial Peace has hailed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's proposal for a White House conference of top labor and industry leaders, calling the plan "a statesmanlike approach to the current wave of bitterness which has marked labor-management negotiations during recent months."

The non-partisan council, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), commended Pres. Eisenhower for his "acceptance of the proposal." It also praised U.S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Erwin D. Canham for his statement that the chamber will "gladly cooperate."

At the same time, the NCIP—formed in 1958 to work for the reduction of industrial tension—expressed regret at the cool reception given the White House conference proposal by the National Association of Manufacturers.

An editorial in the NAM News said the proposed session "might as well not be held" unless labor agrees, in advance, to a five-point NAM progam geared to a thinly-veiled endorsement of so-called "right-to-work" laws, acknowlegment of management's right to make unilateral changes in work rules, and an abandonment of labor's citizen role in the political field.

The same "code of conduct" was advanced by the NAM in 1955, shortly after the AFL-CIO merger, and rejected by Meany.

Declaring that the attitude expressed in the NAM editorial "is to be deplored," the National Council for Industrial Peace asserted:

"This is the sort of intransigence which has brought about the very situation which the projected conference would seek to correct.

"It would be the hope of the National Council for Industrial Peace that more mature heads in this management association would

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Alamo March Dramatizes Labor's Fight

By Willard Shelton

San Antonio, Tex.—Delegates to the Texas AFL-CIO convention here staged a "march to the Alamo" to dramatize their charge that some sections of industry are waging "class war" on labor and to pledge all-out support of striking workers in this state caught in the assault.

Down the streets of the city some 800 delegates and friends marched under the banners proclaiming labor's determination to protect its rights and to resist the effort of employers to reimpose "sweatshop" wages and working conditions.

Before the walls of the historic Alamo—the shrine of Texas inde-

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Meany Raps Cubans For Attack on ORIT

New York—The charge by the Cuban Confederation of Workers that the Inter-American Regional Organization of Labor (ORIT) is dominated by American imperialists is "hot air and nonsense," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here.

Meany told a press conference at the United Nations that the "AFL-CIO does not represent any imperialistic people" and that the Cuban group's decision to withdraw from ORIT "is in keeping with the speeches that come out of Cuba every few days."

The AFL-CIO is a member of ORIT and its parent organization, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Both are dedicated to free, democratic trade unionism and have taken strong positions against Communist and other totalitarian dictatorships.

Follows Soviet Line

At ORIT headquarters in Mexico City, Jose Antonio Aguirre, press and publications director, said the Cuban group's withdrawal follows the Soviet policy line of "neutralism." ORIT has warned, he added, that Russia was laying the basis

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Two Biggest Steel Firms Named in Anti-Trust Suit

The Justice Dept. has filed an anti-trust suit against six steel companies, including the two industry giants—U.S. Steel and Bethlehem—charging them with restricting competition in the sale of steel bars used for construction purposes.

The suit, filed in San Francisco and covering the construction field in seven western states, also named as defendants 12 fabricators and a trade association involved in producing steel bars and rods used to reinforce concrete work in buildings, highways, bridges and tunnels.

Attorney Gen. William P. Rogers said the suit accused the six steel companies with entering into "a variety of agreements" with the 12 fabricators in order to gain control of the market in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

As a result of the agreements, the suit said, the steel companies accounted for about 75 percent of all the sales of the steel bars in the seven-state area during 1958.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD of Oregon State AFL-CIO demonstrate their support for striking members of Stereotypers in Portland, Ore., by joining picket line in front of building where both the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal are publishing a joint newspaper with the aid of imported scabs. Leading the procession of pickets are (from right) J. D. McDonald, Oregon State AFL-CIO president; J. T. Marr, executive secretary; and Anne Chambers, vice president.

In Stereotypers Strike:

2 Portland Papers Import 'Scab' Help

Portland, Oreg.—Public resentment is rising in Portland against the use of imported scabs by the publishers of this city's two daily newspapers in an effort to break a strike of the Stereotypers.

For the first time in Portland's newspaper history, the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal are bringing in non-union workers from other states—some from as far away as Florida—to publish a combined scab paper in the Oregonian building.

The strike, which began Nov. 10, has the full backing of all other newspaper unions in the two plants. More than 700 members of these unions have refused to cross the Stereotypers picket lines and are out of work.

The importation of the strike-breakers has brought a demand by State Rep. Edward J. Whelan for an investigation by the Legislative Interim Council on Labor-Management Relations.

Whelan, who also is executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Multnomah County Labor Council, charged that the use of the professional scabs is having a detrimental effect on efforts to settle the dispute.

Another member of the legislature, who endorsed Whelan's request for investigation, said:

"I feel sure there will be a serious attempt at the next legislative session to make it illegal for employers to carry on this kind of activity."

The Stereotypers charge that the strike was provoked by the publishers after 18 fruitless bargaining sessions in which management refused to discuss wages, hours or any other basic issues.

Phony 'Featherbedding' Issue

Instead, the publishers sought to raise a phony "featherbedding" issue by insisting that the union agree to one-man operation of a new stereotype machine which the Oregonian plans to install. The German-made machine is new and completely unknown. It is not in use in any newspaper in this country.

Yet the newspapers want the union to agree that it can be operated by only one man despite the possibility that it may be unsafe.

Since the strike began, the publishers have widened the breach with the union by presenting a demand for a no-strike provision and for an open shop.

Gov. Mark Hatfield, in an attempt to help settle the dispute, offered the services of his office to both sides but was promptly rebuffed by the publishers. The union, however, said it would be willing to meet with the governor at any time on the matter.

The Oregonian is owned by Samuel I. Newhouse, wealthy New York publisher who has a long record of anti-union activity. The Journal is locally owned.

Guild Wins Vote at Knowland's Paper

Oakland, Calif.—The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild has won bargaining rights for 190 editorial employes of the Oakland Tribune, owned by the family of former Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), who, since his defeat in the gubernatorial election last November, has been its editor and publisher.

In a state labor board election, the Guild polled 125 votes to only 51 for the Tribune Editorial Employes Association, an unaffiliated labor group which has held bargaining rights on the Knowland paper for more than 20 years. There were two ballots cast for "no union."

Kennecott Backs Down in 'Rules' Fight, Signs Pact With USWA

Kennecott Copper Corp.—the nation's biggest producer—has dropped its demands for work rule changes and reached agreement on a 20-month contract with the Steelworkers. It marked the first break in a nationwide copper strike which has idled more than 36,000 members of half a dozen unions since early August.

The agreement, providing a wage and benefit package worth 22.3 cents an hour, was promptly ratified by 2,000 USWA members at Kennecott's Garfield, Utah, smelter and refinery and 400 members at Ray, Ariz. The latter group was still out, respecting the picket lines of the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which represents the largest group of workers in the copper industry.

Continuing were strikes at other major producers, including Anaconda Copper, American Smelter & Refining Co. and Phelps Dodge, along with a number of smaller companies.

The Kennecott offer to the Steelworkers was credited with being a principal factor in the decisive vote by members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council to reject a 15.7 cent contract with Phelps Dodge at Arizona.

Also out on strike were several units of Machinists which hold bargaining rights at a number of plants.

Kennecott officials were scheduled to meet again with the Mine, Mill union after a Thanksgiving weekend recess to seek an agreement which would bring all of the company's 11,000 workers back on the job.

The Steelworkers contract, ratified by the striking locals, includes wage increases of 7 cents plus increments averaging 1.7 cents an hour now and next Aug. 1.

An additional 4.9 cents in contract gains is represented by a severance pay clause, improved health and welfare benefits and elimination of geographical pay differentials.

The Wall Street Journal reported that other copper producers were prepared to resist matching the Kennecott offer, claiming it was "too costly."

Part of the impact of the Kennecott settlement on the industry appeared to depend on whether the company would reach agreement with the Mine, Mill union. Its continued production at the Utah plant where the Steelworkers represent all of the workers, union and industry sources agreed, appeared to depend on resumption of mining operations.

Rail Blues for Public, Happy Tunes on Inside

Chicago—Railroad management sang the blues in a statement aimed at winning public sympathy in current contract negotiations but hummed a happier tune at a meeting attended by industry executives and a reporter for the Wall Street Journal.

The public statement, issued by the Association of American Railroads here, pictured an industry "hemmed in by long-outmoded government regulations and obsolete working rules . . . and burdened with oppressive taxes and labor costs."

The industry association appealed to "the conscientious workers on the railroads" for "cooperation" even though "the road may be a difficult one." Earlier the railroads spelled out in contract demands the "cooperation" they were seeking—an across-the-board pay slash plus elimination of union-won work and safety rules.

A group of railroad executives who addressed a suppliers conference here painted a somewhat different picture of the industry's financial condition, however.

These were some of the remarks quoted in the Wall Street Journal:

"We'll need more cars and more motor power to move the increased business expected . . . 1960 should be an exceptionally good year for us," said F. J. Steinberg, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe.

Vice Pres. O. O. Albritton of the Illinois Central said his road's planning is based on expectations that 1960 earnings will be some 5 percent higher than this year.

"We view 1960 with restrained optimism," stated Vice Pres. Owen Clarke of the Chesapeake & Ohio. "Freight volume and revenues should be up from 5 to 10 percent."

"Our railroad is looking for much better business once we're over the hurdle of a strike," Purchasing Mgr. H. A. Berry of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific declared.

Oil Workers Win 132-Day Amoco Strike

El Dorado, Ark.—Four hundred members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have won a 132-day strike against the American Oil Co. plant here.

But the OCAW's two other major strikes against the parent Standard Oil of Indiana and its Amoco subsidiary are still continuing, with 2,000 workers on the picket lines at Texas City, Tex., and Sugar Creek, Mo.

The Arkansas settlement, based on recommendations of a committee of prominent El Dorado citizens, was unanimously approved by the union's membership.

It provides basic union-sought safeguards against company practices of "double-loading" workers by requiring them to do extra work in a different job classification at the same time they are working at their regular assignments.

Under the new contract, union officials declared, management will no longer be able to demand that an operator do painting while trying to watch the performance of his running unit.

Negotiations are still deadlocked at Texas City and Sugar Creek, the OCAW said. Problems of work assignments and management attempts to strip contracts of all references to job classifications and manning of units were considerably greater at the plants still on strike, the union emphasized.

Despite the length of the strikes, management-inspired back-to-work movements have flopped, the OCAW reported. There are only a handful of strikebreakers at the Sugar Creek refinery and the OCAW says not a worker at Texas City has crossed the picket line.

ILA Steps Up Tempo Of Dock Strike Talks

New York—Negotiations between the Longshoremen and shippers on the East Coast and Gulf Coast have been stepped up here in an effort to avert a renewed strike by 70,000 ILA members when an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction expires on Dec. 27.

Night sessions were called by federal mediators to try to resolve the most controversial issue in dispute—an attempt by management to get a free hand in imposing work rule changes which union officials say would throw thousands of dockers permanently out of work.

The ILA members struck on October 1, but were forced back to work eight days later when Pres. Eisenhower sought—and obtained—a Taft-Hartley injunction.

The strike started when Gulf Coast employers reneged on an agreement to continue bargaining beyond the contract expiration date with a provision for retroactivity to Oct. 1.

Apart from wage differences, which reportedly have been narrowed during negotiations, the union is vigorously opposing employer demands for the right to use preloaded containers and other devices which would drastically cut the work available for longshoremen and related dock crafts.

Harrison Named to Export-Import Bank

George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, has been named to a two-year term on the advisory committee of the Export-Import Bank.

A vice president and member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Harrison will primarily represent labor's viewpoint on the nine-man advisory group. Other members are from banking, agricultural and educational circles.

The Export-Import Bank is a government corporation, purpose of which is to assist in financing the overseas trade of the U.S.

Vice Pres. Harris Of Meat Cutters Dies

Chicago—Vice Pres. Holford Harris of the Meat Cutters died here recently at the age of 65.

Harris had served on the union's international executive board since 1948 and he was for many years business representative of Local 547, which he had helped organize in 1930. He was active in labor and Negro organizations. Survivors include his wife, Ola, and two sons.

No Settlement in Sight:

U. S. Urged to Stockpile Steel During Injunction Period

The Steelworkers have urged the Administration to stockpile steel essential to the nation's defense during the remaining 60 days in which steel mills are open under a Taft-Hartley injunction, warning that "no settlement (of the contract dispute) is in prospect."

The USWA plea for government action to protect the national safety in the event the industry forces 500,000 steel workers out on strike on Jan. 26—the day the injunction runs out—was contained in a letter from USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg to Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller.

The Goldberg letter criticizing Administration efforts to obtain defense steel as "totally inadequate," came as the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service put off, at least until after the long Thanksgiving holiday, any attempt to bring both sides together in joint negotiations. The service has held no sessions with steel management and labor since early November.

T-H Slows Solution

At the same time, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell criticized the Taft-Hartley injunction procedures, declaring a provision in the law requiring management to make a "last offer" 20 days before the injunction expires is deterring a speedy settlement.

The secretary continued to express confidence that the dispute would be settled before the Jan. 26 deadline, declaring that resumption of the 116-day strike would be "unthinkable." He told a Chicago press conference that "the issues are definable enough, the parties close enough so that with good will and compromise a settlement can be reached."

Mitchell sounded his note of optimism on the heels of a so-called "new" industry offer — the first made by management of the nation's 11 giant steel producers since mid-October.

The offer, which the industry insisted was a 30-cent package spread over three years and which it called a "substantial" improvement over previous proposals, was promptly rejected by the USWA Executive Board because it represented "virtually no change" from previous unacceptable offers.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said that the companies merely "offered the same old package, rearranged a little bit in form, but still in substance worth only about 24 cents for three years."

He accused the industry of still attempting to deprive USWA members of hard-won on-the-job protections by "insisting on a one-sided and unfair arbitration designed to permit them unilaterally to eliminate jobs and benefits won by the Steelworkers in their contracts for many years." McDonald added:

"The only changes are a 'stay' of the sentence until June 1960 and some additional language which makes it even more clear than ever before that their objective is to eliminate jobs and workers . . .

"To cap it all, the companies have the gall to insist that the price of this mess of pottage is agreement that all of the officers of the union . . . will 'actively cooperate and encourage' the members of the union to submit to the companies' job and benefit-cutting program.

"Surely a strike of 116 days solidly supported by more than 500,000 steel workers and their families should be sufficient to convince this industry that the Steelworkers Union is not a company union and that the officers and members will never agree that they will act like company unionists."

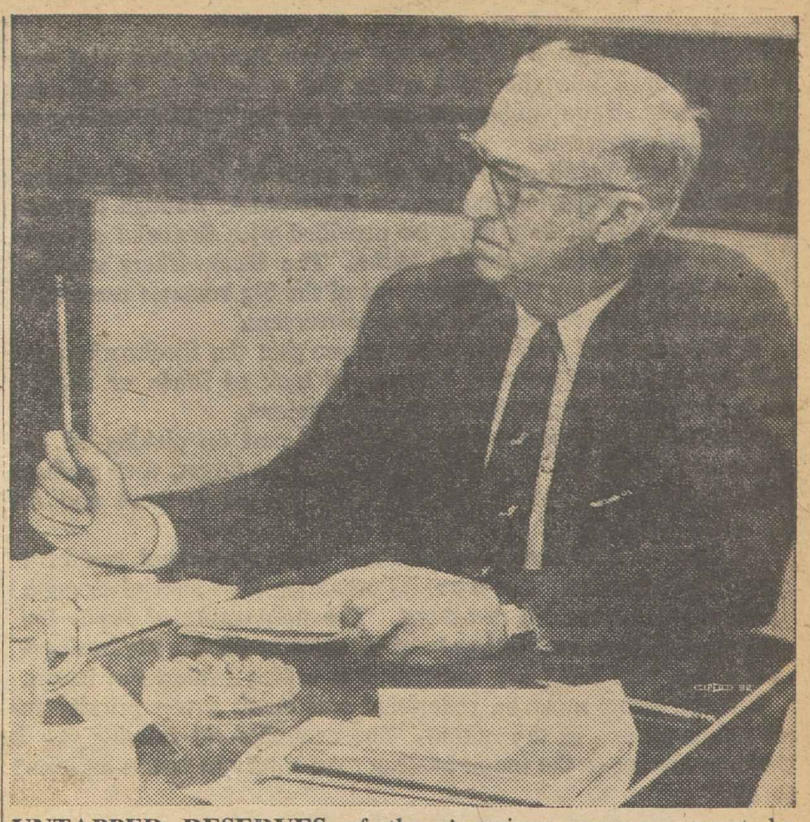
Charge Government Laxity

In his letter to Mueller, Goldberg said that a Nov. 17 order issued by the Business and Defense Services Administration relative to steel procurement "contains no provision to stockpile essential steels." He charged that, unless the order is beefed up, "substantial quantities (of steel) will be permitted to slip through the hands of the steel industry into the hands of private, non-defense consumers."

"In all likelihood," Goldberg continued, the government would then face at injunction's end "exactly the same problems that you pointed out in the court case it faced during the time the strike was in effect."

He cautioned the Administration against letting the national defense "rest on a gamble that hopes for a settlement in the 80-day injunction period will be realized," despite the fact that the USWA has "not abandoned hope" that agreement can be reached before the injunction expires.

In anticipation of federal reintervention in the dispute, Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the Mediation Service scheduled a Nov. 25 meeting with Pres. Eisenhower's three-man fact-finding board to discuss the dispute. This session was to be followed by a meeting with Mitchell to review the situation, Finnegan said, and to "decide on the best course to take from here."



UNTAPPED RESERVES of the American economy must be utilized to meet the challenge of Soviet economic imperialism, Jay Lovestone, director of international publications for the AFL-CIO told the Joint Economic Committee. Lovestone was one of a group of experts invited to testify before a subcommittee, headed by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), studying Soviet economic growth.

AFL-CIO Asks Step-Up In Aid to Steelworkers

(Continued from Page 1)

lose this battle, every union would face a major assault on its own working conditions. Make no mistake about it: management is determined to wipe out industrial democracy. And labor is just as determined to preserve industrial democracy."

The Steelworkers are "today's shock troops of the labor movement in the fight to preserve collective bargaining over job conditions," Meany said, and "no other task of your central body is more important (than) . . . to insure victory for the Steelworkers and all of us."

The key to the steel strike, he wrote is working conditions.

The steel industry, he continued, "is making the first determined large-scale drive by big business to wipe out day-to-day safeguards against abuse of workers—the safeguards embodied in the work rules which labor has fought for and won as the result of bitter experience."

Langer Foe Given His Seat in Senate

Former Gov. C. Norman Brunsdale, a Republican, has been named by North Dakota Gov. John E. Davis (R) to fill the vacancy left by the recent death of GOP Sen. William Langer.

Davis at the same time announced a special vote would be held in the state primary next June for the purpose of filling Langer's unexpired four-year term in next year's elections.

The 68-year-old Brunsdale was a leader in the unsuccessful effort by the Republican state organization to defeat the 1958 renomination of the independent-minded Langer.

Ship Explosion Probed Under New Safety Act

The Labor Dept. is using recently enacted safety provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, long sought by the AFL-CIO, in connection with a recent New Orleans barge blast which claimed five lives.

The department announced that, under the new law, it is investigating a Nov. 17 accident in which five ship repair workers were killed and four seriously injured when an explosion at the Avondale Marine Ways Shipyard ripped through a barge designed to carry liquid sulphur while the vessel was in the yards for repair.

The department is sending a representative from Washington to work with Labor Dept. safety consultants in New Orleans in determining the cause of the explosion and to decide what corrective action can be taken to prevent such accidents in the future.

Company-Backed Group Wins Telephone Vote

A company-supported unaffiliated union has won a National Labor Relations Board election among 19,000 telephone workers in the metropolitan New York area.

The association, which formerly held bargaining rights, polled 10,558 votes to 4,752 for the Communications Workers and 1,589 for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

During the pre-election campaign, the CWA charged company supervisors with openly supporting the unaffiliated union by promising workers an immediate raise if the CWA was defeated.

Flemming May Modify Stand on Forand Bill

The Eisenhower Administration, which strongly opposed the Forand bill in July hearings, has confessed it so far has failed to find a "practical and feasible" alternative.

The Forand bill would expand the social security program to include hospital, surgical and nursing home care. It would be financed by a one-fourth of one per cent rise in the social security tax.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told a press conference his agency studied the problem "but up to the present time we haven't come up with a plan to supplement voluntary insurance programs."

As a result, he added, "we are reviewing our position on the basic principles embodied in such legislation as the Forand bill."

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank applauded Flemming's "courage . . . in seeking solutions for the dire and pressing problem of financing the health care of the aged."

Flemming's new look is an important change from his testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, where he said the Forand bill would bring a "virtual halt" to private efforts. He said then that "some" hospital insurance would reach 56 percent of the 65 and over group by 1965 and 68 percent by 1970.

Private Firms Can't Do It

"Private insurance has not met the health needs of the aged and cannot do so," Cruikshank said. "It is in the nature of private insurance that the increased costs of such protection which come with age must be borne by the aged themselves at a time of rapidly decreasing financial resources."

Flemming, as chairman of the Federal Council on Aging, sent to the White House a requested report on "Programs and Resources for Older People," and his conference followed.

The 83-page document summarized federal activities and resources in dealing with the aged, listed the "challenges" in employment, housing, education, income and health and medical care and analyzed the programs of government agencies.

The report noted that 50 million Americans are 45 and older and a total of 15 million are 65 and over.

The document called health and medical care "the greatest challenges of all."

In recognizing "growing concern over the problem of older people with low incomes in paying for modern medical care," the council recommended further study by the Social Security Administration on ways to encourage voluntary plans and how to supplement them in "practicable and desirable" ways.

Compulsory hospitalization insurance for social security beneficiaries was mentioned in a companion way to voluntary plans.

ILO Gets Complaint on Canadian Union-Busting

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress has filed a formal complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization charging that union-busting legislation enacted in Newfoundland violates the principles of "freedom of association and protection of the right to organize."

CLC executive officers acted after Canada's federal government failed to disallow a series of laws pushed through the Newfoundland provincial legislature last spring by Premier Joseph Smallwood to break a strike by 10,000 Woodworkers employed in logging camps of the Anglo-Newfoundland Corp. and the Bowater Co.

The IWA, which had been certified as bargaining representative of the loggers, was outlawed in the province and workers were herded into a government-dominated "union" set up by one of Smallwood's political supporters in the legislature.

The loggers, who had struck against wages of $1.05 an hour and a 60-hour week, were told that the new "union" had signed a contract with the companies.

The CLC complaint, sent to Dir.-Gen. David Morse of the ILO, is expected to be referred to the Freedom of Association Committee which is presently engaged in a worldwide study of abridgements of the rights of workers to form and join organizations of their own choosing without government interference.

CLC officials said federal officials had been given advance notice of the intent to file a complaint with the ILO in the hope that the government would use its powers under Canada's organic laws to invalidate the legislation.

They said that Justice Minister E. D. Fulton had told CLC executive officers that he could give them no assurance which would cause the CLC to abandon its plans to submit a formal complaint to the ILO.

Steelworker Elected Michigan FEPC Head

Detroit—Alexander Fuller, a Wayne County trade unionist, has been elected chairman of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Fuller, who has been vice chairman of the commission for the past two years, is a member of Steelworkers Local 1299.

It's Our Fight

IN ANOTHER 60 DAYS the half million Steelworkers who were forced back into the mills under the whip of a Taft-Hartley injunction in all probability will be back on the "bricks" battling for their union's survival.

If they are forced out of the mills again by the steel industry's insistence on destroying the union's effectiveness through crippling contract proposals, they must be provided with financial strength.

The steel strike is labor's strike. The Steelworkers are the shock troops taking the initial brunt of the big business campaign to weaken and destroy the labor movement.

It is up to the labor movement to see that the Steelworkers are not beaten into submission because of lack of funds or support from their brothers and sisters in other unions.

The big business campaign is based in part on picking off one union at a time; the rail unions are the next target, then perhaps the longshoremen, the textile workers, the oil workers and the electrical workers.

United in a common defense the labor movement can beat back this offensive. But it means providing the financial strength first of all for the Steelworkers. The outpouring of funds for the Steelworkers to date has been effective in putting big business on notice that the labor movement is united behind the union.

But the effort must be redoubled and made a top priority for all union groups in the nation. The centuries-old rallying cry is the only answer to the union-busters: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The NAM Reacts

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS' inability to rise above selfish interest has been laid bare once again in its response to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's proposal for a top-level labor-management conference to reduce strife.

The NAM News reacted to the proposal in an editorial declaring that unless the labor movement is willing to commit slow suicide by surrendering basic freedoms, the proposed conference is a waste of time.

The NAM hired hands, in an automatic response, apparently have decided that it would rather wage industrial war than help create the climate for industrial peace. We hope this does not reflect the real thinking of the actual leaders of American industry nor reflect their sense of responsibility to the nation.

The labor movement is too much aware of its responsibilities to accept such an answer as conclusive. It will explore every method of reducing industrial strife so that the strength and effectiveness of America will not be impaired.

A National Disgrace

THE 19TH CENTURY POVERTY that grips most of the hired farm workers who help produce the nation's food and fiber is a disgrace to a nation that prides itself on its abundance and high living standards.

The almost unbelievable wages and working conditions of many farm workers stems from many sources, but perhaps the most important is the exclusion of these workers from basic national labor and social insurance legislation.

The extension of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage-Hour Act, the Social Security Act to agricultural workers would help remove many of the present evils.

Corrective legislation coupled with the continuing organizing campaign can help erase this blot on the nation's conscience and bring equity and justice to these harshly exploited workers.

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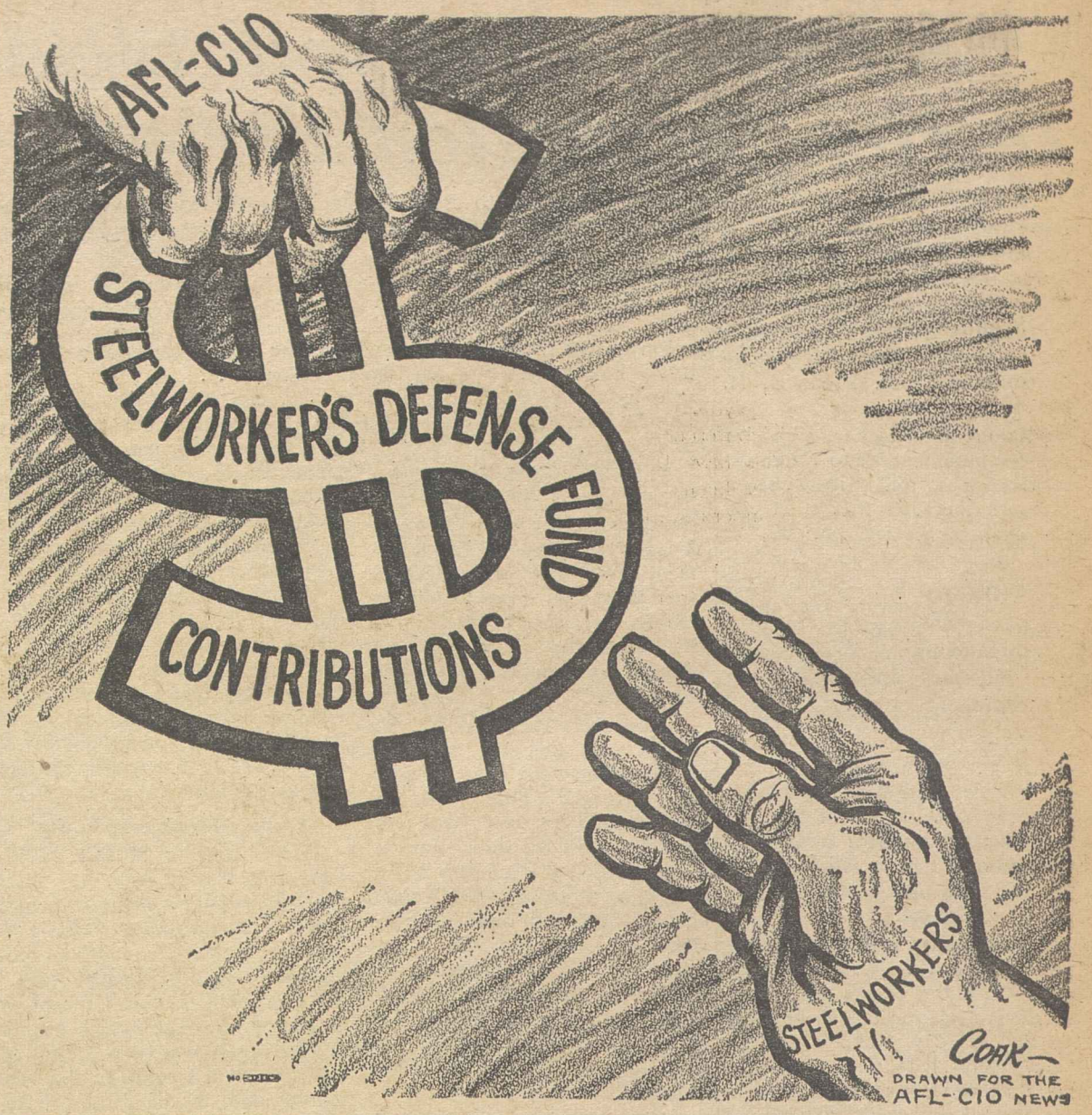


Issue Stalks Halls of UN:

Hungarian Revolt Still Nags At Conscience of Democracies

By Arnold Beichman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Three years later, the case of Soviet-enslaved Hungary still nags at the conscience of democratic governments in the United Nations.

In the past few days here, the memory of Soviet aggression against Hungary in October and November 1956 has risen again in the councils of the UN. Despite Soviet Dictator Khrushchev's characterization of the Hungarian issue as "a dead rat," Hungary still walks the halls of the world organization.

And it is not only the memory of what happened but, in fact, what is still happening in that tragic east European land. The UN's special emissary, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, is reporting that executions and jail sentences of Hungarian patriots are still taking place.

For weeks and weeks since the present General Assembly started last September, the question was what would the UN do about the fact that the Soviet Union has flouted more than a dozen resolutions, passed overwhelmingly by the assembly, against Soviet brutalization of Hungary. The case of Hungary was not put on the agenda.

NEUTRALIST COUNTRIES and even those who once sided with Hungary privately expressed themselves as wishing that nothing be said or done at this session to disturb what has become known as "the spirit of Camp David." This is a reference to the private, still unreported, meeting between Pres. Eisenhower and Khrushchev when the Soviet dictator visited the United States.

A week ago, Sir Leslie moved to inscribe Hungary on the General Assembly agenda. All kinds of legal questions were raised. Did the New Zealand diplomat, a former president of the General Assembly, have the right to raise the question and if he didn't have the right, what country would move to place Hungary on the agenda?

The U.S. delegation moved to bring the Hungarian question to the assembly in order to preclude any legalisms which, quite obviously, the Soviet Union and its satellites were prepared to raise.

At the steering committee's meeting to act upon the U.S. motion, the Soviet Union really took off. Vasily Kuznetsov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, referred to the move and the supporting documents as "dirty work," "sordid assignment," "mouthpiece for slander," "puppet," "slanderous assertions and concoctions," and other expletives which are regarded as normal Soviet rhetoric in this, the era of "peaceful co-existence."

AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE told the UN meeting that "one way to live up to that spirit (of Camp David) is to conform with United Nations resolutions." He challenged the Soviet position by saying:

"Instead of criticizing this proposal, why don't you do something to show that you really believe in the true spirit of Camp David? Why don't you take down the barbed wire and the observation towers which now divide the poor Hungarians from Austria and the free world and which have turned Hungary into a vast human cage? Why don't you chain up the savage dogs which roam along the border to catch the miserable human beings who are seeking freedom?

"It is by deeds such as these that we can best live up to the spirit of Camp David."

And then Lodge defined what the "spirit of Camp David" does not mean. Said the U.S. representative:

"What is against the spirit of Camp David, Mr. Chairman, is the subversion of small countries.

"What is against the spirit of Camp David are acts which turn a brave little country into a moaning colonialist slum.

"What is against the spirit of Camp David is any behavior which makes a veritable mockery of peaceful coexistence.

"Mr. Chairman, nothing happened at Camp David which requires us to condone evil.

"NOTHING HAPPENED at Camp David which requires us to pass by in silence on the other side of the street when a brutality is being committed.

"Nothing happened at Camp David to prevent us from acting like human beings made in the image of God when cruelty is being practiced.

"The spirit of Camp David was not intended to be a soporific to peoples in the democracies to put them to sleep in the belief that this dangerous world—which we all hope may some day be safe—has actually been made safe."

The fight for free Hungary still goes on.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—For the first time since he became a national figure politically, Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas must be considered a conscious, serious candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He has not announced his candidacy and probably never will; in this sense he differs from Senators Kennedy, Humphrey and Symington, each of whom is expected to make an open avowal early next year. Johnson is not expected to, but his backers are making it unnecessary.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn formally launched the Johnson boom at a Dallas press conference a month ago. Area Johnson-for-President organizations have blossomed all through the state. A central headquarters has been opened in Austin, the state capital, with the Texas Democratic national committeeman, Byron Skelton, as co-chairman.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS in Texas are faction-ridden and passionate. Many of the state's oil-banking-cattle figures have been threatening a bolt, or actually bolting, from Democratic national candidates since 1940. Under former Gov. Shivers and former National Committeeman Dwight Morrow, substantial parts of the state Democratic organization supported Pres. Eisenhower for election, and the Republican presidential ticket carried the state in both 1952 and 1956.

Liberal forces have engaged in a persistent, unrelenting campaign to regain party control, and their drive is now formalized through the organization called Democrats of Texas.

Johnson has broad support as a favorite-son candidate, and he will go to the Democratic National Convention with solid backing from the Texas delegation. There should be no mistake. He has some liberal as well as "middle-of-the-road" backing.

* * *

JOHNSON'S ASSOCIATES say the senator has no intention of trying to match his rivals through speeches all over the country in seeking to gain support in advance of the convention next July. He has half a dozen out-of-state speeches scheduled before the new session of Congress opens in January, most of them in the west.

He is campaigning intensively in Texas itself, covering practically every county. He has effectively warned off opposition in the Texas senatorial primary that would make it necessary for him to leave Congress next spring to fight for his political life at home.

The Johnson men strongly doubt that any of the open candidates can rally enough support for nomination in the Democratic convention next July. Since there are so many favorite sons, they doubt that presidential primary elections will reveal a strong popular trend toward any one candidate. They intend to do everything they can to win the nomination for the senator.

The knowledgeable recognize that his difficulty lies in his identification with the South. It is a question of more than civil rights, but it includes civil rights. It also includes the heavy vote of southern House Democrats in favor of the Landrum-Griffin bill and the cozy alliance of these Democrats with the Republicans to block liberal legislation in many fields.

Johnson and the junior Texas senator, Ralph Yarborough, plus the two Oklahoma senators, have joined the Senate's Democratic Western Conference. Johnson has support among young western Democratic senators.

Many northern and midwestern Democrats notoriously believe that Johnson, if nominated, could not possibly carry the big cities by pluralities large enough to let him win the election. The senator himself manifestly is not unaware of this opinion, and he is not unaware of the fact that a serious drive is being mounted in his behalf. He is the first serious southern candidate for the Democratic nomination since "Cactus Jack" Garner in 1932.

$100,000 CONTRIBUTION to the Los Angeles Community Chest and Red Cross is made on behalf of members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes from an employer-financed joint fund. Left to right, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler; F. A. Schnell, vice chairman of the city's Red Cross chapter; Sidney Hodemaker, employer representative; Community Chest Pres. Ernest Loebbecke; and Pres. John L. Cooper of the Hotel Workers Council.

Dues Moderate, Assessments Few In Typical Union, Survey Shows

The typical union affiliated with the AFL-CIO charges moderate initiation fees and monthly due, pays some form of strike benefits and levies assessments only on rare occasions and then under strict constitutional controls.

A survey of union financial practices made by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the request of the Conference of Secretary-Treasurers brought replies from 112 unions, representing 84 percent of the AFL-CIO membership.

The survey gave this picture of trade union financial practices:

MONTHLY DUES—The average monthly dues of the unions reporting was $3.50. Seventy-five percent of the unions charged between $2 and $5.

Most of the unions charging above $6 a month financed special pension funds, strike or death benefits out of payments. Craft union dues tended to be higher than those of industrial unions, with an average of $4.75. Government employe unions had the lowest average dues of $2.25.

PER CAPITA TAX—The great majority of international unions receive per capita tax of between 50 cents and $2 a month. Only 18 unions reported a higher per capita tax.

The constitutions of 41 unions require that part of the per capita tax be set aside for a strike fund, 24 specify death benefits, and nine others earmark a portion of the income for a pension fund.

INITIATION FEES—There was a wide range of initiation fees, but an analysis of 78 unions which answered this section of the questionnaire shows the typical initiation fee to be $7.50. Fifty-one unions reported fees were $5 and under; the average for 15 others ranged between $5 and $10, and 27 unions charged more than $10.

The range, even within unions, was considerable since some international unions set minimum fees, others set maximums and still others leave the amount entirely to the discretion of the local union. In 22 of the unions reporting, a uniform initiation fee is set by the international.

REINSTATEMENT FEES—The most common provision for reinstatement is a fee equal to the initiation fee. In 42 unions, where a specific uniform initiation fee is set by the international union, it is most commonly $10 or less.

ASSESSMENTS—Only 17 unions reported having levied assessments since the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955. Ten unions assessed their members during 1958 and only six assessments were reported during the first half of 1959. About half of the assessments were under $5.

STRIKE FUNDS—Forty-eight unions reported that they maintain special strike funds. Nearly half of the strike funds have been set up since 1949 and the survey notes that "an increasing number of unions have adopted this practice."

Eighteen funds were established since 1954. Thirty-five of the reporting unions say their strike funds are specifically limited to the payment of strike benefits.

STRIKE BENEFITS—Of 110 unions responding to this question, 69 paid strike benefits, 46 of them as a matter of right to all strikers and 23 based on individual need. Where uniform benefits are paid, the amount varies from $10 a week to $70 a week, with the majority under $25. In some cases, the amount of benefits is based on the size of the worker's family.

The most frequent qualification for strike benefits are that the strike be duly authorized by the international, that the individual striker be a member in good standing, and that he fulfill his regular strike or picket duties. Most unions require a waiting period of one or two weeks before benefits are paid.

INVESTMENT OF UNION FUNDS—The most common type of investment for union funds continues to be government bonds. Eight unions are required by their constitution to invest only in treasury bonds, while 13 others are limited to bonds or government-insured securities.

A total of 61 unions are investing in some type of government security. Forty-three unions have investments in savings banks, 34 in building and loan association, 13 in corporate stock, 11 in corporation bonds and 12 in real estate mortgages.

Several unions also report investments in cooperative housing projects and loans to companies in their industry to help maintain the firm in business and preserve jobs for union members.

NLRB Ruling Says L-G Backs Picketing Curb

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the Landrum-Griffin Act provisions specifically restricting recognition and organizational picketing do not supersede its controversial "Curtis doctrine," under which the board bars minority recognition picketing.

The new provisions, the board said in a 3 to 1 decision, "merely amplify" the general Taft-Hartley language under which the board holds that minority picketing for recognition is an unfair labor practice because it seems to "coerce" employes to join the union.

Board Member John H. Fanning dissented sharply, declaring that the new Landrum-Griffin provision was enacted because the Taft-Hartley section was not meant to deal with peaceful, primary picketing, and that the L-G provisions are not an amplification of Taft-Hartley but an entirely new section.

The board's decision came as the U.S. Supreme Court was studying the Curtis case after agreeing to take it under review. A court of appeals had reversed the board's ruling that picketing in the Curtis case was an unfair labor practice. A number of similar cases are in the courts with at least one other appeals court upholding the board.

The Landrum-Griffin provisions on recognition picketing say that it is illegal for a union to picket to organize or for recognition where the employer lawfully has recognized another union, a valid election has been held at a plant within the past 12 months, or picketing has continued for a reasonable time not to exceed 30 days without an election petition being filed.

The final sentence of this section reads, however that "nothing in this paragraph (7) shall be construed to permit any act which would otherwise be an unfair labor practice under this section 8(b)."

The board majority held that under the general Taft-Hartley language recognition picketing by a minority union is an unfair labor practice, and that the sentence of L-G quoted above preserves that situation.

The board ruling came on a case involving the Sierra Furniture Co., Local 123 of the Furniture Workers and Teamster Local 208 all of Los Angeles. It ordered the unions to cease and desist from "restraining or coercing" the firm's workers by picketing for recognition.

Career Man Appointed To Labor Dept. Post

Nelson M. Bortz, a career official with the Labor Dept. since 1935, has been named deputy assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations.

He will serve under Asst. Labor Sec. John J. Gilhooley, who supervises the new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports. Bortz has been associate director of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

NCIP Supports White House Meeting Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

prevail. The stake of industry, labor and the general public in an undisturbed period of industrial peace transcends self-interest."

In proposing the top-level conference, Meany wrote Eisenhower that there was a need for the development of "guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

He cited the 116-day nationwide steel shutdown, the increasing Soviet economic challenge and the fact that some political leaders are advancing the "rather dangerous" suggestion of government intervention in collective bargaining as proof of the need for such a meeting.

Eisenhower, who endorsed the program and instructed Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to confer with Meany and industry leaders on plans for the conference, noted that his Administration has for some time urged labor-management meetings to talk over common problems.

The NCIP said the suggestion for the conference "is well within the general philosophy of collective bargaining in a free economy." Neither labor nor management "operates in a vacuum" when they sit down at a bargaining table, it went on.

Declaring that it "believes implicity in the principle of collective bargaining," the council said that "new guidelines for such bargaining sessions arrived at freely with the enormous prestige of the presidency behind them can be of tremendous value."

Freedom for Paraguayan Unions Urged

The AFL-CIO has asked the Organization of American States to use its influence to persuade Paraguay to "practice democracy in the trade union field" and end "the brutal suppression of human rights and civil liberties."

In a letter to OAS Gen. Sec. Jose A. Mora, AFL-CIO Pres. Meany cited a convention resolution expressing solidarity and support for Paraguayan trade unionists "who are languishing in jail or are struggling to regain their freedom in the underground or in exile."

Meany strongly endorsed an earlier request for intercession made to the OAS by the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT), regional arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Migrant Exploitation Called 'Disgrace'

Church, Civic Leaders Back Organizing Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

offering unacceptable wages and then receive foreign workers to bring in his crops."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said a minimum wage could be applied to agriculture as a practical matter, along with other protective legislation, but the political opposition of the Farm Bureau is "very potent."

Douglas said Mitchell "deserves very high credit" for standing up to the pressures of the Farm Bureau and the Dept. of Agriculture and as the first secretary of labor to approach the farm labor problem.

Two days before he addressed the Chicago conference, Mitchell announced in Washington the amended rules covering farm worker recruitment.

A sharp exchange followed Douglas' speech at the close of the conference. Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director for the Farm Bureau, said he felt a "substantial rebuttal" could be made to the arguments presented at the conference and feared the "factual inaccuracies" were becoming "dogma."

Douglas broke in and drew Triggs' admission that Douglas had made no misstatements of fact. Douglas said he would debate the problem "publicly with any representative of the Farm Bureau at any place in Illinois."

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference, said the intent of the proposals made recently by Mitchell's consultants on the Mexican import program is to put on the American grower primary responsibility for recruiting his own labor.

If Congress "laughs off" the "substantial" amendment of the Mexican program when it comes up for renewal in 1961, Higgins added, then his conditional support as a consultant "no longer stands." He said the program eventually must end.

Dr. Varden Fuller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of California and the executive secretary of Pres. Truman's 1950-51 Commission on Migratory Labor, proposed public policy goals aimed at a domestic farm force supplemented by a seasonal force of young workers.

A key in creating a cooperative response from growers, he noted, would be to commit the Mexican import program "to a specified termination date and that no similar programs again be authorized."

Fuller said a "rich enough, productive enough" economy like America's should not tolerate the existence of migratory workers.

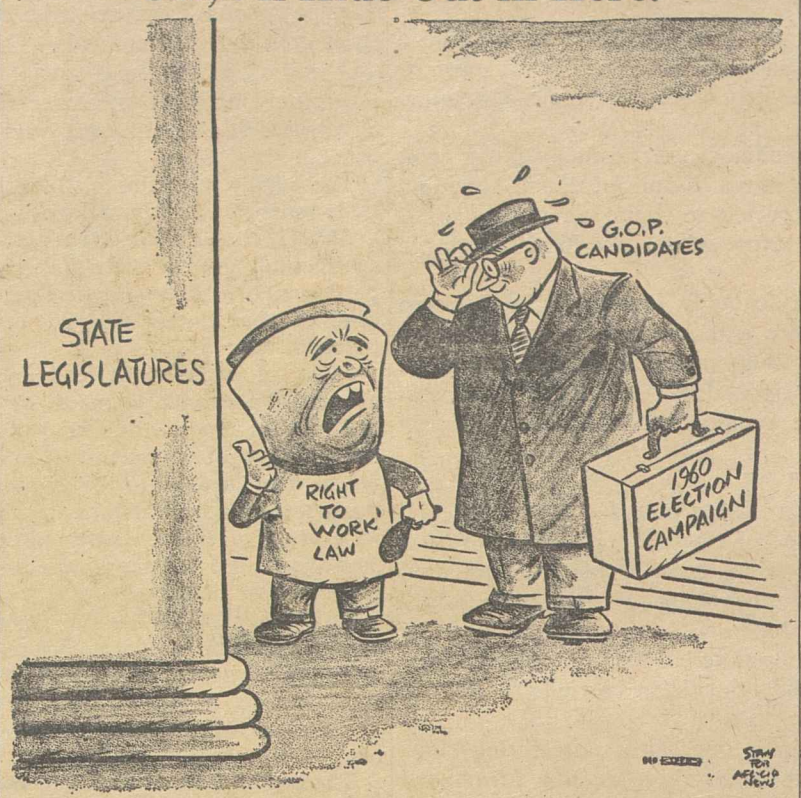
William L. Batt, Jr., secretary of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Labor and Industry, suggested that the President's State of the Union message in January and the pending report of the Williams Subcommittee on Migratory Labor join in proposing omnibus legislation to protect migrants.

Frederick S. Van Dyke, a third generation farmer with 900 acres in California's San Joaquin County expressed himself in favor of the unionization of farm workers, legal bargaining, a $1.25 state minimum wage, a federal minimum, jobless pay, an end to or drastic cutback in the Mexican program.

On the other side, John Zuckerman, corporation farmer of Stockton, Calif., and spokesman for the California Growers' Farm Labor Committee, described the conference critics of growers as "pseudo-socio-agricultural experts."

He said the migrant workforce is made up of "industrial or agricultural misfits or rejects," compared to imported Mexicans who "do the job and go home."

OK, I'll Hide Out in Here!



'Work' Backers Switch Tactics to Help GOP

Los Angeles—A belligerent but not optimistic group of supporters of so-called "right-to-work" met here to mull over their trouncing in the 1958 elections and decided on a switch in tactics aimed at letting Republican candidates off the hook.

Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National 'Right-to-Work' Committee, which sponsored the meeting, indicated his group will lay low during the 1960 presidential elections and concentrate on trying to push "sleeper" bills through state legislatures.

"The Republicans can breathe easy now," Larson said.

This was an obvious reference to the bitter fight in California in the 1958 election, which saw former GOP Sen. William F. Knowland and the "right-to-work" initiative he supported go down in defeat by upwards of a million votes.

Some Republicans opposed the measure, such as former GOP Gov. Goodwin Knight, whom Knowland pushed out of the race for governor only to lose to Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, a bitter foe of "right-to-work."

Robert Tevlin, executive secretary of the Citizens' Committee for Voluntary Unionism, the California branch of the national group, said all attempts to put a "right-to-work" measure on the ballot have been dropped, and "we are now going to work county-by-county to elect legislators who will vote for the bill in the state legislature."

Vice-Pres. Nixon, who has still never said whether he is for or against the compulsory open shop proposal, has declared his opposition to putting the controversial issue on the ballot for a popular vote because labor laws are "far too complicated to lend themselves to 'one shot' laws consisting of only a few sentences."

The pro-"right-to-work" forces in California have apparently heeded Nixon's advice.

Rep. Edgar Hiestand (R-Calif.) told the "right-to-work" meeting he favors a national law prohibiting the union shop, but Larson said his group is pressing for it on a state level.

Larson said that advocates of the measure are now active in only three states: California, Washington and Vermont, and that it will not be pushed on the ballot in 1960 because "there hasn't been enough basic educational work done yet."

The meeting was closed to the press and public. Larson said those in attendance were mostly businessmen and professionals and some union men.

The union members who were identified later were mostly those with legal action of various kinds now pending against their own organizations.

New Rules on Farm Labor Called Weak

The AFL-CIO has rapped Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's new amended regulations to protect domestic farm workers as "not enough."

The "present inadequate and unrealistic concept of the prevailing wage" went unchanged and this is why labor's reaction is "keen disappointment," AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston told a national farm labor conference in Chicago.

Mitchell announced in Washington that the new amendments covering administration of the federal-state employment service would go into effect Dec. 20.

They are, Mitchell said, "designed to prevent the use of tax-supported facilities in undercutting prevailing wages, working conditions, housing and transportation practices when farmers recruit domestic farm workers from out-of-state sources."

Cover Domestic Workers

The changes make clear the regulations refer to domestic and not foreign workers; apply to transportation costs and not safety, which is covered elsewhere; and broaden the way in which protective standards can be applied.

Livingston pointed out that, in the absence of collective bargaining, the prevailing wage now sanctioned by the government is what the grower offers or "would like to pay" and usually is set "prior to harvesting."

Mitchell's announcement noted the amendments deleted the proposal that the employment service system consider "the worker's reliability and his past fulfillment of his work contract."

Organized labor united in fighting this grower-pushed amendment, labeling it a "blacklist."

The regulation which stands unchanged allows the employment service to make "evaluation, where appropriate, of the applicant's work history," Mitchell added.

Livingston said labor hoped the federal government would take "a stronger hand" in policing the regulations.

Mitchell's amendments came after a long battle to block their issuance. The American Farm Bureau Federation and farm congressmen contended he had no authority to act, but Attorney-Gen. William P. Rogers ruled he did. Benson assailed the Mitchell proposals as "federal intervention . . . so repugnant to agriculture."

Labor Says Jobless Understated, Urges 'More Accurate' Yardsticks

The AFL-CIO has told the Labor Dept. that its current methods of measuring unemployment do not accurately reflect the scope of joblessness.

In a memorandum to Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague, the federation made a half dozen recommendations for improving current methods and collecting additional data "to throw light on the way in which economic conditions affect employment."

Peter Henle, assistant director of research for the AFL-CIO, told Clague in an accompanying letter the labor movement is "seriously concerned" with the extent of joblessness and over "the slow rate at which unemployment has been dropping following the 1957-58 recession."

Postwar High

The present unemployment rate, said Henle, excluding the effects of the steel strike, is higher than in "any other postwar, non-recession year."

The Labor Dept, has the responsibility, said the AFL-CIO memorandum, to "make clear that the basic unemployment figure does not measure the full impact of economic conditions on the job-seeking problems of individuals," and that "there exists a real danger that public policy will be based on an inadequate appreciation of the realities of the unemployment picture."

The AFL-CIO recommended the following changes and additions to "provide the public with more accurate information:"

- A specific question to be used by census interviewers in their monthly survey of 35,000 households to determine if an unemployed worker is not looking for work because he believes there are no jobs available.

Under the current method a worker is counted as unemployed only if he is out of a job and actively seeking a new one. If he says he isn't seeking work he can be counted as unemployed only if he volunteers the reason that he thinks no work is available. If he does not volunteer this information he is counted as "not in the labor force," thus reducing the size of the labor force, the number of unemployed persons and the rate of unemployment.

- A question designed to determine whether a jobless person not currently looking for work was awaiting the results of a job inquiry made within the last 60 days. The absence of a specific question poses the "clear probability of undercounting."
- The Census sample should be rechecked to make certain it includes a proper representation of distressed areas. The current survey covers 330 areas but no attempt is made to include or exclude distressed areas.
- The regular monthly Labor Dept. release should include estimates giving the full-time equivalent of involuntary part-time unemployment. This would cover workers who are working only part time because they cannot find full time jobs. Methods for measuring this factor are available and the results should be published separately so that the public is aware of the problem.
- Comparisons of the actual labor force with the "projected" labor force to be published regularly by the Labor Dept. The slowdown in labor force growth during recessions clearly points to the existence of large numbers of people who would be in the labor force and at work if jobs were more plentiful. Such persons could be more accurately described as unemployed rather than not in the labor force.
- Initiation of a full-scale field study of the types of jobs and industries in which unemployed persons eventually return to work, comparing these with previous jobs in terms of level of skill and earnings.

In the official count a laid-off auto worker may appear first as "unemployed" and then as "employed" when he picks up a job at a filling station, with no recognition of the very genuine unemployment of his full personal skills and money-making capacity.

Father of AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Dies

Peter Curran, father of AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran, died of a heart attack Nov. 23 at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Curran, 63, was a member of the Railroad and Steamship Clerks.

AFL-CIO Sets Meet For State Leaders

Methods for strengthening the existing cooperation between the national AFL-CIO and its state central bodies will be explored at a three-day conference to be held in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington Jan. 7-9.

In a letter inviting the presidents and secretaries of state central bodies to attend the session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the conference would explore areas and techniques "for expansion of our mutual efforts."

The conference, Meany said, will be addressed by the national AFL-CIO officers and the directors of various departments of the federation. Members of the national staff, he said, are conferring with a representative group of state officers on the details of the agenda.

Stepped-Up Political Action Voted:

Drive to Repeal 'Work' Law Top Goal of Texas AFL-CIO

San Antonio, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO convention here launched a major campaign for repeal of the 12-year-old "right-to-work" law.

The convention also voted all-out support of Texas workers engaged in difficult strikes against union-fighting employers, denounced the "class war" tactics of employer organizations and called for stepped-up efforts in political activity to attain labor's "full potential" backing for liberal labor and social legislation.

In significant actions the 521 accredited delegates to the merged state labor body's third annual convention also:

- Called for a state graduated income tax, keyed to the progressive federal income levy, to finance broadened state education, health and welfare programs.
- Advocated repeal of the state poll tax as improperly limiting the franchise.
- Re-elected Pres. Jerry Holloman and Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt and elected an executive board consisting of 19 vice presidents from the state's 13 districts and from the six national and international unions with 10,000 or more members in the state.
- Denounced the Landrum-Griffin Act as a "betrayal of American working people by reactionary Republicans and Democrats" and said that Texas workers would "hold the Democratic Party leadership responsible . . . if they continue to award (congressional) committee chairmanships and party honors to those who have betrayed their trust."
- Approved a broad-scale civil rights program endorsing the full AFL-CIO convention program and specifically recommending that each state federation district form its own Civil Rights Committee to work in the field.
- Approved a legislative program covering a wide range of proposals for improved schools, conservation practices, hospital and public health service and regulation of public utilities.

Johnson, Rayburn Speak

Both Texas members of the U.S. Senate—Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader, and Sen. Ralph Yarborough — were convention speakers. Also on the program was Michigan's liberal Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

The convention pledged that the campaign for repeal of "right-to-work" restrictions now saddled on the Texas labor movement would be the "No. 1" program of the state federation during the year ahead. The battle will be fought out in the halls of the state legislature.

It will mark organized labor's first major effort for repeal of the compulsory open shop law since it was enacted in 1947.

Approval of the state income tax proposal marked a new step for Texas labor, which played a major part in helping defeat a general sales tax drive in the legislature earlier this year.

The resolution on taxes acknowledged that new sources of revenue must be sought by the state and that trade union members would have to bear their share of the burden. A state personal income tax based on a percentage of the federal tax would be "graduated and based on ability to pay," the convention said.

The resolution also called for a strong corporate profits tax to "obtain for non-residents some of the wealth originating within (the state's) borders which otherwise leaves the state untaxed."

Johnson was cordially received as he told the convention that "responsible American labor must have a vital role" in meeting the problems of the nation.

He defended the revised Landrum-Griffin bill as "the best and fairest" labor law obtainable under the circumstances Congress faced last sesion and emphasized that the bill had been improved by the Senate by sending it to conference committee.

Yarborough spoke of efforts next year to remove the harsher provisions of the new law and charged that the bill as passed by the House was "brought out of a lobbyist's pocket" and voted through by Republicans and a minority of Democrats without committee hearings.

Williams said that eight years under the Eisenhower Administration had left the country lacking a national leadership "with a high sense of values and with direction, exuberance and enthusiasm."

Labor Rallies at Alamo, Denounces 'Class War'

(Continued from Page 1)

pendence, where a handful of men fought to the death more than a century ago in the war for freedom—delegates reassembled in formal convention session and adopted a resolution rededicating themselves "to work with all fervor to secure the full economic, social and civil rights" of workers.

"We serve notice here and now that we are each prepared to cross the 'Travis Line' to signify our determination to resist the assault on the rights, the well-being and the dignity of men and women who labor in our state," the resolution declared.

"Those who plan and those who lead this assault should now know that an injury to one of us is an injury to all."

(The "Travis Line" was a reference to the famous sword's-point line scratched in the earth by the commander of the fortress, Col. William B. Travis, as he asked all members of the garrison who rejected surrender and would fight to the death to cross it. All of the Alamo's defenders crossed the line and were killed in the final assault.)

Strikes Described

Before the march to the Alamo the convention in the Gunter Hotel heard a narration describing each of the strikes—nearly a dozen of them—in which Texas workers and unions are working to protect their jobs against imported strikebreakers, the "contracting-out" of work and assorted other methods of union-fighting.

In the darkened hall, spokesmen of the strikers appeared upon the stage during the narration. Maury Maverick, Jr.—former state representative and son of a celebrated former Texas liberal congressman and mayor—read the famed "never retreat or surrender" letter sent out by Col. Travis from the doomed Alamo.

No More Abuse

"I have had about all I want of public abuse heaped upon working men and women of this state," said State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt before the Alamo after State Pres. Jerry Holloman had opened the reconvened session with prayer.

"We are not dealing with just a strike, or a single piece of legislation, but with a class way of thinking" directed at workers, Schmidt said.

"Those other men who took their stand at the Alamo would understand" the cause of Texas workers, Schmidt declared. "They were not public relations men or corporation people but men who came out of the Texas land."

The delegates in their formal resolution charged the Texas Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with deliberate promotion of "class war" by "attempting to return labor-management relations" to the "sweatshop conditions of the 1900's."

Meany Raps Cubans for ORIT Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

for a neutralist drive in Latin America.

The Cuban labor group's convention, in addition to withdrawing from ORIT and adopting numerous resolutions, heard an address from an invited representative of labor in the Soviet Union and was addressed by delegates from East German unions.

The resolution to withdraw from ORIT termed the organization "an agency of American imperialism," and charged that it had supported Latin-American dictatorships and opposed the Cuban revolution.

Meany termed the charge of domination by American imperialism "hot air and nonsense." ORIT has sharply opposed all dictatorships in Latin America.

The Cuban labor group announced it is setting up a new confederation for Latin American unions with headquarters in Havana under the direction of the CTC.

The convention elected a pro-Castro slate of officers headed by David Salvador, who took control of the Cuban labor movement when Castro forces marched into Havana last January.

The convention also adopted a plan offered by the government under which all workers will contribute 4 percent of their salaries to the government's industrialization plan.

Top Bank Executive Sees Danger of 1961 Recession

Chicago—Despite the changes in economic affairs "the business cycle has not been repealed" and there is a "prospect of another recession in 1961," a vice president of the Chase National Bank said here.

William F. Butler told a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute that while business activity in the first half of 1960 will see a rapid expansion of production and employment it will slow down in the second half and "in 1961 general business may move onto a virtual plateau, preceding another general downturn."

There are a number of things "that could be done to bring the business cycle under better control," Butler said. "The employment insurance system could be improved. We could usefully make the tax system more flexible, so that rates would be reduced in a recession period and increased when inflation threatens."

He warned that businessmen "should watch with increasing vigilance for signs of the next recession as we move through 1960 and into 1961."

Rockefeller Lashed on Compensation Policies

Buffalo—A hard-hitting resolution attacking the administration of workmen's compensation in this State was adopted here at the final session of the New York State AFL-CIO convention.

Pres. Harold C. Hanover set the stage for approval of the measure by accusing the administration of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of "eroding the social insurance system by administrative decrees."

He told the 1,500 delegates, representing more than 2 million union members:

"At the very top of the list is the shameful way in which a whole new series of policy decrees have been undermining the protection of workers under the Workmen's Compensation system."

The lengthy resolution calls for alerting all affiliated unions "to this intolerable situation"; a meeting with Rockefeller to discuss the matter; and legislative action to insure that the Workmen's Compensation Law is interpreted liberally.

The measure also urged increasing the maximum compensation for disabilities to two-thirds of the injured worker's average weekly wage. Present law provides a top of $45 a week.

Delegates also approved unanimously, by standing vote, a resolution supporting the Steelworkers and urging all affiliates to help the union win its fight.

"It is no mere coincidence that the 116-day steel strike has come during the administration of Pres. Eisenhower, who has enshrined the big business viewpoint in the White House and adopted industry propaganda on every major question of the day as his personal gospel," the resolution stated.

Other major resolutions passed by the convention called for:

- Enactment of a statewide minimum wage of $1.50 an hour. This resolution also urged that Congress "be memorialized to adopt the same minimum nationally."
- Amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a seven-hour day and a 35-hour week, and requesting the AFL-CIO to organize a national campaign to obtain passage of such an amendment.
- A maximum unemployment insurance benefits rate of two-thirds the average weekly earnings of all workers covered by the law; extending jobless benefits to all workers, including employes of non-profit institutions, and increasing the duration of benefits from 26 to 39 weeks.
- Supporting the proposals of 23 railroad unions in negotiations with the nation's major railroads; denouncing the railroads' counter-demands as "a union-busting policy doomed to failure," and labelling the charge "featherbedding" as a "brazen and shameless attempt to deceive the public."
- Assisting the state legislative boards of the Railroad Brotherhoods in their efforts to retain the "full-crew" law which railroad managements are campaigning to have repealed.
- Appointment of a committee to study the findings of the State Labor Department's special committee which investigated strike-breaking activities in the newspaper industry earlier this year; seeking legislation to "stop the invasion of the labor-management field by professional strike breakers."

This convention was the first since merger last December. Hanover praised the cooperation between the representatives of the two former organizations.

AFL-CIO Hits Franco On Eve of Ike's Visit

On the eve of Pres. Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Franco Spain in connection with an 11-nation "good-will" tour, the AFL-CIO has reiterated its condemnation of the Franco regime as "a reprehensible dictatorship."

In a cablegram to Pasqual Tomas, general secretary of the General Union of Spanish Workers in exile, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assailed the Franco dictatorship as "unworthy of diplomatic recognition or economic assistance."

In the message to the exiled Spanish trade unionists, now headquartered in Toulouse, France, Meany declared:

"On the occasion of the decision of our government to have Pres. Eisenhower be the guest of the Franco regime when en route to a number of countries in Asia, we of the AFL-CIO reaffirm to you our international free trade union solidarity and extend through you our warmest greetings to the heroic Spanish workers and liberty-loving people of Spain."

Meany recalled that the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco in Sept. "unanimously reaffirmed this policy in support of democracy and the working people."

The cablegram to Tomas concluded:

"American labor will continue its efforts in cooperation with free world labor to hasten the day when Spain will be free and democratic and the Spanish workers will enjoy the freedom and prosperity which they so richly deserve."

IUD Conference to Study Retirement

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will hold a two-day conference on "Retirement and Leisure in Industrial Society," Dec. 2 and 3 at Washington's DuPont Plaza Hotel.

Among those participating in the program will be IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse; Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Julius Rothman of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities; Charles Odell, director of the Auto Workers' Retired Workers Dept.; and Clint Golden, a consultant for the Steelworkers.

Meany Hits Attack on Labor:

Fake 'Inflation' Cry Stifles U.S. Economy

The attack on trade unions and collective bargaining under the guise of "fighting inflation" is basically a fight "against economic expansion and full employment," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

He levelled the charge in the November issue of "The Annals," the publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, an issue devoted to the subject of inflation.

The nationwide campaign on inflation, Meany writes, "has distorted reality" and has submerged the crucial problems facing the nation"—national defense, public service needs of a growing population, economic aid for the uncommitted nations and adjustment to automation and technological change.

The phony inflation campaign is thoroughly exposed, Meany says, in the nature of the attack on unions and bargaining. "Americans have been told incessantly," says Meany, "that wage increases are an inflationary evil, since they are supposed to have resulted in both excessive consumer demand for goods and great increases in costs per unit of production."

The facts are, he writes, that "there was no excessive consumer demand" from mid-1955 to mid-1958 when prices were creeping up. "There was no general shortages of goods. Instead there was weakness in consumer markets during most of that time and there was a growing gap between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to consume."

As for unit costs, says the AFL-CIO president, "since 1947 output per manhour of work has risen at a faster rate than in previous periods, despite the slow pace of economic progress in the past few years." He adds:

"It is the attack on trade unions and collective bargaining that exposes the underlying drive of the campaign for restrictive economic policies. The entire campaign is basically a fight against economic expansion and full employment. The attack against trade unions, as well as the propaganda for 'tight money' and budget surpluses at low levels of output and income, is an attempt to achieve a slow pace of economic progress and high levels of unemployment.

"What the restrictionists have not yet fully developed is a formula by which they can attain sufficiently high levels of unemployment to satisfy them and win elections at the same time."

The need for national survival and continued progress can be met by economic expansion of at least 5 percent a year. Continuing wage and salary increases, writes Meany, should be encouraged if growing consumer markets are to be attained.

There must be an end, he adds, to the incessant propaganda campaign about runaway inflation. Rapid economic expansion to sustain full employment and meet the nation's needs will do more than anything to stabilize the price situation.

Civil Rights Report Now on Public Sale

The 1959 report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights can now be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for $2 a copy. An abridgement of the 668-page report, entitled "With Liberty and Justice for All," is also available for 60 cents a copy.

The Commission said a heavy demand by labor, religious and human rights groups had exhausted its stock of reports and future orders should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents.

The report covers findings and recommendations of the Commission dealing with denial of the right to vote, discrimination in housing and discrimination in public education.

LABOR EDUCATION problems were discussed at conference of union education directors at University of Wisconsin's School for Workers. Left to right are: Emil Starr of the Clothing Workers; Dir. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Richard Humphreys, Allied Industrial Workers; Mark Starr, Ladies' garment Workers; and Emory Via, conference coordinator. The School for Workers is marking its 35th anniversary.

Labor Educators View Union Responsibilities

Madison, Wis.—A group of labor theorists from America's leading universities joined union educators here in a weeklong exploration of "labor's public responsibility."

The session, sponsored by the National Institute of Labor Education, was a feature of the 35th anniversary observance of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers—hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a recorded message of greeting as the "parent of labor education in America."

From Jack Barbash, Wisconsin labor education professor and author, came a word of caution against "smugness and self-righteousness" by those looking at labor from the outside.

He said rank-and-file union members are not indifferent to the problems of union responsibility and practices, adding that his educational work with unions proved to him that "it is possible to have an exciting and constructive discussion about democratic values" at union meetings and training courses.

Can't Legislate Purity

The new labor control law can set "minimum standards of behavior," Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO told the seminar, but it "cannot legislate purity into the functional operation of the labor union."

Sviridoff said labor's task is to "rise above the ethical level of its environment." Unless this is accomplished, he warned, labor can expect "more public hostility and interference."

Two university experts came up with different estimates of labor's present position in the economy.

Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin economist, said American labor has become "a minority element in this country," adding:

"In financial resources as well as in support they can muster in political battles, even our largest unions are but small fry alongside our giant corporations."

Prof. David B. Truman of Columbia University argued that the labor movement was strong and safe from destructive attacks. He was challenged in this view by several participants in the conference who pointed to the Kohler, O'Sullivan, Wilson and Henderson strikes and to passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Prof. Clyde Summers of the Yale Law School, while critical of some internal union practices, said "union democracy, by spurring the education of a broad segment of our population, helps provide for our political democracy an informed electorate."

Summers said unions had a public duty to be active in political education work, helping to balance out the political pressures of other and stronger groups in American life.

Labor Economist Asks Liberal Trade Policies

New York—America must continue a liberal trade program "primarily because it is in the economic and political interest of the entire free world," an AFL-CIO economist declared here.

Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research told the annual conference of the Society for Advancement of Management that, while trade is not a crucial factor in the U.S. economy, "our trade . . . is essential to the economic well being of our free world partners."

He urged that the United States recognize and adjust to current changes in world trade and, in this way, help "lay a solid foundation for expanded international competition and widened opportunities for trade."

"The increasing international competition ought to come as no surprise to us," Seidman declared. "We planned it that way and we should be proud and gratified that we did."

Seidman noted the "abnormal" nature of postwar trade as American aid first aimed at helping the European and Japanese economies recover and later shifted to the newly-industrializing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

When these recovered nations, as expected, began meeting their own needs and went on to enter world markets, alarmists claimed the U.S. had "priced itself out of world markets," Seidman said. The blame for higher prices was put on "excessive wages," he added.

But, he noted, while prices in the U.S. rose by only 17 percent from 1948 to 1957, prices in Australia rose by 102 percent, in The Netherlands by 55 percent and in Sweden 57 percent.

He said the problem should be neither ignored nor exaggerated, but dealt with in proportion. From 1951 to the first half of 1959, he added, imports ranged between 2.9 percent and 3.4 percent of the gross national product, while exports ranged between 3 and 4 percent.

To let "the vagaries of trade developments" unduly influence domestic economic policies, therefore, would be to "let the tail wag the dog," Seidman said.

Nevertheless, exports provide employment for millions and are very important to some industries, he added.

Seidman proposed that American firms "buckle down to a real selling job" to retain markets; a "gradual reduction" of trade barriers through the reciprocal trade agreements program and promotion of international fair labor standards.

Finally, Seidman suggested, to meet situations where these remedies do not solve the problem, a trade adjustment program should be created.

Eastern Labor Editors Hold Seminar at U.N.

New York—Labor editors of the eastern states have completed an intensive three-day seminar here on the United Nations and the role of the labor press in the field of foreign affairs.

Meeting both in the UN Secretariat and in the World Affairs Center, the editors heard reports on the UN and analyses of its work from UN and American officials and from American and foreign journalists with experience in UN operations.

Christopher H. Phillips, U. S. representative on the UN Economic and Social Council, described economic and technical assistance programs for underdeveloped countries carried out through the international organization and the U.S. contribution to them.

Michael Amrine, former editor of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, and Ernest Stanger of the Dept. of State led a panel on U.S. policy toward the new Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, and three newspapermen discussed the past and future of the UN from widely divergent views of its effectiveness.

The editors also joined briefing conferences of the press officers of British and American delegations and heard Saul K. Padover of the New School for Social Research on the responsibility of the labor press in reporting UN activities.

Arnold Beichman, president of the Eastern Labor Press Conference, presided at the sessions.

Merger Plan Approved by Toledo Labor

Toledo, O.—Unity came to the trade union movement here as 483 delegates representing 70 local unions unanimously put their stamp of approval on the constitution for the newly-created Toledo Area AFL-CIO Council.

The merger convention, held in the auditorium of Macomber Vocational High School, brought together the former Toledo Central Labor Union and the Toledo Area Industrial Union Council.

Officers Elected

Delegates unanimously elected as president of the merged organization Fred H. Kunz of the Grain Millers, and chose Howard H. Rediger as secretary-treasurer—the only full-time post in the council. Rediger held a similar post with the IUC.

The merged council will represent all local unions in the Toledo area except for some Building Trades locals which have joined with the Teamsters in an anti-merger body known as the Mutual Assistance Committee.

Affiliation Invited

"We want to see these (AFL-CIO) locals in the MAC come into the merged labor movement in Toledo," said R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Thomas, who came here from Washington to preside at the harmony convention added:

"We need a united labor movement in this country, this state and this city worse than ever before." Thomas expressed the hope that the anti-merger group would end its opposition to the newly-created council representing 47,000 members in the Toledo area.

11-28-59

The constitution unanimously approved by delegates, Thomas pointed out, was "entirely the product of Toledo labor union representatives," and was "not written in Washington and dictated to the Toledo labor movement."

Heading the newly-united Toledo labor movement will be a total of 21 officers—11 from former CIO unions and 10 from former AFL unions.

October Dividends Highest on Record

Dividend payments by U.S. corporations in October were the highest for any October in history.

The $833 million paid out last month was 7 percent higher than in October 1958. For the first 10 months of the year dividends were running 4.5 percent above the same period a year ago.

The Commerce Dept. reported also that income from interest payments increased by $300 million in October to an annual rate of $23.3 billion, a new record. Personal income of all kinds rose in October to an annual rate of $381.9 billion, up $1 billion from September.

Longshoremen Sign, Beat T-H Deadline

AFL-CIO News

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Work Crew Protected In New Pact

New York—The Longshoremen have won a new three-year master contract from East Coast waterfront employers containing important safeguards against reduction in the size of work crews as automation comes to the docks, and giving 60,000 ILA members a 41-cent-an-hour economic package.

The agreement was reached in round-the-clock negotiations conducted by federal and state mediators while the union was operating under an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction. The Administration obtained the back-to-work court order to halt an eight-day waterfront tie-up that began Oct. 1.

The contract will be submitted to rank-and-file unionists for ratification on Dec. 10. ILA Organizer Thomas W. Gleason said the union's 110-man Wage Policy Committee voted unanimously to recommend acceptance.

The master agreement will cover ILA members in East Coast ports from Portland, Me., to Norfolk, Va. It is expected to form the basis for a settlement affecting an additional 24,000 dockers on the Gulf Coast, also temporarily enjoined from striking by the T-H injunction which expires Dec. 27.

To meet the imminent threat that automation would wipe out the jobs of thousands of longshoremen, union and management negotiators for the East Coast reached agreement on these key points:

- Standard-sized 20-man loading gangs will be used to put cargo containers aboard ships. These containers are large, reuseable metal boxes used for shipping and frequently loaded at the point of origin by the shipper.
- ILA members will be used by shipping association members for loading or reloading containers at the pier.
- Negotiations will continue for another 10 days on the amount of premiums to be paid the ILA to compensate for wages lost by dockers where containers are loaded away from the pier. If no settlement is reached, the question will be submitted to binding arbitration.

The master contract provides for a 12-cent wage hike the first year, retroactive to Oct. 1, to bring the wages of ILA members up to $2.92 an hour. An additional 5-cent boost will be given in each of the remaining two years of the agreement.

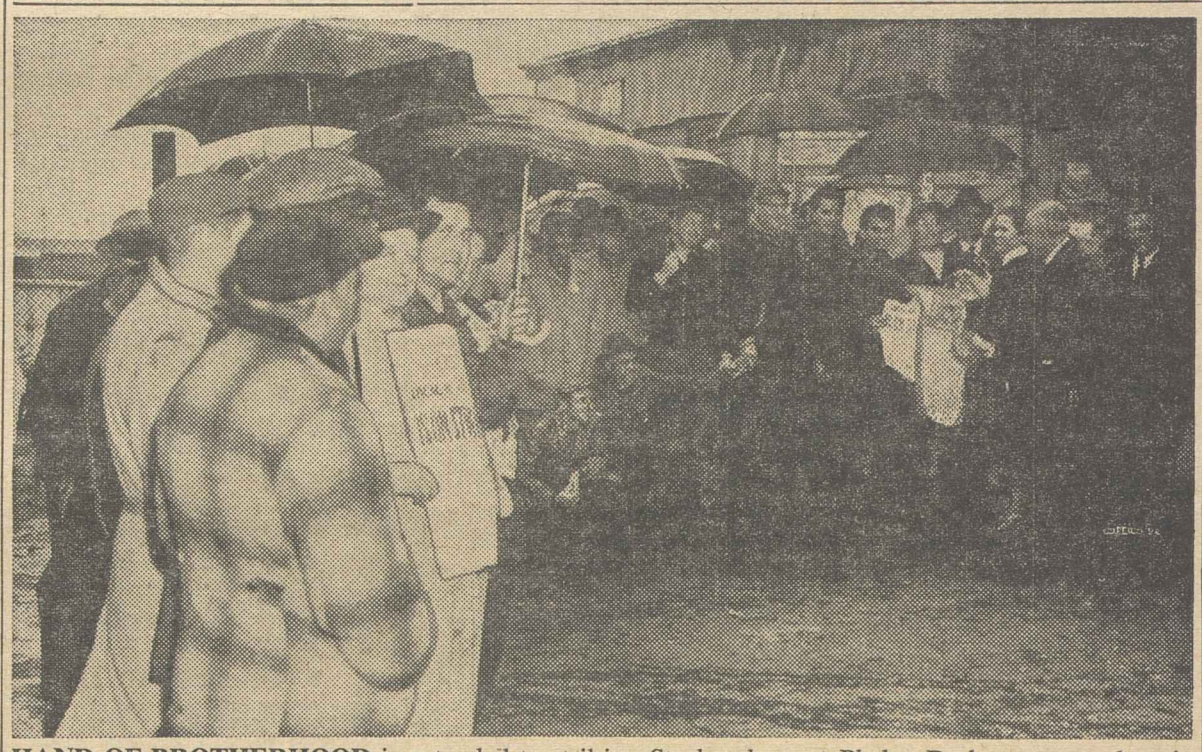
Fringes Improved

Employers will contribute an additional 7 cents an hour to the pension fund, 4 cents more to the welfare fund, and 3 cents more to the dockers' health clinic. The union won three more paid holidays and improved vacation terms which ILA officials estimated were worth an additional 5 cents hourly.

ILA Executive Vice Pres. Pat-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Calls Parley to Push 1960 Legislative Program



HAND OF BROTHERHOOD is extended to striking Steelworkers at Phelps Dodge copper plant in Laurel Hill, Long Island, by New York Joint Board of Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing 70,000 union waiters, waitresses, cooks, bartenders and hotel workers. With Florence Balaschak, a waitress who was elected Miss Union Maid-in-Waiting this year, doing the honors, bags of Thanksgiving groceries were distributed to USWA members on picket line for four months.

2-Pronged Drive Due In Congress

A two-pronged legislative program—geared to winning congressional enactment of "enlightened public-interest legislation" and to heading off passage of further "unfair, restrictive" labor measures—will be hammered out by the AFL-CIO during a three-day legislative conference Jan. 11-13, 1960.

Organized labor's pledge to wage a vigorous fight for passage of "a positive program for America" was contained in a formal conference call issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. It went out to the officers of national and international unions, state bodies and larger city central bodies.

The conference, to be held in Washington's Willard Hotel, will be used for the twin purpose of advising Congress of labor's program and hearing from congressional leaders of their plans for the second session of the 86th Congress. The leaders of both houses of Congress and both political parties have been invited to address the session.

Labor Must Be "On Guard"

The conference call warned that, during 1960, "labor will again have to be on guard against those who would shackle the trade union movement with unfair, restrictive laws even worse than the labor law" rammed through Congress this year by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats.

"This time," Meany and

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Industry Torpedoes Peace:

Ike Raises Threat Of New Steel Moves

By Gene Zack

Pres. Eisenhower raised the threat of new government action to forestall a recurrence of the steel strike—already halted temporarily by a Taft-Hartley injunction—unless a settlement is achieved before the injunction expires Jan. 26.

The President's warning came as steel management torpedoed attempts of federal mediators to negotiate a settlement and launched a massive campaign to sell 500,000 Steelworkers on acceptance of a contract offer knocking out safeguards of hard-won job rights and working conditions.

The basic steel industry, following the lead of U.S. Steel, began bombarding the homes of USWA members with colorful brochures advising them that a Nov. 15 proposal—rejected by the union as "totally unacceptable"—constituted management's "last offer."

The industry thus conceded its position was frozen, and that no new offer would be forthcoming before union members were called upon, under the terms of the T-H injunction provision to ballot on management's final offer some 15 days before the back-to-work court order runs out.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald angrily denounced the maneuver as a "propaganda gimmick . . . aimed at confusing the Steelworkers," and accused industry's four-man bar-

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Utility Union, Con-Ed Set 40c Package

New York—Consolidated Edison Co., the largest private utility in the world, has signed a new two-year contract with the Utility Workers calling for an average 40-cent-an-hour wage and benefits increase for its 25,000 employes.

Members of Locals 1-2 and 4, which represent the workers at Consolidated Edison, voted overwhelmingly for the agreement. It calls for wage increases ranging from 10 to 17 cents in the first year and 10 to 12.5 cents in the second, plus substantial improvements in fringe benefits.

Consolidated Edison is one of the richest utilities in America, with assets of over $2.5 billion.

UWIU Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler termed the contract "the best negotiated settlement ever made at Consolidated Edison" and the "most outstanding settlement made in any major utility company this year."

In a year "when big business has decided to fight unions every inch of the way," said Pachler, "it is a credit to the union negotiating committee and the good sense of the Consolidated Edison Co. that throughout the difficult negotiations each party worked diligently to arrive at a negotiated agreement under the true meaning of collective bargaining."

The new contract was reached after two months of negotiations

(Continued on Page 3)

ABC Cracks 'Open Shop' Carolina City

Greenville, S. C.—This "open-shop" town which hasn't witnessed a union victory in more than 20 years is back on the union map thanks to the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The ABC overcame a typically vicious anti-union campaign characteristic of many areas of the South and scored a solid 33 to 20 National Labor Relations Board victory at C. F. Sauer Co. here.

When ABC Local 503's victory was announced, Greenville's

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Praises Free Worker Progress in Troubled Decade

Brussels—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reviewed the 10 years of "achievements and setbacks" for free labor in a decade crowded with history-making events in his opening address to the Sixth World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions here.

Meany told delegates from 59 of the 96 countries in the ICFTU, representing a total membership of 57 million workers, that the rebuilding of free trade unions in Europe is responsible for the great progress in advancing living standards on the continent.

The strength of these free trade unions, he said, is that they are free from "control or domination by governments, political parties, employers or any outside interests."

In non-totalitarian Asia, Meany told the congress, "the new nations have likewise made economic progress, and in Africa there are now 10 independ-

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AFL-CIO CHARTER is presented to newly-merged Toledo AFL-CIO Council after delegates representing 70 local unions unanimously approved merger constitution. Left to right are: R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who presided at harmony convention; AFL-CIO Organizer Frank Deutsch; Jesse Gallagher, AFL-CIO Region IX director; Fred Kunz, president of merged Toledo council; AFL-CIO Organizer Charles Coakwell; and Howard H. Rediger, secretary-treasurer of new Toledo central body.

Ike Threatens New Steel Move as Industry Torpedoes Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

gaining team of attending reopened negotiation sessions "in bad faith."

Union negotiators, McDonald said, attended the Washington talks called by Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service with "a readiness to compromise," only to find that management would not budge from its demands.

At his Dec. 2 press conference, Pres. Eisenhower did not spell out what government action the Administration contemplated in the event that the injunction ran its course without a settlement.

He said, however, that the need for breaking the steel deadlock was "vital to America," and warned that if a voluntary agreement was not forthcoming "the government just cannot sit idly on its hands."

Eisenhower added that "the day that we abandon . . . honest free collective bargaining, it is going to be a sad day for the United States."

On Capitol Hill, a Senate labor subcommittee was reported set to launch hearings next month—possibly on Jan. 6, just prior to the workers' balloting on industry's "last offer"—with a view to considering creation of machinery to settle major strikes.

Meanwhile, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell called for settlement of the strike on the basis of the same principle involved in the historic settlement hammered out in free collective bargaining between the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp. in October, before the T-H injunction was issued.

Without mentioning the Kaiser settlement as such, Mitchell told the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association in Bal Harbour, Fla., that harmony could be achieved if both parties recognized that "owners and stockholders, union members and employes, the consumers and the public, all have a right to a fair share of increasing productivity."

One key to the Kaiser settlement, rejected by U.S. Steel and the other industry giants, was creation of a tripartite committee of labor, management and public members to make recommendations "for a long-range formula to insure a proper sharing of the fruits of the company's progress among stockholders, employes and the public."

The rest of steel management's so-called "last offer," which was sent not only to unionists but also to business, government and religious leaders in steel mill towns, is geared to what McDonald called a "heads-we-win-tails-you-lose" proposition to submit to arbitration the question of which work rules should be changed.

'Slick Propaganda' Assailed

"No amount of sugar-coating or slick propaganda can disguise the underlying purpose of work rule changes which management wants," the union asserted in a letter to its half a million members signed by McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague.

"The companies," the letter continued, "want to institute widespread speedup practices through such techniques as unreasonable cutting of crew sizes, combining jobs unrealistically and shifting added duties to workers already burdened with peak loads.

"If the companies are given the free hand they demand, as many as one out of every five basic Steelworkers — or more than 100,000—could be pushed out of their jobs and the workload heaped on the shoulders of those who are left in the mills."

Under this arrangement, the USWA warned its members, "Every basic job guarantee you won over 20 years of painstaking bargaining would be put on the chopping block."

Steel Strike Supported by Md.-D.C. Labor

The Steelworkers' struggle is "the struggle of us all," declared the Maryland State and District of Columbia AFL-CIO in urging its 133 affiliated locals to pledge and continue contributions of one hour's pay per member per month.

In the Steelworkers' resolution, the delegates declared that "free Americans will not be whipped by employers or injunction."

The convention was scheduled to elect officers, act on a new constitution and map political action. At midpoint the delegates had passed these resolutions:

Minimum wage — The convention called on Congress to give "highest priority" to extending the federal wage-hour law to millions still denied its protection and to raise the $1 minimum to $1.25. The resolution called for a 35-hour week and inclusion under the law of farm workers as the "most deprived and most shamefully ill-paid group in the nation."

Civil rights—The delegates directed that the federation encourage all affiliates to establish civil rights committees, work with civic and religious groups and help draft and push legislation in the Maryland General Assembly.

Reapportionment—The convention empowered federation officials to act to secure a reapportionment of representation in the state legislature.

USWA Charges Speedup By Jones & Laughlin

The Steelworkers have accused Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., one of the industry leaders, of imposing a "cold-blooded" speedup on workers during the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction period.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald forwarded to Pres. Eisenhower a copy of a J & L memorandum to its foremen calling on them to "reduce all (work) forces to a minimum . . . in order to reclaim profits" lost during the 116-day industry-forced steel shutdown.

The memorandum, which McDonald denounced as a "ruthless" attempt to "sweat the workers and cheat the customers," also instructed foremen to "take certain liberties" with the quality of steel shipped, explaining that under no circumstances should steel be discarded unless it was certain that it would cause the customer "serious trouble."

NLRB Examiner Rules:

Hosiery Mill Guilty Of Anti-Union Drive

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has accused the management of a hosiery mill in Franklin, N. C.—scene of the vicious beating of a Hosiery Workers' organizer 10 months ago—of illegal "interference, restraint and coercion" of workers in an effort to block an organizing drive.

In an intermediate report, Trial Examiner Max M. Goldman held that Franklin Hosiery Mills, a subsidiary of the giant Burlington Mills, was guilty of a long list of unfair labor practices arising out of Hosiery Workers attempts to organize the plant.

Specifically, the NLRB examiner found the company guilty of:

- Discharging two employes for union activities and threatening to fire others associated with the organizing drive.
- Threatening to close the plant rather than negotiate a contract with the Hosiery Workers or any other union.
- Seeking to have employes inform on the activities of union members.
- Quizzing employes as to whether or not they were active in the union.
- Fostering the impression among workers that their union activities were under surveillance.

Goldman recommended that the NLRB issue a cease-and-desist order to prevent company officials from further interference with employes "in the exercise of their right to self-organization." At the same time, he recommended that the company be ordered to reinstate the two laidoff unionists, with back pay and full seniority rights.

Mob Invaded Motel

In February, at the height of the organizing drive, Organizer Robert D. Beame was attacked by a mob which invaded his motel room and stole authorization cards signed by workers at the Franklin mills.

Beame sustained severe face and head wounds when he was beaten with a bottle, and was then forced out of town and over the state line into Georgia. A Franklin grand jury subsequently refused to indict any of the attackers despite a signed confession by one of the mob naming the participants.

The Beame case came up during the NLRB examiner's hearings. Testimony was introduced tending to show that Dan Stewart, a supervisor at the mill, told several workers that Beame's motel room was under constant surveillance. On the day of the beating, Stewart fired one unionist who had witnessed signatures on union authorization cards, and the supervisor later was quoted as saying that he knew the names of all of the workers who had signed the cards stolen from Beame's motel room.

The assault on Beame was followed by a wave of similar anti-union violence in the South. Two weeks later Boyd E. Payton vice president and regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America, was assaulted in his motel room in Henderson, N. C., where the union was on strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

In May, TWUA Field Representatives Frank Barker and Frank Chupka were dragged from their motel room in Fitzgerald, Ga., and beaten and knifed by a mob. This latter attack came during a strike against the Fitzgerald Mills Corp.

Living Costs Climb To All-Time Record

Living costs continued their climb in October, reaching a new all-time high for the sixth time in the past seven months.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported an increase of two-tenths of 1 percent between September and October as all categories of goods and services, except food showed an increase.

The index at 125.5 was 1.5 percent higher than in October 1958 and resulted in automatic increases of a cent-an-hour for about 1.25 million workers in the auto, farm equipment, aircraft and electrical industries under cost of living escalator clauses in collective bargaining agreements.

The rise in living costs was reflected in another Labor Dept. report that showed a drop in take-home pay and purchasing power for the average factory worker.

The average worker with three dependents took home $80.03 in October, a drop of 30 cents and his buying power was reduced by six-tenths of one percent.

The $80.03 take-home pay level in October 1959 was the same level as in December 1956.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald declared that the latest rise in the living costs index explodes the "fallacy of the steel industry's position that earned wage increases for its employes cause ruinous inflation."

McDonald pointed out that steelworkers have not had a change in their wage rates for 17 months and more than a half million workers "did not even earn regular wages during the 116-day shutdown." He added:

"We have tried for many months with facts and logic to convince the leaders of industry that their mock crusade against inflation is a cruel hoax perpetrated on their employes and the American people. The deaf ear they turned to our arguments helped to promote the longest and costliest strike in modern history."

Contributing to the rise in the index in October were: a 1.4 percent increase in transportation costs reflecting higher prices for 1960 autos and the 1-cent increase in the federal tax on gasoline; a three-tenths of 1 percent rise in housing costs with the increase in rents the highest since December 1957; and a four-tenths of 1 percent increase in apparel prices.

ITU Agent Dies In Plane Crash

Sinclair L. Muir, 55, an international representative for the Typographical Union, was killed Dec. 2 in a plane crash in Williamsport, Pa.

Muir was one of 25 persons aboard the Allegheny Airlines plane who lost their lives when the twin-engine airliner crashed into a mountainside and burned while trying to land during a blinding snowstorm.

Muir was president of Philadelphia ITU Local 2 from 1942 to 1957 and was a former secretary of Philadelphia's Allied Printing Trades Council.

ILA and Shippers Beat T-H Deadline

East Coast Agreement Protects Work Crews

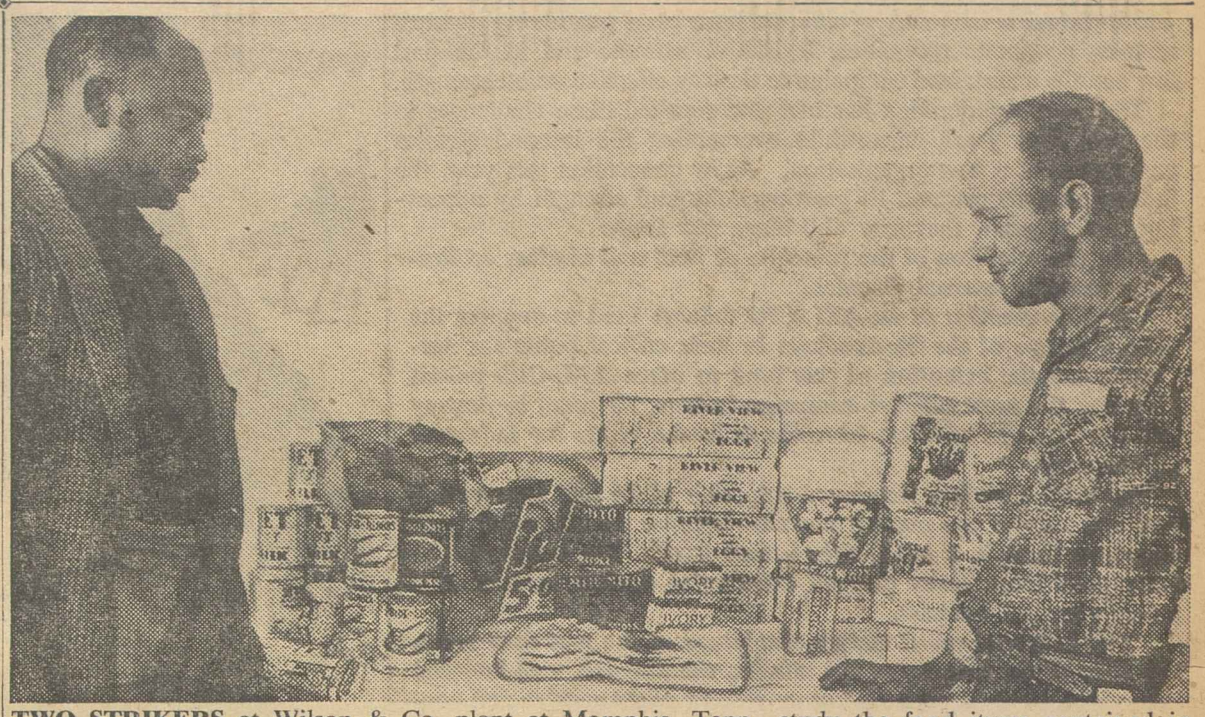
(Continued from Page 1)

rick J. Connolly, chairman of the union negotiating team, and Alexander P. Chopin, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, hailed the agreement as a "very good contract" and noted it marked the first time the industry had reached an agreement within the limits of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction.

The ILA opened negotiations with the waterfront employers Aug. 1, two months before the old contracts were due to expire.

The walkout began Oct. 1 after Gulf Coast shippers backed out of an agreement to extend the contract with union-won gains to be made retroactive.

The Administration almost immediately set up a three-man Presidential Board of Inquiry, as required by Taft-Hartley, to determine whether a waterfront tieup imperiled the national health or safety. Twenty-four hours later the panel reported affirmatively to Pres. Eisenhower, who immediately instructed the Justice Dept. to obtain the injunction.



TWO STRIKERS at Wilson & Co. plant at Memphis, Tenn., study the food items contained in a typical weekly basket made available to the strikers and their families. About 5,000 members of the Packinghouse Workers, on strike at six Wilson plants since Nov. 3, have asked shoppers not to buy the firm's products until a settlement is reached.

N. Y. Cracks Down On 'Deceptive' Unions

New York—A crackdown on self-chartered local "unions" which use initials similar to those of legitimate trade unions associated with the AFL-CIO has been launched by the New York State Labor Relations Board.

In the first action under this new policy, the board struck from the name of a self-styled union which had requested certification the initials "UAW" on the grounds that use of the initials was "deceptive."

The self-chartered local wanted to call itself the "Industrial Workers of Allied Trades, Local 199, UAW, CUA." Terming the use of the "UAW" initials—which have long been associated with the United Auto Workers—to be "misleading, deceptive and confusing," the board declared:

"This board will not knowingly be a party to any possible deception which might lead voting employes to believe that the petitioner is other than what it is, or that it is affiliated with one of the largest labor organizations in the country, or with the AFL-CIO."

Chairman Jay Kramer also cited the action of the New York State Supreme Court which earlier this year enjoined the local in question from using the words "United Automobile Workers" or "UAW" in its name.

Kramer also revealed that the board had dismissed 14 additional cases involving another self-chartered "union," the Organized Building and Factory Service Employes Union, Local 21, on the grounds that it was a "paper local" and not eligible for the board's service because it was not actually functioning for collective bargaining.

ABC Wins Election, Cracks 'Open Shop' City

(Continued from Page 1)

Chamber of Commerce manager, Dave Coonley, called it a "shock" and "bad news" for the community. He told reporters that he knew of no other labor organization in Greenville County with the exception of a handful of organized truck drivers.

He added pointedly that the Sauer Co. which manufactures mayonnaise in the Greenville suburb of Malden had not consulted the chamber before the election.

Local 503 represents workers in the Carolinas and parts of Virginia and has organized Sauer's headquarters plant in Richmond. Business Agent James E. Miller termed the election result "quite a victory" and said it was the first union success in Greenville County in more than 20 years.

The NLRB victory came after a harsh campaign by the Sauer Co. which included firing of union leaders, a series of layoffs and rehirings, spying on union meetings, talks with and letters to individual workers.

Typical of the company's approach was the reaction of the plant manager to the results of the vote. A union representative said he kicked a chair across the room in anger and immediately posted a notice that salaries effective the next day would be $1 per hour and all employes were laid off with the exception of 20 people.

At the present time all but three have been rehired. Still pending are unfair labor practice charges filed by the union over the firing of three workers during the organizational campaign.

Miller, noting that the Sauer campaign was one of the bitterest the union has been engaged in, said further resistance by the company was possible.

But as of right now labor has put a good-sized dent in the anti-labor front in this South Carolina town.

Appeals Court Ruling Favors Brewery Union

Denver—The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that efforts of Brewery Workers Local 366 to persuade dealers against accepting beer deliveries were not a secondary boycott.

The National Labor Relations Board, acting on a complaint of Adolph Coors Co. of Golden, Colo., sought enforcement of its 1957 unfair labor practice ruling against Local 366.

Strikers followed delivery trucks and urged merchants not to accept the beer, carried picket signs and promoted consumer boycotts through handbills.

The court found there was no attempt to keep employes of retailers from crossing a picket line and the strikers' action caused no retailer work stoppages. The court's opinion apparently was based on the law as it stood before the Landrum-Griffin Act put restrictions on picketing while allowing union informational campaigns.

NLRB Issues New Rules on Strikers' Vote

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that economic strikers who have been permanently replaced by strikebreakers will be eligible to vote in representation elections by challenged ballot only.

If the challenged ballots can determine the outcome of such an election the board will at that time decide how to handle such votes.

In effect the board has thus withheld a complete policy decision on the economic strikers section of the Landrum-Griffin Act until the need for a decision arises.

Landrum-Griffin Provision

The Landrum-Griffin Act says that economic strikers can vote in NLRB elections subject to "such regulations as the board shall find are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act in any election conducted within 12 months after the commencement of the strike."

Under the Taft-Hartley Act strikers were barred from voting in NLRB elections if they had been replaced by strikebreakers, setting up a situation where an employer could provoke a strike, discharge union members and then petition for an election to determine if the union represented his workers, with only strikebreakers eligible to vote.

The Landrum-Griffin provision was designed to correct this situation, but beyond the provision that strikers could not vote after a strike was more than a year old, left the specific regulations to the NLRB.

The board said in a series of decisions that workers engaged in a strike who have been discharged for cause and who have not been rehired or reinstated before the election are ineligible. Discharge for cause usually means misconduct on the picket line.

Strikers who have been replaced rather than discharged, as well as their strikebreaker replacements, can vote under the board decisions by challenged ballot. These ballots would be segregated and counted only if they could affect the results.

Under the original Wagner Act only strikers were permitted to vote in representation elections. Later the regulations were changed and both strikers and strikebreakers were allowed to vote. The Taft-Hartley Act disfranchised strikers.

The board's new rulings indicate that it will not get involved in whether or not a striking worker has been discharged for cause but will decide such issues when questions of voter eligibility arise.

'Closed Shop' Finding Is Overturned by Court

The U.S. Court of Appeals has overturned a National Labor Relations Board ruling which had held that a contract between Typographical Local 37 and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin constituted an "illegal closed shop agreement."

The court upheld the ITU and the newspaper in their contention that the employment of five non-union workers—all with continuous service of at least 10 years—in the Star-Bulletin's composing room was proof that no closed shop agreement was in force or intended.

The contract in question, the court declared, specifically stated that printers "need not be members of the union."

The NLRB had held that, despite the presence of such a "savings clause," the contract was "discriminatory" and "illegal in character" because it incorporated into the agreement with the Hawaiian newspaper the ITU's general laws which provide, among other things, that only union members can operate composing room machinery.

"Erroneous" Reasoning

In rejecting the labor board's reasoning as "erroneous," the appeals court pointed to the fact that the ITU contract with the Star-Bulletin specified that those sections of the union's general laws which were in conflict with the statutes would not be enforced.

"We do not see how language could have been clearer," the appellate court said in its decision.

In overturning the NLRB's decision, the appeals court invalidated a companion order by which the labor board ordered the union and the newspaper to reimburse composing room employes for all dues and assessments deducted under a checkoff provision since October 1956—six months prior to the filing of the complaint with the labor board.

Involved in the case, in addition to the ruling on the closed shop, were orders from the NLRB to reinstate two employes it claimed were fired discriminatorily. The court ruled that one of the firings was proper and ordered the newspaper to rehire the other worker.

Utility Workers Gain 40c Package at Con-Ed

(Continued from Page 1)

and extended meetings with mediators in close touch with the situation, Pachler said.

Chairman of the negotiating committee was Michael Sampson, business manager of Local 1-2.

The pact provides a minimum 20-cent hourly pay increase over the two-year period and a maximum of 29.5 cents. In addition, about 12 cents an hour will be used to eliminate inequities in many departments, to accelerate and continue a wage progression plan and to make available to all workers with less than 25 years' service an increase of $2 a week.

Other gains included three weeks of vacation after 10 years of service in addition to the existing schedule of two weeks after one year and four weeks after 25 years.

The midnight shift allowance was increased from 5 percent to 7.5 percent and a meal allowance was negotiated, to be effective after two hours of any overtime work.

The company guaranteed in the contract the continuation of the 1958 promotional program over the next two years, a plan that will benefit approximately 4,000 workers. The contract provides also that all workers called in on their day off will get minimum travel time plus work of at least six hours at the overtime rate.

The union shop provision in effect in previous agreements is continued.

Labor Editor Tichenor Dies in New York

New York—George Tichenor, editor of Union Spotlight and a former editor of The Hatworker, publication of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, died here at the age of 52.

Tichenor, a former newspaperman and free lance writer, also served as associate editor of Co-op Highlights, a publication of Mid-Eastern Cooperatives.

Another Birthday

THE AFL-CIO MARKS its fourth birthday in a time of crisis for the labor movement—or perhaps it is more accurate to say in a time of continuing crisis.

Since the historic merger of the AFL and the CIO on Dec. 5, 1955, the AFL-CIO and its affiliates have been weathering political attacks, economic recessions, legislative assaults and in the past few months a sustained campaign to destroy effective union strength.

The merged federation has met and repelled these challenges in the past four years, meanwhile overcoming the internal stresses and strains of a new organization. At its convention this year, the federation demonstrated its growing unity and strength by approving two programs that may well blaze new trails:

- **The adoption of the principle of final and binding arbitration to settle internal disputes.**
- **The creation of an AFL-CIO defense fund to support the shock troops of the Steelworkers in their critical battle for survival, and the extension of this fund to other AFL-CIO unions battling the most massive campaign in over 20 years to destroy trade unions as effective instruments in the battle for industrial democracy.**

The AFL-CIO has weathered the crisis of its first four years—and will survive the current assault—because on all major policy questions there is a solid, tight united front. No longer can the enemies of labor easily play off one faction against another or pit unionist against unionist.

This is the lesson of merger, the lesson of the past four years. In light of the severity of the attacks, the massive, well-financed campaigns, only a united labor movement could survive and continue to make progress in insuring workers a fair share of the wealth they help produce.

The continuing advances of the trade union movement in face of the well-marshalled opposition of the past four years should by this time have put to final rest the Cassandras and the viewers-with-alarm who have gloomily been predicting—on an almost monthly basis—the imminent demise of the AFL-CIO.

As it starts into its fifth year the AFL-CIO is determined that the labor movement will remain united and strong and grow stronger, for the nation's workers and the nation itself are the prime beneficiaries of a free, strong, democratic trade union movement.

Preparing for Congress

THE SECOND SESSION of the 86th Congress is just a few weeks away and organized labor is prepared once again to take the leadership in the battle to secure enactment of a program to benefit all America.

The first step in preparing for the 1960 congressional year is the calling of a legislative conference for early January that will lay the framework for action during the session.

Labor's goals in the 1960 session will be, as always, in the area of enlightened public interest measures that benefit the entire nation. The AFL-CIO program as outlined by the convention this year is a broad program designed to build a strong and prosperous nation. This program will be the basis for discussion at the conference.

The second session of the 86th Congress will be vitally important because it will help shape the direction of the 1960 presidential election campaign. But even more important is the fact that the first session failed to act decisively in most vital areas and the session opening in January will provide another opportunity to enact a positive, meaningful program.

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Rep. Celler Warns:

Labor Anti-Trust Laws Would Destroy Unions, Bargaining

VEHEMENT DEMANDS from business and industrial interests that the trade union movement be restricted by anti-trust laws are regularly registered these days.

The theme is picked up by extremist columnists and editorial writers. Rarely do these advocates risk a detailed examination of just how these laws should be applied and what would be the ultimate consequences.

Some insight into these consequences was offered recently by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and its Anti-Trust Subcommittee. Writing in the IUD Digest, publication of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., Celler pointed out that making unions subject to anti-trust laws would destroy both unions and collective bargaining.

"Presumably the object of such laws would be to restore 'competition' to the labor market," he said. "This would mean a return to the 'good old days' of take-it-or-leave-it individual bargaining with workers engaging in cutthroat competition among themselves for jobs."

Celler notes that one of the basic purposes of a labor union is to eliminate wage competition among the employes in a labor market.

"When it is recalled that anti-trust laws prohibit combinations in restraint of trade, monopolies and attempts to monopolize," he said, "it is immediately clear that a literal application of these prohibitions to labor would require the dissolution of even the smallest union.

"THE MEMBERS of a union agree not to compete for jobs by undercutting each other's wages. So, too, every strike or picket line seeks to eliminate the employer's alternate supply of labor. Thus, if human labor were to be equated with a commodity of commerce, all unions and virtually all the practices they engage in would become illegal."

Celler said that placing unions under anti-trust restrictions would reverse our federal policy, unbroken since 1914, which recognized that "the human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

He lists some of the fundamental reasons why labor unions "differ profoundly" from business associations. They include:

- The worker sells his physical self, not property. The value of labor, if withheld, can never be recovered. He cannot store it or ship it but must exercise it or lose it.

- This need of workers, who are dependent on wages for life itself, to make fruitful disposition of their labor, is reflected in the manner in which wages are set. On a commercial market, the seller sets a price. In wage setting, where collective bargaining is absent, it is the employer-buyer who sets the wage—and the worker can take it or leave it.

- The worker is always confronted by a combination. Celler quotes Adam Smith in his classic Wealth of Nations: "Masters are always and everywhere in a sort of tacit, but constant and uniform combination not to raise the wages of labor above their actual rate. . . ."

- The worker is forced to compete with his fellow worker far more than an employer competes with his business competitor. Workers haven't the resources and the mobility to move their homes and families to places where wages are higher. In times of unemployment, moreover, individual workers are subject to conditions of cut-throat competition.

LOW WAGES and unemployment tend to increase the supply of labor rather than to decrease it as more and more workers enter the labor market to eke out falling family income. The individual worker, unlike the seller of a commodity, has no power to withdraw his labor from the market for any length of time.

Celler also provides some other reasons why it is misleading to compare unions with business monopolies:

"Unions do not have the kind of control over the labor of their members that is enjoyed by the owners over the goods they sell. No more than their individual members, can unions store or ship that labor. Nor are they in a position to make unrestricted delivery of it. This imperfect control, compared to the control exercised by sellers over the goods they sell, sharply limits the power of unions. They are not truly sellers but brokers of labor—a perishable, variable and relatively immobile product."

One cannot ignore, Celler observes, that the "few decades during which organized labor and collective bargaining have enjoyed federal protection have marked an unprecedented advance in our economy." **(Washington Window—PAI)**

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A 1952 LETTER of the late Sen. Taft has been injected into the 1960 presidential campaign in what apparently is an effort by the Nixon camp to warn its GOP Old Guard supporters against being "blitzed" by the Rockefeller forces in the Republican nominating convention. There are ironies involved.

The Taft letter was written to his loyal supporters to help preserve them from the sin of jealous recriminations and backbiting in the aftermath of the 1952 convention, when the senator's last hope for a presidential nomination was knocked out by the Eisenhower drive.

Taft wrote his followers not to blame each other for tactical mistakes in the convention or waste energy otherwise in post mortems. He said Gen. Eisenhower had long previously been picked by financial, banking and publishing interests as the GOP candidate and that these interests simply prevailed.

Dispassionate political observers of the events of 1952 could find no quarrel with this analysis. The financial interests feared, whether rightly or wrongly, that Taft "could not win" and thought that Eisenhower could. They distrusted Taft on foreign policy, including foreign economic policy. It is precisely these financial interests that controlled the GOP conventions against Taft in 1940 and 1948 as well as in 1952. They turned him down for Willkie and for Gov. Dewey as well as for Eisenhower.

The effect of publication of the letter now, for Nixon's people, is to remind the GOP professionals that they have been "taken" three times by the easterners and internationalists, and that the same forces may be seeking to whip them with Rockefeller, still a fourth candidate offering a more "liberal" image.

* * *

AMONG THE IRONIES is that Mr. Nixon, whose people are now summoning up the ghost of Taft as a protection against Rockefeller, was by no means wholly devoted to Taft himself in 1952.

He went to the convention as a delegate pledged to Earl Warren, at that time governor of California. So did Sen. Knowland, then his senior senatorial colleague. Knowland honorably lived up to his commitment, even to the extent of flatly turning down approaches from Taft's leaders proffering him the vice presidential nomination. It has never been equally clear that Nixon rejected, with similar forthrightness, approaches from the Eisenhower leaders.

His selection as Eisenhower's running-mate was publicly predicted, with no memorable loud protest from him, by John S. Knight of the Chicago Daily News two days before Eisenhower himself was nominated.

* * *

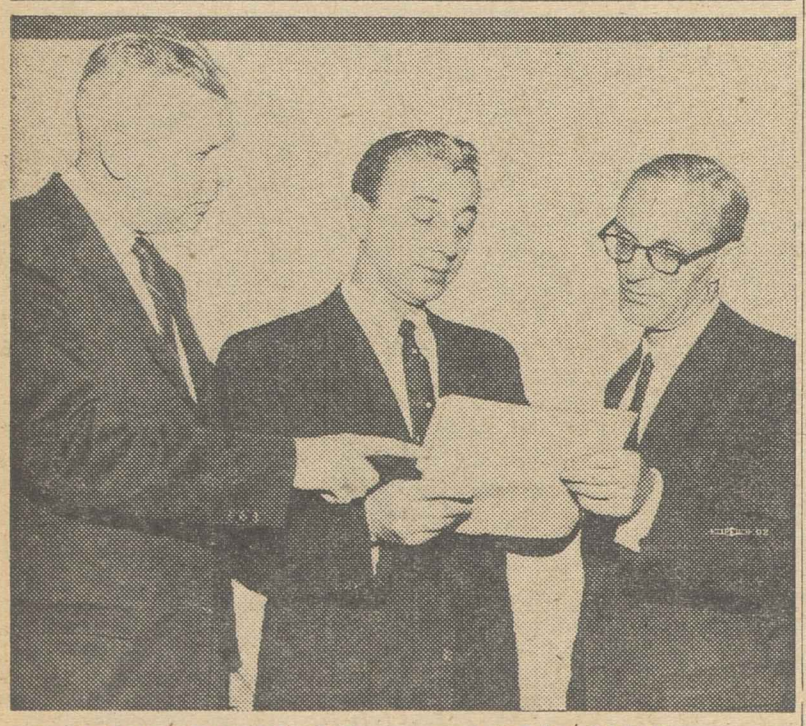
THE SECOND IRONY—a kind of political wry joke on everybody—is that in office Pres. Eisenhower has not proved more "liberal" than Taft might have been.

In the 1952 and 1953 stories about Taft's dealings with Eisenhower about the President's program and first GOP budget, the senator appeared wholly as a conservative anxious to prevent the interloper from sullying the image of GOP standpattism.

But in the Senate as a legislator Taft had never been wholly a reactionary. He helped sponsor the first comprehensive housing bill—the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill—and he had sponsored it in the 80th Congress when his party was in power as well as earlier and later. He helped put through an actual Senate bill for federal grants for school construction.

Mr. Eisenhower's posture on such programs, and on such others as social security, hospital and health programs, minimum wage and area redevelopment, has been consistently negative.

Indeed, the Rockefeller campaign of 1960 is based on a premise that after eight years of Eisenhower, the GOP program must be liberalized and brought up to date.



LANDRUM-GRIFFIN BILL was analyzed for 225 Chicago-area unionists at day-long institute at Roosevelt University. Left to right: Frank McCallister, director of university's Labor Education Division and institute chairman; Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), member of House Labor Committee; and Kenneth Meiklejohn, staff counsel for AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

70,000 Victims Exploited:

New Maritime Union Formed To Organize 'Runaway' Ships

The drive to end exploitation of 70,000 seamen aboard "runaway" ships and to bring them fair wages and decent working conditions has entered an important new phase with the formation of a new union—the Intl. Maritime Workers Union.

Creation of the new union intended to lead an all-out organizing campaign was announced by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, whose memberships last month overwhelmingly endorsed the joint organizing effort.

Hall and Curran will serve as co-chairmen of the new union, which will direct its efforts toward bringing trade union economic and working standards to crews of ships flying "flags of convenience."

The "flag of convenience" term is applied by sea unions to those ships whose owners have registered them in countries other than their actual economic base in order to evade prevailing labor standards, taxes and safety regulations.

Nearly 1,700 Runaways

The two unions estimate that there are 1,695 ships—totaling over 24 million tons of shipping—flying the flags of Liberia, Panama and Honduras, the principal havens of "runaway" ships.

The provisional constitution of the new Intl. Maritime Workers Union describes its objective as the organization of "all seamen employed aboard vessels whose flags are foreign to the U.S. and whose ultimate ownership or control has no substantial connection with the country of registry."

The constitution pledged that the organizing drive would aim at assuring the 70,000 seamen involved "just and fair treatment" and an improvement in their "wages, their hours of labor, and their working conditions."

The co-chairmen said the organization will function in all major U.S. ports and wherever else may be necessary to service the membership.

Although the initial staff and facilities will be provided by the SIU and NMU, the constitution provides for participation by all other AFL-CIO sea unions, including the licensed deck, engine and radio officers' unions.

Establishment of the new union follows a year of joint activity by American waterfront unions and other unions affiliated with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation on the problem of runaway registry. A year ago, unions in 62 nations staged a boycott of Panlibhon vessels which tied up over 200 of the "runaway" ships in a four-day period.

"Based on what the exploited crews of these ships have told us over the past year," Curran and Hall said, "we are certain that the Intl. Maritime Workers Union will meet an enthusiastic response.

"Our aim is to provide the seamen on runaway ships with the means of obtaining, for the first time, a proper collective bargaining relationship which will assure them decent standards, working conditions, welfare protection, and job security."

The provisional constitution provides that Hall and Curran shall call a constitutional convention for the purpose of adopting a permanent constitution "when in their judgment the enrollment in the union reaches a substantial number of members in good standing."

Six States to Be 'Work' Battlefield In '60, Non-Partisan Council Warns

Anti-labor forces will mount major offensives in at least six states in 1960 in an effort to foist so-called "right-to-work" laws on the trade union movement, the National Council for Industrial Peace has warned.

Although backers of compulsory open shop legislation recently asserted in Los Angeles that they are active in only three states, John M. Redding, director of the non-partisan NCIP, said there would be full-scale efforts to put over "work" proposals in Delaware, Vermont, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana and Washington next year.

The "right-to-work" declaration that their forces were busy in only three states, Redding cautioned, may have been intended "to lull people into a false sense of security" while the groundwork for enactment of the restrictive legislation was being laid.

The statement on alleged reduced activity by "work" law backers came from Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National "Right-to-Work" Committee, which sponsored a closed meeting in Los Angeles to mull over the beating taken by their forces in the 1958 election. Last year, "work" proposals were defeated in five of the six states where they appeared on the ballot.

Following the California meeting, Larson announced that "right-to-work" proponents would switch their tactics in 1960, changing from referendums on the ballot to efforts to push the bills in the state legislatures so that Republican candidates could "breathe easy."

In 1958, Republican candidates were badly mauled at the polls in those states where the "work" propositions were on the ballot.

Redding, whose citizens' council has been a key factor in arousing the public to the perils of compulsory open-shop legislation, conceded that the "right-to-work" forces obviously were keying their 1960 strategy to activities in state legislatures.

At the same time he warned against assuming that there would be no attempt to put the measure on state referendum ballots next November.

"If they think they've found another Kansas," Redding said, referring to the only state where the "work" proposal won out in 1958, "there's no guarantee that they won't try a referendum."

As proof of the refusal of "work" forces to give up despite repeated defeats, Redding pointed to the fact that Washington will be one of the major arenas for the "work" fight in 1960—despite the fact that the anti-labor forces were defeated twice on the ballot and twice in the legislature in that state in the past four years.

The National Council for Industrial Peace, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), was formed in 1958 with a long-range goal of promoting good labor-management relations and avoiding industrial strife.

Close Tax Loopholes Favoring 'Runaway' Shops, TWUA Urges

Congress has been urged to close two "special loopholes" in the federal income tax system dealing with local industrial development bonds on the grounds that the exemptions are "discriminatory" and encourage "unsound" economic development by "enticing" industry with special favors.

Testifying at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee which is taking a comprehensive look at the nation's tax system, Solomon Barkin, research director for the Textile Workers Union of America, criticized tax exemptions granted bond holders and those given for rental payments in municipal industrial developments.

In place of the industrial bond programs, used by communities to lure new industries by offering special tax favors, Barkin recommended that Congress adopt a program of economic assistance such as that contained in a pending area redevelopment bill.

The measure—similar to one vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1958—was passed by the Senate early this year but has been stalled in the powerful House Rules Committee.

In place of tax inducement to lure "runaway" shops to depressed localities, the TWUA spokesman said, a "constructive system of federal technical and financial assistance to these distressed and underdeveloped areas" would "assure constructive and planned economic reconstruction."

While Barkin was recommending closing of tax loopholes, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce came out for an income tax revision plan loaded heavily in favor of those in the upper brackets and coupled with a "temporary" federal sales tax.

The tax reduction measure—sponsored by Representatives Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.) and A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (D-Fla.)—would gradually reduce the lowest tax bracket from 20 to 15 percent, while the top bracket was being slashed from 91 to 47 percent and corporation taxes were being reduced from 52 to 47 percent.

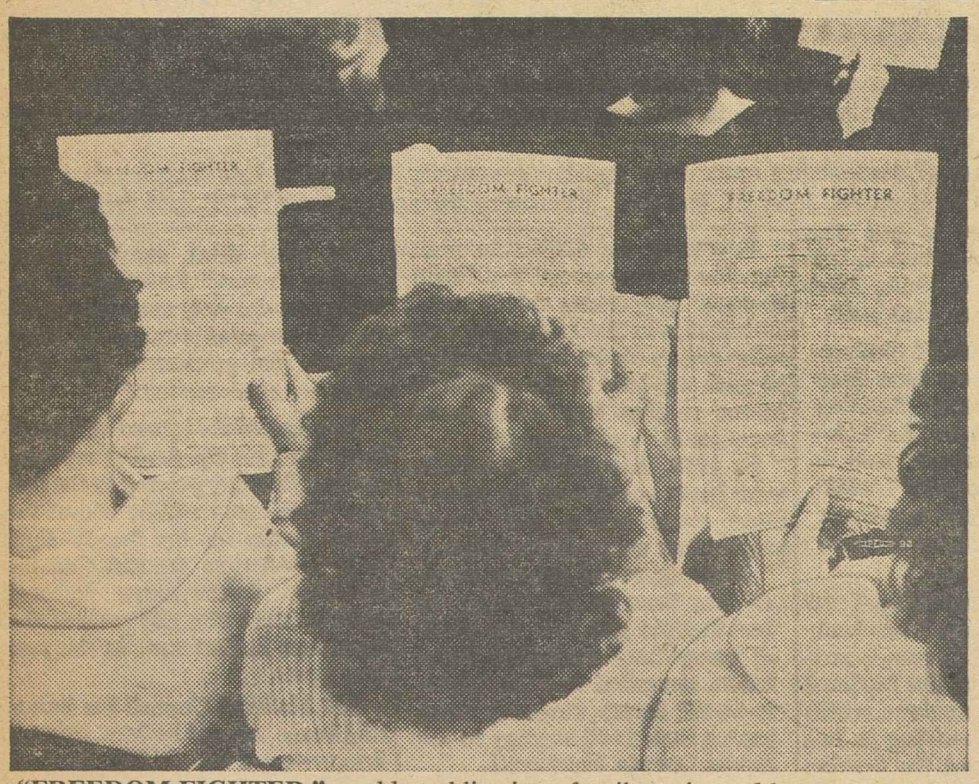
The immediate loss of revenue through such a program, the chamber conceded, would be $3.5 billion a year, but it contended "this could be offset" by a sales tax. The AFL-CIO has consistantly opposed sales taxes as "regressive," arguing that their burden falls hardest on low income groups.

Spirit of Henderson:

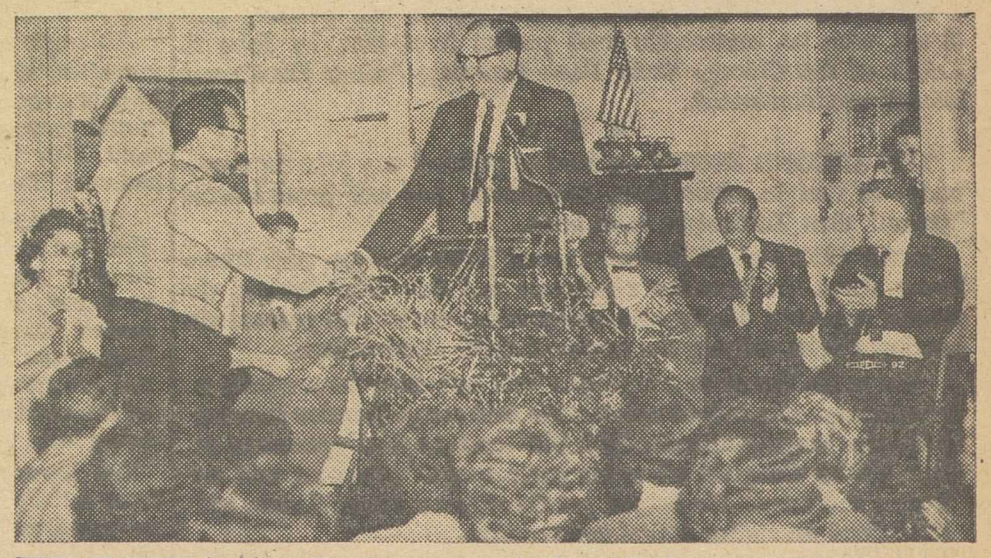
'We Will Not Be Moved,' Strikers Pledge

"THIS IS A MOMENT OF TRIUMPH," Jean Coghill, daughter of striking Textile Workers Union of America member at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, declares on behalf of all children of strikers, saluting their parents' fight for justice on first anniversary of labor dispute.

BEARDED TWUA VETERAN joins with unionists from 10 states in moving rally in strife-torn Henderson, N. C. as organized labor pledges solidarity with strikers. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message to the rally declaring: "You are not forgotten by the labor movement."



"FREEDOM FIGHTER," weekly publication of strikers, is read by three trade unionists attending weekend ceremonies in Henderson. Despite year of strife, strikers reaffirmed their determination to continue fight to preserve their union. The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called the strike a struggle for simple justice.



KEY FIGURE in bitter Henderson struggle, Boyd E. Payton (right), the union's Carolinas' director, welcomes featured speaker at rally, TWUA Vice Pres. Sol Stetin, to platform as local officers, union members, look on.

TRAILER-LOAD of help for Henderson strikers was brought to rally by delegation from TWUA Local 972, Trenton, N. J. Cavalcade of unionists from 10 states brought tons of food and clothing, together with cash and checks, to help the strikers.

THEIR SPIRIT UNDAUNTED by the long struggle for justice, strikers, their children and guests climax anniversary of Harriet-Henderson dispute with lively dance session. More than 1,500 unionists attended weekend ceremonies which marked first large TWUA gathering in Henderson since National Guard was called in last May to escort scabs into struck mills.

ILO 'Shocked' by Murder:

Hungary, Algeria Hit For Anti-Unionism

Geneva—The suppression of trade union rights and flagrant violations of justice in Algeria and Hungary were bitterly denounced at the four-day session here of the Intl. Labor Organization's governing body.

"The trade union movement the world over has been deeply shocked and horrified" by the death of Aissat Idir, Algerian labor leader, Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, told the 40-member executive group of United Nations' agency.

Faupl spoke as acting chairman of the workers' group on the report of the ILO's Freedom of Association Committee which sharply attacked the French government's actions. Idir died of burns last July under suspicious circumstances while still under detention although acquitted by a French military court.

Acting on a complaint filed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the committee called on the French government to stop holding Algerian labor leaders without a fair trial and to release promptly those acquitted when tried.

"The forced detention and execution after acquittal of Aissat Idir, general secretary of the General Union of Algerian Workers, and the imprisonment by the French government of other trade union officials in Algeria, have again focused world attention on the broader question of the suppression of freedom of association of the workers of Algeria," Faupl said.

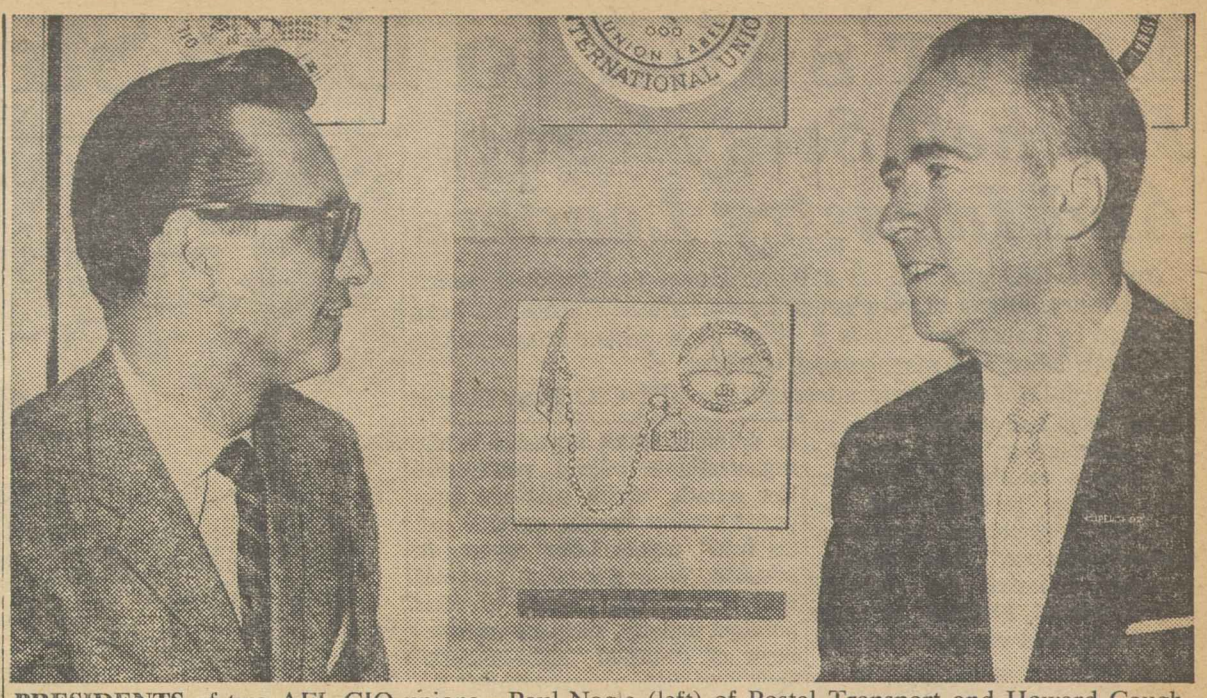
At the committee's request, the governing body put off action on the Algerian issue until the committee has been able to give it further consideration and get more information from the French.

The governing body also called on the Hungarian Communist government to commute death sentences passed on Hungarian journalists and writers. The decision was taken with the adoption of the Freedom of Association Committee's study of a complaint lodged by journalists who have fled the eastern European countries.

Only the Soviet and Czechoslovak government delegates opposed the adoption of the report. The Indian government delegate, however, abstained in the vote.

Although an ILO member, Hungary is not represented on the governing body. At the annual conference of the 80-nation ILO last summer the Hungarian government, worker and employer delegates were all thrown out. The conference refused to seat them because their credentials had been issued by a government imposed on the people by Soviet arms.

The workers at the governing body session chalked up a success when they succeeded in having included on the 1961 ILO conference agenda the questions of employment problems and policies, vocational training and equality of treatment of citizens and non-citizens in matters of social security.



PRESIDENTS of two AFL-CIO unions—Paul Nagle (left) of Postal Transport and Howard Coughlin of Office Employes—are shown in Washington prior to leaving for Cologne, Germany, where they served as U.S. delegates to fifth session of the Intl. Labor Organization's Advisory Committee on Salaried Employes and Professional Workers. Coughlin and Nagle were appointed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell on the recommendation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany Hails Progress Of Free World Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

ent nations and more coming."

Africa is the "last battleground against old-style colonialism," he declared, and as in Asia, free trade unions have been in the forefront of the fight for national independence and freedom.

"This is as it should be," said the AFL-CIO president, "workers and their organizations everywhere should be in the front line of every fight for freedom. Without national freedom there can be no free labor. Until the question of national freedom is settled, workers in colonial areas cannot really be at their full strength in the struggle for social and economic justice."

This holds true, said Meany, for peoples and workers in the Soviet satellite countries who are the "victims of new and even more reprehensible Communist colonialism."

Although there has been some notable progress in Latin American labor's struggle against dictatorship in the last few years, he said, "that struggle continues. We can only hope that the free trade unions of Latin America will become strong enough in the near future to hasten the day when they will not have a single dictatorship of any type or form."

Since the formation of the ICFTU, Meany said, workers' standards in the United States have advanced but at the same time "trade unions still face distinct and pressing problems."

Despite economic progress, he added, "the danger of mass unemployment and the reality of recurring recession are still with us. The trade union movement is still battling against repressive legislation and it must struggle ceaselessly against attempts to tighten restrictions."

The most significant development in the American labor movement, the federation president declared, "has been merger after 20 years of division and rivalry. So while we still have our problems and enemies, we do have a united organization to meet these problems."

While the free world has been broadening areas of human freedom, he continued, behind the Iron Curtain almost a billion people are still "denied liberty and social justice."

"When the cause of liberty is involved labor cannot be neutral and must be on the side of liberty whether in Asia, Africa, Europe or Latin America," he added.

Changes behind the Iron Curtain, he said, provide "no real hope for the future freedom of these people." Labor, he warned, "should be the last to be bewitched by honeyed words or glittering generalities and promises" when made by dictators like Khrushchev with the Soviet Union's record of more than 40 years of broken promises.

Moscow and Peiping speak about the need for peace, he said, but they still practice the "arts of war and subversion" and their design for world conquest remains the same.

"At this crucial moment," Meany declared, "free labor faces many duties and heavy responsibilities. We cannot and dare not shirk any of them.

"The great struggle of our age is not between societies differing in the form of their economies. The great struggle is between human freedom and inhuman despotism, between democracy with all its imperfections and totalitarian despotism whose present most total dangerous expression is Communist tyranny hypocritically masquerading as a movement for profound social reform.

"In this struggle labor cannot and will not remain neutral."

Parley Airs Women's Role In Africa

Over 100 African and American men and women have completed a conference on the Role of Women in Africa sponsored by the Women's Africa Committee of the African-American Institute, a private organization fostering closer African-American relations.

Participating in the conference were Maida Springer of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who has represented the AFL-CIO on many African missions, and Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the Industrial Union Dept. and a member of the committee.

In discussion of the role of African women in newly industrialized areas, speakers pointed out that trade unions and women's organizations can do valuable work in securing better working conditions for women, including the enactment and application of constructive labor legislation, training of women and their organization into trade unions.

The Women's Africa Committee is a new organization to bring the women of Africa and the United States into closer relationship. It is composed of more than 30 women holding key positions in national women's organizations and active in public life.

ICFTU Board Votes South African Boycott

Brussels—The executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has voted unanimously to press for a worldwide consumers' boycott against goods produced in the Union of South Africa.

The action was taken in the hope that refusal to buy foodstuffs and other agricultural products from South Africa would have some influence on South African supporters of apartheid total racial segregation policies.

The ICFTU statement said that since it is among farmers that the present South African government receives much of its support and since farm workers are the foremost victims of the government's policies, a boycott in importing countries directed mainly at agricultral products might be most effective.

The ICFTU also voted to explore ways and means to extend the boycott on the industrial level through transport workers' organizations to prevent unloading and delivery of South African exports.

The board expressed concern about trade problems affecting relations between economically underdeveloped and industrial countries, emphasizing that financial aid by itself is not sufficient to solve the problem of raising living standards.

Trade unions in industrial countries were urged to examine tariff and trade restriction policies in their own nations to see if modification of these policies could be effected so as to permit a wider scope of imports.

"We recognize the difficulties which such imports can cause," said the ICFTU statement, "for workers in industrial countries (hit) by competition from imports based upon low wage rates in the newly industrializing countries. We believe that they are entitled to protection against the effects of a sudden disruption of production resulting from low-price imports.

"At the same time, it is imperative that increased efforts be made in the economically underdeveloped countries to raise the living standards of workers, to eliminate exploitation of labor and to preserve and extend trade union rights so as to insure that a booming export trade is not merely the result of excessively low wage rates."

Meany Accuses Soviets of Stalling On Aid to Less Developed Areas

United Nations, N. Y.—The United States government has accused the Soviet Union of stalling proposed economic aid programs to underdeveloped countries with the excuse that without universal disarmament the Communist dictatorship can't afford to ante up.

The accusation was hurled by George Meany, U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and President of the AFL-CIO, before the UN Economic and Social Committee which has been considering how resources of industrially advanced countries can be used to assist less developed countries to build up their economies.

"Of course, effective internationally-controlled disarmaments," said Meany, "would make additional resources available for enlarging the contributions to such a fund. However, this obvious fact is no reason for any government refusing to contribute until such time as it can make savings through disarmament.

"My government maintains that no country should delay or wait until it can use savings on disarmament before it makes an effective contribution towards the solution of this most urgent problem."

Meany cited American initiative in seeking establishment of an International Development Association (IDA), to operate within the framework of the UN, which would accelerate economic growth of underdeveloped countries.

"Realizing how pressing the problem is," said Meany, "and that no time should be lost in helping, my government is not waiting for the day when more funds would be available through disarmament. instead of waiting, we are acting."

At earlier UN meetings, the economic aid program envisaged an agency called the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). The U.S. opposed this organization as unnecessary and is pressing for IDA, which would be an affiliate of the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The difference between IDA and SUNFED is that the initial capital for IDA would be $1 billion as against the $250 million or less proposed for SUNFED. The U.S. government believes that a small capital fund of $100 million, such as was also proposed, would have "no appreciable impact" on the 100 countries and territories now assisted by the UN technical assistance program, said Meany.

For IDA to be successful, said Meany, certain conditions must be observed:

- Underdeveloped countries must press for domestic savings to finance development projects on their own.
- There must be further impetus for the flow of private capital to underdeveloped countries.
- The Intl. Bank must continue its work on behalf of these countries.
- Expansion of international trade would help underdeveloped countries to earn necessary funds for purchasing equipment necessary to economic development.

Labor's Bid to Ease Strife Spurs Talks

Mitchell Sees Meany And Industry Leaders

An AFL-CIO proposal for a White House conference of union and industry leaders in an effort to lessen industrial strife has been explored by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in private conversations with both labor and management officials.

The high-level talks were advocated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who last month wrote to Pres. Eisenhower urging that he call such a meeting to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations." The President promptly endorsed the proposal and instructed Mitchell to meet with both sides on plans for the conference.

The Labor Dept. confirmed that Mitchell had conferred in recent days with Meany and with "representative" management officials—presumably leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Further conversations are expected later this month.

Mitchell, who has for some time urged labor-management communication away from the bargaining table, repeated this plea Dec. 2 in an address to the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Taking up the same theme that was embodied in Meany's letter to Eisenhower, the cabinet officer told the bankers there was a need "to develop new forms of communication upon which to base lasting industrial peace."

Meanwhile, the National Association of Manufacturers appeared to be backing away slightly from the cool reception it originally gave Meany's White House conference proposal.

Sligh Keeps Door Open

As the NAM opened its 64th annual convention in New York, Charles R. Sligh, Jr., the organization's executive vice president, praised the AFL-CIO leader as "an advocate of peace and goodwill" for suggesting the top-level talks.

Sligh said he would expect that both the NAM and the chamber would be represented at any White House conference that is called, describing the two organizations as the only groups representing management that had both the structure and the power to reach agreement on industrial harmony.

His stand was a change from an editorial which appeared in the organization's official publication last month, which said the proposed session "might as well not be held" unless labor agrees, in advance, to a five-point program that would strip unions of their political activity, demand endorsement of so-called "right-to-work" laws, and yield to management the exclusive right to make unilateral work rule changes.

In proposing the White House conference, Meany told Eisenhower that the "likelihood" of a resumption of the 116-day nationwide steel strike, the "increasing Soviet economic challenge," and threats from some political leaders of government intervention in collective bargaining made the need for a top-level meeting "most urgent."

Without mentioning the AFL-CIO proposal as such, Mitchell told the bankers' convention that labor and management cannot achieve "the objective of maintaining industrial peace . . . unless they talk to one another in a different way than they have been talking."

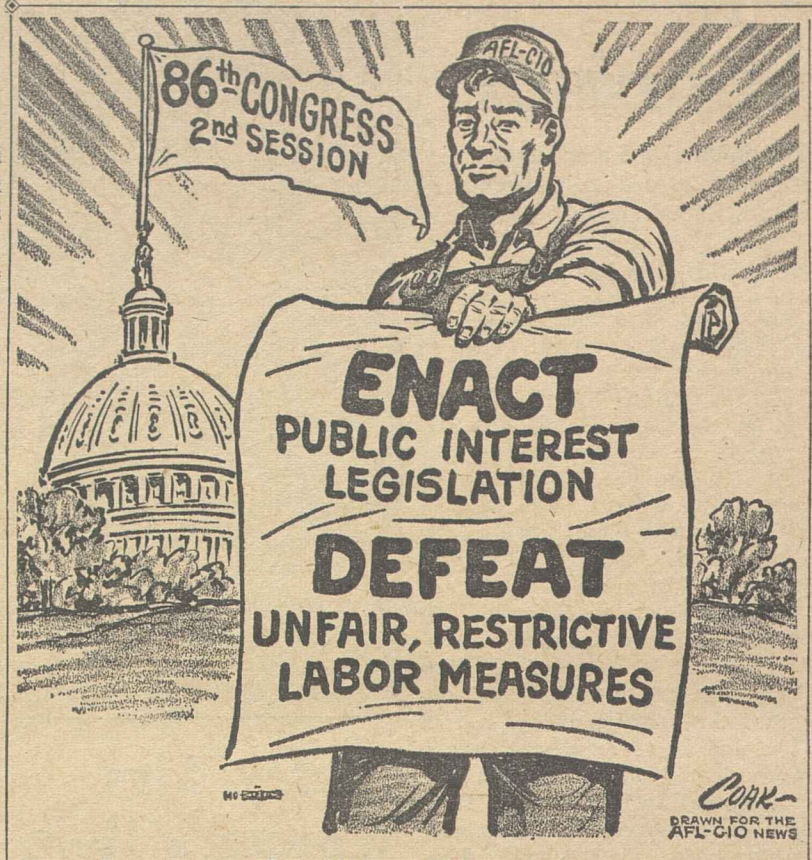
"What is needed," the Secretary of Labor went on, "is a new form of communication, carried on outside the bargaining table, carried on frequently over a period of time, to agree on what they can agree on, and to develop a mutually understandable vocabulary to deal with those problems they cannot agree on.

"Let them agree on one idea as a starting point. That idea is this:

"Owners and stockholders, union members and employes, the consumers and the public, all have a right to a fair share of increasing productivity.

"Let them agree that the time has come when a third chair is at every bargaining table—the chair in which the public sits."

Mitchell told the nation's investment leaders that labor and management "have to rid themselves of the old social and political divisions that no longer exist."



Labor Calls Parley on 1960 Legislative Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

Schnitzler wrote to leaders of affiliated bodies, "the historic steel strike will be used by the anti-labor forces as a pretext to foist upon us measures that would destroy the system of free collective bargaining which has been so good for all America."

The conference will take place against the backdrop of what the AFL-CIO has considered a mediocre showing by Congress during 1959. Meany and Schnitzler recalled that the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco found "little to cheer about" in the record of the first session of the 86th Congress.

They referred to a resolution, adopted unanimously by delegates at San Francisco, which accused Congress of having "failed to act decisively" in most vital areas and for having "acted contrary to the public interest" in the passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill.

"A Positive Program"

"If the 86th Congress is to adopt enlightened public-interest legislation," the conference call declared, "it must do that job during the first six months of 1960.

"The AFL-CIO firmly believes that this Congress can and should adopt a positive program for America. We believe the Congress must complete action to provide for those who continue to live in economic uncertainty.

"Measures like increasing and extending the minimum wage, federal standards for unemployment insurance, aid to depressed areas, and health care for the elderly, should be brought to the floors of Congress.

"The welfare of our people demands action on housing, education and natural resources.

"We cannot afford to wait any longer for a real civil rights bill, and for a more democratic and humane immigration law.

"These legislative goals, and the many others which the AFL-CIO will support in 1960, do not constitute a narrow, selfish program. They are not 'labor' issues. They constitute a program for the welfare of America."

The conference call warned that the 1960 session of Congress will be short because of the "political realities" involved in the mid-year nominating conventions of both major parties for the fall presidential campaign.

For this reason, Meany and Schnitzler declared, "it is not expected that the Congress will be meeting after the Fourth of July. That means no time can be lost if the 86th Congress is to enact the program of progressive legislation that the nation urgently requires."

In addition to deliberating on the federation's program for 1960 and hearing from congressional leaders, they wrote, delegates will be given sufficient time during the three-day conference to visit with members of Congress and seek support for labor's wide-ranging legislative program.

The conference call urged that all affiliates send delegations roughly equal to their delegate strength at national conventions of the AFL-CIO to insure the broadest possible representation of the 13.5 million members of the federation in working out the 1960 program.

Utility Strike Ban Appealed To High Court

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers have carried to the U.S. Supreme Court a move to have declared unconstitutional a Missouri law calling for seizure of public utilities during a threatened or actual strike.

The challenge to Missouri's King-Thompson Act provisions involves OCAW Locals 8-6, 8-109 and 9-194, representing employes of the Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis involved in a 1956 strike.

Arguing the case before the high court, OCAW Attorneys Morris J. Levin and Mozart G. Ratner declared:

"Missouri's outlawry of public utility strikes is predicated upon the view that the strike weapon is not an appropriate or tolerable adjunct of collective bargaining over wages, hours and working conditions in public utilities."

They contended that the Missouri seizure denies the right to strike and frustrates free collective bargaining.

"Under the Missouri seizure system," the attorneys declared, "outlawry of the strike imposes no pressure on the employer to yield to the employes' demands while it leaves the employes no choice but to work on the employer's terms."

In the 1956 strike, the governor seized the gas company and ordered the workers back to their jobs on the company's terms. The Missouri Supreme Court upheld the anti-strike law.

12-5-59

Judge Acquits Firms in Vaccine Price-Fix Case

Trenton, N. J.—Five major drug concerns have been acquitted of price-fixing and criminal conspiracy charges in the sale of $53.6 million worth of Salk polio vaccine to federal, state and local government agencies.

Federal Judge Philip Forman, recently named to a Circuit Court bench by Pres. Eisenhower, dismissed the anti-trust case on the ground that the federal government had failed to substantiate its accusations.

He acted on a dismissal motion made by former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, chief defense counsel for the five drug manufacturers. The directed verdict in a criminal case makes it impossible for the Justice Dept. to appeal the acquittal to a higher court.

Defendants in the six-week trial were five of the country's largest drug houses—Eli Lilly & Co., Parke Davis & Co., Merck & Co., Inc., Allied Laboratories, Inc., and American Home Products Corp.

Price Views Traded

In his 20,000-word opinion, Judge Forman conceded that the prosecution had produced testimony showing that some of the defendants had communicated with one another on price policies and on several occasions had ordered their wholesalers not to undercut the prices they quoted.

However, he characterized this as circumstantial evidence and stressed that guilt cannot be established by "suspicion or conjecture."

The judge held that "favored customer" clauses, inserted in the contracts at the behest of the government, were responsible for the uniform pricing. These clauses prevented the vaccine manufacturers from selling their product to any governmental agency at a higher price than that charged another.

In 1956, a House subcommittee headed by Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N. C.) held a full-dress investigation of the drug industry's pricing program on the Salk vaccine. Fountain said testimony tended to show that the government paid as much as 70 cents a cubic centimeter for the vaccine at a time when other purchasers were paying the companies less than 35 cents.

Ohio Business Blocks Higher U. C. Benefits

Columbus, O.—Ohio employers have succeeded, at least temporarily, in blocking payment of added unemployment compensation benefits to 10,000 workers who were already jobless at the time the state's higher benefit scales went into effect this fall.

The 1959 session of the legislature voted to raise the maximum jobless benefits from their previous level of $33 to a new high of $42. At the same time, the legislature voted a $5 weekly allowance for a dependent spouse. Both benefits went into effect Oct. 16.

Administrator Donald Leach of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation originally ordered payment of the higher compensation—but not the dependency allowance—to workers already on the rolls when the law went into effect.

Claims No Authority

The ruling, he said, was based on the fact that the law passed earlier this year specifically authorized him to recompute compensation for workers already laid off. He said there was no mandate from the legislature to pay the additional dependency allowance to persons jobless prior to Oct. 16, and so denied the $5 dependent's payment to recipients already on the unemployment rolls.

Not content with the ruling, employers flooded the BUC with appeals against the higher payments. The Ohio State AFL-CIO charged the concerted action was undertaken on the advice of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Manufacturers Association.

Leach immediately suspended payment of the added benefits on the basis of the flood of appeals, and has asked the attorney general for a ruling before the additional compensation is paid.

Hotel Union Wins Raises for 4,500

New York—Local 144, Hotel Workers has won a three-year contract from Associated Hotels, Inc., here bringing gains to 4,500 employes in 150 hotels.

The pact, retroactive to June 1, provides a wage boost of 7 percent the first year and 6 percent in each of the following two years. A new clause assures severance pay to workers displaced by self-service elevators.

The contract covers 13 classifications, including maids, bellhops, porters, housemen and engineers.

Probe Bares Wonder Drug Price Gouge

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USWA Wins Can Contracts, Hits Steel 'Last Offer' Drive

Senate Told Of 7,000% Mark-up

By Dave Perlman

Millions of Americans suffering from arthritis and other rheumatic diseases have been forced to pay fantastically-inflated prices for so-called wonder drugs, Senate anti-trust investigators have charged.

One of the most commonly prescribed arthritis remedies costs less than 12 cents a tablet to produce. Yet records of leading drug manufacturers subpenaed by the Senate's anti-trust subcommittee show that the price to the consumer has been artificially maintained at $2.98 a tablet by the dominant companies in the field.

In other areas, the mark-up on prescription drugs has been as high as 7,000 percent. An American company imported a hormone drug from a French manufacturer at 11.7 cents a unit and marketed it under its own trade name at a wholesale price of $8.40 with a suggested retail price of $14.

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said the current round of hearings aims at unraveling the network of licensing agreements and tacit understandings among the firms which control the domestic pharmaceutical market. Senate investigators also

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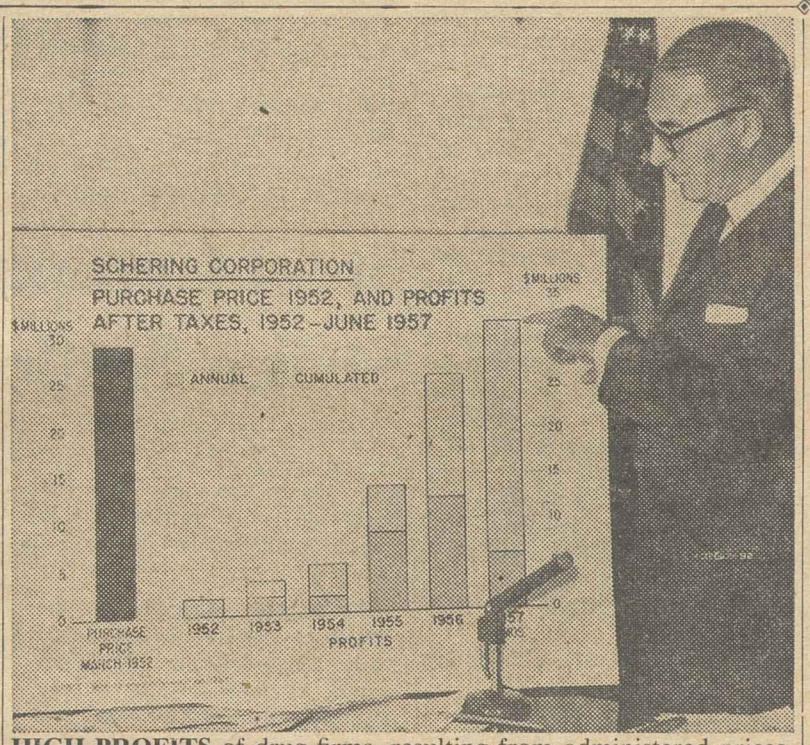


HIGH PROFITS of drug firms, resulting from administered prices, are demonstrated by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) during hearings of his anti-trust subcommittee. The Schering Corp., which dominates the market in drugs which give relief from arthritis, was purchased from the Alien Property Custodian in 1952 for $29.1 million. In a little more than five years, its profits had repaid the entire investment.

Church Board Votes Against 'Work' Laws

Detroit—The general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.—executive body of the 40-million member federation—has taken a firm stand opposing so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Overruling objections that the church council should not speak out on "controversial" public issues, the general board adopted, 73 to 16 with 12 abstentions, a policy statement declaring that "union membership as a basis of continuing employment should be neither required nor forbidden by law."

The issue of the union shop,

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Meany Tells ICFTU:

Labor's Main Job 'Peace, Freedom'

By Al Zack

Brussels—The top governing body of free world labor—the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions—moved toward the conclusion of its sixth world congress with a jam-packed agenda dealing with complex subjects vital to democratic trade unionists.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the congress was set to deal with committee reports on the Communist threat, achievement of freedom for all peoples, better living standards especially in the underdeveloped countries, the need for international fair labor standards to prevent exploitation and unfair competition, and the strengthening of the ICFTU through major internal reorganization.

Americans Play Key Role

These, plus a score of other problems, have been before committees which have been laboring long hours following plenary sessions devoted to presentation of major issues and general debate.

The final policy determinations will come in the committee reports.

Members of the AFL-CIO delegation have been playing a major role in the floor discussions on the key issues of peace and freedom and an expanding economy.

"The most vital and urgent task" facing the international free trade union movement is world peace and human freedom, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a major speech on the top agenda item, "peace and freedom."

Without question, he said, working people suffer most in war and progress only in peacetime. They are the first victims the moment freedom and democracy are destroyed and dictatorship is foisted on a country, Meany declared, reciting a list of dictators' actions from Hitler to Khrushchev.

Decade of Crisis

He called the first 10 years of the ICFTU "a decade of continuous crisis," pointing out that "the international situation today is potentially more explosive" than when the organization was founded.

"The talk about the great thaw and the spirit of Camp David do

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Industry's Costly Ads Flood U.S.

The Steelworkers have denounced a new million-dollar propaganda drive of the basic steel industry as a "carefully contrived campaign to condition the public and our members to the idea that Steelworkers should not share" in record-breaking profits.

The union referred to a heavy barrage of slick brochures and expensive newspaper ads unleashed by the industry. The steel management campaign claims that the companies' so-called "last offer"—calling for inadequate economic benefits and a gutting of work-rule safeguards—constitutes a "fair and generous offer."

The newspaper ads, which appeared in leading metropolitan dailies from coast to coast, and the expensive printed brochures mailed to USWA members and so-called "opinion leaders," were meant "to frighten some people into accepting inferior wage agreements and watered-down benefits," the union charged.

The union — its 116-day strike halted temporarily by a Taft-Hartley injunction which expires Jan. 26—served notice on the industry that USWA members would not be "soft-soaped" by the campaign, and expressed confidence that the 500,000 steel workers would provide the answer to the all-out attack with an "overwhelming rejection" of the proposal.

Under Taft-Hartley, a presidential Board of Inquiry is required to certify management's "last offer"

(*Continued on Page 3*)

New Pacts Safeguard Job Rights

By Gene Zack

The nation's can manufacturers, that historically pattern their contract negotiations on settlements reached in basic steel, have broken with tradition and concluded new three-year pacts with the Steelworkers.

The settlement—covering 25,000 USWA members at American Can Co. and 20,000 more at Continental Can Co.—is geared to a 30-cent-an-hour economic package plus continuance, without change, of "past practice" clauses essentially similar to contract provisions involved in steel management's assault on basic work rules.

The settlement with the can manufacturers—major customers of the nation's steel mills—comes at a time when steel contract talks are deadlocked and the mills are operating under a Taft-Hartley injunction which expires in less than seven weeks.

Prior to the agreement, wage rates and job classifications in the can industry and in basic steel were identical, despite the fact that can manufacturing is a highly competitive field in which profit margins are substantially lower than those of the giant steel producers.

The agreements with American and Continental are retroactive to Oct. 1—the date the previous contracts expired. The can industry

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Steel Companies Reject Strike Settlement Plan

An Administration spokesman has endorsed in principle a Steelworkers' proposal that a neutral board recommend an area for settling the steel strike—now temporarily halted by a Taft-Hartley injunction. The plan was promptly vetoed by steel management.

With contract negotiations stalled on dead center, the USWA appealed to industry leaders to grant steel workers a pre-Christmas disbursement of the cost-of-living adjustment due Jan. 1 under the terms of the old contract, which the court ordered should remain in effect during the injunction period.

At the same time, the union urged that any economic settlement finally agreed upon be made retroactive to cover the injunction period. "We trust," the USWA said in a letter to corporate leaders, "that the industry does not wish to reap the sole benefit of this period of enforced production."

On the eve of Pres. Eisenhower's departure for Europe and Asia, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald urged that the presidential Board of

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Reach!

Senate Probers Told Drug Prices Inflated

(Continued from Page 1)

plan to explore the possible existence of a world drug cartel.

The hearings are a follow-up to earlier subcommittee investigations of administered pricing and high profit levels in the steel, automobile and bakery industries.

Drug prices were defended as "reasonable" by the first witness before the Kefauver subcommittee spotlight, Francis C. Brown, president of the Schering Corp.

Brown conceded that many people could not afford high-priced medicine. But, he said, the problem "is a matter of inadequate income rather than excessive prices." If people had enough money, he reasoned, they would be able to afford the prices set by his company.

Brown also defended administered pricing on the ground that there would be no business advantage for his firm to cut its profit margin.

"Schering cannot expand its market by lowering prices," he said.

Schering, a former German-owned firm seized as an enemy asset during World War II, was sold by the government in 1952 to a group of private investors who recouped their entire investment out of profits in a little more than five years.

Brown, who made $35,000 a year as head of the company when it was owned by the government, now receives $75,000 in basic salary and last year was given a stock option which currently would net him a profit of $332,450.

Ringworm Cures Firm's Economics

The Schering Corp., under fire from Senate anti-trust investigators for allegedly over-pricing prescription drugs, has announced a 15 percent cut in the price of fulvicin, an antibiotic used to treat ringworm.

The company, whose president had told the Kefauver subcommittee that cutting drug prices wouldn't expand the firm's market, said the reduction was made possible by increased sales resulting from a 20 percent price cut made three weeks earlier, on the eve of the Senate hearings.

There was no connection between the price cuts and the investigation, company officials claimed.

Subcommittee investigators brought out these facts:

- The leading drug firms employ armies of highly-paid "detail men" to "inform" doctors about new products and persuade them to prescribe drugs by trade name rather than generic name. When this is done, the druggist must fill the prescription with the brand specified even if an identical product is available at a lower price.
- Through cross-licensing agreements, subcommittee investigators charged, Schering tried to sew up the market for prednisone and prednisolone, two derivitives of cortisone widely used to bring relief to arthritis sufferers. The original agreements barred sales of the drugs in bulk form—except to Schering—resulting in three big firms, Schering, Upjohn and Merck, dominating the retail market in this area.
- The nation's drug industry, with an after-taxes profit averaging 21.4 percent of investment, had the highest profit ratio of industries surveyed by the Federal Trade Commission.

A dramatic example of the inflationary effect of administered prices was demonstrated at the hearings through a comparison of purchases of prednisone tablets by government agencies through "negotiated" contracts and competitive bidding.

In March 1958, the Veterans Administration purchased prednisone from both the Schering and Merck companies at a negotiated price of $136 per thousand tablets—on the surface a bargain compared with the $170 price the companies charged druggists.

That same month, however, the Military Medical Supply Agency purchased prednisone on a competitive bid basis. Bids submitted by the "big three" firms in the prednisone field ranged from $75 to $100 per thousand tablets and the contract was won by a small company which asked only $41.50 for the identical product.

A month later, the VA itself switched to competitive bids and found it had to pay only $38.50 for the same product which had cost $136 under a negotiated contract.

In February 1959, on another government competitive bid, Schering dropped its asking price to $23.63 per thousand tablets, but lost out to a smaller firm which quoted an even lower price.

During this entire period, the wholesale price Schering charged druggists remained at $170 per thousand tablets.

Meany Plan Progresses:

Labor-Industry Conference May Be Held Early in 1960

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has expressed cautious optimism on the prospects for a White House conference of union and industry leaders, proposed by the AFL-CIO in an effort to ease industrial strife.

Mitchell, long an advocate of the principle of labor-management meetings away from the bargaining table, told a Dec. 8 press conference that he believed plans for such a session "will progress satisfactorily" so that a parley could be held "in the early part of the year"—probably February or March.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany suggested the high-level sessions last month in an exchange of correspondence with Pres. Eisenhower. The latter, endorsing the suggestion, promptly instructed Mitchell to explore the proposal.

The secretary acknowledged that he had already held private conversations with Meany and "with some of the management groups and some management people." It was assumed representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce were among those to whom Mitchell has talked.

The exploratory talks, Mitchell told reporters, cover four broad areas—the "possibility of such a conference," the area of discussion, the location of the talks, and the time.

"I hope, as an individual, that such a conference will be forthcoming," he said.

Meany had urged Eisenhower to summon both sides to top-level talks in order to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

Against the background of the 116-day nationwide steel strike, the burgeoning Soviet economic challenge, and threats from some political leaders of government intervention in bargaining, Meany warned:

"Our country must avoid drifting by statute into rigid and arbitrary rules for collective bargaining. Such drifting can only lead to a serious weakening of the underpinnings of our whole democratic way of life.

"The conference I am proposing can serve very well in halting such a drift. It would bring greater stability to our entire economy and new vitality to free and voluntary responsible collective bargaining which is indispensable to the health and progress of our democracy."

In reply, Eisenhower noted that Mitchell has repeatedly urged "that labor and management meet frequently to talk over common problems having to do with improving the health and efficiency of the industries and companies with which they are concerned."

Since the proposal was first advanced by the AFL-CIO president, the plan has drawn generally favorable comment.

Chamber Pres. Erwin D. Canham declared his management group would "gladly cooperate" in a White House conference and NAM Exec. Vice Pres. Charles R. Sligh, Jr., praised Meany as "an advocate of peace and goodwill" for suggesting the meeting.

The National Council for Industrial Peace, a non-partisan group headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), called the plan "a statesmanlike approach to the current wave of bitterness which has marked labor-management negotiations during recent months."

Sligh's cautious endorsement of the meeting, in which he expressed the hope that both the NAM and chamber would be represented, marked a change in attitude for the industry organization.

Mitchell Says 134 Probes Under Way

The new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports now has under way 134 investigations of complaints filed under the Landrum-Griffin Act, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has announced.

"Of course, we don't know until we investigate fully whether there is any substance to these allegations," Mitchell said in reply to a question at a press conference.

Mitchell said the complaints came from union members and from some unions. He broke down the total into these major groups: 20 complaints involve trusteeships; 24 involve alleged violation of the election law; 26 allege misappropriation of funds, and 19 allege deprivation of members' rights by force and violence.

Mitchell also announced the Labor Dept. would issue very shortly three "very important" interpretations of the new labor law. They will deal with bonding and elections and define which unions are covered by the law.

Schnitzler Appointed To Arthritis Board

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has been elected to the board of governors of the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation.

Gen. George C. Kenney, president of the foundation, wrote Schnitzler that his interest "will be an important aid in interesting others in our twin goals of research and rehabilitation."

Sec. of State Christian A. Herter is honorary national campaign chairman for the foundation's 1960 campaign.

Steel Companies Reject Strike Settlement Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Inquiry set up under Taft-Hartley be empowered to "make a recommendation to the parties as to the terms of settlement of all issues in dispute."

McDonald pledged to the President that the union would then "negotiate a settlement within the framework of the board's recommendation" to avert resumption of the strike by 500,000 USWA members when the injunction expires Jan. 26.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, at a Dec. 8 press conference, advanced three suggestions for strike-settling machinery, two of which closely paralleled the USWA proposal. Mitchell called on both sides to either:

- "Mutually and voluntarily agree on having a board recommend a settlement which would provide the framework for an agreement."
- "Agree to request the Federal Mediation director (Joseph F. Finnegan) to make a recommendation for settlement."
- "Mutually and voluntarily agree to arbitrate those issues which they could not resolve between themselves."

Any one of the three methods, Mitchell said, would constitute "a proper extension of free collective bargaining," and would be responsive to Eisenhower's television plea on Dec. 3 to hammer out an agreement.

In Line With Proposals

McDonald said that Mitchell's suggestions either for board action or recommendations by Finnegan were "certainly in line with the suggestions we have been making all along."

At the same time, the USWA president disclosed that he had received a letter from Wilton B. Persons, assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, declaring that the White House would name an impartial steel board if both parties would agree to that action.

This was the same position which the Administration took in September, when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany proposed to Eisenhower that he appoint a "non-governmental board that would be empowered . . . to review the issues and make recommendations for settlement." The plan was scuttled by the steel industry's refusal to cooperate.

The latest Mitchell proposal was rejected by U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief spokesman for the nation's 11 giant steel companies in negotiations with the USWA. He said third-party recommendations would lead either to an "inflationary" settlement or to proposals which the union already has rejected.

Meanwhile, the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Co., which hammered out an historic agreement in free collective bargaining last month before the T-H injunction was imposed, announced implementation of one of the key sections of the contract—a section aimed at insuring an equitable sharing of economic gains.

McDonald and Kaiser Steel's board chairman Edgar F. Kaiser announced that they would both serve on a tripartite committee which will recommend a long-range formula for "equitable sharing among stockholders, the employes and the public, of the fruits of the company's progress."

Representing the steel company, besides Kaiser, will be the company's Vice Chairman E. E. Trefethen, Jr., and its Exec. Vice Pres. C. F. Bordon. Union representatives, besides McDonald, will be Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and West Coast Dist. Dir. Charles J. Smith.

The public members, already named in the contract, are Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the T-H Board of Inquiry; Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University; and David L. Cole, AFL-CIO umpire under the No-Raiding Agreement and former director of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Kaiser and McDonald predicted that the committee would "devise a means which will make our industrial democracy work without the force of punitive and restrictive laws."

USWA Wins 30-Cent Hike in Can Pack

Work Rules Retained In 3-Year Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

continued operations under extensions of the former pacts.

Under the can contracts, USWA members will receive basic wage increases of 7 cents in each of the three years of the agreement, plus an increase in job classification scales averaging another 1.2 cents per hour each year.

In addition, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald announced, the contract contains a cost-of-living provision similar to that negotiated last month when Kaiser Steel Co. broke with the rest of the steel industry to reach agreement before imposition of the T-H injunction. The pact continues the present 17-cents-an-hour cost-of-living factor, which may be increased a maximum of 3 cents in each of the last two years of the agreement.

Other highlights of the settlement include:

Pensions—Benefits are increased from $2.50 for each year of service to $2.75; present pensioners will receive an immediate $5-a-month hike in benefits; future retirees will receive three months' full pay as a lump-sum retirement payment; and disability pensions will go up from $90 to $100 a month.

Insurance—The existing non-contributory insurance plan is improved by raising sickness and accident benefits from an average of $53 to $68 a week; full hospitalization and surgical benefits are provided without cost to all pensioners.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits—Noting that can companies "pioneered with the steel union" in establishing SUB plans in 1955, McDonald said the programs have been liberalized to eliminate administrative problems which developed in the initial period of these agreements.

Work Rules — "Past practice" clauses have been retained without change, with the USWA president noting that "no issue was ever made of these provisions by the companies."

Holiday Pay—The present holiday pay of 2.25 times the straight time earnings has been liberalized to 2.5 times.

Union Shop—The present full union shop provision has been enlarged by providing that in so-called "right-to-work" states, where the union shop is prohibited, the agency shop will be granted.

Seniority — Seniority provisions have been liberalized to protect senior employes against breaks in service during layoff periods and to provide liberal provisions for retraining and protecting job rights when a plant or department is shut down because of automation or technological change.

With conclusion of the can contract negotiations, McDonald and other top-ranking USWA officials turned their attention to the aluminum industry—another field which customarily follows the basic steel lead.

Negotiations with Kaiser Aluminum, Reynolds Metals and Aluminum Co. of America opened in Chicago. They were the first talks with the industry since August, when contract extensions were arranged pending settlement of the steel dispute.

30-CENT PACKAGE was won for 45,000 members of Steelworkers in new three-year contract reached with two leading companies in can industry. Taking part in signing of pact at Washington, D. C., are (seated, left to right) USWA Dist. 30 Dir. James Robb; Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald; and Warren Lake, general manager of Continental Can Co. Standing (same order) Al Whitehouse, director of the union's Dist. 25; and Vice Pres. E. T. Klassen of American Can Co.

Steel Industry Floods Nation with Expensive 'Last-Offer' Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

after Jan. 6, and the National Labor Relations Board is required to conduct a secret-ballot vote of rank-and-file USWA members on this offer prior to Jan. 21. The union will be free to resume its strike when the court dissolves the injunction five days later.

Experience under the national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley has proved that workers have always rejected management's so-called "last offer" in secret balloting.

The USWA reiterated earlier pleas to the industry to join with union negotiators in working out a "fair and honorable settlement," stressing the fact that the 500,000 steel workers "do not wish to engage in further economic warfare."

Union Has Solid Backing

It added, however, that if no solution is reached during the injunction period, the USWA will resume the strike with "the knowledge that the full resources of our own organization and the entire labor movement are pledged to support our members in their quest, as free Americans, for new contracts."

This was a reference to the Steelworkers Defense Fund established by unanimous vote of the AFL-CIO General Board in September. Millions of dollars already have been poured into the fund, which is keyed to the contribution of an hour's pay per member per month until the steel strike is won.

Both the newspaper ads and brochures published by the major steel companies put heavy stress on the economic side of industry's "last offer" with the value of the three-year package keyed to management's employment costs instead of to the actual dollars-and-cents benefits that would accrue to steel workers.

The fleeting references to the work rules issue—key stumbling block to a negotiated settlement—are couched in general terms. The companies have consistently refused to spell out their detailed plans for changes in work rules, relying instead on constant repetition of the need for "reasonable steps to improve efficiency and eliminate waste."

In a detailed analysis of the industry offer, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague described the industry proposal in this area as a thinly veiled effort to "eliminate jobs" and warned that as many as 100,000 steel workers could be thrown out of work.

Under the company proposal to arbitrate the question of what work rules changes should be made to "improve efficiency and eliminate waste," they said, arbiters would not be permitted to decide if there are, at present, adequate safeguards for employes' welfare.

'One-sided Study'

The offer, the USWA leaders said, "provides only for a one-sided and loaded study of steps to . . . save the companies money."

The goal of the industry proposal, said the analysis, is "the right to cancel local practices and agreements covering such matters as crew sizes, relief or spell time, wash-up time, overtime distribution and limits, shift preference, bans on contracting out, overtime rates for weekend work, etc."

These rights, currently protected to some extent by local work rule clauses, "were won through bitter strikes for justice accompanied by privation and even starvation," the union declared.

It added that the USWA was able to achieve these gains over the past 20 years because "the union held together in a common fight to protect the job rights of each individual employe."

Longshoremen Ready for Vote On New East Coast Contract

New York—Sixty thousand members of the Longshoremen in East Coast ports from Portland, Me., to Norfolk, Va., were set to ballot Dec. 10 on terms of a new three-year contract, acceptance of which could avert resumption of a waterfront strike when a Taft-Hartley injunction runs out Dec. 27.

Results of the balloting were not known as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The ILA's 110-man Wage Policy Committee had voted unanimously to recommend acceptance of the new contract, embodying a 41-cent hourly economic package and containing important safeguards against reduction of work-crew sizes as automation comes to the docks.

Meanwhile, prospects for a settlement involving 24,000 more ILA members in Gulf Coast ports were clouded by the fact that waterfront employers in the South, for the first time in the history of the dockworkers' negotiations, balked at accepting East Coast contract terms.

The master agreement calls for a 12-cent wage hike retroactive to Oct. 1, an additional 5-cent boost in each of the remaining two years of the contract, plus improvements in pensions, welfare, health clinic and vacation benefits valued at an additional 19 cents an hour.

Meeting the threat that thousands of longshoremen's jobs would be wiped out by automation, the contract provides for continued use of 20-man crews in the handling of cargo containers—large, reuseable metal boxes frequently loaded at the point of origin by the shipper. In addition, ILA members will be used by shippers for loading or reloading containers at the pier.

The contract also provides that if no agreement is reached by mid-December in negotiations on the amount of premiums to be paid by shippers to compensate for wages lost by dockers when containers are loaded away from the pier, the question will be submitted to binding arbitration.

With Gulf Coast shippers opposing the terms of the master settlement, and with ILA members in that area also temporarily enjoined from striking by the T-H injunction, a presidential Board of Inquiry prepared to certify management's "last offer" which must be voted on by the area's union members prior to Dec. 22.

Although the Gulf Coast impasse appeared to be headed toward the showdown stage, Guy Farmer, chairman of the presidential board, remained optimistic about the prospects. "Chances are very, very good," he said, that there will be no resumption of the strike after Christmas.

Farmer, who met for four hours with representatives of both sides as he gathered data on the "last offer," said he based his optimism on the fact that agreement had been hammered out in East Coast negotiations.

Church Unit Offers Steel Mediation

Detroit—The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has offered its services in an effort to mediate the nationwide steel strike.

The general board of the 40-million-member religious federation approved a resolution authorizing the council's president, the Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, to work with both the industry and the Steelworkers in an effort to reach "a fair and early settlement of the present impasse."

Rail Unions Carry Plea To High Court

Rail unions have joined in asking the Supreme Court to uphold the principle that management is obligated to bargain on job security issues—and that unions are free to strike if management refuses.

At issue is a federal district court's injunction which blocked the Railroad Telegraphers from striking against the Chicago & North Western Railroad in August of 1958 to prevent the loss of hundreds of jobs, and an appellate court ruling upholding management's claim that the area of job stability was "non-bargainable."

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has filed a "friend of the court" brief arguing that the lower court's ruling, if left standing, "will seriously restrict collective bargaining under the Railway Labor Act and will leave employes at the mercy of their employers."

A side issue in the case is the district court's finding that a last-minute effort by the National Mediation Board to bring about a settlement and avert the need for a strike automatically barred the union from striking for an additional 30 days.

On this issue, the Mediation Board is joining with the union in urging the Supreme Court to strike down the interpretation.

The board points out that such an interpretation of the Railway Labor Act would limit its efforts to mediate disputes since its offer of services would prevent the union from going ahead with its strike if no agreement were reached. The effect, the board pointed out, would be to compromise its role of neutrality in the dispute.

Ike, Advisors On Americas Hold Meeting

The new National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs, named to consider problems in relations between the U.S. and the Latin American countries, held its first meeting with Pres. Eisenhower just before the Chief Executive left on his trip abroad.

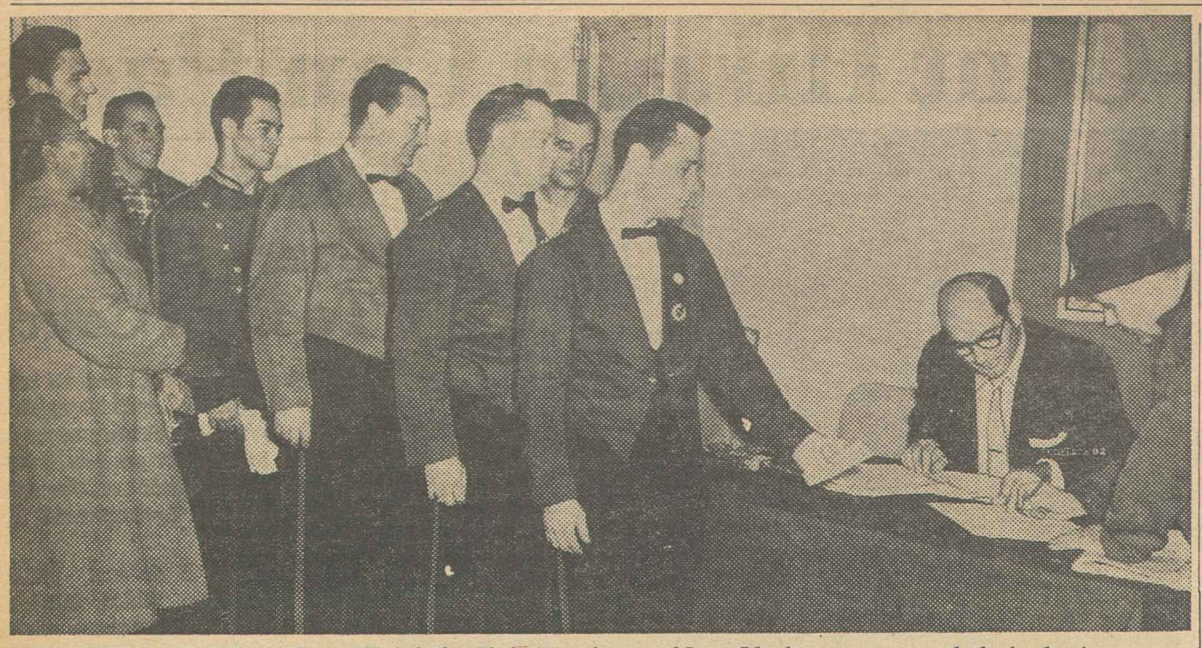
Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the federation's Inter-American Affairs Committee, is a member of the advisory group.

A White House statement issued after the initial meeting said the new committee reflects the "deep interest" of this country in the affairs of the other American republics.

The President said the solution of common problems through mutual efforts among friendly American countries can show other areas how their similar problems may be solved.

"It is this fact," he added, "which renders the study and recommendations planned by the committee of major importance at this time."

The advisory committee was set up on recommendation of the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, after his Latin American tour last year. Sec. of State Christian Herter is chairman and Roy R. Rubottom, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, is vice chairman.



MEMBERS OF LOCAL 6, Hotel & Club Employes, New York, vote overwhelmingly in secret-ballot election to raise dues to strengthen their big local and finance new activities. Here workers vote at the Biltmore Hotel. Balloting brought 90 percent turnout of unionists.

70c Dues Hike Voted By N.Y. Hotel Workers

New York—Over 18,000 union members went to the polls here early this month in a secret-ballot election and by an overwhelming majority voted to increase their dues rate.

They were members of Hotel and Club Employes Union, Local 6, and they voted to strengthen their dues structure in face of the nationwide attack on labor.

The voting took place in each of the hotels and clubs here where Local 6 has members.

This was the unofficial count:
For a dues increase—12,662
Opposed—5,243
Voided ballots—211.

Out of some 20,000 members who were on the job, more than 90 percent turned out to vote. They supported a 70-cent monthly increase in dues—50 cents of it to go to the local's general fund, 20 cents to the defense fund.

Members going to the polls said they were responding to the double need created by constantly rising costs of operation and the new expenses facing labor as a result of enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The dues problem came up seriously at the local's convention last Spring, when the union moved to increase services to members, to conduct an intensified organizing drive, to tighten and strengthen shop organization, and to provide for leadership training and heightened political education.

This program was passed by a unanimous vote at the convention and the Local 6 assembly then tackled the problems of putting this program into effect.

An enlarged Finance Committee, to which rank and file members had been specially elected from the districts, conducted a detailed examination of the union's books and records and concluded that a 70-cent increase was necessary.

Department meetings, shop meetings, delegates meetings and district-wide membership meetings took up the discussion. On Dec. 3 the members voted—and decided.

"I've always been proud of Local 6," said an Astor Hotel worker. "We always felt that our union was right out in front, fighting for civil rights as well as job rights, for political education as well as higher wages. I want to keep it that way. That's why I voted for the dues increase."

"A union's got to keep growing or it goes backwards," said a Hotel Pierre dining room worker.

"It's bread and butter to me," said a McAlpin Hotel maid. "A better and stronger union means a better job and better conditions."

Group to Review Injury Statistics

A 10-member labor-management committee to review the work-injury statistics program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been appointed by BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague. Establishment of the committee had been urged by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Health as an aid in promoting safety programs.

Labor members of the joint committee are: George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Paul R. Hutchings, research director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; J. William O'Connell, assistant to Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes; Lloyd D. Utter, safety director of the Auto Workers, and Victor E. Whitehouse, safety director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

5 Affiliates Poll Members To Coordinate Demands

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s GE-Westinghouse Conference is polling the members of five affiliates employed by the two giant electrical equipment manufacturers on their preferences for collective bargaining demands when contracts expire next year.

The ballot lists 19 suggested demands which the union member is asked to number in order of preference. Space is provided for writing in additional proposals. The ballots are being distributed to members by local unions, but are to be returned to the conference for tabulation.

The IUD set up the conference a year ago to coordinate bargaining efforts. The body serves international unions which represent 150,000 GE employes and 70,000 Westinghouse workers whose current contracts expire over a period of about six weeks next fall. They are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers and Technical Engineers.

Dayton Area Labor Joins In Merger

Dayton, O.—The representatives of 52,000 trade unionists in the Dayton area have put their stamp of approval on the newly-merged Dayton-Miami Valley AFL-CIO.

More than 300 delegates, attending the one-day harmony convention at headquarters of the Utility Workers' Dayton local, unanimously endorsed the merger constitution and elected, without opposition, a slate of 20 officers drawn equally from former AFL and former CIO unions.

Al Owen of the Plumbers was elected president of the new central body, Conrad Grimes of the Utility Workers was named executive secretary and David Kane of the Bookbinders was elected recording secretary.

Owen and Grimes will be the only full-time officers of the merged central body. Other officers elected by the convention included three trustees and 14 vice presidents to serve on the executive board.

George J. Richardson, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, presented the charter to the new organization, terming the completion of merger "an outstanding example of unity" which he said was "unequaled" in Dayton labor history.

The newly elected officers were installed by Jesse Gallagher, director of AFL-CIO Reg. IX.

Unemployed Still High in 32 Job Areas

Thirty-two of the nation's 149 major job areas reported unemployment of more than 6 percent last month, including Detroit, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Providence, R. I.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security said the 32 areas with "substantial labor surplus" was the lowest in almost two years. In November 1958, during the recession, 83 major job areas were in the 6 percent and more jobless category.

The bimonthly report showed a drop of three in the substantial surplus designation since September. The bulk of the 159 job areas was classified as having moderate labor surpluses ranging from 3 to 6 percent.

A total of 13 smaller job areas also showed an improvement in unemployment, reducing the number of such areas to 112. Two months ago the figure was 124 and in November 1958 there were 189 smaller areas with more than 6 percent joblessness.

Refugees in Ontario:

Blacklisted Loggers Flee Newfoundland

Toronto, Ont.—Six "refugees" from politico-industrial autocracy in Newfoundland have established a beachhead in Toronto in search for a climate of industrial democracy.

They are the vanguard of more than 100 loyal members of the Woodworkers who have been blacklisted in their home province because of their activities in the bitter strike of loggers against two major firms, and have been denied jobs regardless of where they applied.

With the help of the IWA and under the leadership of IWA Dist. Dir. H. Landon Ladd, who directed the strike, they have left their wives and children—24 of them all told—back in the Newfoundland lumbering centers of Badger and Bishop Falls, and found temporary employment here.

That was more than they could get at home, where their strike was broken not so much by the economic strength of the firms that employed them, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and the Bowater Corp., as by the political strength of the provincial government dominated by the reactionary Premier Joseph Smallwood.

Smallwood pushed through the legislature a program that effectively banished the IWA from Newfoundland and with the aid of political followers set up a state union, the so-called Newfoundland Brotherhood of Woods Workers. Now a woodsman who wants a job must renounce his membership in the ILA and join Smallwood's group — or migrate to Canada's mainland.

Other Unions Helping

Here, the IWA has sought the aid of other unions in finding jobs for the fugitives. This isn't easy, because their skills are those required in the woods rather than in industry and in addition, employment throughout Canada is dropping seasonally, as it always does at this time of year.

One of the victims of Smallwood's war against workers—who struck for an increase in their wage of $1.05 an hour—is Esau Burge, father of 10 children.

Before Christmas the union hopes to have him and his family installed in a large house where they will board the other five refugees—John and Leo Paul, brothers, and Hedley Henstridge, Richard Gillespie and Ernest Budgell.

One by one, as the additional five find permanent jobs, their families will be brought here and they will move into homes of their own.

Behind them, in a steady trickle, other workers whose names are on the Newfoundland blacklist will move into Ontario with the help of the union and be given assistance until they can stand on their own feet.

"Seeing this is World Refugee Year," said Ladd, "we thought we should do our bit and help out some refugees right here in Canada."

Pattern Developing

IWA Canadian headquarters here said reports from blacklisted loggers indicate a pattern of denying jobs in Newfoundland to any striker named in an injunction or sent to jail for any one of a dozen reasons during the walkout. In a few cases where the worker in desperation renounced the union, the company concerned asked that the injunction against him be lifted and gave him employment.

The present condition was foreshadowed as long ago as last June, when correspondence between Otto La Drew, a striking member of IWA Local 2-254 at Bishops Falls, and Minister of Municipal Affairs & Supplies B. J. Abbott appeared in the St. John's (Nfld.) Evening Telegram.

La Drew asked Abbott to help him get a job anywhere in the province, but declared he would remain loyal to the IWA. Abbott replied that if La Drew wanted to work in the woods, he'd have to join Smallwood's union.

Maryland-D. C. Labor Spurs Voter Education

The Maryland State and District of Columbia AFL-CIO ended its second convention after taking two major actions to bolster its political education program and solidify its membership.

The 413 delegates from 133 local unions:

- Voted unanimously to raise the 3.5 cents per capita dues by 2 cents per member per month and earmarked the 2 cents for political education.
- Voted in favor of annual conventions, beginning with the next biennial meeting in 1961.

Federation Vice Pres. J. C. Turner said that the increased per capita "is for the educational fund" of the federation and the area councils. The effect is to "build in" what was formerly a voluntary contribution from local union funds.

The federation's constitution, overhauled at the convention, now specifies that, of the 5.5 cents per capita, "2 cents shall be allocated to COPE," the Committee on Political Education, and provides that 60 percent of such COPE monies shall revert to the state's area councils.

The motion for annual conventions carried with the argument that more frequent meetings would solidify the youthful organization. The chief argument against it was the added expense.

Pres. W. F. Strong of the Meat Cutters and other top officers were re-elected. In the one contested election, Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della of Steelworkers' Local 2609 defeated James E. Patterson of the same local by 740 to 499.

Three new area vice presidents confirmed by the delegates were Charles Robinson of the USWA, James Regan of the Brewery Workers and Bonita Canfield of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

UAW Decentralizes Organizing Setup

Detroit—The Auto Workers have announced a new approach to its organizing activities by decentralizing the responsibility for organizing and giving more authority to the union's 19 regional directors.

Under the new arrangement, the UAW organizers will work under a special coordinating committee composed of the union's six top officers—Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, and Vice Presidents Leonard Woodcock, Richard T. Gosser, Pat Greathouse and Norman Matthews.

Class Warfare Language:

Landrum-Griffin a Starter, NAM Speakers Ask for More

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers has put organized labor on notice that the Landrum-Griffin Act was a warm-up—that big industry is out to ban industrywide bargaining, rope unions under anti-trust laws and clamp down on labor's political activity.

The language of class warfare dominated the NAM's annual meeting here. Officially, it was the 64th annual Congress of American Industry, with over 2,000 businessmen delegates on hand.

There was no resting on past laurels. NAM leaders and the NAM's congressional favorites made it clear they felt they had only tasted labor's blood.

● "The battle has just begun," declared Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.). The co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act said that law is "only the foundation for real reform."

● "Great credit" must go to the NAM for creating public support of the Landrum-Griffin Act, said Chairman Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) of the House Labor Committee. But, he added, "you must get busy again. Just because you gained 30 yards, don't let that hold you from going the other 70 yards for a touchdown."

● "Company-level bargaining is the only way" to safeguard economic freedom, protect the public and stop inflation as "a major crisis" of a renewed steel strike and a rail walkout looms, warned Charles R. Sligh, Jr., NAM executive vice president.

● "After 20 years of signing these (fringe) gimmicks, industry has finally got so loaded up it can no longer function with the so-called work rules," was the comment of incoming Pres. Rudolph F. Bannow on "so-called collective bargaining."

● The Landrum-Griffin Act's passage must not divert industry's attention from "the larger, more basic and threatening problem . . . the unsound economics most labor leaders espouse," said Vice Pres. Millard E. Stone of the Sinclair Oil Corp.

To halt "wage-push inflation," Stone advised, the members of NAM must "be willing to take strikes if necessary."

Sligh set the tone when in a pre-convention press conference, he traced the developing "major crisis" of a renewed steel strike and "the threat of a nationwide railroad strike in early spring" to industry-wide bargaining. His solution:

"Company-level bargaining is the only way we can safeguard the principles of economic freedom and at the same time protect the public against crippling strikes on the one hand or continuous wage-price inflation as the alternative."

In a panel on taxes, House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) said the only hope for tax relief was lower government spending. He also warned that over-centralization of authority leads only to socialism. But Pres. Thomas J. Watson of Intl. Business Machines Corp. said frankly that industry must accept higher taxes if America is to maintain world leadership.

However, the convention's accent was on labor. If the industrialists moved organized labor in as the target, the congressmen provided a legislative backdrop.

'Problems' Listed

In a panel session entitled "Labor - Management Cooperation and Its Meaning for Economic Growth," Moderator John W. Humphrey, chairman of the NAM's industrial relations committee, listed four major problems: "wage-push" inflation, concentration of power in labor, union intrusion on management functions and the threat of foreign competition.

Stone said the nation "can no longer afford to let management be handcuffed by archaic work rules" imposed by unions. "There can be no grounds for fruitful discussion," he added, until labor recognizes that job security is rooted fundamentally in the economy and that the economy must be freed of labor's "gimmicks or taboos."

Barden, also on this panel, labeled the Wagner Act "quite far to the left."

Landrum, a most enthusiastically-received speaker, cautioned management not to let its political interest diminish. The Landrum-Griffin Act was limited, he said, adding:

"It does not effectively deal with the issue of the great sums of money expended by labor organizations in political campaigns, nor does it amend the national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley."

Turning to the federal wage-hour law and the union-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the $1 minimum to $1.25 and bring millions more under the act, Landrum said with alarm:

"We see a fungus-creating and fungus-spreading bureaucracy which wishes to engulf all business, all enterprise, all employes within its deathlike embrace."

WILSON & CO. board of directors meeting in Chicago is picketed by members of the Packinghouse Workers executive board in protest against company's provocation of strike and refusal to bargain.

Packinghouse Workers Ask Union Aid in Strike

Chicago—All AFL-CIO international unions and affiliated state and local central bodies have been asked by Packinghouse Workers Pres. Ralph Helstein to aid the UPWA in its six-week-old strike against Wilson & Co., the nation's third largest meat packer.

Helstein requested support for the union's "Don't Buy Wilson" campaign directed at the firm's food products and sporting goods until the strike has ended.

He also asked that AFL-CIO affiliates wire or write Wilson's Pres. James D. Cooney at Prudential Plaza, Chicago, urging that the company end its unfair labor practices and enter into good faith collective bargaining.

More than 5,000 UPWA members have been on strike at six Wilson plants since Nov. 3. They were locked out for several days prior to the strike when they refused to sign "yellow dog" contracts.

Helstein noted in his letters to affiliates that UPWA members worked without a contract from Sept. 19 until the strike was called. Wilson officials have refused requests by the Federal Mediation Service to meet with the union since Oct. 29.

Cooney has demanded that the union give "binding assurances" that it will drop all proposals which "usurp management prerogatives" and has indicated that no negotiations will be held until they are given.

Led by Helstein and Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway, members of the union's international executive board picketed the company's headquarters in Chicago's Loop while Wilson's board of directors was voting higher dividends to stockholders.

The picketing was observed by many, including several hundred 4-H Club members in Chicago for their convention. Helstein, in a statement to television cameras and newspapers covering the picketing, flayed Wilson for "arrogant disdain" toward its employes and called the company "the most completely intransigent" of all meat packing firms.

Parley on Aging Raps Rockefeller Statement

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's claim that a shorter workweek is incompatible with a stepped-up rate of economic growth was sharply challenged at an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. conference on problems of retirement and leisure.

IUD Dir. Albert Whitehouse told the gathering of 80 union and university specialists that Rockefeller "would be well advised to concern himself with current unemployment and underemployment and with the appallingly large idle plant capacity that continues to plague the country."

Whitehouse said the choice was between added leisure as part of a rising standard of living resulting from technological progress or "involuntary leisure" through high unemployment.

He commended the conference participants for their interest in the education of workers for retirement, but emphasized that the chief concern of the labor movement is to improve the financial and health resources of older men and women "through bargaining and legislation."

Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) told the conference that hearings held by Sen. Pat McNamara's (D-Mich.) special Senate Committee on Problems of the Aged have pointed up the need for legislation dealing with medical care, housing, employment and retirement for older citizens.

He said the failure of insurance men and doctors to meet the problems of the health needs of the aged points up the necessity of passage of the Forand bill to provide medical and health care benefits as part of the social security system.

Union programs in the field of retirement education were discussed by Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO Community Services; Frances Hensen, Machinists' education director for the Great Lakes area; and Geneva Mathieson, National Committee on Aging.

Other speakers and panel members included Clinton Golden, Steelworkers; Charles Odell, Auto Workers; AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank; and George Guernsey, AFL-CIO associate education director.

Management Acts Blamed In Price Hikes

The great bulk of price increases in manufacturing between 1955 and 1957 "resulted from management decisions that raised salary and depreciation costs per unit of output," the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy has declared.

In its monthly publication, Economic Trends, the committee charged that "manufacturing firms tried to pass these substantial cost increases on to their consumers through price increases."

They tried to charge consumers, says the publication, "for the costs of the capital goods boom, rapid technological change and research and development in a period when production and sales rose slowly."

The price boosts that started in the capital goods industries in mid-1955 fanned out through the entire economy, says Economic Trends. "Consumers paid for much of the . . . increased profit margins of key industries."

The spotlight of public attention, the publication says, "should be focused on the cost-price-profit-investment policies of key industries such as steel and autos in which prices are set by the executives of the dominant corporations to produce large profit margins and high rates of return on investment."

Meany Asks Refugee Aid From Unions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the presidents of all international unions to alert the public to the nation's responsibilities in the "crucial area" of helping refugees as part of the observance of World Refugee Year.

Meany, vice chairman of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, forwarded to union leaders copies of a booklet entitled "World Refugee Year—A Guide for Community Action," declaring the material should prove helpful "in developing a suitable salute to World Refugee Year at the community level."

In his transmittal letter, Meany noted that delegates to the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco called for support by all affiliates of "adequate refugee activities" to focus public attention on the plight of the world's homeless victims of aggression.

CWA Sets Program To Help Eye Banks

The Communications Workers have inagurated a program of rank-and-file assistance for local eye banks as part of a growing nationwide campaign to help restore vision to the blind.

The CWA eye bank program is the outgrowth of a resolution adopted at the union's 21st annual convention calling on Community Services Committees in each local to cooperate with eye banks so that unionists who desire to do so can participate.

In recent years, the resolution noted, experiments have proven that "eyes can be transplanted to the blind or those who are approaching blindness." It pointed out that although universities and hospitals have done extensive research in this field, labor unions had not yet joined the list of community organizations participating in this activity.

Augmenting the resolution, the union has prepared a booklet detailing how eyes can be transplanted. The special publication includes a list of the 51 eye banks now operating in the U.S. and a map showing their location.

The booklet, with a copy of the convention resolution, has been sent to officers of local unions by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who noted that the union's members "are proud to associate ourselves with such a worthwhile project."

IBEW Local Backs Henderson Strikers

New York—Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will contribute $1,000 a week for five weeks to support the year-old strike of the Textile Workers Union of America against the Harriet - Henderson Cotton Mills.

Local 3 members voted unanimously to support the North Carolina strikers after hearing a report from Bus. Mgr. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., detailing the union - busting tactics of the plant management and the state's law-enforcement arms.

The Record is Clear

THE WIDESPREAD DISCUSSION of proposals to amend Taft-Hartley Act provisions dealing with "national emergency" strikes has a touch of unreality about it in terms of the steel strike.

The Steelworkers' union, labor relations experts, government officials, and responsible public figures have all come up with proposals in terms of both Taft-Hartley and the steel dispute, most of them centering on giving the President a wider choice of machinery in preventing "emergency" strikes and helping effect a settlement short of the injunction stage.

If all the alternative suggestions were thrown into the current steel dispute, they would not change the situation one iota.

The record is that the Steelworkers and other responsible persons and groups have proposed such machinery to the President. The President's reaction is always the same—the White House will set up fact-finding boards or public boards to frame recommendations for a settlement, if the industry agrees. The steel industry has replied repeatedly, in loud terms, "no."

An industry unwilling to recognize the public interest in peaceful labor-management relations and an Administration hesitant in using its powers to achieve such peace cannot be forced to act.

The history of the steel strike is a history of an industry's refusal to bargain in the national interest and an Administration's failure to act decisively to prevent the breakdown of collective bargaining. Any proposals for new laws or machinery should face these facts.

Back Them With Dollars

A GREAT OUTPOURING of support and dollars for the AFL-CIO Steelworkers' Defense Fund is the only answer to the steel industry's latest campaign designed to coerce the workers into accepting a completely substandard offer or face another shutdown.

The industry already has been served notice that a solidly united labor movement will support the Steelworkers with all its resources. Now is the time to dig even deeper, to mobilize every trade unionist without hesitation, without reservation. There is no more important job at this critical moment than to build the AFL-CIO Steelworkers Defense Fund, to provide the Steelworkers with a full arsenal in their fight to preserve industrial democracy.

Economic Arthritis

THE UNCONSCIONABLE price gouging by drug firms disclosed in testimony before the Kefauver committee is symptomatic of one of the basic ills of the American economy.

The fantastically inflated prices paid by arthritis and rheumatism sufferers for so-called wonder drugs are set by the manufacturers to yield a predetermined profit rate that has little relation to costs.

This is generally termed administered pricing and is prevalent in steel, autos and many other vital sectors of American industry where a handful of companies control essential production.

It is this policy that is responsible for rising prices and soaring profits. It is this policy which is shoved under the bed when pious declamations against inflation are aired.

One drug company executive gave the game away, however, when he told the committee that the problem is not the excessive prices of drugs but "inadequate income."

He's right. Inadequate income combined with price gouging and unjustifiable profits not only spell continued pain and misery for millions of Americans but can bring the country to its knees with a form of economic arthritis.

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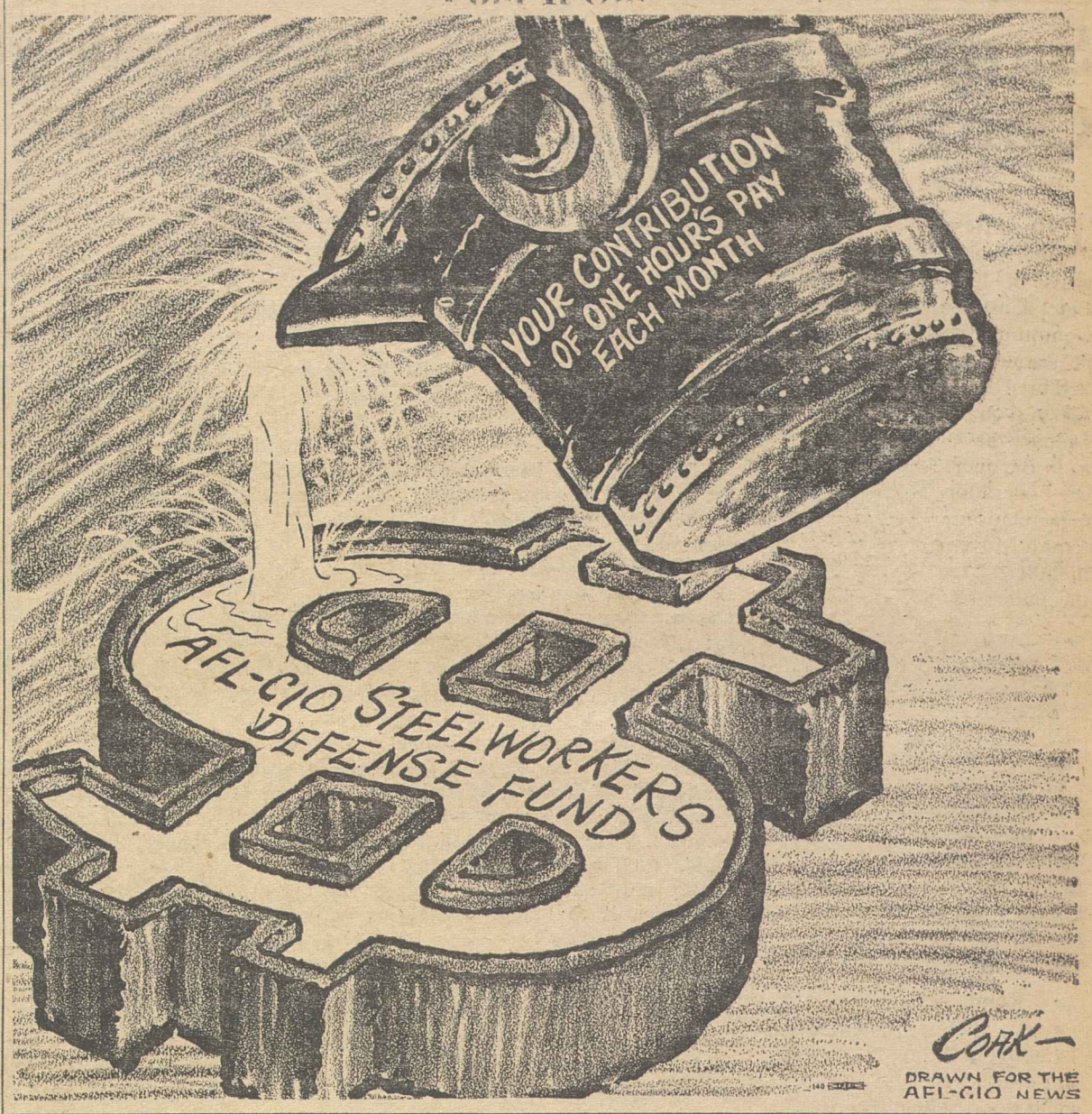


Fortune Magazine Speaks:

Businessmen in Politics Told To Heed Democratic Realities

BUSINESS HAS PLUNGED into the hurly-burly of politics in an attempt to extend its basic economic power into the area of political decision.

The whys and wherefores of large business firms sending executives to seminars on politics, getting them to ring doorbells, run for public office and become involved in the practical realities of precinct organization is set forth very clearly in the December issue of Fortune magazine:

"In a simple power struggle with more numerous groups in the population," says Fortune in describing the article, Corporations Make Politics Their Business, "business is always destined, under modern conditions, to be beaten.

"Aware of past setbacks, many businessmen are warning against the banana peels on the political path. But if it can discover and demonstrate the propositions in which this society as a whole has a continuing stake, business may exert a profoundly constructive influence on the future."

The Fortune piece is a full-dress review of the current status of business in the political world. There are two trends, says Fortune, the intensified interest in practical politics and "a strenuous reaching for political principle."

The programs for practical politics, says Fortune, stem from "fear of the political power of organized labor" and the need "to organize a countervailing movement."

But this in itself—"a simple struggle for power through competing group organizations"—could only lead to disaster, says Fortune, unless an understanding of political principles of democratic government are achieved.

THE MAGAZINE of business admits that "American businessmen were not always as threatened and bewildered lambs in the political arena." It cites the days of Mark Hanna when the "business interest" was dominant and the business community through the Republican Party made the basic decisions.

Fortune explains that "business overstepped boundaries deeply posted in public morality" and that "the great depression exposed a long-growing weakness in business' public position."

The magazine says that businessmen did not know enough about the political and economic system in which they operated "or care enough about it."

Labor is not against the American system "or even committed to class struggle with management," says Fortune. But labor does manage to define its aims and establish its values on a relatively narrow front, it comments, and if business follows suit and fights on each issue, "it will lose."

This new overall approach to the problems of American society, says Fortune, is best exemplified in that of General Electric. This company, says the article, is "attempting in the broader political sphere" to apply the techniques of "Boulwarism" as applied to labor-management relations.

Boulware, says Fortune, saw the union situation as "a basic political problem. He did not, to be sure, engage in horse trading with the union leaders. Rather, he directed his appeal to the union rank and file in competition with the appeal of union leaders. This is what GE is now attempting in the broader political sphere. Instead of merely lobbying or bargaining with political officeholders, it is seeking, through communication and political participation, to reach the officeholder's constituency."

Fortune sums up:

"NO CORPORATION CAN, in fact, today stay wholly detached from all-pervasive politics. If it is hurt directly by politics, it will intervene in self-defense—and such desperate intervention is likely to be clumsy, ineffective and too late."

As to 1960, the magazine projects the problem thus:

"A recent Fortune survey disclosed that nearly 80 percent of the nation's top business executives are already Republicans, and it would hardly be useful to try and increase that figure."

With luck and good management, Fortune hopes that the new interest of business in politics could help bring further "into the light" issues such as inflation, subsidies, the relationship of free enterprise to foreign policy, etc.

And Fortune adds a cautionary note that the business-in-politics campaign is attracting "promoter types" who think they can "sell free enterprise" like "lipstick."

But whether sold like lipstick or debated on the highest academic level, business is committed to a campaign to improve what it considers its minority position in American political life.

'Psychological Violence' a Factor:

Support of Castro Gives Reds Control of Cuban Trade Unions

By Serafino Romualdi

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT development in the recent convention of the Cuban Congress of Labor—the first since the victory of Fidel Castro—was the complete purge of anti-Communist elements from any significant position of leadership in the new CTC administration.

Three known anti-Communists who had been serving on the CTC executive board since last January have been eliminated. They were: Conrado Becquer, leader of the powerful Sugar Workers Federation; Reinol Gonzalez, secretary of foreign relations, who belongs to the Catholic Labor Youth Movement; and J. A. Plana, another active member of the JOC. All three were prominent in the underground struggle against the Batista dictatorship.

Romualdi

In order to save the appearances of "unity," those who managed the convention from behind the scenes had to leave in the 13-man executive board at least one known anti-Communist. They chose Octavio Loit, the most outspoken anti-Communist at the convention, secretary of organization and the No. 2 man in the former directorate; but they relegated him to the "window-dressing" position of "delegate to official and employer organizations," where he would wield no significant power or influence.

In his place as secretary of organization the convention elected Jesus Soto, outspoken pro-Communist. Another fellow-traveler, if not an actual Communist, Alvares de la Campa, was elected to the key post of secretary of foreign relations, in place of Reinol Gonzalez.

The convention started with the 26th of July Movement having the overwhelming majority of the delegates. The Communists had less than 15 percent. Another group composed of leaders belonging to the Autentico (democratic) Party commanded the allegiance of a sizable number of delegates, all experienced trade union leaders. But its effectiveness collapsed when the 26th of July leadership imposed from above a policy of collaboration with the Communists.

EARLY REPORTS from Cuba emphasized the fact that no publicly-known, card-carrying member of the Communist party was elected to the CTC executive board, and interpreted it as a defeat for the Communists and a "rebuke" to Fidel Castro, who had advocated their inclusion. Now that all facts are available, it is clear that the Communists had practically their own way in everything else.

The convention resolved to withdraw its affiliation to the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and announced its intention of setting up a new Latin-American confederation of trade unions with headquarters in Havana under the direction of the CTC. This is precisely what the Communists had been advocating for quite some time, and this is the line that Communists and fellow-travelers are supporting in Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela and elsewhere.

The convention demonstrated that democratic anti-Communist sentiment is very strong among the rank and file Cuban trade unionists. However, in an atmosphere of psychological violence such as the one that prevailed throughout the convention—where every word of disagreement with the policy laid down by Fidel Castro and his henchmen was termed "treason" to the fatherland and the revolution—these democratic forces had no chance to prevail.

The convention adopted a number of resolutions. Most of them reflect the current Communist party line in international affairs. Others, which caused uneasiness among the older and mature Cuban labor leaders and veritable consternation among the rank and file, called for placing a one year's ban on all strikes; contributing of a day's pay from each individual member toward payment for arms purchased by the Cuban government, and a 4 percent wage deduction to create a fund for Cuba's industrialization.

Finally, the convention rejected a proposal to raise to $100 a month the minimum wage for Cuban workers.

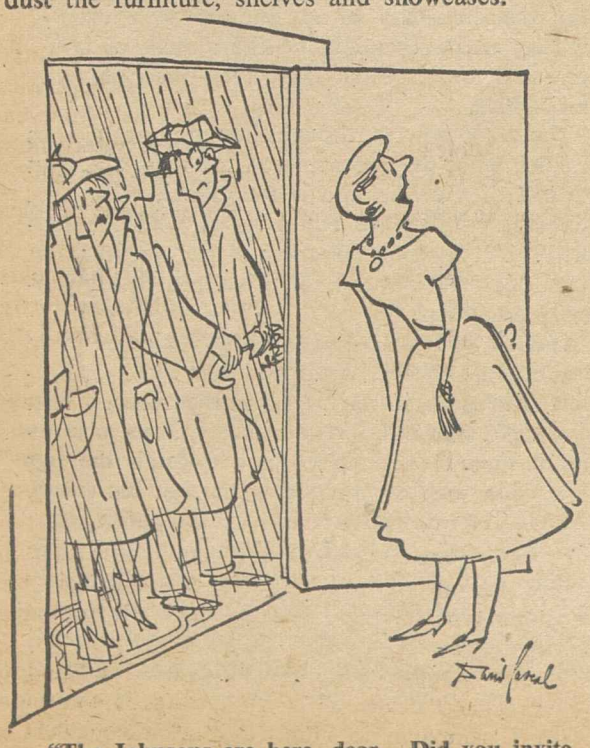
THE DECISION ADOPTED by the Cuban CTC to leave the ORIT-ICFTU and to launch a rival organization composed exclusively of Latin-American unions is a threatening step that cannot be taken lightly. However, this is not the first time that attempts have been made by Communists and other totalitarian forces to disrupt the unity of the free labor movement in the Western hemisphere.

Peron tried to do the same thing with his ATLAS, the Latin-American organization which he was lavishly financing. But ATLAS vainly tried to gain the support of Latin-American workers by emphasizing a so-called third neutral position and a violent anti-U.S. attitude. When Peron fell, ATLAS faded away.

'Good Old Days' Not So Good For 78-Hour-a-Week Clerks

Talk about company rules—here's a set from "the good old days" of 1872. Note especially the pension plan (number 7) and the automatic wage increase (number 9).

1. Office employes will daily sweep the floors, dust the furniture, shelves and showcases.



"The Johnsons are here, dear. Did you invite them?"

2. Each day fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks. Wash the windows once a week.

3. Each clerk will bring in a bucket of water and scuttle of coal for the day's business.

4. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to your individual taste.

5. This office will open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m., daily except on the Sabbath, on which day it will remain closed.

6. Men employes will be given an evening off each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go regularly to church.

7. Every employe should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years, so that he will not become a burden upon the charity of his betters.

8. Any employe who smokes Spanish cigars, uses liquor in any form, gets shaved at a barber shop, or frequents pool or public halls, will give a good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity, and honesty.

9. The employe who has performed his labours faithfully and without faults for a period of five years in my service, and who has been thrifty and attentive to his religious duties, is looked upon by his fellow men as a substantial and law abiding citizen, will be given an increase of five cents per day in his pay, providing a just return in profits from the business permits it.

—Zachary U. Geiger, Sole Proprietor (Be Worthy of Your Hire!), Mt. Cory Carriage & Wagon Works, April 5, 1872.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE, including Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, the two-time Democratic presidential nominee, and Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, are talking these days of ways to improve "responsibility" in labor-management relations. Their ideas are thoughtful but one element is noticeably absent from the discussions—affirmative acknowledgement of the simple fact that in our system their proposals can work only if enlightened management genuinely accepts the existence of unions and the principle of collective bargaining on **all** issues.

The clumsy machinery offered by the Taft-Hartley Act for handling so-called "emergency" disputes is pretty generally discredited.

A variety of procedures under which the President might act in such circumstances obviously would be preferable—although the President already has full authority to apply pressures if only he chooses to do so.

Gov. Stevenson reiterates his 1952 suggestions for boards of inquiry and recommendation plus seizure powers for the President. He adds a new proposal for a presidential board to function well in advance of a strike deadline and caps it with a proposal that the President "be authorized to require . . . that production be continued while the dispute was resolved by the process of reason."

Mr. Leedom also suggested public intervention in major labor-management discussions "beyond the mediation services now available" and suggests fact-finding and recommendations for actual settlement should follow, including a final advisory proposal from a tripartite board.

* * *

BUT WHAT LABOR is facing these days—in steel, apparently in the upcoming rail showdown and in many other industries—is not just difficulty in getting wage agreements but a direct attack on the function of unions in protecting their members from what industry is calling its "right to manage."

It is facing a powerful political attack from organized industrial groups—the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce—aimed at destroying union security and breaking up industrywide bargaining.

In the South, labor is fighting a difficult battle against a widespread management drive to get rid of unions entirely.

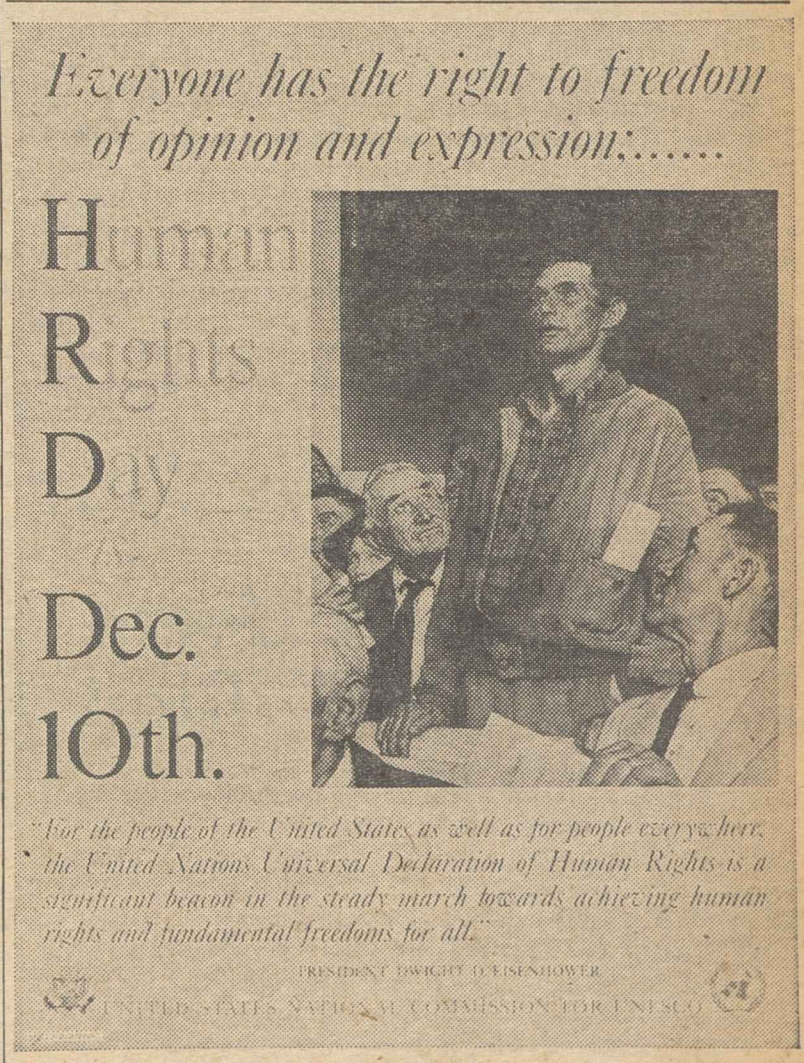
Company after company is exploiting the loopholes of the Taft-Hartley Act to drive out of the plants the unions their workers have chosen in secret-ballot elections. In theory the act protects the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively; in fact, its guarantees are meaningless against an antagonistic management.

* * *

WHEN IT IS PROPOSED that the government must take a hand in forcing settlements, then the corollary is that the government must make a decision on whether management's claimed "right to manage" includes the right to disrupt established work rules.

The corollary to government intervention except by mediation is that the government must make the principle of collective bargaining a working reality.

All kinds of procedures will be effective when the management involved is enlightened and accepts collective bargaining and the rights of unions in good faith. All procedures are difficult when management is waging a war to break down unions or water down union bargaining rights.



ORGANIZED LABOR, which played a major role in the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, joined in marking the anniversary on Dec. 10 as a day of rededication to the unremitting efforts to enlist people everywhere in the fight for freedom and human rights.

How To Buy:

Television Ads Held No. 1 Public Deceiver

By Sidney Margolius

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S charge that Libby-Owens-Ford and General Motors use trickery in their commercials comparing car windows is another item in the mounting evidence that TV advertising has become the No. 1 deceiver of the buying public.

The No. 1 deceiver? That's what a survey by the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation indicates. The largest number of falsely-advertised arthritis products bought by arthritics questioned in a Foundation survey, were purchased as a result of TV ads. Twenty-five percent reported they had been led by TV into buying misrepresented products. Newspaper ads turned out to be runners-up in inducing purchases of arthritis "cures". They got a rating of 21 percent, with 15 percent for magazines and 10 percent for radio.

Similarly, Dr. Harold Hillenbrand of the American Dental Association says some TV toothpaste commercials are as "rigged" as the recently exposed quiz shows. He said much toothpaste advertising actually discourages proper care and gives viewers a false sense of security about decay, especially the commercials for one toothpaste claiming to provide an "invisible shield". This, of course, is Colgate's Gardol, promoted with the dramatic demonstration of the announcer protected by a glass shield, and Mama sending off her family with their teeth protected by Gardol's "invisible shield."

The implication is false. Brushing once a day with Gardol won't protect your teeth. All dental experts say they need to be brushed after every meal for genuine protection.

In the Journal of the New Jersey Medical Society, Dr. Robert E. Marin recently charged that medical hucksters on television are taking the public for millions with commercials implying that a multitude of laxatives and other drugs are "approved by doctors everywhere."

In another case, the New York District Attorney has seized the television film commercials for "reducing pills" sold under the name of Regimen. You have seen the commercials showing actors and models before and after losing weight as the result, the ads claimed, of using Regimen. But the National Better Business Bureau reports clinical tests find that the purported appetite depressant in Regimen, a drug called phenylpropanolamine, is not effective in helping people lose weight.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER charges of rigged or otherwise deceptive TV commercials. These range from the use of hidden sandpaper to "prove" one cleanser cleans a sink better, to the use of a vegetable derivative or ordinary salt to make one brand of beer foam longer than Brand X, and varnish to make a floor wax seem to leave a high gloss.

The FTC has issued 18 complaints against various TV commercials in recent months and has 53 more investigations under way.

This is not to say that television is the only purveyor by far, of misleading ads. Some of the most flagrantly useless medical products are sold by mail. One expert says that some of the recent newspaper editorials criticizing TV advertising verge on hypocrisy. A number of the same newspapers carry ads for medical products that are just as bad.

Arthritis sufferers have become major victims of falsely-advertised products. The Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation reports that arthritics throw away $250 million a year on exaggerated "cures" ranging from glorified aspirin to gadgets containing low-grade uranium ore.

The "glorified aspirins" typically cost $3 for 100 tablets whose chief ingredient is aspirin or similar pain relievers. You can buy ordinary aspirin for anywhere from 12 to 59 cents for 100 tablets.

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Co-op Power Users To Spend $1 Billion

MEMBERS OF AMERICA'S rural electric cooperatives are going to buy an estimated billion dollars worth of products manufactured by union members in the coming year.

This fact emerges from a survey of the rural buying market conducted by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. The NRECA is an association of nearly 1,000 local electric cooperatives in 46 states, serving over 16 million people.

Clyde Ellis, NRECA general manager, interprets the survey findings as one more indication of the close economic ties between city industrial populations and their neighbors "down on the farms."

"This survey," Ellis said, "brings up to date an old truism: the prosperity of the farmer contributes to the prosperity of city populations, and vice versa. In stimulating new buying power, the rural electric co-ops are making another major contribution to the greater prosperity of the entire nation."

CALIFORNIA'S NEW fair employment law was a key topic at nine-state civil rights conference at Monterey, Calif., sponsored by West Coast region of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Representatives of labor, religious, civic and governmental bodies were among the 400 delegates. Left to right are: William Becker, Jewish Labor Committee representative in San Francisco; Asst. Dir. Theodore E. Brown of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; California FEP Commissioner C. L. Dellums; Albin J. Gruhn, chairman of the California State AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; and Vice. Pres. William Pollard of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Morgan Says:

Restraint in Segregation Fight

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

NOW THAT THE ATLANTA school board, under court order, has come up with a plan, however devious, for classroom desegregation, a new phase of the battle over civil rights has begun in a new but inevitable spot, the most progressive city in the Deep South. Federal Judge Frank Hooper has yet to decide whether the plan, similar to the so-far unused Alabama pupil placement law, is adequate under Supreme Court rulings. But on its face it is contrary to Georgia state law under which any desegregated school would be automatically closed.

Morgan

However, against the already demonstrated impulse of extremist politicians to go through the cut-off-the-nose-to-spite-the-face exercise of padlocking classrooms, there are two important restraining factors. One is what has already happened in Virginia and the other is the sentiment of influential Georgians themselves—providing that sentiment is expressed and recognized widely enough.

A year ago, Virginia was the vortex of the battle for equal rights. People feared another Little Rock. But it never came though some schools were actually closed under emergency state law. When both the state and U.S. supreme courts struck down the whole farce of these state statutes, the governor capitulated.

By midyear there was token, orderly desegregation in two communities and this is slowly expanding despite a complete breakdown of public schooling in Prince Edward county. "Massive resistance" was broken in the very place the phrase had originated.

In retrospect, it is plain to see that this historic change came not only through the ultimate if belated respect for the courts by Virginia officials but by social and, perhaps especially, economic pressures. Two prominent factory officials in Lynchburg said frankly the threat of public school closure complicates the hiring problem. Skilled workers tend to avoid areas where racial strife threatens their children's education.

A ROUND-UP of opinion by the Southern Regional Council reflects a strikingly similar pattern in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and elsewhere. A spokesman for the Arkansas Development Commission declared Gov. Faubus' actions had cost the state thousands of jobs in industries which otherwise might have moved to Arkansas.

Vandercook Says:

Look Who's Advising on What

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

AT A RECENT MEETING of the UN, 21 Asian and African states—despite the warnings of their elders in the family of nations—undertook to advise the French as to how to implement "the right of the Algerian people to self-determination." It is true that that resolution was mildly worded. It is also true that that resolution was largely meaningless inasmuch as Pres. Charles de Gaulle has long since offered the people of Algeria the right to decide their own future by means of a secret ballot, one which would give Algerians the widest possible latitude of choice from all-out independence to continued partnership with France.

Vandercook

One salient fact emerges from the fog of oratory which Americans would do well to note. In that new bloc of 21 member states of the UN just two, India and—so far—Tunisia, make any real pretense of having adopted democratic constitutions, or of following a way of life which the free nations could recognize as having any resemblance to their own. Many of the rest of those nations make no faint claim to democratic governments.

The UN, of course, exists as a forum where all nations can have their say. But in that voting line-up one searches in vain for one article of the liberal faith which should have sunk into the consciousness of all literate men everywhere, whatever might be the system of government under which they live—the rights of minorities.

The great powers, though they may not always practice what they preach, at least recognize that the test of a civilization is the care it takes that minorities shall have equal rights with the majority. Yet in the newcomer states we find that that basic principle of human justice is being generally discarded.

WHAT IS MOST ASTONISHING is that there is almost no protest when minority rights are infringed in Asia, in Africa, or in the Middle East. In the Arab Middle Eastern states, Jews, for example, have been deprived as completely of their citizenship, of their property, and, all too often, of their lives as they were in Nazi Germany.

In Indonesia, all the Dutch inhabitants of those islands were forced to surrender their property and were sent pell-mell into what for them was foreign exile. Now, Dictator Sukarno has ordered some 80,000 long-resident Chinese either to move into a few assigned cities, or to quit Indonesia altogether. In neither case is there any outcry, any reaction of liberal opinion.

Memo to Southern Textiles:

Raise Wages Now, TWUA Board Asks

New York—Southern textile manufacturers—whose profits in the first half of 1959 skyrocketed 352 percent above the same period last year—have been urged to share their "spectacular" prosperity with their workers by voluntarily granting an immediate wage increase.

The 23-man general board of the Textile Workers Union of America declared that the industry earned $190 million after taxes in the first six months of this year, as compared with only $42 million in the first half of 1958.

It said these gains were achieved by increasing prices 20 percent during a period in which productivity per manhour forged ahead 5 percent and raw material costs declined 8 percent.

Pointing to the union-busting tactics of the southern textile mills, the board declared:

"An industry which consistently denies the majority of its workers the benefits of collective bargaining has an obligation to take voluntary action to fill the vacuum which the absence of unionism creates."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock hammered at the same theme in a speech in Atlanta, Ga., where he addressed a regional conference of 150 delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Florida and the Carolinas.

"Textile workers," he declared, "deserve a fair share of these profits and the southern economy needs the boost which an increase in consumer purchasing power would give it."

Southern textile wages average only $1.45 an hour, compared to an average of $1.75 for all southern manufacturing and a national manufacturing average of $2.22 an hour, Pollock told the Atlanta conference. In terms of annual income, he added, the southern textile worker is being paid $1,600 a year below the national manufacturing average and $725 less than even the lower southern all-manufacturing average.

The TWUA general board said the low earnings figures "should be of deep concern to every southern businessman, merchant, professional and tradesman." The board said that the figures "underline the fact that the South through its low-wage policies, is not getting a fair price for its goods, its services and its labor."

"Cut-rate wages mean low purchasing power, sluggish activity across store counters, and substandard fees and limited demand for the services of professionals and tradesmen," the resolution continued.

"The largest single source of wages in the South is the textile industry. In its hands lies the key that can open the gates to an accelerated economy which will benefit all of the people, not merely a few."

The TWUA board said a wage increase now would be no burden to the industry, pointing out that southern textile firms went on to greater profits after granting what was supposed to have been a general 10-cent wage increase last spring.

The economic boom continued through into the third quarter of 1959, the resolution declared, citing major gains chalked up in July, August and September by leading chains. These included a 255 percent increase over 1958 in after-tax profits recorded by Lowenstein Mills; a 207 percent profit rise for Mount Vernon Mills; 169 percent for Riegal Textile Corp.; 141 percent for Burlington Industries; and 134 percent for Erwin Mills.

Sales At Peak

Textile mill production is now at its highest level since 1950, Pollock told the Atlanta conference. He said sales are running at a rate which will exceed $15 billion in 1959 and profits are averaging 7.5 cents for each dollar of sales.

"It is time," the board resolution declared, "to narrow the gap which separates the South from the rest of our nation, and the textile industry never was in a better position to lead the way than it is right now."

Two Groups Warn U.S. Growth Lag Is Peril

The U.S. is lagging far behind many other countries in its rate of economic growth and the nation's indifference to this problem may be viewed as a "serious, if not fatal, blind spot by some future historian."

The lag in the rate of growth was emphasized in a study made by 11 economists for the National Industrial Conference Board which showed that the slow rate of growth at a time of population increase meant that per capita output in the U.S. had increased only slightly in the past five years.

Indifference

Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist for NICB, pointed up the possible fatal error involved in the nation's current growth rate noting that the U.S. is "still of the belief that there is no necessity for forced economic growth in this country."

The 11 economists generally agreed that the U.S. annual rate of productivity must be increased if the nation is to grow faster and if there is to be more for all to share.

At a Conference on the Economic Outlook held at the University of Michigan, Gerhard Colm, chief economist of the National Planning Association took essentially the same position, declaring that the nation needs a long-term growth rate of 5 or 6 percent in selected areas of the economy.

Twofold Increase Needed

Colm predicted that the total production of goods and services in 1960 would be at an average rate of $495 billion, or about $15 billion more than in 1959. He added:

"We'd need twice as great an increase to achieve full employment next year."

On the outlook for 1960 and beyond, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce held its annual outlook session and its economic research chief, Emerson P. Schmidt, predicted a moderately prosperous first half 1960 with a slackening of business in the second half.

Schmidt said that "statistically speaking, another recession could start in October (1960)" but that the steel strike "is likely to postpone the date of the next downturn to sometime in 1961."

SIX-YEAR STUDY into causes of cancer, involving 53,500 members of Glass Bottle Blowers, will be launched in January in cooperative venture involving American Cancer Society and AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. Signing agreement for study is GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton (left), while Cancer Society's Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond (right) and CSA Assistant Dir. Robert A. Rosekrans look on.

GBBA Member Study Set in Cancer Project

Cincinnati—A six-year research study to seek the causes of cancer will be launched next month in a three-way cooperative venture involving the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities and the American Cancer Society.

The intensive study, which will involve 53,500 GBBA members and their wives and husbands, marks the first time an international union has been surveyed in this manner, according to Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, director of the Statistical Research Section of the Cancer Society's Medical Affairs Dept.

He indicated that a number of other unions are expected to participate in the experiment in the near future.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton outlined the purpose of the broad-ranging study at a meeting of approximately 210 GBBA local union presidents at the Netherland-Hilton Hotel here.

Questionnaires, he said, will be mailed to the union membership on Jan. 4. In addition to the husbands and wives of members, retired members also will be covered in the survey.

Minton stressed that the completed questionnaires will be returned directly to ACS, adding that all information will be kept strictly confidential.

Offering further details of the project to the local presidents, Dr. Hammond said a followup would be made every two years, and that a list of deaths and the causes would be compiled annually.

He commended the union for volunteering its cooperation in the study, and for pioneering in a program which will later be expanded to other internationals.

Robert A. Rosekrans, CSA assistant director, who is coordinating CSA's role in the study, said the program seeks to determine why certain individuals develop cancer and why others do not.

He expressed the hope that the six-year program would eventually help scientists prevent cancer by reducing an individual's exposure to those factors which are responsible for the disease.

Metropolitan Agents Gain $8-$16 Hikes

New York—More than 6,500 members of the Insurance Workers will receive weekly pay hikes ranging from $8 to $16 under the terms of a tentative agreement reached with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Agents in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri and metropolitan New York will ballot shortly on the terms of the new contract, negotiated by a union team headed by Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi.

It was estimated the new contract would provide raises of more than $8 a week for 4,500 agents, and as much as $16 weekly for the remaining 2,000.

The contract establishes a new compensation system on renewals, coupled with a bonus plan and a lump sum payment of first year commissions.

In contract negotiations, Metropolitan attempted unsuccessfully to force the union to forego a clause in the previous pact providing for dues checkoff.

Fake Labor Paper Trial Decision Due

Philadelphia—The publishers of the Trade Union Courier, a self-styled "labor paper," are awaiting a verdict after court trial here on charges by the Federal Trade Commission of violating an order to cease misrepresenting the paper as an official publication of the AFL-CIO.

The Third Circuit Court of Appeals took under advisement the contempt charges against Maxwell C. Raddock, Charles Raddock and Bert Raddock—principal officers of the Trade Union Courier Publishing Corp.—after three days of testimony. No verdict is expected for several weeks.

FTC Gen. Counsel Alan B. Hobbes and FTC Attorney E. K. Elkins, who prosecuted the Raddocks and the Courier, presented 16 witnesses from nine states who testified concerning the "pressure" tactics of the newspaper's advertising solicitors during the past three years.

The government charged that the Raddocks were guilty of violating a court order handed down on June 12, 1956, directing them to end "fraudulent" advertising practices. At that time, the "cease and desist" order barred the paper from "representing directly or by implication" that it was "endorsed by, affiliated with, sponsored by, or otherwise connected with" the federation.

Typical of the testimony presented to Justices Herbert Goodrich, Harry E. Kalodner and Austin L. Staley was that of Charles Thornton, president of Litton Industries, a Beverly Hills, Calif., electronics plant.

Phoned from New York

Thornton told the court he was telephoned from New York on Feb. 27, 1957, by a representative of the Trade Union Courier who said he was "associated with New York headquarters" of the labor movement.

The solicitor, Thornton testified, alleged he had just left a top policy-making committee meeting of the federation which had "decided that the labor program of the year was to be labor-management peace and exclusion of Communists," and who added he was certain the California firm "favored such a program" and thus was "being listed in an advertisement" which cost $100.

Thornton told the court that, despite his refusal to place any advertisement until it was approved by his company's advertising department, he was billed for the ad.

The labor movement has actively opposed the Courier and other self-styled "labor papers" on the ground that they do not adhere to the Code of Ethics adopted by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Texas Unionists to Build Fall-Out Shelters for CD

San Antonio—Texas trade unionists will donate their labor to build and demonstrate a practical shelter against deadly atomic and hydrogen bomb fall-out, Jerry Holleman, president of the Texas State AFL-CIO, disclosed here.

Addressing a two-day meeting of the Texas State Building and Construction Trades Council, Holleman said the pilot shelter would be built by Austin building tradesmen.

The shelter will be erected without cost to the Office of Civil Defense, of which Holleman is regional director, in the hope of stimulating the people of Texas to action to protect the lives of themselves and their families, the state AFL-CIO president said.

While the construction of the fall-out shelter is "over and above our normal duties," Holleman said, such defense projects offer organized labor the opportunity to do a genuine public service.

WHAT COMES OUT of the White House Conference on Aging in January 1961 will be "pretty important" and labor must take full part in coming local and state meetings, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the Dept. of Social Security tells AFL-CIO institute. At left is Dir. Leo Perlis of Community Services Activities, which co-sponsored the meeting.

Role of Labor at Parley On Aging Emphasized

Organized labor must take an active part in the local and state meetings leading up to the January 1961 White House Conference on Aging if it is to have any impact on proposed solutions, a special AFL-CIO institute has warned.

The warning was sharpened by Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who expressed "deep concern over the emphasis" reflected by the 128-member Advisory Committee named to run the conference.

"The increasing importance of the problem of aging in our society makes it essential that the White House Conference deal realistically with the basic needs of our aging population," declared Cruikshank and Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, whose departments co-sponsored the meeting.

"To this end the vigorous participation of organized labor is necessary."

The institute reviewed the major problem areas defined for the White House Conference and ways to achieve effective labor participation. Robert W. Kean, former Republican congressman and now chairman of the National Advisory Committee, pointed out that Congress authorized the White House Conference to develop recommendations on the problems of the 50 million Americans 45 and older and the 15 million aged 65 and over.

Some 3,000 delegates will attend the conference and make a report of recommendations within 90 days to the occupant of the White House.

Delegate Allocation Soon

A total of 1,260 delegates soon will be allocated to national organizations and federal agencies.

The remaining 1,740 delegates will be picked by state governors, the only condition being that two out of every three from each state must be non-professionals in the field of the aging. The aim of this is to achieve "a true national citizen's forum."

Cruikshank said unions must be alert to the letter which Kean said soon will go to governors guiding them on how to fill the quotas of 10 to 100 delegates, a figure tied to congressional representation.

He said labor must seek delegations representative of the community if labor's voice in the final recommendations is to be heard. If labor's influence is not felt, he warned, the American Medical Association would be left free to bring in "a ringing resolution against the Forand bill cloaked in a grass roots expression."

The Forand bill, which would expand the social security program to include hospital, surgical and nursing home care, is a major labor goal.

Cruikshank urged those attending the institute to impress upon union members the "intensity" of the opposition to proposals for helping the aging.

He said it should be made clear the hundreds of conferences to be held around the nation will not be "do-gooder societies but will deal with the guts of things."

Advisory Committee Breakdown

Following is the AFL-CIO breakdown on the 128-member Advisory Committee announced by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming:

Four from labor; 16 from educational institutions; seven from employer groups; 17 from welfare groups; five from religious groups; eight from government agencies; 20 from specialized professional groups; 14 from health institutions; six editors; six housing specialists; 12 from medical organizations; five from the legal profession and eight from commercial insurance companies.

LID Honors Mark Starr, Schlossberg

New York—Joseph Schlossberg and Mark Starr, two veterans of the American labor movement, have been honored with the annual award of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a special message to the award luncheon, said of Schlossberg and Starr that "to have served so long and so well the cause of clean, dynamic free trade unionism and workers' education in our country is to have served fruitfully not only the ranks of American labor but also our nation and the international free trade union movement."

The 85-year-old Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Clothing Workers, now serves as the only labor member of the New York City Board of Higher Education. He also is chairman of National Committee for Labor Israel and is treasurer of LID.

Starr this year marked 25 years as education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, a post from which he will retire on Jan. 1. Starr is widely known for his lectures and writing in the labor field.

Early next year, Starr will undertake a nationwide lecture tour before college, civic and labor groups on behalf of LID.

Given Cross of Merit:

High German Honor Bestowed on Meany

Bonn, Germany—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned against fraudulent Moscow proposals for reunification of a divided Germany and, particularly, the idea of an all-German confederation.

His statement was made on the occasion of receiving from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer one of the highest awards given to a civilian —the Free Germany award called the Federal Republic Cross of Merit with star and ribbon.

Jay Lovestone, director of international publications for the AFL-CIO, received the Cross of Merit.

Referring to the Soviet Union's all-German confederation proposal, a proposal, in effect, of merger of West Germany and the Eastern Zone without nationwide elections —Meany said:

"I am a trade unionist. I know that just as one cannot put on a par and combine a free trade union with a company union or a fake union, similarly, one cannot really combine and put on a par a democratic government with a puppet regime.

The 83-year-old chancellor, in presenting the medal and ribbon, spoke of his gratitude to the American labor movement for "helping to mitigate the misery of the German people in the postwar period and to build a free and democratic Germany."

Later he was host to a luncheon which was attended by cabinet members and opposition leaders.

In his statement, Meany said that although much had been said about the German miracle of postwar economic reconstruction, the greater German miracle is the spiritual, moral and political revival and the rebirth and growth of democracy after 12 years of the darkness and horrors of Nazi dictatorship.

The spirit of devotion to human freedom, said Meany, was so powerful among the German people that no foreign bayonets or tanks could prevent its open expression.

"I refer to the heroic revolt of June 17, 1953, which was the first blow struck by a defenseless people against foreign imposed communist despotism," he said. "Behind the Iron Curtain, it is a combination of the two great miracles which account for the fear and hatred of democratic Germany by Soviet dictatorship and its worldwide subversive Communist conspiracy, and the Soviet demand for the surrender of West Berlin."

The AFL-CIO president called for a UN-supervised election in Free and Communist Germany so that the German people can decide for themselves the forms of social, economic and political institutions they desire in a united Germany.

Accompanying Meany to Bonn were AFL-CIO vice presidents Joseph D. Keenan and Richard F. Walsh and Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Pilot's Union to Test Age Rule in Courts

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots will seek a court injunction to block the Federal Aviation Agency from putting into effect a new rule forcing commercial pilots to retire at the age of 60.

If necessary, the union will also ask Congress to prohibit the FAA from using its rule-making authority to "discriminate solely because of a person's age."

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen said the compulsory retirement rule was improperly adopted by the government regulatory agency "without one shred of reliable evidence being offered to justify its need." He said the FAA has "arbitrarily deprived pilots of their rights without due process of law or even a hearing."

Effect of the ruling would be to ground at least 40 of the nation's most experienced pilots on Mar. 15, 1960, when the regulation is scheduled to take effect, and force the premature retirement of several hundred other airline pilots within the next few years.

Sayen pointed out that the pilots who would be forced to retire are now required to meet the same proficiency and health standards as men 30 years younger. Both the government and the airlines are "obligated and empowered under present laws, rules and collective bargaining agreements to immediately remove any pilot from flight duty who does not meet these qualifications," he added.

The union said it will challenge in federal court both the right of the FAA to impose an age limit and the procedures it used in adopting the rules. Sayen said the union had been denied permission to examine the evidence upon which the FAA based its decision and added that the agency had refused to hold evidentiary hearings on the proposed rules change.

Pointing out that discrimination because of age is against public policy, Sayen charged that Lieut. Gen. E. R. Quesada, FAA administrator, "is plainly at odds with the overall philosophy of our government."

The agency postponed a decision on another proposed regulation which would prohibit pilots from qualifying for operating jet flights after the age of 55. The FAA scheduled a public hearing on the proposal for Jan. 7.

CAB Reverses Its Propellers, Orders Benefits in Airline Cuts

The Civil Aeronautics Board has reversed itself and ordered job loss benefits for members of the Railway Clerks whose employment vanished when Braniff Airways and Western Air Lines suspended or curtailed operations in 19 smaller midwestern cities.

The CAB acted after the brotherhood petitioned for reconsideration of an original order denying the airline workers protections similar to those given railroad employes whose jobs are affected by discontinuance of service.

In its new ruling, union spokesmen said, the board set up conditions for the protection of airline workers which are expected to prove of "tremendous importance" as the big air carriers curtail services to smaller stations in the future. Pres. George M. Harrison of the brotherhood called the ruling "a milestone in labor relations in the airline industry."

The board ordered displacement allowances under which employes whose jobs were lost in the operational change and who continue working for the employer are protected against pay cuts.

For dismissed workers, the CAB set up a dismissal pay schedule ranging from six weeks of pay for those with one to two years of service to 60 months for those who have worked more than 20 years. Provision also was made so that a worker eligible to receive a dismissal allowance may resign and receive from three to 12 months' pay, depending on length of service.

The order directed the employer to reimburse employes forced to change residence to hold a job for moving and traveling expenses, and to guarantee against loss in the sale of a house or in getting rid of an unexpired lease.

In discussing its change of view, the CAB said that upon consideration of the Railway Clerks' petition and the record of the case, it came to the conclusion that "the public interest requires the imposition of labor protective provisions" in connection with the Braniff and Western changes in operations.

The loss and dislocation in employment were greater than appeared originally, the ruling said, and "in the public interest should be alleviated." Inasmuch as the operating changes would result in substantial savings to the airlines, the report pointed out, the granting of protections to affected employes would not cause financial hardship to either employer.

Mine-Mill Local Drops Party Liner

Port Colborne, Ont.—Michael Kopinak, who during six terms as president of Local 637 of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers consistently followed the international's Communist-tinged leadership, has been ousted by fellow members in favor of James Babirad.

Babirad has never previously held an executive position in the local. His victory came as Don Gillis, anti-Communist president of Mine-Mill Local 598, and its 15,000 members beat down a counter-attack by Nels Thibault, former Canadian president of the union.

Meany Spells Out Goals of Free Labor

World Peace, Human Freedom Most Vital Tasks, ICFTU Told

(Continued from Page 1)

not mean world peace has been assured," Meany said.

The Soviet Union has sought to exploit the mood engendered by such talk in order to "prevent criticism of its criminal aggression against liberty loving peoples," he added.

Meany called the United Nations report on Hungary both "a lesson and a warning to the free world proving the absolute fraud of the Soviet Union's plea for peaceful co-existence."

Since that was what the Hungarians sought, he said, "it proves that the Soviets are truly afraid of peaceful co-existence with a free nation."

Guidelines Proposed

Meany proposed three guidelines for international labor to insure effective, concerted action:

- Clear recognition of the Communist danger.
- Strict adherence to moral principles, renouncing none for the sake of expediency.
- Determination that the free world must remain militarily strong until an effective, rigidly-policed disarmament program is reached.

He suggested also a five-point program as an ICFTU proposal to the forthcoming summit meeting:

- A practical disarmament plan effectively controlled and internationally inspected, including Pres. Eisenhower's mutual aerial reconnaissance plan.
- Free elections under UN supervision in every area and territory in dispute, including Asia, Africa and Europe, to assure the population full national and human freedom.
- Free elections for a democratic national assembly to set up an all-German government with voting in the German Federal Republic, including West Berlin, and the Soviet Zone to establish a fully sovereign government in foreign and domestic affairs.
- Total dismantlement of the international Communist organization and all national sections and subversive auxiliary bodies.
- Building the UN into a more effective force for preserving peace, promoting human well-being and as an organ for systematically advancing and applying policies calculated to eliminate every vestige of colonialism and imperialism, whether 19th century or the Communist type.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a member of the delegation, in a policy address on economic problems demanded "intelligent, realistic, courageous action" by the world labor movement to prevent a "return to economic isolationism."

He declared creation of international fair labor standards is the only positive solution to the free trade problem. Branding as "essentially negative thinking" the proposals of some labor leaders for maintaining low domestic wage levels to promote trade with highly industrialized nations, Reuther said labor must narrow wage differentials and not participate in competition based on exploitation.

The basic problem of industrialized nations is learning to achieve dynamic growth by managing an economy of abundance, he asserted.

He gave the solution as "sharing the fruits of abundance both at home and abroad," warning that the need for prompt action is imperative.

"Wishful thinking is not the answer," Reuther declared. "A strong, intelligent labor policy can provide higher living standards, better educational opportunities, improved medical care and, ultimately, greater leisure through a shorter work-week."

AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. A. Philip Randolph, a member of the delegation, argued there is "a dangerous dichotomy" between African labor leaders and the ICFTU. He warned Africa may be lost to the free world if the question of African freedom remains unsolved, and added:

"There is an impression that the ICFTU has not definitely made up its mind whether Africa is ready for self-rule. But African leaders are under no obligation to justify their right or readiness for freedom."

African Unions' Political Role

Randolph also dealt with the question debated at the congress as to whether African unions should engage in "politics" or merely deal with economic questions.

"There is a belief," he said, "that a major objective of trade unionism in Africa should be to engage in collective bargaining, recruit members, collect dues and engage solely in the normal operations of other trade unions. This approach is entirely in disharmony with the African leadership's first obligation to the African workers to fight for a free Africa, because only with a free Africa can you build trade unions."

Meany's address sparked debate when Harry Douglas, general secretary of the British Iron & Steel Workers Federation, argued that if Khrushchev talked "in the same terms as this (Meany's) document, there would be no summit conference."

He also disagreed with the AFL-CIO's strong anti-Communist position, asking, "is it any good in Asia, Africa or Latin America to preach anti-communism to empty bellies?" In addition, Douglas sharply criticized Meany's reference to still existing 19th century imperialism.

Meany replied that part of the process of being pro-democratic is also to be anti-totalitarian. American labor was anti-Nazi and pro-democratic, said Meany, and how could you be "pro-democratic without being anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist?"

"Part of the process of achieving democracy must also be anti-totalitarian" he went on. "Should we not be anti-Trujillo because we have no immediate answers to the workers in the Dominican Republic?

"We want a summit conference but we want a summit conference with a program. If it isn't possible to have a summit conference with a democratic program, then maybe we'd be better off without a summit conference. I can think of some summit conferences we'd have been better off without—the Stalin-Ribbentrop conference in 1939 and the summit conference at Munich in 1938.

19th Century Imperialism

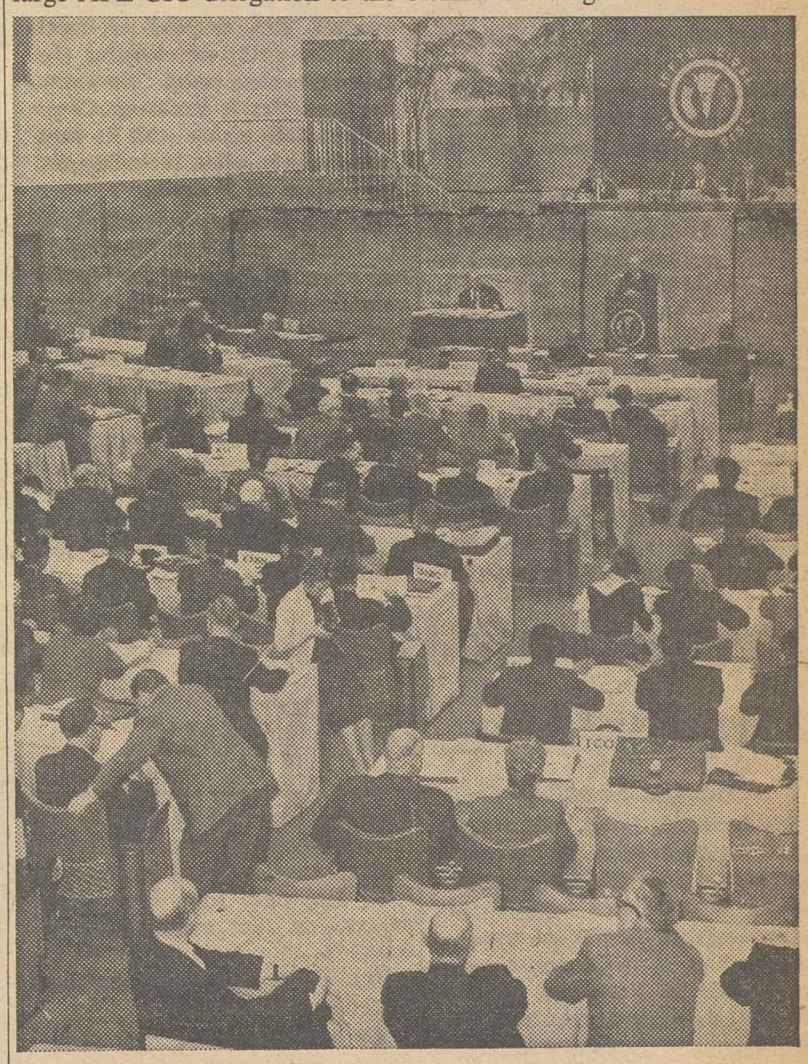
"And as for 19th century imperialism, I can't subscribe to that. Look at Algeria, Kenya, Nyasaland. Can you tell people in that part of the world that because there is no imperialism in India, it doesn't exist elsewhere? We must call the shots as they are and say that 19th century imperialism is not dead in all parts of the world."

Africa dominated the congress discussion of the march of peoples everywhere for freedom, equality and bread. Gen.-Sec. Tom Mboya of the Kenya Federation of Labor and chairman of the ICFTU African Regional Organization, outlined the progress made by the English-speaking ICFTU school but called for establishment of a similar institution in French-speaking Africa. Education, he said, is a vital necessity.

Mboya led the discussion on free labor's role in building democracy. He hit hard at the excuses of colonial powers for denying self-government. He said:

"Democracy must concede and guarantee certain fundamental and basic rights, the absence of which must mean the abandonment of democracy for totalitarian or dictatorial systems."

FRATERNAL GREETINGS are exchanged at ICFTU congress by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and fellow delegates S. Marcoecchio of Argentina and Nguyen Khan-Van of Vietnam. Meany headed a large AFL-CIO delegation to the biennial meeting.



OPENING REPORT to the ICFTU congress is made by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek. Delegates to the Brussels meeting represented free trade unions from every continent, spoke a score of languages, dealt with problems ranging from automation to colonialism.

EARPHONES BRING translations of speeches and debate to delegates at the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' tenth anniversary congress. Left to right are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran; Executive Sec. C. J. Haggerty of the California State AFL-CIO; AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph Keenan and Richard F. Walsh, and Musicians Pres. H. D. Kenin.

ATTENTIVE LISTENERS are, left to right, Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO director of international publications; Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph, Walter P. Reuther, Karl F. Feller and William C. Doherty. In foreground is Victor Reuther of the Auto Workers. Delegates spent many hours in committee sessions as well as general meetings.

Phony Ad, Sales Schemes to Get Airing

TV Scandals Trigger Federal Agency Action

The whole range of the nation's advertising, promotion and sales methods has come under close government scrutiny from two federal agencies—with particular emphasis on the scandal-scarred television industry.

The Federal Trade Commission—in a precedent-shattering move—announced it was enlisting public support in the fight against what the agency branded "false advertising and tricky selling methods."

The FTC, which has recently stepped up the pace of its crackdown on phony television advertising, called representatives of 47 major civic, professional and welfare organizations into Washington for a conference Dec. 21 on "public deception."

Chairman Earl W. Kintner said the conference would aim at public education on how to avoid being victimized by illegal selling methods. Up for discussion will be such subjects as fictitious pricing, bait advertising, trickery in direct selling, phony correspondence schools and vending machine gyps.

The announcement came on the heels of FTC action against three major record manufacturers—including the giant of the industry, Radio Corporation of America—and six independent record distributors, charging them with making payoffs to television and radio disc jockeys.

The FTC, in a formal complaint, said the companies attempted to "deceive the public and restrain competition" by getting disc jockeys to play a given record as often as six to 10 times daily for weeks at a time in order to boost sales and freeze out competitors.

FCC Opens Code Hearings

In a related action, the Federal Communications Commission launched full-scale public hearings that may lead to an enforceable code of ethics for the entertainment industry to halt such practices as deceptive advertising, payoffs, "rigging" of quiz shows, and so-called "sneak" commercials.

The hearings, being conducted by FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer, are the aftermath to disclosures by a House subcommittee of wholesale "fixing" of the outcome of television quiz shows in order to build better audiences for sponsors' products.

Leadoff witnesses at the Doerfer hearings were religious representatives who called for industry adoption of a code of behavior with violators subject to FCC discipline, including possible loss of broadcasting licenses.

Such a system would be patterned after legislation passed in 1938 governing stock brokers, under which the National Association of Securities Dealers can censure, fine, suspend or expel members guilty of violating the industry's own codes. Normally the Securities & Exchange Commission follows up with its own punishments, often including the revocation of licenses.

As the hearings opened, Louis G. Cowan, president of CBS-TV and founder of two of the big-time quiz shows later revealed to have been "rigged," announced his resignation as head of the television chain. In a letter to Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the entire CBS organization, he complained that "you (Stanton) have made it impossible for me to continue." He has said repeatedly that during his period of control, the quiz shows were not rigged.

FOUR FREEDOMS award of United Italian-American Labor Council is presented to former Pres. Harry S. Truman by Council Pres. Luigi Antonini. Award commemorates the goals set by Pres. Roosevelt in 1941.

Truman Gets 4 Freedoms Labor Award

New York—Former Pres. Harry S. Truman, in receiving the Four Freedoms Award of the United Italian American Labor Council, said those four freedoms should guide United States foreign policy today.

Enunciated by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt early in World War II, they are: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

The award to Truman at a luncheon gathering of 1,000 climaxed the annual conference of the council. The group, headed by Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was formed during the war and now serves to promote closer ties between the U.S. and Italy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, attending an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions meeting in Europe, sent a message praising Truman as "the courageous and inspiring spokesman of the American people and fighter for human freedom and wellbeing."

While Antonini chaired the luncheon, Truman was praised by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. David Dubinsky of the ILGWU and Socialist Leader Norman Thomas.

Truman, moved by the tributes, said that, without the backing of the labor movement while he was in the White House, "it would not have been possible to stop the rise of reaction at home or communism abroad."

12-12-59

Labor, Flemming Differ On New Security Goals

Spokesmen from labor and the Administration agree that the social security system—on the eve of its 25th anniversary—needs improvement. But in speeches at a conference of the American Public Welfare Association, they disagreed on the extent of the overhauling needed and the urgency of the problems.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank told the conference the principal needs were for:

- Correction of a "basic mistake" in the original Social Security Act—the lack of federal standards for unemployment insurance which led to state programs geared "to protecting the employers' tax rates rather than protecting workers against the risk of unemployment."
- Meeting the medical problems of the aged through passage of the Forand bill.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming indicated the Administration is prepared to support elimination of the 50-year age requirement on benefits for permanently disabled workers. Disabled persons covered by social security must now wait until they are 50 before qualifying for disability insurance payments.

Flemming did not, however, go beyond an earlier statement that his department is studying the problem of health care for the aged. He gave no indication that an Administration program would be submitted to Congress next year.

Last July, Flemming opposed the Forand bill at House hearings, claiming that private insurance plans could meet the need. More recently he said his agency is "reviewing" its position on the "basic principles embodied in such legislation as the Forand bill."

Meanwhile the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), said his committee will definitely consider improvements in old age and survivors benefits during the coming session of Congress.

Possibilities Listed

Mills listed first changes which he said would not require an increase in contribution rates.

He mentioned elimination of the age barrier for disability payments, removal of the six-month waiting period before a disabled person who unsuccessfully tried to return to work can go back on the benefit rolls, lowering the coverage requirements for persons approaching retirement age, payment of benefits to permanently disabled wives and widows, and extension of coverage "to various groups which have indicated a desire to be included in the insurance program."

The committee, he said, also "may want to consider" proposals which "would require some increase in the existing schedule of contribution rates."

In this category, Mills listed an across-the-board increase in monthly benefits, addition of "new types of insurance benefits" (which presumably would include the Forand bill) and higher benefits for widows.

Cruikshank emphasized that "the AFL-CIO favors a sound system of financing social insurance programs." He said "the further improvements we are recommending would require larger contributions but our members are willing to pay them within reason."

Recalling Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement when he signed the original Social Security Act that it is "a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete," Cruikshank said the campaign for passage of the Forand bill would approach in importance the drive for passage of the original Social Security Act.

AFL-CIO To Make Proposals

The AFL-CIO Committee on Social Security will meet in Washington beginning Dec. 15, to prepare a detailed legislative package proposal, including an analysis of the costs involved, for submission to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The committee will make recommendations dealing with unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation as well as the old age and survivors program.

Protestant Board Votes Opposition to 'Work'

(Continued from Page 1)

the board declared, "should be left to agreement by management and labor through the processes of collective bargaining."

Subordinate bodies of the National Council of Churches, which represents 38 Protestant and Orthodox denominations, have previously adopted statements opposing legislation which would outlaw the union shop. This is the first time that the general board has taken a position on the issue.

The pronouncement, submitted by the council's Div. of Christian Life and Work, dealt with a broad range of ethical issues involved in industrial relations, including responsibility for price increases.

In addition to rejecting "right-to-work" laws, the declaration made these points:

- Big business and big labor are "necessary features of today's technological society." Both groups must use "the power associated with bigness responsibly" in the area of collective bargaining. A "minimum degree" of government intervention is justified, the board said, when either management or labor fails to meet social responsibilities.
- The "tendency of the public to hold labor generally responsible for price increases is not ethically sound . . . particularly in industries where administered pricing is possible."

The statement pointed out that "in collective bargaining labor is generally expected to explain and defend its wage demands before both management and public opinion." However, "there is no similar expectation that management account to labor or to the public for factors other than wages that lead it to increase prices."

As a consequence, the church body pointed out, "labor, which does not share directly in price setting, is often held responsible by the general public for price increases whenever wages are increased."

- "Requiring payment in wages or salaries where work is unnecessary or not performed . . . should not be engaged in," the general board declared. The statement called for "a wider understanding by church people of the complexities involved in the relationships of wages, salaries, prices and profits."
- Union shop contracts should be accompanied by safeguards in union constitutions providing "freedom from discriminations of race, creed, color, national origin and sex" and providing "adequate protection against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment of those who hold a minority opinion on union policy and practices," the general board asserted.

Provisions of union constitutions should be enforceable in the courts, but "union provisions (for appeal) should be exhausted before turning to the courts."

News Guild Wins Perth Amboy Vote

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Editorial employes of the Perth Amboy News voted by 16-15 for the North Jersey Newspaper Guild as their bargaining agent.

Local Guild officers said nine employes were hired shortly before the National Labor Relations Board election.

Holcombe Gets Labor Dept. Reports Post

John L. Holcombe, a lawyer and longtime civil servant, has been named by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell as commissioner of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

Holcombe, 48, will assume the $17,500 post on Jan. 1.

The new appointee presently is with the Defense Dept., where he is director of the Office of Programming and Control.

Since 1948, Holcombe also served as director of Military Assistance Program Evaluation, deputy comptroller and assistant director of the Budget Office in the Defense Dept.

From 1945 to 1948, Holcombe was with the Veterans' Administration, where his work involved labor issues. Before World War II, he served with the Bureau of Employment Security, the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and the Works Progress Administration.

The bureau to be headed by Holcombe was recently formed to carry out the Labor Dept.'s duties under the Landrum-Griffin Act. The bureau will receive and analyze some 70,000 reports a year and enforce the law's reporting requirements.

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Governor Closes Plant, Strikebreakers Barred

November Jobless Up By 398,000

The nation's unemployed rolls swelled by 398,000 over the month to a total 3,670,000 as of mid-November, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation.

The total unemployed last month was the second highest for November since World War II. It was exceeded only by the 3.8 million of last year. It contrasts with only 2.6 million jobless in the pre-recession November of 1956.

The total jobless will rise to about 4.25 million early next year, estimated Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary for employment and manpower, who released the latest report at a press conference.

The rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal variations, declined to 5.6 percent from the 6 percent of October, the report said.

Fewer Seek Yule Jobs

This dip in the jobless rate was attributed in part to the "smaller-than-usual" number of women and teenagers entering the work force in search of pre-Christmas work, causing a less-than-expected rise for this group.

Total employment dropped by 1.2 million between October and November, to 65,640,000, the report also showed.

Wolfbein said the two major influences behind the November figures were the "cross-current effects of the steel strike" and the twin seasonal movements of a downturn in construction and an increase in holiday trade.

He said the number of people off because of steel shortages "roughly doubled" to 560,000 for mid-November. Since then, the cumulative total has increased but at a declining rate, adding 40,000 the next week, 22,000 the next and, for the week ending Dec. 5, another 19,000.

Pick-up in Primary Metals

Explaining the "cross-currents," Wolfbein noted the "very substantial" increase of 375,000 in the primary metals industry as steel strikers—who were counted as em-

(Continued on page 4)

Wilson Co. Talks Due To Reopen

Chicago—Negotiations to end the seven-week-old Packinghouse Workers strike against Wilson & Co. were scheduled after the company's Albert Lea, Minn., plant, in partial operation with strikebreakers, was closed down by the Minnesota National Guard.

The talks, first since before the strike, were scheduled with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. They were arranged following a series of fast-breaking developments in which:

- Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota sent more than 200 National Guardsmen into Albert Lea after community disorders in protest against strikebreakers and also directed that the plant cease operations.
- UPWA filed a number of unfair labor practice charges against Wilson, the nation's third largest meat packer.
- Governors of four states offered their good offices in an effort to end the dispute.
- The union's "don't buy Wilson" campaign won the support of numerous AFL-CIO international union presidents and state and local central bodies as food products and sporting goods made by Wilson went on "unfair lists" around the country.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Hits Soviet Pact As 'Fraud'

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accused the State Dept. of perpetrating "a fraud on the American people" by signing an agreement with Russia advocating "exchanges" between labor delegations of the two nations despite the fact that Soviet trade unions are under the "iron-clad control and domination" of the state.

The State Dept. backed away quickly from the policy declaration, announcing it had no intention of joining in the exchange of any labor union delegations unless such an exchange were approved of in advance by the leaders of the American trade union movement.

In a press conference aboard the S.S. United States upon his return from the sixth world conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, Meany declared that no State Dept. agreement "can hide the facts" that Soviet trade unions are "the tools of the state—tools of worker oppression."

The agreement, Meany told reporters, constitutes an abrupt switch in American foreign pol-

(Continued on Page 11)

Santa Pays Fine, Passes Out Leaflets

Endicott, N. Y.—Endicott police arrested Santa Claus at the height of the Christmas season.

Santa, who was working for the Building & Construction Trades Council, drew a $5 fine in police court—a fine paid out of nickel and dime contributions that rolled in from indignant trade unionists.

Dressed in his holiday attire, Dominic Parrotti was arrested in the course of an educational campaign to acquaint the public with the fact that the management of Lee's Dress Shop was using non-union help in building a restaurant and motel.

Although Endicott has an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills on public sidewalks, police were reluctant to move

(Continued on Page 12)

Bonding, Coverage, Elections:

Mitchell Interprets Landrum-Griffin Act

By Bob Cooney

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has issued major new interpretations of the union bonding, coverage and election provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Mitchell interpreted the important bonding requirement as permitting bonding by group or position, as with dues-collecting shop stewards or executive boards, as well as by individual name. Unions had feared the expense and trouble of bonding by name only.

Union attorneys viewed the bonding interpretation as partially relieving what could have been an onerous application of L-G. Other issues regarding bonding requirements of the law remain to be decided.

The interpretations will serve as a guide on how Mitchell will administer the provisions unless overturned by court rulings.

These are the highlights of the new interpretations:

1—Bonding. The law requires that "every officer, agent, shop steward, or other representative or employe of any labor organization . . . or of a trust in which a labor organization is interested, who handles funds or other property thereof shall be bonded for

(Continued on Page 3)

USWA Pushes For Settlement In Aluminum

By Gene Zack

Chicago—Negotiators for the Steelworkers and the aluminum industry's "Big Three" stepped up the tempo of contract talks here, pointing in the direction of an economic settlement based on recently-won USWA pacts with Kaiser Steel Corp. and the can industry.

The Kaiser agreement, signed in November before the government obtained a Taft-Hartley injunction to halt the 116-day steel strike, provided a 22.5-cent-an-hour economic package over the 20-month life of the contract. Last week's settlement with American Can Co. and Continental Can Co. gave 45,000 USWA members 30 cents an hour over three years.

Both the Kaiser and can contracts protected "past practice" clauses in local working conditions—key stumbling block in the negotiations with the nation's 11 top steel producers.

Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg met here in both joint and company-by-company sessions

(Continued on Page 2)

DESPITE PROSPECTS of being forced to strike again when Taft-Hartley injunction expires Jan. 26, Steelworker Gilbert Sykes mans traditional Salvation Army Christmas kettle in Granite City, Ill., joining with other unionists in extending helping hand to needy by raising $7,500 for Christmas meals for less fortunate. Sykes, a member of USWA Local 68, also serves as president of United Fund in tri-city area of Granite City-Alton-East St. Louis.

'Totally Unacceptable':

Steel Industry's 'Last Offer' Falls Far Short of Kaiser Pact

Both in content and in the manner of presentation to the workers, the historic contract between the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp. presents a sharp contrast to the "last offer" which the 11 other major steel companies are now pushing by means of a high-powered propaganda drive.

The Kaiser settlement—hailed by the union as a "pace-setter for the industry" and since adopted by several other smaller steel manufacturers—provides adequate safeguards for work rules, the USWA points out, while the big steel proposal is geared to the emasculation of these longstanding protections.

On the economic side, the union continues in a detailed comparison of the two plans, the Kaiser package provides a 22.5-cent-an-hour increase over a 20-month period while the other basic steel firms are insisting their workers settle for 24 cents spread over a three-year-period.

Of equal importance, the USWA points out, the Kaiser agreement was reached in free collective bargaining before the government obtained a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union. Big steel's "final offer," by contrast, has already been unanimously rejected by the USWA Wage Policy Committee. It is still being touted by the industry, however, as the only alternative to resumption of the 116-day shutdown when the injunction expires Jan. 26.

The Kaiser settlement, says the USWA, "demonstrates beyond doubt that reasonable men on both sides who are willing to consider the welfare of the workers, the companies and the public can readily find a formula to resolve their differences."

"We urge the representatives of industry," the union's top Wage Policy Committee declared, "to re-evaluate their position and bargain out a settlement with the union based on the thoroughly reasonable, fair and non-inflationary provisions of the Kaiser settlement."

Plans Compared

Here is the USWA's point-by-point comparison of the Kaiser contract and industry's "final offer":

WAGES—The Kaiser pact, while giving no direct wage hike the first year, provides for an indirect increase of $10.50 a month through savings on insurance contributions. In the second year, wage increases total 9.2 cents an hour beginning July 1, 1960.

The "last offer" calls for no wage increase the first year, with the saving on insurance costs averaging only $2.50 monthly. In the second year, the wage increase is limited to 8.25 cents hourly, effective Oct. 1, 1960—three months after the hike under the Kaiser plan.

The industry offer would peg 1961 economic gains to the same 8.25 cents hourly while Kaiser employes will be free to negotiate new increases based on recommendations of a tripartite committee now studying the extent to which workers should have an equity with stockholders and the public in the fruits of the company's economic progress.

COST-OF-LIVING — Adjustments under the Kaiser plan can total a maximum of 3 cents an hour based on actual rises in the government index. These would be applied July 1, 1960 and Jan. 1, 1961.

Big steel's proposal would give no adjustment until October 1960—and then only if the index has gone up the equivalent of 7 cents or more. The next adjustment would not come until October 1961, with the first 6 cents of any rise in the previous 12-month period ignored. The effect, says the USWA, would be to nullify most of the modest economic gains under the proposal.

SENIORITY—Kaiser's settlement strengthens seniority clauses "substantially" to protect workers with greater years of service, but provisions in the industry offer deal only with breaks in continuous service and, according to the USWA, are "full of loopholes."

UNION SECURITY—Maximum union security is provided in the Kaiser agreement through the union shop, or in so-called "right-to-work" states, through the agency. Big steel's proposal makes no provision for the agency shop to protect the union in states which have the compulsory open shop.

JOB RIGHTS—There is "no watering down" of existing protections on local working conditions, schedules, vacations or seniority in the Kaiser settlement, the union declares.

On the other hand, steel's "last offer" calls for what the union describes as "immediate elimination or limitation" of protections on work and vacation schedules, seniority rights in some companies, plus "severe, unwarranted penalties" on wildcat strikes. The union has denounced this offer, declaring it "moves backwards to deprive employes of existing rights and protections."

MUTUAL PROBLEMS—Opening the way for "genuine solution of difficult problems," the Kaiser pact provides for three specific committees to mutually work out common problems.

In addition to the tripartite group to work out a formula governing future wage and benefit increases, the contract sets up a committee for local working conditions and problems created by automation and technological change, and another to study medical care provisions.

The industry "last offer" calls for what the union says is a "vague and meaningless" Human Relations Research Committee limited in its operations and not concerned with rights of workers to share in industry's progress.

WORK RULES—Sec. 2-B of the basic contract which deals with work rules, remains intact in the Kaiser agreement, while the joint committee considers the broad range of problems involving local working conditions and automation, technological problems affecting jobs and earnings, with settlement "by mutual agreement only."

Big steel's proposal would establish a joint committee to "promote efficiency," with a proviso that if no agreement is reached by June 30, 1960, the question of which work rule changes should be made would be submitted to final and binding arbitration.

Terming this a "one-sided arrangement," the union says the emphasis in the steel offer is totally on company savings. On this basis, the analysis continues, steel management "could still cancel local practices and agreements covering such matters as crew sizes, relief or spell time, wash-up time, overtime distribution and limits, shift preference, bans on contracting out and overtime rates for weekend work."

RETIREMENT—The Kaiser agreement provides for a major breakthrough in the pension field in the form of a special retirement payment of three months' full pay in a lump sum upon retirement. The industry proposal does not include this provision.

In addition, Kaiser's agreement increases pension benefits to $2.50 a month for service prior to Nov. 1, 1959 and $2.60 a month thereafter. Under the industry proposal, pension credits are held to $2.40 a month for service prior to Nov. 1, 1957; $2.50 a month for service between that date and Jan. 1, 1960; and $2.60 a month thereafter.

SUB PAYMENTS—In the past, the steel industry has put 3 cents an hour into the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit fund, plus I.O.U.'s worth an additional 2 cents.

Under the Kaiser agreement, the company agrees to stand by all of the I.O.U.'s it has put in so far, and to pay cash contributions of 5 cents an hour in the future. Big steel, however, wants to have its past debts to the fund wiped out (in the case of U.S. Steel, alone, this means forgiveness of $17.5 million worth of I.O.U.'s) in return for making straight cash payments of 5 cents an hour in the future.

The USWA, summarizing its opposition to the "final offer" made by the 11 holdout companies, warned that the proposal would be "totally unacceptable" to rank-and-file steelworkers. The union, they declared, is united in its "epic struggle . . . to obtain from the industry a measure of simple economic justice, and to preserve the industrial democracy in the plants for which we have battled over the past quarter century."

Steel Union Drives for Aluminum Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

with bargaining teams from Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa), Reynolds Metals Co., and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.

Steel Talks Stalled

The union focused its attention on reaching a settlement with the aluminum manufacturers as federal mediators declared an indefinite recess in stalled steel negotiations. The 80-day T-H injunction, under which the USWA currently is working, runs out Jan. 27.

Settlement with the aluminum industry would mark the second time in recent weeks that the USWA has broken the normal pattern of contract negotiations for the basic metals industry, since both aluminum and can manufacturers historically have waited to conclude their contract negotiations until after a settlement is reached in steel.

In breaking off the steel talks, just one week after Pres. Eisenhower had appealed for round-the-clock negotiations, Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service said "no progress of substance has been made."

Standing as a barrier to progress, the USWA has charged, is the all-out propaganda drive being conducted by steel management in an effort to sell to 500,000 USWA members a "last offer" geared to emasculation of work rules coupled with a three-year economic improvement of only 24 cents an hour.

The industry indicated its position was frozen when it began deluging unionists and so-called "opinion leaders" with slick brochures and expensive newspaper ads on the "last offer"—rejected more than a month ago by the unanimous vote of the Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee, a rank-and-file body which advises the USWA negotiating team.

Campaign of Fear

The union has denounced the million-dollar propaganda drive as a "carefully contrived campaign" intended to "frighten some people into accepting inferior wage agreements and watered-down benefits."

The USWA served notice on the industry that the steelworkers would not be "soft-soaped" and would vote an "overwhelming rejection" of the proposal if the companies persist in bringing the deadlock down to the wire in the form of a formal National Labor Relations Board ballot.

ABC's 2nd Birthday Hailed by Schnitzler

"All labor rejoices" in the progress achieved by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared on the occasion of the union's second anniversary.

Schnitzler, who holds Card No. 1 in the ABC, cited the union's continued growth and singled out its recent victory in an NLRB election at Greenville, S. C., the first time in 20 years that a union has broken through that anti-labor stronghold.

The ABC was chartered after the Bakery & Confectionery Workers had been expelled from the AFL-CIO for refusing to rid themselves of corrupt leadership.

Rural Co-ops Hail Aid from Labor

Huron, S. D.—Delegates to a regional meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association here voted their thanks to organized labor for its support of programs to develop and conserve the nation's natural resources.

The resolution adopted at the meeting, made up chiefly of farmers from North and South Dakota and Minnesota, urged "continued cooperation" between the worker and the farmer.

The statement pointed out that the AFL-CIO and organized labor generally had strongly supported conservation, rural electrification and federal power development, all major interests of NRECA.

UAW Aide Named Detroit Parks' Head

Detroit—Olga M. Madar, Auto Workers' recreation director for the past decade, has been appointed to a four-year term as Commissioner of Parks and Recreation.

Governor Shuts Struck Wilson Plant

Company Agrees to Resume Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

said he "assumed" James D. Cooney, elderly head of the meat-packing firm, was sincere in his pledge that Wilson representatives would come to the negotiations "in an effort to work out a satisfactory contract and to settle the strike" of more than 5,000 UPWA members.

The old contract expired Sept. 1 and was extended until Sept. 19. UPWA members in six Wilson plants then worked without a contract until Nov. 3 when the strike was called after extreme provocations by the company including an attempt to have workers sign illegal "yellow dog" contracts.

Violence erupted in Albert Lea, a city of nearly 17,000 population, against several hundred strikebreakers, recruited from nearby farming areas. Scores of residents of the city joined in demonstrations during which cars were overturned, hundreds of car windows were smashed by rocks and several people sustained minor injuries.

Officials of Albert Lea and adjacent Freeborn County requested that the Wilson plant be closed by state troops and martial law invoked. They asked that the governor use his emergency powers to "bring an end to this state of lawlessness, rioting and insurrection."

Among the reasons they cited for their plea was the local Wilson plant management's request for tear gas and riot guns for use in the plant areas.

They added that "egress and ingress of persons and vehicles to the plant is so repugnant to the persons outside the plant that its continued operation is a threat to the peace of the city and county and the safety of the citizens therein."

More than 200 Guardsmen in battle dress rolled into the city in the hours just before dawn after racing across highways from distant parts of the state.

An officer notified the plant management that the plant must close its doors to all production workers and another told the union that no further picketing would be permitted in the plant area.

Strikebreakers reporting for work were turned away by the military.

Gov. Freeman's prompt action won praise from numerous union officials throughout the country. The company, however, moved swiftly through a suit in federal court to enjoin use of the troops to close the plant.

Gov. Ralph G. Brooks of Nebraska offered the services of that state's labor commissioner in a mediation capacity.

California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown advised Helstein, "if there is any way I can be of assistance please call on me."

From Iowa, Gov. Herschel C. Loveless wired that "any sensible and fair assistance that this office can render is available to both sides of the dispute."

Unfair labor practice charges were filed with the NLRB in Chicago by the union.

They charged Wilson with refusal to bargain, noting that the company consented to meet for only a total of 48 hours in the 60 days preceding the expiration of the old contract and with failure to bargain at all since the beginning of the strike.

UPWA also charged that the company had attempted to intimidate and coerce strikers by threatening loss of their seniority rights and their jobs.

A Happy Christmas For Strikers' Kids

Austin, Minn.—It will be a happy Christmas for the children of Albert Lea strikers, thanks to members of Packinghouse Workers Local 9 here.

About 1,700 children will get gifts and a big party. Their parents have been on strike against Wilson & Co. at nearby Albert Lea since Nov. 3. Cards listing the name, age and sex of the children were prepared and within an hour were snapped up by workers at the George A. Hormel plant here who argued to buy gifts ranging from $4 to $6 in price.

So much money was volunteered that it was decided also to have a party for the strikers' children where they will receive large bags of holiday candies.

Sign of Inflation? Profits Hit New High in 9 Months

Profits for the first nine months of 1959 hit an all-time record high of $12.5 billion after taxes for U.S. manufacturing corporations, the government reported.

The nine-month total was only one-tenth of a billion short of the entire after-tax profits for 1958, according to a report by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Profits before taxes for the first nine months reached $23 billion compared to $22.7 billion for all of 1958, according to the government's figures.

The annual rate of profit after taxes on stockholders' equity averaged 10.7 percent for the first nine months of 1959 compared to an average of 8.5 percent for all of 1958.

Sales for the first nine months of this year also reached a new record high of $252.2 billion, a gain of $28.8 billion over the same period a year ago.

East Coast Pact Ratified, Gulf Dock Talks Bogged

New York—By an overwhelming 4-1 margin, 60,000 Longshoremen have ratified a new three-year contract negotiated by ILA officials with waterfront employers earlier this month.

The pact, covering ILA members in East Coast ports from Portland, Me., to Norfolk, Va., contains economic gains totaling 41 cents an hour plus important safeguards against automation-induced reductions in the size of work crews.

Meanwhile, negotiations covering an additional 24,000 dock workers in Gulf Coast ports headed toward a deadline imposed by a Taft-Hartley injunction which expires Dec. 27. Under the T-H provisions, the National Labor Relations Board must poll the workers on management's so-called "last offer" by Dec. 22.

With Gulf Coast employers balking at the master agreement worked out in East Coast negotiations, the NLRB was readying its machinery for the balloting, although spokesmen for the government expressed hope that agreement would be reached before the "last offer" became necessary.

In the past, the Southern dock settlement has been patterned after the East Coast contract.

Highlight of the East Coast settlement was a provision for continuance of 20-man crews in the handling of cargo containers to end a threat that thousands of ILA members would swiftly lose their jobs as automation came to the docks. In addition, longshoremen will be used by shippers for loading or reloading the reusable metal boxes at the pier.

ILA representatives and waterfront employers also are currently negotiating the premiums shippers will pay to compensate for wages lost by dock workers when containers are loaded away from the pier. If no settlement can be reached, an arbitrator will determine the amount.

On the economic side, the master agreement calls for a 12-cent wage hike retroactive to Oct. 1; an additional 5-cent boost in each of the remaining two years of the contract; plus 19 cents for improvements in pensions, welfare, health clinic and vacation benefits.

Overseas Writers Elect Morgan

Edward P. Morgan, ABC newscaster sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has been elected secretary of the Overseas Writers, succeeding Peter Lisagor who was elected president.

ITU Pickets Halted in First L-G Injunction

A half-dozen union members in Sapulpa (pop. 13,000), Okla., have felt the force of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

In a case labeled an "outrageous affair" by the union's counsel, the first injunction of its kind under the new law was granted against Typographical Local 619.

National Labor Relations Board Regional Dir. Edwin A. Alliott sought and got the injunetion on grounds Local 619 picketed the Sapulpa Daily Herald (circulation 4,885) for "an unreasonable period of time" without filing for a representation election.

The unreasonable time: "more than 15 days."

"This outrageous affair shows the extreme to which the Landrum-Griffin Act can and is being pushed," declared ITU Gen. Counsel Gerhard P. Van Arkel.

The injunction stands pending board disposition of management charges that the union violated the Landrum-Griffin Act provision making picketing for recognition an unfair practice if carried on without filing an election petition within a reasonable period "not to exceed 30 days."

The board petition said picketing ran over 15 days since Nov. 13, when the recognition picketing ban took effect, and induced suppliers, railroads and repairmen not to make pickups or deliveries.

Van Arkel said the employer had been "squeezing out" union members over a period of time and the local started picketing in early October.

The pickets carried "unfair" signs but, when the new law's provisions took effect, changed the wording to simply inform the public of the Herald's use of non-union workers.

He said the injunction, handed down by federal District Court a week after the board requested it, rebuffed the union's plea to be allowed to carry the new informational signs.

NLRB Seeks Injunction On Hot Cargo Ban

A union seeking contract provisions which would enable its members to refuse to handle non-union or struck work has become the first target of the "hot cargo" ban amendment of Taft-Hartley contained in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board announced he has moved for an injunction in U.S. District Court at San Francisco against Local 17 of the unaffiliated Amalgamated Lithographers Union.

Rothman acted on charges filed by Employing Lithographers Association, a division of the Graphic Arts Employers Association of San Francisco.

The charges allege the union has been on strike since Nov. 23 in an effort to win illegal clauses on "non-union" work or work from a struck shop.

It also is charged the illegal clauses were included in contracts signed with four non-association lithographic firms on Nov. 25.

The allegedly illegal clauses, if obtained, would enable the union to reopen and terminate the contract if the employer asks employes to handle non-union lithographic work and also would bind the employer to refrain from asking employes to handle work from a struck plant of the same employer.

Mitchell Issues Landrum-Griffin Interpretation

(Continued from Page 1)

the faithful discharge of his duties."

Mitchell said "it is clear" Congress intended reasonable protection of funds or property and that Congress also was aware of costs and "did not intend unreasonable, unnecessary or duplicative bonding."

The amount of the bond required must be not less than 10 percent of the funds handled by all occupants of the position concerned in the preceding fiscal year, Mitchell said.

Since the law defines "person" as one or more individuals, a group responsible for handling certain funds can be bonded as a group, he continued. The law's phraseology of "individual or schedule in form" does not require individual bonding, he said. Bonds may cover a list of names or a list of positions or may take a new form, the important aim being the coverage of those who must be bonded.

The law spells out that a union is exempt from the bonding requirement only if its property and annual financial receipts are under $5,000 in value.

The same requirement on employes applies to "a trust or other fund" set up by a union or which the union helps to run and which provides benefits to union members. Mitchell said it is clear this covers pension funds, health and welfare funds, profit-sharing funds, vacation funds, apprenticeship and training funds and similar plans.

Several tests determine whether a person "handles" funds. It includes those who, if they failed to faithfully perform their duties, would cause "a significant risk of loss." Therefore, shop stewards who collect dues personally would have to be bonded unless the risk was covered by bonding others.

On the bond's term, Mitchell said nothing in the law prohibits a term longer than one year, with the advantages of lower premiums. However, the bond's amount must be based on funds handled in the preceding fiscal year and its term must begin with the union's fiscal year.

2—Coverage. The law says a covered "labor organization" includes "any organization of any kind, any agency, or employe representation committee, group, association, or plan . . . in which employes participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment. . . ."

The coverage includes employers within the meaning of any federal law, including the Railway Labor Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Taft-Hartley Act and Internal Revenue Code.

Mitchell said employers of farm labor "would appear" to be covered even though outside Taft-Hartley.

In further defining "employer," the law excludes government at every level and wholly-owned government corporations. Thus, unions made up entirely of public employes such as the postal unions and those of employes of the Tennessee Valley Authority, for example, would be exempt.

Where there are mixed unions, as might be found in the State, County and Municipal Employes, the parent union and non-government employe locals would be covered. Government employe locals would not be covered except for elections where they vote for national officers or delegates.

With respect to foreign territories, as with Canadian locals affiliated to U.S. unions, the law does not apply to local activities but does affect parent unions where the foreign-based locals take part in national voting.

3—Elections. Mitchell's interpretation defines which unions must comply, officers to be elected, frequency of elections, secret ballot elections, pertinent constitutional provisions and enforcement.

This part of the law affects all covered unions—whether local, national or international—and all intermediate bodies. The only exemptions are state and local centrals chartered by the AFL-CIO and the AFL-CIO itself.

Answering frequently-asked questions, Mitchell said secret ballots must be taken by unions even in the absence of a contest. He also said there is no exception to the requirement for mailing an election notice to each member not less than 15 days before the election.

A union officer is defined on the basis of his duties as well as his title.

Joblessness Up 398,000, Further Increase Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed—returned to the mills. At the same time, steel shortages in auto plants caused a cutback of some 225,000 jobs.

Steel shortages also were blamed for job reductions, instead of normal seasonal increases, in the fabricated metals and machinery industries.

As for major seasonal changes, employment in trade rose 160,000 as the holidays approached while construction jobs suffered a greater-than-seasonal drop of 150,000.

Wolfbein was asked by a reporter if the seasonally-adjusted jobless rate, which settled at 5.6 percent, is going to become accepted as the normal level of unemployment.

He replied that the steel strike was one of the major reasons for the current jobless level.

When Wolfbein foresaw 4.25 million jobless in the first months of 1960, he added that this would not include the effects of a resumed steel strike or a rail walkout.

The long-term unemployed were singled out by Wolfbein for comment. This group, those jobless 15 weeks or more, increased 58,000 to a total 784,000 for November.

"Over half of the long-term unemployed in November had been seeking work for more than 26 weeks," the report noted.

Wolfbein attributed the persistence of this group, which has remained fairly unchanged since August, to the steel strike and to the fact that the unskilled are found in this group, and added that many in the group are in the nation's 32 economically distressed areas.

Manufacturing employment was up a slight 16,000 to a total 16,209,000 for November. The average factory workweek dropped by 24 minutes to 39 hours, 54 minutes.

Hourly earnings rose by 2 cents to $2.23, reflecting the return of relatively higher-paid steelworkers. Weekly earnings remained at $89 since the rise in earnings was offset by a drop of four hours a week in the auto industry.

High Interest Seen Cutting New Homes

High interest rates brought on by the Administration's tight money policies will cut private housing starts by 10 to 12 percent in 1960, the National Association of Home Builders predicted.

The builders association said the expectation is that funds for FHA and VA mortgages will dry up in light of the higher interest rates for government securities and other investments.

The builders' prediction came as the U.S. Treasury accepted bids for a $1.2 billion issue of 91-day bills at an average interest rate of 4.638 percent, a new record for this type of issue.

The tight money policy was reflected also in an announcement by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York which declared a 100 percent stock dividend and increased the quarterly dividend on current stock.

McCarthy Hits 'Complacency' On Joblessness

The Labor Dept.'s November jobless figures prove that "creeping unemployment is still a major economic problem on the domestic front," Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), chairman of a special Senate committee on unemployment, has declared.

McCarthy said it was "most disturbing" that 18 months after the start of the recovery from the 1957-58 recession, 5.6 percent of the total civilian labor force is unemployed. Eighteen months after the end of the 1954 recession, he said, joblessness had dropped to less than 4 percent, while after the first postwar recession unemployment dropped to 3 percent.

The Minnesota Democrat criticized the Administration for its "complacency . . . in the face of creeping unemployment." He said hearings by his committee in eight states "have revealed that the present unemployment situation is much graver than the Administration would have the public believe."

Kornbluh Named To Michigan Post

Detroit—Hy Kornbluh has been named coordinator of labor education and services of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan-Wayne State University.

Kornbluh was on the staff of the Dept. of Education of the AFL-CIO until his appointment to the university post.

Kornbluh will be in charge of the Detroit office of the Institute's Division of Labor Education and Services.

Meany Tells Congress:

Economic Growth Lags While Ike Battles Phantom 'Inflation'

The Administration has been paying "too much attention to fighting a phantom 'inflation' " and not enough to "developing a higher rate of growth or cutting back the recurring recessions," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

In a letter to Committee Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Meany declared the "attitude of the monetary authorities has been almost exclusively concerned with the level of prices, not the level of unemployment or the deterioriating condition of public services."

The letter accompanied a detailed statement by the AFL-CIO on employment, growth and price levels, an area currently being studied by the committee as part of an exhaustive examination of the nation's economy.

The AFL-CIO president said that a much faster pace of economic expansion than the 2.5 percent growth-rate of recent years is needed. Economic growth of about 5 percent a year should be established as a goal of economic policy, and national policies should be geared to achieve that objective.

The government's policies of tight money, high interest rates, and attempts to balance the federal budget at relatively low levels of output and incomes should be halted, said Meany.

His letter to Douglas declared also:

1—A substantial revision of the government's tax policies is required to provide a more equitable basis for raising federal revenue and for achieving a better balance in the flow of economic returns to consumers and business.

2—Collective bargaining has been a positive, constructive force for achieving higher living standards and making possible greater economic progress.

"We reject arguments that collective bargaining has had any inflationary effect or that it has in any way impeded advances in technology. Examination of wage-price movements makes clear that the cause of rising prices in the postwar period is not collective bargaining wage settlements."

With regard to technological progress, the collective bargaining process has served as a stimulant to the adoption of technological changes while at the same time providing the basis for working out appropriate procedures to lessen the impact on those directly affected.

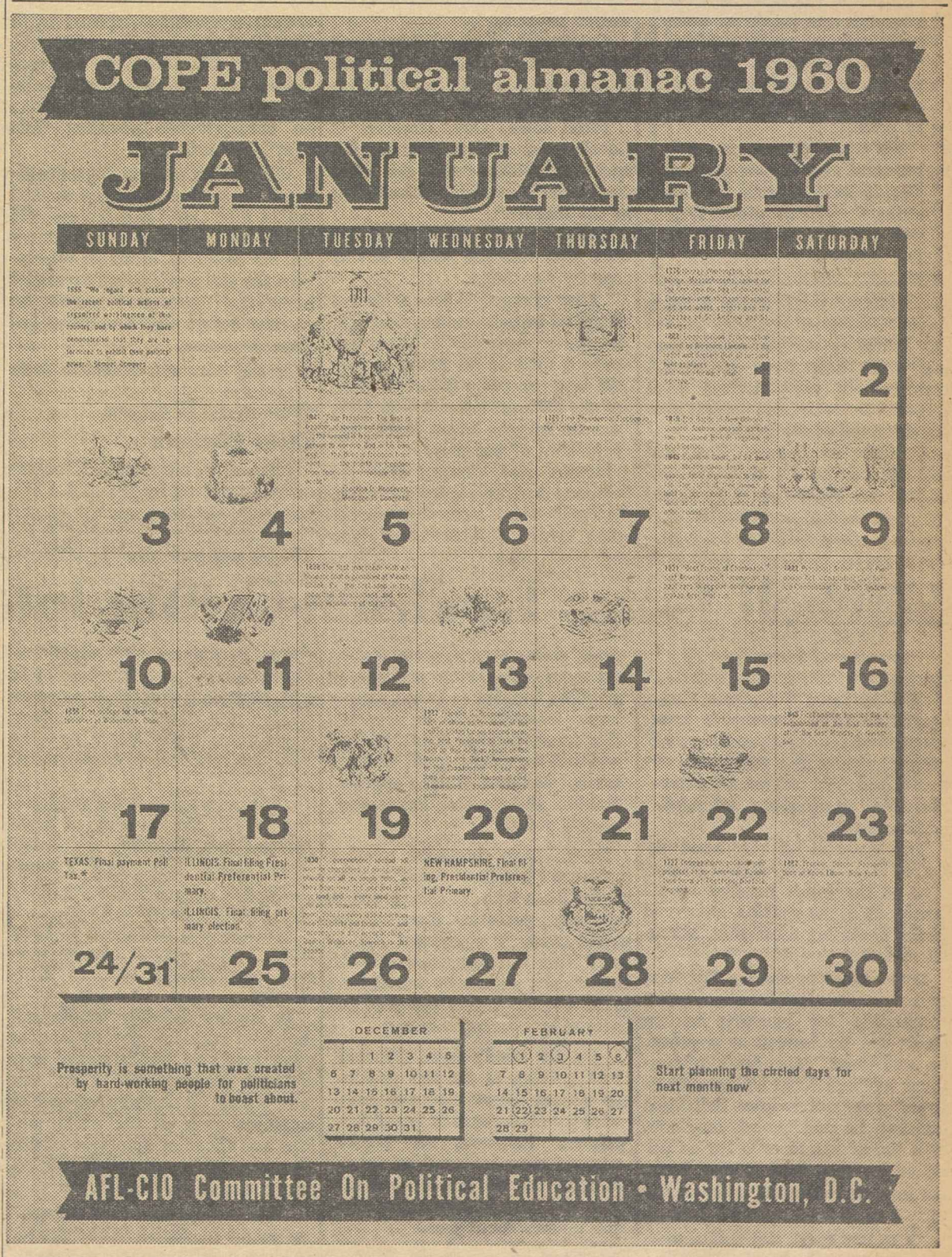
3—"I recently wrote to Pres. Eisenhower suggesting that he call a meeting of top union and industrial leaders to consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations. I hope that such a meeting would make a constructive contribution without involving more direct government intervention in the collective bargaining process.

"Labor does not defend collective bargaining unthinkingly. Often unions are not satisfied with its results. There's always the temptation to invite government tinkering in an effort to gain some advantage. But considered reflection directs the conclusion that any such advantage, for labor, for industry, or for other parts of the economy, would be short-run or illusory and would not be worth the prices."

4—In regard to distribution of income and in particular the income available to the lowest fifth of the nation's population, it is more important to make certain that any increase in living standards is distributed among all sections of the population.

There are still far too many families that can barely eke out a meager existence for themselves, even in generally prosperous times.

5—In recent years the emphasis in economic thinking has too often been placed on developments in the private economy to the exclusion of necessary changes in the public sector.



THIS IS A SAMPLE of the COPE political calendar for 1960. In two colors, the illustrated calendar shows important election dates in each state and marks famous events in the history of the U.S. and of organized labor. The back page—shown almost full size on the opposite page—summarizes significant election information. Priced at 50 cents each, the calendars are available at COPE national headquarters, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

State and Federal:

Political Scoreboard for 1960 Elections

STATE	U. S. CONGRESS		Redistricting after 1960	GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURES				FINAL FILING	DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION		POLL TAX DEADLINE FOR PAYMENT	PRIMARY DATE	RUNOFF PRIMARY	Presidential Preferential Primary
						UPPER HOUSE		LOWER HOUSE			PRIMARY	GENERAL ELECTION				
	Elect a Senator	No. of Representatives		Elect	Term	Elect	Term	Elect	Term							
Alabama	yes	9	−1	no	4	none	4	none	4	Mar. 1	April 22	Oct. 28	Feb. 1	May 3	May 31	
Alaska	yes	1	no change	no	4	10	4	40	2	May 1	Register at time of Voting			Aug. 2		
Arizona	no	2	+1	yes	2	28	2	80	2	Aug. 4	July 8	Sept. 26		Sept. 13		
Arkansas	yes	6	−2	yes	2	18	4	100	2	April 27	No registration—Poll Tax receipt is evidence of right to vote		Oct. 1	July 26	Aug. 9	
California	no	30	+7	no	4	20	4	80	2	April 8	April 15	Sept. 16		June 7		June 7
Colorado	yes	4	no change	no	4	19	4	65	2	July 30	Aug. 29	Oct. 24		Sept. 13		
Connecticut	no	6	no change	no	4	36	2	279	2	Nominating conventions	June 10	Oct. 15		Challenge Primary permitted		
Delaware	yes	1	no change	yes	4	7	4	35	2	Nominating conventions	July 23	Oct. 15		None		
Florida	no	8	+3	yes	4	19	4	95	2	Mar. 1—noon	April 2	Oct. 8		May 3	May 24	May 24
Georgia	yes	10	−1	no	4	54	2	205	2	To be set	Registration closes—May 10 for all elections			Sept. 14	To be set	
Hawaii	no	1	no change	no	4	12	4	51	2	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 18		Oct. 1		
Idaho	yes	2	no change	no	4	44	2	59	2	April 23	June 4	Nov. 5		June 7	June 28	
Illinois	yes	25	−1	yes	4	29	4	177	2	Jan. 25	Mar. 14	Oct. 10		April 12		April 12
Indiana	no	11	+1	yes	4	25	4	100	2	April 3	April 4 Dem. State Convention: June 21 Rep. State Convention: June 24	Oct. 10		May 3		May 3
Iowa	yes	8	−1	yes	2	28	4	108	2	April 2	May 27	Oct. 29		June 6		
Kansas	yes	6	−1	yes	2	40	4	125	2	June 20—noon	July 12 for Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka July 22, others	Oct. 18—Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka Oct. 28, others		Aug. 2		
Kentucky	yes	8	no change	no	4	none	4	none	2	Mar. 30	Mar. 26	Sept. 10		May 24		
Louisiana	yes	8	no change	yes May 1960	4	39	4	101	4	July 2	July 28	Oct. 8		Aug. 27 Gov. 12/59	Oct. 1	
Maine	yes	3	−1	no	4	33	2	151	2	April 4	Varies by towns & cities; generally 1 week before election			June 20		
Maryland	no	7	+1	no	4	none	4	none	4	Mar. 7	April 16 Baltimore City, & counties with permanent registration Others, April 12	Sept. 26 Baltimore City & counties with permanent registration Others, Sept. 13, 20		May 17		May 17
Massachusetts	yes	14	−2	yes	2	40	2	240	2	Aug. 2	Aug. 19	Oct. 7		Sept. 20		April 26
Michigan	yes	18	+2	yes	2	34	2	110	2	June 14	July 5	Oct. 10		Aug. 2		
Minnesota	yes	9	−1	yes	2	none	4	131	2	July 25	Aug. 23	Oct. 18		Sept. 13		
Mississippi	yes	6	−1	no	4	none	4	none	4	June 24	Registration closes July 8 for all elections		Feb. 1	Aug. 23	Sept. 13	
Missouri	no	11	no change	yes	4	17	4	157	2	April 26	July 6 for Kansas City July 9—St. Louis	Oct. 12—Kansas City Oct. 15—St. Louis		Aug. 2		
Montana	yes	2	no change	yes	4	28	4	94	2	April 28	April 22	Sept. 23		June 7		
Nebraska	yes	4	no change	yes	2	Unicameral Legislature 43 members, 2 year term				Mar. 11	April 29 for Lincoln & Omaha April 30 for cities 7-000-40,000	Oct. 28 for Lincoln & Omaha Oct. 29 for cities 7,000-40,000		May 10		May 10
Nevada	no	1	no change	no	4	7	4	47	2	July 18	Aug. 6	Oct. 8		Sept. 6		
New Hampshire	yes	2	no change	yes	2	24	2	400	2	July 28	Sept. 3 Cities Sept. 10 Large towns	Oct. 29 Cities Nov. 5 Large towns		Sept. 13		Mar. 8
New Jersey	yes	14	no change	no	4	none	4	none	2	Mar. 10	Mar. 10	Sept. 29		April 19		April 19
New Mexico	yes	2	no change	yes	2	32	4	66	2	Mar. 1	April 10	Oct. 8		May 10		
New York	no	43	−3	no	4	58	2	150	2	May 3	1959 registration entitles elector to vote in 1960 primary	Oct. 15		June 7		
North Carolina	yes	12	−1	yes	4	50	2	120	2	Mar. 18	May 14	Oct. 29		May 28	June 25	
North Dakota	yes	2	no change	yes	2	25	4	113	2	May 19	No Statewide Registration			June 28		
Ohio	no	23	+1	no	4	15	2 and 4	139	2	Feb. 3	Mar. 23	Sept. 28		May 3		May 3
Oklahoma	yes	6	no change	no	4	22	4	121	2	April 29	June 24	Oct. 28		July 5	July 26	
Oregon	yes	4	+1	no	4	15	4	60	2	Mar. 11	April 20	Oct. 8		May 20		May 20
Pennsylvania	no	30	−3	no	4	25	4	210	2	Feb. 22	Mar. 7	Sept. 19		April 26		April 26
Rhode Island	yes	2	no change	yes	2	44	2	100	2	July 31	July 21	Sept. 9		Sept. 19—Rep. Sept. 28—Dem.		
South Carolina	yes	6	no change	no	4	23	4	124	2	2 weeks after State convention	May 14	Oct. 8		June 14	June 28	
South Dakota	yes	2	no change	yes	2	35	2	75	2	May 9	May 23	Oct. 31		June 7		June 7
Tennessee	yes	9	no change	no	4	33	2	99	2	June 4	July 15—Counties over 25,000 population July 25—Others	Oct. 19—Counties over 25,000 population Oct. 29—Others		Aug. 4		
Texas	yes	22	+2	yes	2	15	4	150	2	Feb. 1	No Registration. Poll Tax receipt or Exemption Certificate is evidence of one's right to vote		Jan. 31	May 7	June 4	
Utah	no	2	no change	yes	4	14	4	64	2	July 10	Aug. 22	Nov. 2		Sept. 13		
Vermont	no	1	no change	yes	2	30	2	246	2	Aug. 3	Sept. 10 Not required if name is on "Check List"	Nov. 5		Sept. 13		
Virginia	yes	10	no change	no	4	none	4	none	2	April 13	June 11	Oct. 8	May 7	July 12	Aug. 16	
Washington	no	7	no change	yes	4	26	4	99	2	July 15	Aug. 13	Oct. 8		Sept. 13		
West Virginia	yes	6	−1	yes	4	16	4	100	2	Feb. 6	April 9	Oct. 8		May 10		May 10
Wisconsin	no	10	no change	yes	2	16	4	100	2	July 12	Aug. 31	Oct. 26		Sept. 13		April 5
Wyoming	yes	1	no change	no	4	13	4	56	2	July 7	Aug. 16	Oct. 24		Aug. 16		

Christmas 1959

AT CHRISTMAS 1959 the peace of the world is still to be won and with it the good will to men that is a condition of peace. In an age of H-bombs, intercontinental missiles and space satellites, peace is a prime condition of survival.

But there is no real and meaningful peace without freedom and liberty. In too many parts of the world there is only the uneasy quiet of men and women wondering how far they can move before the terror of oppression is loosed against them.

This Christmas it is more evident than ever before in recorded history that there is no alternative to peace—nuclear war means extinction. In the continuous striving, then, for the ideals of humanity summed up in the Christmas message, the labor movement rededicates itself to the task of building a real and lasting peace based on freedom and justice throughout the world.

It's Time for Politics

THE PRELIMINARY warm-ups for the 1960 political campaigns are about over and in the next few months the voters will get down to the serious business of selecting candidates, focusing on the major issues and participating in the organizational work basic to any political campaign.

Back in September the AFL-CIO signaled the start of labor's participation in the 1960 elections with a strong convention resolution calling for expanded and more vigorous political education and action programs. The key element in this campaign is information.

In this issue of the AFL-CIO News a complete page is devoted to pertinent election information as well as an article analyzing the basic positions of the Republican and Democratic parties as set forth in policy statements which may become the party platforms for 1960.

To insure that the election information is disseminated as widely as possible, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—COPE—has prepared an extremely useful 1960 calendar containing a continuing day-by-day reminder of the what-when-where information vital to an effective political education program.

Labor's stake in the outcome of an election has never been greater than it will be in 1960. Now is the time to get rolling to insure the election of an administration and Congress in November capable of giving America the leadership and program to meet the tremendous challenge of the Sixties.

No 'Prosperity' for Them

THE LABOR DEPT.'S November job report points up sharply the continuing, chronic nature of unemployment in a period of "prosperity."

The 3.7 million jobless in November is the second highest number of unemployed for the month since the end of World War II. Labor Dept. experts predict that in the early months of 1960 unemployment will reach at least 4.2 million.

Indicative of the problems facing the nation is the November report that a smaller number of women and teenagers entered the labor force in search of pre-Christmas work. They are not counted as part of the labor force, but essentially they are not working because they obviously do not believe that there are jobs available.

The rate of unemployment has continued at 5 percent or more throughout 1959, indicative of the chronic problem facing the nation. The national complacency in face of these figures is perhaps even more alarming than the figures themselves.

The second session of the 86th Congress must face this problem if the nation is to avoid recession in late 1960 or early 1961.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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What Happened to 'Public Interest'?

Collapse of Program Standards Called Real Crime of TV, Radio

WHEN CONGRESS established the Federal Communications Commission in 1934 it set the standard governing the granting of radio and later TV licenses as "public interest, convenience, or necessity."

How well has this standard been honored?

Right now we have shocking examples of quiz show "fixes" on television, Madison Avenue fakery and phoniness on what are supposed to be honest presentations of political candidates, and apparently more is to come with exposure of the venality and greed of disc jockeys under the charming guise of "payola."

Yet, while all this corruption is reprehensible and worthy of the criticism that has been heaped upon the industry's head, the real crime of the television industry is infinitely more damaging to the American people than the actions of a relative handful of greedy little weaklings seduced by money.

The true crime is the steadily collapsing standard of programming of the giants of the industry—of their almost sickening failure to give more than lip service to the "public interest, convenience or necessity" in return for the immensely valuable licenses they have been given.

You don't have to go very far for proof.

Gen. David Sarnoff, president of RCA, in an effort to defend TV has pointed to some of the fine shows that the industry has brought to the screen. The tragedy is that there are so few of them. Greatness, of course, is rare and no industry can be expected to produce top notch programs 24 hours of the day, seven days a week.

But it can be expected to give the American people adult entertainment, and adult and responsible news reporting instead of the tiresome, repetitious clipping of news from the ticker, as well as good music and drama and educational features.

Instead it has overwhelmed us with rock 'n roll, with hour after hour of childish playing at cowboys and Indians, and cops and robbers, with crime and violence to a horrifying degree, with grotesque wrestling bouts and soap operas built on nonsense painfully stretched out week after week.

TO A SHOCKING EXTENT the sponsors and the advertising agencies that work for them have taken over. Top TV management has been willing to accept the role of seller of time and news wires and the technical equipment for the production of programs.

The result has been a tragic loss of quality in TV programs during recent years. With the advertiser in control, the commercial has taken over to an almost intolerable degree. It blasts at you 20 decibels higher than the program to which you are listening. It hits you with more and more frequency. Its standards of honest advertising are of the most dubious sort.

What has happened is that in its pursuit of the advertiser's dollar, the industry has turned its back on a large and growing segment of the American people who feel that the air waves are worthy of something better than being used as schools for juvenile delinquency or as a medium for the least adult forms of entertainment.

Without being stuffy about it, many Americans feel that their needs and desires in the field of TV are being ignored, that in a sense they have been disinherited so far as TV is concerned.

Nobody wants governmental censorship. But that doesn't mean that the government must stand by idly—as the FCC has done too long—and protest that it has no power in the matter. It has power.

Networks operate through channels, via franchise. Channels belong to the public: the people. But most people don't know this. They don't know that just as a channel can be given to a company, it can be taken away from that company if it doesn't live up to its obligations. They are bamboozled with cries of the wickedness of government interference even in an area—that of the air waves—that obviously can't be privately owned but must be government owned.

Other nations have tackled this problem and adopted varying solutions. In Great Britain the BBC is government-owned. It has proved conclusively that there can be adult entertainment that is by no means dull, but highly stimulating and educational. Even the privately owned area of the British system must compete with the best that the BBC offers and the competition has proved healthy.

The Harris committee now investigating TV should not limit itself simply to the fraudulent. It should also concern itself with whether the men who have received immensely valuable public air channels that have permitted them to make fortunes for themselves are living up to the standards on which their licenses are based. (Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window)

In Advisory Committee Statements:

Democrats, GOP Unveil Preview of '60 Platforms

Two groups of political "braintrusters"—the Democratic Advisory Council and the Percy committee (Republican Committee on Programs and Progress)—recently issued full-scale statements outlining what they considered basic viewpoints of the two parties. Here are summaries of significant declarations on major domestic issues:

FISCAL POLICY

Democrats—Long-range stability of prices must be sought by "restoration of a satisfactory rate of economic growth," and the "first step must be reversal of the Republican high-interest, tight-money policy." The Soviet growth rate is 7 percent; the recent U.S. growth rate is 2 or 3 percent. "We reject the 'recession theory' of controlling inflation."

Republicans—"We reject the idea that the Federal Reserve System should resort to a policy of loose money. The Treasury should, of course, endeavor to keep down interest charges on the public debt. But the best way is by reducing the size of the debt."

TAXATION

Democrats—"The money can be provided" for national security and social needs at existing tax rates "without deficit spending" by four changes: "end the waste" in expenditures, most importantly by reducing the "excessive cost of interest on the national debt;" add new revenue agents to "collect the taxes" already owed, of which "several billion" now escape; "close the loopholes in the tax laws," including special favors to dividend income and "high depletion allowances" to gas and oil; "expand the economy," which would automatically produce more revenue.

Republicans—"Basic reforms must substantially reduce rates and more equitably distribute the tax burden;" "the most important goal must be to increase individual incentives by some reduction of income tax rates in all brackets;" we favor "moderate reduction in the corporate income tax rate;" "Congress should consider converting present selective excise taxes, other than liquor and tobacco, to a more broadly based tax . . . at the manufacturers' level."

EMPLOYMENT

Democrats—"The volume of unemployment is intolerably high," particularly for "times of relative prosperity." "We renew our pledge to give meaning to the Employment Act of 1946, whose promise of 'maximum employment, production and purchasing power' has been casually disregarded by the Republican Administration."

"The area redevelopment bill, vetoed in 1958, should be enacted. Even with a high rate of economic growth," special vocational programs are needed for "the poorly educated, the unskilled, the older workers and workers displaced by automation."

"The unemployment compensation system, which collapsed last year under the impact of recession, should be shored up by enactment of national standards."

"The minimum wage law should be extended in coverage and the floor raised from $1 to $1.25 an hour."

Republicans—"The party seeks a better life for the working men and women. . . . A political party must be alert to the economic causes of unemployment and determined to minimize their effect."

The federal government should give "technical and financial aid" to distressed areas "in cooperation with state and local agencies." There should be "training and retraining programs by private industry and government," and "aid in finding new jobs" for people unemployed because of "economic or technological change."

We favor "an adequate federal-state unemployment compensation program and periodic review of its standards to reflect changing local needs."

LABOR-MANAGEMENT POLICY

Democrats—"The President delayed too long" in the steel stalemate. "When he finally did act, his action came with the crudest weapon at his command—a Taft-Hartley injunction. . . . The government did nothing when only the employes were pinched by loss of wages. It acted only when the industry was pinched by a shortage of steel."

In industries affected with a great public interest, "the law should provide the President with a variety of approaches, including fact-finding boards with power to recommend terms of settlement."

Republicans—"We applaud the initiative of the President and members of Congress for laying the legal basis, in the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, for correcting many of the more glaring abuses" of the rights of individual union members and "other people in America."

"Government should insure an atmosphere conducive to free collective bargaining," and should step in ordinarily only through mediation, but "has a responsibility to make certain that neither management nor unions wield excessive power that is against the public interest."

CIVIL RIGHTS

Democrats—Leadership "must come from the President and his Attorney General." Federal financial and technical assistance should go to communities that integrate their public schools. Federal law should provide "effective means to protect the right to vote," and the Attorney General should be given power to file injunction suits to insure "equal protection under the law to all persons."

Republicans—The federal government should "deal with persons" using "force or threats of force to obstruct court orders" on school desegregation; should "make full use of its investigative powers" in bombings of schools and churches.

SCHOOLS

Democrats—"The federal government must now share the burden," specifically in aid for elementary and secondary school construction and through a federal college scholarship and loan program and a program to aid colleges.

Republicans—Matching federal grants should be made for school construction "where need is demonstrated and local resources are clearly inadequate"—but payable in installments "over a period of years." Construction grants for colleges are "justified in some instances."

HOUSING

Democrats—"The Housing Act of 1959, which the Democratic Congress salvaged," should be strengthened by stepped-up slum clearance, urban renewal and public housing; by middle-income housing; and by pushing private industry toward 2 million new housing units a year.

Republicans—The growing population will require "millions of new dwelling units," and this will call for "the fullest cooperation between private enterprise at all levels." The role of the government through loan guarantees and other financial aids "will inevitably remain significant." Standards should encourage builders "to experiment with new cost-saving techniques. . . . Local building codes must be modernized."

HEALTH

Democrats—"We are lagging behind other countries in distributing the benefits of advanced medical knowledge." New hospitals and medical schools are needed instead of reduced appropriations; better psychiatric training is needed. "As a start in distributing medical care more widely, hospital and surgical care should be added" to the social security system.

Republicans—The federal government has a "partnership" role, and aid to medical schools should be granted "if private and state-local resources prove inadequate." There should be mortgage guarantees to build nursing homes and renovate outmoded hospitals.

WELFARE

Democrats—There should be a "substantial increase" in social security benefits, benefits to cover the "increasing costs of adequate health care for beneficiaries," and revision of the earnings limit. Public health programs for those over 60 should be expanded, and the full funds authorized for housing for the elderly should be used.

Republicans—"Our social insurance system will require continued improvement. . . . Workmen's compensation benefits should be made more adequate. . . . Unemployment compensation should be liberalized" for retraining jobless workers and to deal with "temporary unemployment." For the "hungry, homeless, disabled or sick" the "public assistance programs" should be strengthened, with larger federal aid.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE MAJOR DIFFERENCES between the Republican and Democratic Parties on domestic issues are clearly revealed in the summary, printed in the adjoining columns, of the official statements of the two parties' advisory groups.

The Democratic theme, on issue after issue, is that the federal government has a direct and inescapable responsibility to act—to spend some money and give impetus and leadership in overcoming the social deficits that are common throughout the country, in regard to education, housing, medical care, joblessness and economic insecurity in old age.

The Republican theme is that while it is futile to talk about getting the federal government back to where it used to be, the great need is for non-spending and the responsibility of the federal government, at most, is that of something less than a full partner.

The GOP's Percy Committee report is shot through with phrases about private industry, about state and local concepts, about giving aid only after a school district or a hospital has managed, once again, to prove "need." There is an overtone of reluctance when federal obligations are conceded.

Another major difference is in the tax and fiscal fields.

The Republicans reject a reversal of the tight-money policy, which has enormously increased the interest burden on the federal debt. They want to reduce personal income taxes, reduce the corporation tax, knock out some special excise levies and substitute what would amount to a general sales tax at the manufacturers' level. Along with this they imply a continued emphasis on reduced —or at least not expanded—spending.

The Democrats do not mention a sales tax, which burdens the lowest-income families more than the well-heeled, and say that the federal government can get enough revenue to meet what they consider its social obligations by applying the income tax laws more fairly and equitably.

This suggests no reduction of rates but balancing the budget by closing loopholes—the gas-and-oil depletion allowance, the escape hatch for income from dividends—and by the collection of "billions" in taxes that now get away because the Internal Revenue Service is not allowed enough employes to audit the returns.

Still another difference lies in the attitude toward employment. The Republicans want to lean on private industry to develop retraining programs for workers displaced by automation. They offer indirect aids through counseling, through suggesting fields in which states and private industry can function. They say they want better unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation laws—but would leave the changes to the states.

The Democrats reiterate the importance of federal programs to maximize employment. They see a greater role than the GOP sees for the federal government in a distressed-areas program. They say the unemployment compensation system collapsed last year and should be shored up by forcing the states to raise standards.

* * *

IT IS OBVIOUS that not all Republicans, among governors or members of Congress, would agree with all the viewpoints of the Percy Committee. It is equally obvious that many southern Democrats disagree violently with the attitudes expressed by the liberal Democratic Advisory Council.

Nevertheless, the two statements may be taken in general as declarations that would be supported by the great majority of political officials and the overwhelming majority of rank-and-file voters—Democrats and Republicans—for whom the two groups sought to speak.

They are useful documents, if only because they point up the fact that there is a difference between parties and that the people, when they go to the polls, are not deprived of a chance to express their judgment on the kind of philosophy they prefer to have in Washington.

This is not to say that differences on domestic issues will necessarily be controlling in the election next year. People make up their minds on a variety of factors. Sometimes they vote on personalities and the "confidence" they may mysteriously feel in one or another candidate.

The overriding issue of 1960 may very clearly be the "peace" issue—the state of our relations with the Soviet Union and with our allies. GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton frankly attributed the party victory in Iowa's special election to Mr. Eisenhower's travels.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING shows appearance of new Washington, D. C. headquarters building of the Carpenters, on which construction work has been started.

For Henderson Freedom Fighters:

Want to Cheer Jailed Strikers? —Here's Names for Yule Cards

Henderson, N. C.—The 13.5 million members of the trade union movement have been urged to make Christmas a little less bleak for 20 of the Henderson "freedom fighters" languishing in jail or working on roadgangs during the holidays.

The 20 unionists are members of Locals 578 and 584 of the Textile Workers Union of America who drew stiff sentences for picket line activities during the 14-month-old strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

The TWUA has urged trade unionists to put meaning into a recent statement of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that the Henderson strikers "are not forgotten by the labor movement" by deluging the imprisoned "freedom fighters" with Christmas cards.

In the North Carolina Prison Farm at 4000 Guess Rd., Durham, N. C., are unionists George Newcomb Edwards, Hilton Parrish, Douglas Rose, Curtis Rose, Dorsey Eatmon, Furman Gill Abbott, Willie Furman Tart, Edward Joseph Moseley, William Malcolm Jarrell, Gilbert Lee Clayton and Leonard Barham.

On the roadgangs are Clinton Roberson at the prison camp on Rt. 3, Box 213 in Smithfield, N. C.; and Willie Howard Anstead, 73341, Camp 803, Sanford, N. C.

In the Vance County Jail here in Henderson are Tommy Currin, James Moorefield, Bruce Champion, Edward Thomas, Edward Ellington, Wiley Harp and Lewis Barnett

Morgan Says:

Ike's Sincere Platitudes Bring Enthusiastic Cheers in India

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER snipped a bright red ribbon to open the $2.5 million American exhibit at the inauguration of India's World Trade Fair. In a nation struggling against undernourishment and overpopulation to secure its precarious independence, the President praised the U.S. exhibit's theme of food, family, friendship, and freedom, and praised, too, the wide open spaces of its radically beautiful architecture.

Morgan

The huge, but carefully integrated display—by far the biggest of fourteen entries—is distinguished by thirty-two golden domes supported by slender white pillars, inspired by Mogul ruins outside New Delhi. They rise from five acres of artificial ponds and fountains like clustered gilded toadstools on stilts. But beneath them in an intriguing labyrinth unfolds the ironically heavy miracle of American agriculture. That miracle: overproduction.

The hope is to stimulate Indians to adapt suitable methods to conquer underproduction.

New chicks are hatched in glass incubators, and in contrast to the scrawny fowl that scratches out an existence in the streets of an Indian village, plump white-legged hens lay fresh eggs in wire cages before the goggle-eyed spectators. Live cows of a special cross-breed of Western and Indian cattle called Jersey Sindhi are milked by automatic machines in a spotless dairy, and a special atomic exhibit shows how radioactive isotopes are used to improve fertilizer and how insect pests are destroyed by atomic sterilization.

NOBODY WOULD mistake Dwight Eisenhower for Jawaharlal Nehru or vice versa, on the streets of New Delhi or Washington. Yet, the amiable pink-faced man from Abilene, Kans., and the slight, white-capped dark-skinned native of Allahabad, cut strikingly similar figures on the world horizon today.

The thing that makes them most alike, perhaps, is that both the general—home from the wars—and Ghandi's successor, who is finding that passive resistance to Communist China may well not be enough, preach peace and the simple human virtues with the sincerity of a homespun minister dispensing gospel from the pulpit.

Pres. Eisenhower says the kind of things which Indians have been brought up to believe —humility, the brotherhood of man, the need to work together to ban the obscenity of war. Therefore, they did not dream of challenging the unchallengable generalities of the President's speech to the joint session of the Indian Parliament.

IT WOULD BE a mistake of excess cynicism to downgrade the importance of the Eisenhower visit here. It needed to be made. No American President had ever set foot in Asia before. The timing of it, while New Delhi is in an ugly moil of relations with Peiping, may have been psychologically fortuituous, and Mr. Eisenhower's words of good will, while the same ones he has been uttering ever since he took office, need to be made and made here where they have taken on fresh lustre and significance.

But now, one discovers a second similarity between Eisenhower of the West and Nehru of the East—a characteristic which many of their mutual admirers wish that each had less of. And this is a tendency to make noble words—heartfelt sentiments of good will, and sternly sincere admonitions—all suffice for action.

The President, unhappily, need go no further than the steel strike for a stubborn example that exhortations in themselves are almost never enough to make a crisis yield. And the Indian Prime Minister has staring him in the face such a threatening spectre from the North that he has already had to swallow some words about peaceful coexistence and declare India will fight if necessary, to defend herself against Communist incursions.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Willy Nilly, This Is Christmas

Yes, the grain crop's too abundant;
Yes indeed, we're short of steel,
And the thought of guided missiles
Almost makes our blood congeal.

Certainly we can't deny that
Television's not adult,
Khrushchev's unpredictable
And Castro's being difficult.

Peace of mind is hard to come by
In the roaring traffic's boom,
Books on status disenchant us,
Playhouse Ninety's full of gloom.

Yes, we stew about the future
Of the North Atlantic pact,
College football's too commercial?
Yes indeedy, that's a fact.

So the market's in the doldrums?
So your income tax is high?
Still the herald angels carol,
You can hear them if you try.

Let's forget that life is earnest,
Full of crises, shocks and woe,
Willy nilly, this is Christmas,
Deck the halls with mistletoe!

Don we now our gay apparel,
Loosen up our self-control,
Toss away our cares and worries—
Come, lets fill the wassail bowl!

Merry, merry, merry Christmas!
May your days be full of cheer!
Happy nineteen-hundred-sixty!
God rest ye merry all the year!

Jane Goodsell

How to Buy:

Living Costs Likely To Stabilize in 1960

By Sidney Margolius

TWO MAIN TRENDS will affect your family's living conditions in 1960:

This will be a year of stable prices, first breather from inflation in almost four years. You even can expect a small drop in living costs this winter. Inflation has been checked for at least a while by record-breaking farm crops, by some price cuts on home equipment and by Detroit's belated recognition that there's a place for economy as well as glamour in cars. There's also a trend to reduce prices on the deluxe models of many goods from bathroom fixtures to deep freezers and nylon tires, thus narrowing the price spread between standard and premium equipment.

This doesn't mean all your costs will be lower. They're moving in different directions, and this is where planning, especially timing your purchases, can help you keep down 1960 expenses. Appliances will be a notable bargain. Some building materials are cheaper. Clothing will cost you another percentage point of your budget, but is still relatively inexpensive. You will have to allow more for medical care and other services.

But the big development is that cheaper eating will give you a chance to catch up on other needs.

THIS ALSO WILL BE a year of "tight money," meaning interest rates are rising. Commercial rates—those that banks charge businessmen—are the highest in 28 years.

"Tight money" is more than just a newspaper headline. It's a powerful influence on your family's earning and buying power. In general, tight money hurts moderate income families, and particularly wage earners because it restrains buying, thus cuts back jobs.

In a period of tight money families collect more interest on savings but do pay more for loans. This will be a year to borrow the least you must, and use your own cash to finance purchases when you can.

HERE ARE SPECIFIC TRENDS you can expect in 1960, and how to take advantage of them:

Appliances are 1960's big bargain. Newly-automated factories have more than made up for advancing costs of materials. Star bargain for '60 is refrigerators. A refrigerator that cost $400 in 1950 typically is priced at $259 as we enter 1960.

Prices of automatic washers and dryers are declining. Some sellers recently have advertised standard quality (not deluxe) automatic washers for as little as $100. Another money-saver is the tendency of freezer distributors to trim prices of upright models to bring them closer to the chest types.

THIS WILL BE a good year for some types of home repairs. Lumber prices, and especially plywood, have dropped sharply. Asphalt roofing has been reduced. Mason's materials also are down, but steel products are higher, reports Myron L. Matthews, editor of the Dow Building Cost Calculator.

If you're one of the many owners of older houses planning for new heating and plumbing equipment, the 1960 price prospects are in the main favorable. Actual reductions on equipment are few. But there's a potential saving in the greater price competition and sharper bidding by contractors and supply yards hungry for business because of the current building slowdown, Matthews advises.

MEAT WILL BE CHEAPER IN 1960. Food is your single biggest cost, taking 30 to 35 percent of moderate-income budgets. Meat takes the largest bite of the food dollar (one-fourth).

You'll get maximum mileage from 1960's cheaper food only if you know what's in heaviest supply and plan meals accordingly. Here's a checklist for finding 1960's food buys:

- Best main dish buys will include pork, small Beltsville turkeys, frozen-fish fillets, canned tuna. Broilers will be fairly abundant, though not quite the life-saving bargain they were in '59.
- Intermediate values include beef and lamb. Top-quality steaks and roasts will cost a shade less. But lower-grade beef will cost more. Beef prices will drop more decisively in the second half of '60. Lamb already has dropped and shoulder roasts, legs, breast and shank are good values now.
- More expensive: many cuts of veal; canned salmon.
- A number of processed produce items will be cheaper, especially frozen orange juice; canned peas, corn, spinach, snap beans; canned fruits; dried prunes and raisins.

THE REAL 1960 PROBLEM is housing. "Tight money" has forced a building cutback, and construction costs have been rising at the rate of 4 percent a year in metropolitan areas. However, builders now are trying to develop more minimum price houses, using such cost-cutters as truss roofs; double 2 x 6 plates to eliminate headers on windows; planning houses to a 4 ft. measure to standardize components.

But rentals still will be costlier than buying a house in 1960. A recent survey by the National Housing Conference found an inexpensive new house costs less to own and operate than the cheapest new three-bedroom apartments currently available. The apartments ranged from $70 in Memphis plus $15 for utilities, to $200 plus $7 in Jersey City, N. J., but most typically, were $137.50.

Copyright 1959 by Sidney Margolius

Struck Publisher Loses Suit:

Court Upholds ITU's Aid to 'Fair' Paper

Seattle, Wash.—A federal court here has ruled that the Intl. Typographical Union's financial support of a newspaper in Kennewick, Wash., to help it compete against a struck paper, is not a violation of the anti-trust laws.

U.S. Judge William D. Murray ruled in a 30-page opinion that Scott Publishing Co., publishers of the non-union Tri-City Herald of Kennewick, had failed to show that the ITU and its co-defendants had conspired to put the Herald out of business.

Sued for $7.1 Million

Glenn L. Lee, publisher, and Robert F. Phillip, president of the Scott company, sued for $6,625,571 in damages and $500,000 in attorney fees. The case was instigated in 1955.

Co-defendants with the ITU were Columbia Basin Publishers, Inc., publishers of the Columbia Basin News of Pasco, Wash.; Kennewick-Pasco Typographical Union No. 831; Seattle Typographical Union No. 202; the ITU's executive officers, and the Allied Printing Trades Council of Seattle.

The plaintiff charged that the ITU, through a publishing corporation, Unitypo, Inc., had given financial assistance to the News, and thus had joined with the publishers of the News and Kennewick-Pasco Typographical Union, which was on strike against the Herald, to cut advertising rates, conduct a circulation war and to carry on other actions to put the Herald out of business.

"The evidence does not show either an actual restraint of trade or monopoly, or the specific intent on the part of the defendants, either individually or in combination, to restrain trade or create a monopoly in the daily newspaper business in the tri-city area," Judge Murray ruled.

The tri-city area includes the cities of Kennewick and Richland in Benton County, and Pasco in Franklin County, Wash. The region was a farming area prior to World War II, but with the end of the war began to thrive after the Hanford Atomic Works was established at Richland and the McNary Dam was completed on the Columbia River and brought ample electrical energy for industrial expansion.

The Kennewick-Pasco local of the ITU went on strike against the Herald in 1950, after a deadlock was reached in negotiations.

Judge Murray said the desire of the local to help establish what is considered a fair newspaper to compete with an unfair newspaper was "a perfectly natural result of the circumstances which existed at the time."

"Not only did it furnish employment for Local 831," the judge said, "but it furnished an additional lever to be used in the union's attempt to pry an agreement from the Tri-City Herald. The publishers of Columbia Basin News likewise welcomed any assistance they could obtain from Local 831 in their attempt to build circulation and advertising and to establish a daily newspaper. There was indeed cooperation between the two, but each acting for its own legal independent course."

Trial of the suit lasted over two months. The record of the case includes more than 7,300 pages of transcript and 514 exhibits.

NEWSPAPER STRIKERS in Portland, Ore., carry their case against scab-importing Oregonian and Oregon Journal in special telecast entitled "You be the Jury." Left to right: Chet Rooklidge of Typographical Local 58; George Brown, Oregon COPE director; Bob Shults, Portland Newspaper Guild; Ted Cotner, Stereotypers Local 48; Atty. Don Willner; William Logan, Portland Newspaper Guild; Hart Agan, Mailers Local 13; and State Sen. Monroe Sweetland.

Labor Combats Hunger Through Gifts to CARE

New York—Continuing its fight against world hunger and deprivation, American labor throughout 1959 made substantial contributions to the work of the voluntary international relief agency, CARE.

Along with the large amount of financial support provided by trade unionists as private citizens, funds donated from AFL-CIO state federations, central labor bodies and local unions made possible the sending of 5,000 CARE food packages to the Hong Kong-Kowloon Federation of Labor, and another 5,000 to the Federation of Korean Trade Unions in the last year.

An additional 500 packages went to both areas for the holiday season. During recent months Hong Kong and Korea have been the two regions marked by the greatest need for the 23-pound food packages which will be distributed to the families of unemployed trade unionists.

Through CARE, AFL-CIO unions in the last six months have aided free unions in underdeveloped areas by sending trade union kits, costing approximately $275 each. These kits, which contain a typewriter and duplicator among other items, have been sent to such countries as Kenya, Cameroons, Nigeria, Guinea, Malaya, Morocco and Algeria.

The Jewish Labor Committee makes a monthly contribution of from $1,500 to $2,000 to CARE to purchase food packages for the orphans of Israel.

In addition, many local unions across the country send in regular monthly donations to CARE. Early this year the Steelworkers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers conducted special CARE campaigns among their members.

Labor also gave CARE a helping hand this last summer when more than 40,000 copies of a special AFL-CIO edition of CARE News was distributed.

Largest of the 26 member organizations making up CARE, the AFL-CIO has been an active supporter of the world relief program since the inception of the non-profit agency in 1946.

Coordinating labor's active support of the international relief agency is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who serves as a vice president of CARE. Minton is president of the Glass Bottle Blowers and a member of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Meany VFW Speech Now in Pamphlet

The AFL-CIO has published a new pamphlet based on an address by Pres. George Meany to the 1959 convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Entitled "America's Responsibility for the Preservation of Human Freedom," the pamphlet reviews the challenge facing the U.S. from the world Communist threat.

The pamphlet, Publication No. 101, may be obtained free in limited quantities from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Lewis Plans To Retire as UMW Head

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers for nearly 40 years, will retire early in 1960 to be succeeded by Vice Pres. Thomas Kennedy.

Lewis, announcing his impending retirement in a letter to UMW members, declared that Kennedy is "amply qualified by training, character, executive ability and a lifetime of devoted and loyal service" to serve as president.

The UMW is slated to elect officers in December 1960 when Kennedy, elected UMW vice president in 1947, will be eligible to seek a full four-year term. Kennedy, a former lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, is 72. Lewis will be 80 years old on Feb. 12, 1960.

Lewis, who played a major role in the founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the 1930s and was its first president, told UMW members:

"Today, because of your fortitude and deep loyalty to your union, your wages are the highest in the land, your working hours the lowest, your safety assured, your health more guarded, your old age protected, your children equal in opportunity with their generation, and your union strong with material resources."

Lewis became president of the UMW on Feb. 7, 1920, after working in the labor movement since 1910. During the 1930s he helped form the CIO but left the organization in 1940 and later rejoined the AFL. He disaffiliated the UMW a few years later and in recent years the UMW has been an unaffiliated organization.

Educator Kuhl Joins Boilermakers

Kansas City, Kan.—William Kuhl, for seven years an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers, has been appointed assistant director of research and education for the Boilermakers.

Announcement of Kuhl's appointment as assistant to Research and Education Dir. Charles Jones was made by Boilermakers Pres. William A. Calvin.

Kuhl was a teaching assistant to the late Prof. Selig A. Perlman in Wisconsin's Dept. of Economics before joining the School for Workers' faculty. He has served as a consultant on time study and job evaluation with many international unions and in recent years has worked with Jones and with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Metal Trades Ask Halt to 'Runaway Shipbuilding'

A campaign to encourage the construction of American-owned merchant vessels in U.S. shipyards and end the growing menace of "runaway shipbuilding" contracts allotted to yards in other countries has been urged by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in an appeal sent to all members of Congress.

"Corrective measures" were outlined by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the department in a letter to Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee. These were:

- A program calling for construction of at least 20 ships a year for the next 15 years.
- Adoption of a "full subsidy" program, or one providing "as much as is needed," to replace the present subsidy limit of 50 percent of the cost of building a vessel overseas.
- Full government insurance of mortgages for shipbuilding projects.
- Discouragement of the construction of American-owned ships in other countries and their operation under any but the U.S. flag.

Only about 120,000 members of the unions affiliated with the department are now engaged in shipbuilding, Brownlow said. In a report sent all members of Congress he noted that foreign shipyards now have 130 tankers under construction or order for American companies.

The companies, he said, are "running away" from an hourly wage averaging $2.67 in American shipyards to 79 cents in the United Kingdom and 30 cents in Japan.

"It is high time that in addition to ballistics missiles and weapons of war," he wrote, "attention might be given to the establishment and maintenance of a merchant marine commensurate with the merchant fleets of other nations of the world."

The Metal Trades Dept. campaign against "runaway shipbuilding" parallels the current drive of AFL-CIO maritime unions against "runaway ships" owned by U.S. interests but registered in other countries—notably Panama, Honduras and Liberia—to escape American unions and wage, hour and safety standards.

Wall Named Director Of Foreign-Flag Union

New York—Vice Pres. Shannon Wall of the Maritime Union has been named executive director of the new Intl. Maritime Workers Union, set up by the NMU and the Seafarers to serve seamen on "runaway" flag merchant ships.

Wall, 40, is taking leave of his NMU post to devote full time to the new union, which is entirely apart from the American-flag operations of the sponsoring unions.

He will direct organizing and bargaining activities among the crews of ships owned by American firms but registered under the flags of foreign countries to escape U.S. union standards and this country's taxes and safety conditions.

The battle to improve the wages and working conditions of the "runaway" ship crews—partly in order to protect the standards of the traditional maritime nations—has the blessing of the Intl. Transportation Federation, which set down as policy a year ago that unions in a nation where actual control of a vessel is vested have sole rights to organize the ship.

One obstacle to the drive was cleared away recently when representatives of the Panhellenic Seamen's Foundation, at a meeting in Athens sponsored by the ITF, signed an agreement to cancel its contracts with operators whose ships are owned or controlled in the U.S.

Many of the ship owners are Americans of Greek ancestry who signed contracts with the PSF after the ITF policy was laid down at a meeting in London.

At first they balked at dealing with the ITF or its member unions, but capitulated when warned that contracts in violation of ITF jurisdiction policy would not be recognized.

Union Artists Stage Yule Show in Prison

San Francisco—Musicians' Local 6 and the American Guild of Variety Artists again have combined their talents in presenting a Christmas show for the inmates of Soledad State Prison.

The two-hour gratis show was emceed by Paul Desmond, with music furnished by Phil Bovero and his orchestra. The artists contributed the entire day to the trip.

FREE GERMAN AWARD is given by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in thanks for the help of the American labor movement in mitigating "the misery of the German people" and helping "build a free and democratic Germany." Left to right are Adenauer, Meany, Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO director of international publications; AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh and Joseph D. Keenan; Pres. Willi Richter, German Trade Union Federation.

UAW Wins Settlement For Packard Retirees

Detroit—The Auto Workers and Studebaker-Packard Corp. have reached agreement on a plan to assure Packard retirees guaranteed lifetime pensions equalling 85 percent of the level provided at the time the Packard plant was closed here in 1958.

In addition to pension guarantees for 1,900 Packard retirees, the settlement provides for cash settlements ranging from $490 to $1,980 for 350 former Packard workers in the 60-65 age group.

As a result of the settlement, the UAW has withdrawn a suit which it filed in federal court in November 1958 in a move to prevent the company from carrying out a unilateral split of the assets of a corporation-wide pension fund.

UAW Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris hailed the settlement as a "significant victory" for both Packard retirees and those in the pre-retirement group. "The Studebaker-Packard Corp.," he continued, "is to be commended for recognizing the very real problems involved and for willingness to work cooperatively to find a solution."

Under terms of the pension agreement negotiated in 1955, retired workers at the Studebaker plant in South Bend and at Packard in Detroit were to receive pensions equalling $2.25 per month for each year of service. Payment was to be made from a consolidated pension fund.

At the expiration of the pension agreement in 1958, following the cessation of Packard output here, the company unilaterally split the $25 million fund into two parts, one covering Studebaker workers and the other covering former Packard workers.

Since the $10 million allocated to former Packard employes was not large enough to pay the full benefit to those on retirement, the company proposed that retirees' benefits be reduced. In its court action, the UAW charged that this would slash the benefits for retired workers to 65 percent of the figure negotiated in the contract, and would make no provision for those 60-65 not yet on retirement.

Under the out-of-court settlement, a typical Packard retiree with 30 years of service will receive approximately $57 monthly—roughly 85 percent of the original negotiated amount. Added to social security benefits, the settlement will give the average retired worker and his wife approximately $207 monthly.

In addition, those in the 60-65 age group at the time of the Packard plant closing will receive a lump sum settlement equivalent to approximately $43 for each year of service. The average cash payment to those in this group, Morris said, will amount to $1,200.

Pamphlet Cites Steps For Credit Unions

The advantages of establishing a credit union and a step-by-step program for achieving this aim are outlined in a new AFL-CIO publication entitled "How to Organize a Credit Union."

The pamphlet also contains typical case histories of the success of credit unions within the labor movement and the savings that are available to trade unionists who use their credit union for financing purchases.

Copies of "How to Organize a Credit Union," publication No. 100, are available at 5 cents each in quantities of 1-99, and 4 cents each for orders of 100 or more, and can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Samuel Jacobs, UAW Staffer, Dies in Crash

Samuel Jacobs, a member of the UAW for the last 20 years and a labor educator and consumer specialist in its Washington office since 1951, was killed with his wife, Pearl, in an automobile accident near Fredericksburg, Va. They leave one son, Mark, a senior at Brandeis University.

Jacobs, the son of an automobile tool and die worker, was born in Detroit in 1910. He received his bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees at Wayne University. From 1928 to 1941 he was a teacher in Detroit public schools.

During World War II Jacobs served with the Office of Price Administration, and later as a workers' education specialist at the Dept. of Labor. He joined the UAW education staff in Detroit in 1948 and went to the UAW Washington office in 1951. He took a one-year leave of absence in 1955 to serve as administrative aide to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

Rails Try to Buy Support, Editor Says

The railroad industry is trying to use its advertising dollars to buy editorial support for its "featherbedding" accusations against its employes, according to a South Dakota weekly newspaper.

The newspaper, the Salem Special, told its readers that an order for a paid advertisement by the Association of American Railroads was "accompanied by instructions in which we were requested to position the ad opposite an 'appropriate' editorial."

Risking the cancellation of the railroad industry's heavy advertising schedule—a fate which befell the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette for editorially criticizing the misleading "featherbedding" accusations—the South Dakota newspaper declared in an editorial:

"This is clearly an instance of an advertiser seeking to use an advertising order as pressure to secure editorial support for its position. Advertising is a commodity and, when it is purchased, that's what the advertiser gets. The editorial support of this newspaper isn't for sale and never will be.

"This is an example of the efforts that are made by powerful national organizations to influence the press of the country and to attempt to subvert it in exchange for a few dollars in business.

"Whenever any publication succumbs to this sort of pressure, it kills a free press in its area. Such publication becomes false to the first principles of newspapering, and trades the dignity of independence for the subservience of money-grubbing."

C. M. Catton Dies; Arkansas Unionist

Little Rock, Ark.—Charles M. Catton, treasurer of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO and a long-time leader in the state's labor movement, died here of a heart attack while attending an educational conference of the Clothing Workers. He was 58.

Catton, who had been secretary-treasurer of the former State CIO until the merger of the two central bodies, helped organize the Fort Smith local of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, was a leader in the fight against Communist control of the union and later led his local into the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

A few minutes before his fatal heart attack, Catton had been addressing the conference on the Forand bill and other legislative goals of labor.

Research Dept. Reports:

Unions Win Gains In Disability Plans

Most union workers unable to work because of illness or injury now have the benefit of contract-protected payments to make up for all or part of lost wages, according to an AFL-CIO report.

"Collective Bargaining Report," monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, reviewed a new Labor Dept. study of negotiated health and insurance programs and also matched it against earlier studies to uncover broad trends.

The AFL-CIO said the chief trends of recent years are these: disability benefit payments have increased in amount and duration; waiting periods have been reduced or cut out; and benefits are being extended to cover occupational disability.

The AFL-CIO report said income for temporarily disabled workers is provided through either one or both of two types of plans:

- Group sickness and accident benefit plans, usually at less than full pay but for an extended period.
- Paid sick leave plans, usually at full wages but for a more limited period.

Before World War II, the AFL-CIO report said, few union contracts provided sick benefits. An hourly paid worker unable to work found his income cut off and usually faced medical bills at the same time.

Benefits were negotiated during the war and postwar years until, by 1949, a Labor Dept. study showed that one-third of some 2,000 agreements contained benefit clauses.

There is no comparable figure available now, the AFL-CIO report said, "but it is likely that at least three-quarters of agreements now include some type of sick pay plan."

The AFL-CIO report cited a Labor Dept. study of 300 major negotiated health and insurance programs, each in effect in late 1958. Each program covered 1,000 or more workers and encompassed a total of 4.9 million workers, or about 40 percent of all workers under negotiated health and welfare programs.

Of the total programs, 232 plans covering 3.6 million workers included sickness and accident benefits. The employer paid the full cost in 60 percent of the plans.

These were the chief features of the plans:

- Amount and duration. Under uniform benefit plans, the most frequent amount specified was $40 a week, with the median at $35. Under graduated benefits, covering 55 percent of the workers, the median plan paid $40. On duration, about 60 percent of the plans set a 26-week maximum period.
- Waiting period. Some kind of waiting period, insisted on by employers and opposed by unions, is still a common limitation.
- Occupational disability. Non-job disability benefits so far outran workmen's compensation laws that 30 percent of plans have been expanded to fill the gap and help pay for job disability wage loss.

Union Aides Examine Research Techniques

The sources and types of research data available to the trade union movement were examined at a special three-day training institute conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Attending the sessions in the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington were 35 research directors and assistants from 20 national and international unions, and full-time research officers from two state bodies.

The institute, first of its kind conducted by the federation, was undertaken as part of the AFL-CIO's continuing effort to develop more effective use of basic economic facts by the labor movement.

Designed primarily to aid newer directors and assistants, the training session focused attention on techniques and materials developed by the research departments of various unions. It was designed to supplement semi-annual conferences called to examine specific current economic and bargaining problems.

In addition to exploring the role of the research director, the conference included workshops on wage and benefit data, sources and nature of economic data, analysis of collective bargaining agreements, and servicing local unions and field staff.

Conducting the sessions were Seymour Brandwein and Nat Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, Russell Allen of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Sylvia Gottlieb of the Communications Workers, Charles Jones of the Boilermakers, and Ralph Bergmann of the Rubber Workers.

To acquaint themselves with specific practices at the international union level, participants in the three-day conference also visited the research departments of several unions—the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; the Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers; the Machinists; the Plumbers and Pipefitters; and the Retail Clerks—whose headquarters are in Washington.

Installment Costs Exposed In 'Consumer, Beware!'

The AFL-CIO has issued the third edition of its pamphlet "Consumer, Beware!" which explains the hidden high costs in some forms of installment buying.

The publication has been extensively revised to include the statutory maximum small loan rates effective in each state as of Sept. 1959, together with an updated analysis of the laws in effect in 30 states regulating installment sales contracts.

"Consumer, Beware!" is AFL-CIO Publication No. 47 (Revised). May be obtained through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. It is priced at 10 cents per copy; $7.50 for 100, $65 for 1,000.

Delegates Represent 57 Million Unionists:

ICFTU World Congress Acts To Defend Workers' Rights

Brussels—The sixth congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has strongly reaffirmed the opposition of the free trade unions to totalitarian dictatorship in any form and the violation of workers' rights in all areas of the world.

Delegates from 59 of the 96 countries represented in the ICFTU, with a total membership of 57 million organized workers, adopted a series of policy resolutions and statements designed to advance democracy and aid workers in the new and underdeveloped nations.

The congress marking the 10th anniversary of the ICFTU:

- Condemned the brutal suppression of the Hungarian people by Soviet puppets.
- Condemned the flagrant violation of human rights by Red China in Tibet and the violation by the Red Chinese of the Indian border.
- Declared that the preservation of West Berlin's freedom is vital to the preservation of world peace, hailed the German labor federation's call for a United Nations referendum of all the German people, and urged the forthcoming summit conference to remember the urgent need for guaranteeing the security of West Berlin and restoring German unity.
- Called for guarantees of the territorial integrity and national independence of Southeast Asian countries.
- **Ordered a consumer boycott of South African goods to demonstrate tangible support of and solidarity with South Africans who are the victims of the "inhuman racial policies of their government, which violate all concepts of decency and morality." The executive board was ordered to establish a target date when the boycott could be most effective.**
- Condemned French violation of trade union freedom in Algeria and urged that imprisoned unionists be freed and democratic freedoms re-established. It urged both parties to the civil strife in Algeria to open peace discussions promptly to achieve political self-determination and a cease fire.
- Condemned the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic and instructed the secretary general to explore the possibilities of boycott measures.
- Protested the systematic negation of trade union rights in Haiti, Nicaragua, and Paraguay and asked the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the democratic governments of North and South America to abstain from political action and financial assistance contributing to the strength and prestige of these regimes.
- Pledged the ICFTU to expose and renounce all types of dictatorships and regimes, and to build and strengthen free trade unions.
- **Urged continued serious efforts to build the Solidarity Fund as practical machinery in the fight against dictatorship and in aiding its victims.**
- Reaffirmed determination to fight colonialism and racial discrimination everywhere and to help achieve self-government and self-determination for all the world's peoples.
- Condemned actions in Africa where the drive for freedom has met government suppression.
- Deplored the inadequate actions of the United States government on school desegregation, despite the historic Supreme Court decision. The congress declared its abhorrence of national discrimination in the southern U.S. and the recent outbursts of intolerance in Great Britain and elsewhere.
- **Called for the achievement of a dynamic world program against poverty, and specifically urged affiliates to demand that their governments cooperate with others to eliminate international trade obstacles and expand trade based upon maintenance of international fair labor standards.**
- Called on all nations to devote their full energies to maintaining full employment and economic growth by insuring that the fruits of technology, automation and peaceful atomic energy be used not to bring about national unemployment but to improve living standards.
- Urged all nations to join through the United Nations in a massive effort to end poverty, ignorance, disease and labor exploitation.

The congress also approved overwhelmingly a special resolution, drafted by the ICFTU executive board, directed to making the organization "more adequate and responsive to the tasks ahead, with increased emphasis on the need for building effective trade union organizations and for dealing with the problems of workers in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world where the struggle is hardest and the need greatest."

The first step in reorganization proposed by the executive board provides for four assistant secretary generals working under the direction and supervision of the secretary general but reporting to the Executive Board.

The congress also recognized the growing importance of the African continent by creating a new executive board post and by electing Tom Mboya, leader of the Kenya labor movement, as a member of a powerful subcommittee that will signal new actions in Africa.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking on the ICFTU Solidarity Fund—a general assistance fund from members—said the United States hoped this activity could continue. But, Meany stressed, its effectiveness depends on creating a structural "responsibility to the needs of workers in the areas where people are striving for new independence."

Meany said America intends to help and hopes to do so side by side with others in the Solidarity Fund, but "while we will help in any way possible, we will not permit the dead hand of bureaucracy, whenever it exists, to keep us from helping these people."

The executive board meeting following the adjournment of the Congress immediately re-elected Arne Geijer ICFTU president and unanimously named a five-man ad hoc reorganization committee composed of Louis Major of Belgium, Sir Vincent Tewson of Great Britain, Willi Richter of West Germany, Meany and Geijer. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther was elected Meany's alternate on the Reorganization Committee.

The reorganization resolution was adopted after two hours of debate with 98 voting in favor of the resolution, 29 opposed and 7 abstaining.

The congress re-elected J. H. Oldenbroek secretary-general without opposition. It elected as United States members of the executive board Meany and Reuther, with AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George Harrison and James B. Carey as first alternates. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David McDonald were elected second alternates.

TOM MBOYA, left, president of the Kenya Federation of Labor, is shown in discussion at Brussels congress of the ICFTU with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

AT SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, AFL-CIO Vice President James B. Carey, left, chats with Arne Geijer of Sweden, who was re-elected as ICFTU president.

UN Again Hits Soviets On Hungary

United Nations, N. Y.—The United Nations General Assembly overrode bitter opposition from Communist-bloc nations and renewed its demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Hungary and that the Iron Curtain country allow a UN representative to investigate reports of oppression and terror.

The Assembly action came on a vote of 53 to 10, with 17 countries abstaining.

The resolution "deplored" the failure of the Soviet Union and Hungary to honor previous resolutions adopted by the UN Assembly. It called on the Communist nations to "cooperate with the United Nations" and charged the Assembly's special representative, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand "to continue his efforts" to keep the Assembly informed on developments.

Hungary has refused to admit Munro and his predecessor, Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, to investigate on behalf of the UN charges of terrorism stemming from the 1956 revolt, when Hungarian "freedom fighters" were crushed by Soviet troops.

Meany Calls Soviet Exchange Pact 'Fraud'

(Continued from Page 1)

icy, since in the past the U.S. has insisted that scientific, cultural groups and labor be free of state control.

"Such fundamental change of policy should be open and plain," the AFL-CIO president declared, "not hidden in an obscure clause of an agreement unknown to the vast majority of the American people." He added:

"Actually, the new cultural agreement is a fraud on the American people—like fixed TV shows and payola."

The agreement, entered into between the State Dept. and the USSR last month, pledged that "both parties will encourage exchanges, as may be agreed between them, of delegations representing organizations devoted to friendship and cultural ties, labor, trade union, youth and other non-governmental organizations in the Soviet Union and the U.S."

'Dangerously in Error'

Declaring that the agreement was "dangerously in error," Meany charged that the State Dept. "has known for years that no non-governmental organizations of any kind—least of all labor or trade unions—exist in the USSR. The Soviet Empire is completely totalitarian ruled. It is a one-party dictatorship."

Under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, he continued, this "control over labor has been extended and intensified."

Meany questioned why the State Dept. yielded to Soviet pressure and finally included trade unions since Administration leaders "know there are no trade unions in Russia."

Long-Standing Policy

He reminded the State Dept. that the AFL-CIO "through conventions, through official communications, and stated actions of the Executive Council takes the position that there are no trade unions in the USSR."

The AFL-CIO president conceded that "government-to-government exchanges are possible," but warned that American labor "cannot exchange delegates" with Russian unions as long as they remain dominated by the Soviet government.

"Labor," he declared, "looks forward to the day when Soviet workers are free and have the right to organize, the right to quit, the right to strike, the right to seek employment, the right to change employment—all rights now denied.

"We would gladly agree to exchanges with free labor."

Entertainment Unions Make Plans For New International Secretariat

Brussels—First steps towards formation of an international organization comprising unions in the entertainment industry were taken here coincident with the World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

An all-day exploratory session Dec. 10 saw for the first time active participation by AFL-CIO affiliates in an attempt to establish a secretariat which would:

- Further economic and social interests of performers and technicians in the entertainment field.
- Seek protection against unemployment and exploitation due to technological devices.
- Deal with the serious and mounting problem of employers who run away from their normal countries of production to countries with lower wages and working conditions.
- Fight Communist penetration and government domination of entertainment unions.
- Support of the principle of non-discrimination for race, color or creed.

The meeting, which included delegates from Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Sweden, was under the chairmanship of Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage and Theatrical Employes, who was a delegate to the ICFTU Congress.

The other U.S. delegates to the entertainment meeting included: Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians; Don F. Conoway and Mort Becker, Television and Radio Artists; Hy Faine, Variety Artists; Jack Bright, Variety Artists; Angus Duncan, Actors' Equity and Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative in Europe.

The combined U.S. membership represented was 350,000. The European membership represented was 123,000 for a U.S.-Europe total of 478,000.

Kenin was appointed American representative on an eight-member liaison committee which is to spend the next few months exploring the methods for the establishment of a secretariat, such as exists already in such industries as transport, metal industry, plantations and others.

Kefauver Charges Profiteering:

'Silly' to Cut Prices, Drug Companies Say

By Dave Perlman

The companies which dominate the nation's $2.5 billion a year prescription drug industry compete fiercely for the ear of physicians and claim it would be "silly" for them to compete through lower prices to the consumer.

Six days of hearings by a Senate anti-trust subcommittee developed a picture of a drug industry geared to high-pressure selling, raking in sensational profits and freezing out lower-priced competitors.

Industry spokesmen conceded that many of the high-priced drugs prescribed for relief of arthritis sufferers—the first group of pharmaceutical products investigated by the subcommittee—cost only pennies to produce. They said one reason for high prices is the large sums manufacturers spend to "inform" doctors about their products—and to persuade physicians to prescribe drugs by brand name.

This, subcommittee investigators pointed out, effectively freezes out of the retail market small firms which offer the same product at a fraction of the cost, since the druggist is required to fill prescriptions with the brand the doctor specifies.

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said the $750 million the industry spends annually on promotion and advertising aimed at the medical profession amounts to $5,000 for each doctor in the United States.

Highest Profit Rate

Another reason for the high cost of drugs, he added, is the fact that the industry "for the past three years has had the highest profit rates of any industry in the country."

Senate probers sought from the three firms which dominate the market for cortisone derivatives an explanation of why the price to druggists has been maintained at the same high level despite evidence that the drugs could be sold profitably for a much lower price.

E. Clifford Upjohn, president of the Upjohn Co., had a ready answer for that question.

He explained that the Schering Corp., first of the companies to market the drugs, had originally set the price.

"It would be rather silly for us," Upjohn told the subcommittee, "to get a higher price for a drug which is the same thing."

He also indicated that the company considered it would be equally silly to try to compete through a lower price because "had we priced it lower, obviously Schering would have met the price and we would have gained nothing."

Upjohn told the subcommittee that, despite the administered pricing policies, the drug industry is "highly competitive." His firm employs more than a thousand "detail men"—super-salesmen with scientific backgrounds who make personal calls on doctors to push their firm's products. An estimated 15,000 detail men are employed by the leading drug companies.

Upjohn acknowledged that his company exported prednisone and prednisolone tablets—both used for treatment of arthritis and other rheumatic diseases—to Britain at a price of $7.53 per 100 as compared with a wholesale price of $17.90 in the United States. But this, he said, was because the British government "in effect" fixed the price to be paid for the drug.

He said it wasn't his firm's usual policy to sell its drugs abroad at lower prices than it charged in the United States and pointed to several countries where the company sold its drugs for higher prices.

Upjohn got support from the Republican member of the subcommittee, Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), who said the subcommittee's counsel, Paul Rand Dixon, was unfair in comparing the 14 cents a gram the company paid for female sex hormones to the $15 a gram the company charged druggists for its packaged product.

'Misleading'

Wiley several times during the hearings charged that it was "misleading" and "perfectly ridiculous" to exclude selling and distribution costs from the factors which go into the price of drugs. He said the subcommittee's concern should be limited to determining whether laws were violated and not to the question of whether prices were too high.

In other testimony before the subcommittee:

- The head of the Johns Hopkins University's clinical pharmacology division, Dr. Louis Lasagna, accused the drug industry of misleading doctors through exaggerated claims for new products and minimizing "side effects" of new drugs. He cited as an example claims made by the Merck Co. for its newest anti-arthritis drug.

He said doctors have been confused by "the pharmaceutical numbers racket" where new drugs are marketed at frequent intervals which are not basically different from drugs already on the market.

"I am ashamed to say," he said, "that many physicians fall for this advertising approach."

- A small drug manufacturer, Seymour N. Blackman of Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, said the big drug firms are overcharging the public by at least $275 million yearly for prescription medicines. The trend for the past decade, he asserted, has been for the industry to spend "more and more money proportionately on advertising to the physician and in addition taking a larger and larger percentage of net profits. This has made the drug industry Wall Street's fair-headed boy."

Blackman says his firm sells prednisone tablets at $2.35 per 100 as compared with the $17.90 charged by the big companies but loses out on the retail market because "the druggist, as well as his customer with the prescription in his hand, is captive to the trademark name written in by the physician."

A large part of his firm's business, he said, is with government medical agencies which do their purchasing by competitive bidding.

TRADE UNION SANTA in Endicott, N. Y. presents small admirer with handbill as part of Building & Construction Trades Council educational campaign to acquaint public with fact that management of Lee's Dress Shop was using non-union help in building a restaurant and motel. Dominic Parrotti, a member of Laborer's Local 7 who played Santa role, was subsequently arrested by police, fined $5 for alleged violation of ordinance covering parking meters.

Republicans Elated Over Iowa Victory

Republican Party leaders have hailed victory in a special congressional election in Iowa as an indication the party is making a comeback from its overwhelming loss of Congress in 1958.

John Kyl, the GOP candidate who was beaten by 3,246 votes in Iowa's Fourth District just 13 months ago, won the special election to fill a vacancy in the House by a vote of 28,336 to 25,804 for the Democratic candidate, C. Edwin Gilmour—a plurality for the Republicans of 2,532.

The vacancy was created by the death of Rep. Steven V. Carter, who had been the first Democrat in history to carry the district.

Despite the fact that the district is traditionally Republican, GOP leaders were encouraged by the fact that their victory this year marked the first time in the Eisenhower Administration that they had carried a special congressional election in a rural midwestern district.

They cited a 4 percent gain in the GOP's percentage of the vote and pointed out that Gilmour, the Democrat, had bitterly assailed Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson in the campaign.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton also cited Pres. Eisenhower's "leadership for peace" as playing a major part in the campaign.

Republicans emphasized the fact that their deficit in the industrial section of the district, Wapello County including Ottumwa, which was 2,815 in 1958, was reduced this year to only 300.

Fictitious Physicians Used To 'Endorse' Firm's Drugs

The "ethical" drug manufacturers—so called because their products are sold only by prescription and they advertise only to the medical profession—aren't always factual in efforts to persuade doctors to prescribe their products.

Pfizer Laboratories last year mailed to each physician in the United States a folder describing its new antibiotic as "highly effective and clinically proved . . . the choice of more and more physicians." Underneath the blurb the company reproduced professional business cards of eight "physicians" scattered across the nation, complete with name, medical degree, address, phone number and office hours.

The Saturday Review and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch checked, discovered there were no such doctors and no such addresses. The company's president acknowledged that "doctors" named were fictitious but defended the listings as "a symbolic way of indicating that the antibiotic was in widespread use."

Since the act creating the Federal Trade Commission says: "No advertisement of a drug shall be deemed false if it is disseminated only to members of the medical profession," the FTC is proceeding against the company on the ground that the ads represent "unfair competition" to other drug companies.

Scrooges Nab Santa on Meter-Feeding Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

against Santa on these grounds—possibly because similar ordinances in neighboring communities have been declared unconstitutional on the grounds that they violate the rights of free speech.

Instead, police arrested Santa for "meter feeding"—parking an automobile for more than an hour at the same parking meter and merely putting in additional nickles instead of moving the vehicle.

The council's use of Santa Claus in the informational campaign drew the full endorsement of Pres. Richard J. Gray and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington.

In a telegram to George C. Hallett, secretary of the local BTC, Gray and Bonadio declared that Santa's activities were "in the true spirit of Christmas giving—that is, in seeing the general public peacefully learns of Lee's part in not giving union building tradesmen an even break."

The department officials said the handbilling was "a true use of free speech as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution," and declared they had been advised that Santa's activities violated neither the Taft-Hartley Act nor the recently enacted Landrum-Griffin Act.

Santa's stint, despite the presence of the anti-handbilling ordinance, put Endicott officialdom on the spot.

Village Atty. Ralph E. Gianfrate discussed the problem with Atty. Jacob Y. Becker, attorney for the owner of the dress shop who had pointed out to police the existence of the little-used ordinance against handbilling.

Police summoned Santa Claus to headquarters, showed him a copy of the ordinance, and demanded that he stop handing out the handbills which declared that "many union children this year will have a cheerless Christmas" because the management of Lee's Store was using non-union help on the restaurant and motel project.

Santa talked with union officials who told him that he was within his constitutional rights. Back he went to the sidewalk to resume his job of handing out the handbills—with a crowd of children grasping eagerly for the printed message and taking it to their parents who stood nearby.

Gianfrate first declared he would not move against the unionist unless the store filed a complaint. Then, on his own, he ordered police to arrest Santa. Then, apparently considering the successful challenges of the constitutionality of similar ordinances, he relented.

Santa continued his vigil until police hit on the "meter feeding" charge. The arrest, the court arraignment, and the $5 fine followed swiftly.

With the "meter feeding" charge out of the way, Santa once again returned to handbilling. And town officials resumed pondering about what to do about either the educational campaign or their anti-handbilling law.

12-19-59

'Stock Option' Tax Loopholes Rapped by IUD

Elimination of capital gains tax treatment for profits growing out of stock options was proposed by Leonard Lesser, director of social security for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in testimony at a House Ways and Means Committee hearing on changes in tax laws.

Such profits were taxed at the applicable income tax rates prior to 1950, he recalled. The present practice has created a serious loophole through which persons in top income brackets can escape paying their proper share of the tax burden, he added.

Lesser also proposed:

- Encouragement of sound private pension plans by permitting tax deductions for employer contributions, deferring the tax burden on employes until benefits are paid, and tax exemption for income from pension trusts.
- Authorizing the participation of partners and individual employers in employe pension programs.
- Rejection of proposals to permit the self-employed to set up tax-free individual pension funds.
- A review of tax practices affecting non-profit health plans to eliminate arbitrary distinctions and establish standards.

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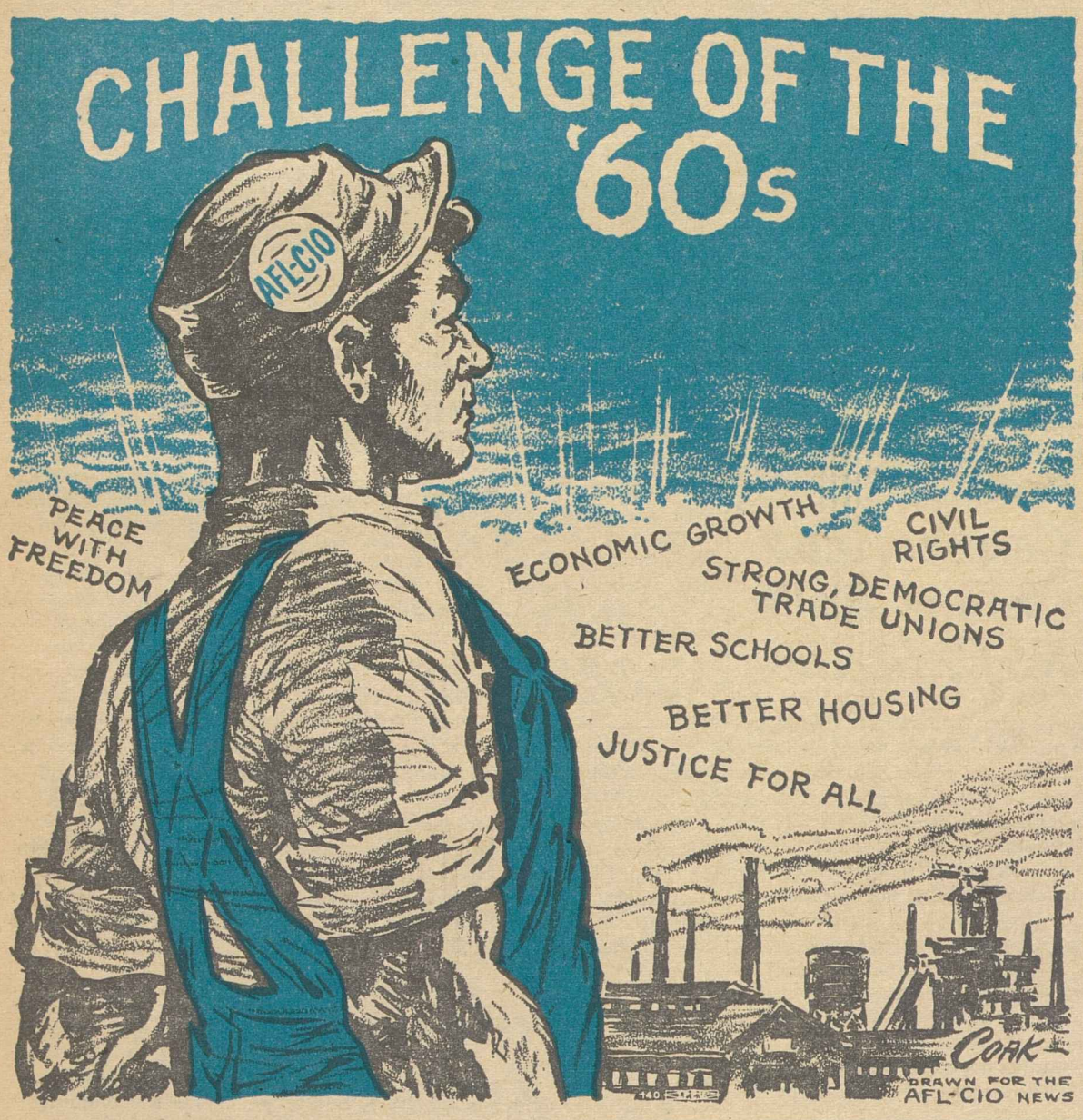
Meany Rallies United Labor To 'Year of Victory' in 1960



Warns of 'Gravest Attacks' to Come

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, warning that 1960 will be "a year of battle for American labor," has sounded the rallying cry for the 13.5 million members of the trade union movement to exert a united effort to transform the coming 12 months into "a year of victory."

In his annual New Year's message, in which he deplored the legislative and collective bargaining "disappointments" of 1959, Meany declared that labor now faces "the gravest attacks upon our movement in a generation."

The AFL-CIO president cited these main threats to labor and the nation:

- Indications of a "united effort by reactionaries in big business to destroy established union safeguards over working conditions, job security and individual rights."
- The fear that a "coalition of reactionaries in Congress" will attempt to enact new restrictions on legitimate unions coupled with the "frustration" of labor's program for the nation's economic and social progress.
- The "increased military and economic might of the aggressive Soviet dictatorship" and the attempt by "Communist imperialists" to "hypocritically exploit" the world's "yearning for peace" by continued efforts at achieving "Soviet world conquest and domination."

With the 86th Congress due to open its second session 10 days from now, Meany warned that the right-wing coalition "will fight again this year to frustrate every effort to achieve vital civil rights legislation." He added:

"In this battle, the American trade union movement will vigorously press for effective, enforceable civil rights legislation, so fundamental to resolving America's most pressing moral issue."

Such measures as minimum wage improvements, health care for the elderly, aid to distressed areas, a stronger educational system and better unemployment insurance, he said, can be realized "only if these reactionary forces can be defeated."

"Our movement," Meany declared, "can be preserved only if the frontal assaults of corporate management can be thrown back."

On the international scene, the New Year's message pointed out that "the world's best hopes for a lasting peace and increasing human freedom and prosperity depend more than ever before on the unity

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Bargaining Up in '60 for 4.5 Million

Collective bargaining agreements covering more than 4.5 million trade unionists will expire or reopen for wage negotiations during 1960, according to a study by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Included in this figure are two major unresolved carryovers from 1959—negotiations involving 500,000 Steelworkers, whose 116-day strike was halted temporarily by a Taft-Hartley injunction which expires Jan. 26, and contract talks

(*Continued on Page 8*)

Yule Greeting Sent Services by Meany

A Christmas message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to members of the armed services, with labor's thanks for their sacrifice in spending the holiday away from home, has been distributed by the Armed Forces Press Services.

"All of us pray for the day when the evil menace of totalitarianism will be gone from the earth and it will no longer be necessary for young Americans to keep a Christmas vigil far from home," he wrote. "But no man can predict when that day will come. Meanwhile, you are in the best sense serving the cause of world peace in the spirit of Him Whose birth we celebrate at this season."

Steel Still Holds Out:

USWA Gains 30c in Aluminum Contract

By Gene Zack

The Steelworkers and the aluminum industry have negotiated three-year contracts giving more than 35,000 unionists economic improvements totaling 30 cents an hour, exclusive of possible cost-of-living increases.

The aluminum pacts shattered a precedent whereby such contracts normally are negotiated on the basis of steel industry agreements. Two weeks earlier, the nation's can manufacturers also broke with this tradition to sign similar contracts. The USWA has also reached a settlement with copper producers.

As in the can and copper settlements, the aluminum agreements continue work-rule guarantees—subject of a major assault by management in the steel industry, where the USWA's

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Dock Union Wins Pact in New Orleans

The Longshoremen, scoring a dramatic breakthrough in zero-hour negotiations with Gulf Coast waterfront employers, have won a new three-year contract containing a 41-cent-an-hour economic package.

Settlement was reached in New Orleans as the National Labor Relations Board was in the midst of counting ballots cast by ILA members on a 22-cent so-called "last offer" by management in the final step under Taft-Hartley machinery before an 80-day dock in-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

OASI Payroll Deductions to Rise Jan. 1

Social security payroll deductions—and the matching taxes paid by employers—will go up to 3 percent on Jan. 1, 1960, an increase of one-half of 1 percent each over the present levy.

For the worker making $4,800 a year or more, the increase will add up to $24 a year. Taxes are collected only on the first $4,800 of an employe's salary.

The automatic step-up in contribution rates is provided by law as part of a long-range program to maintain the federal Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program on a sound financial basis.

For self-employed persons covered by the program, the tax rate rises on Jan. 1st to 4.5 percent. It previously had been 3.75 percent.

Under the timetable adopted in 1958, when social security benefits were considerably increased for retired workers, dependents, survivors, disabled workers and their dependents, the tax rate will go up to 3.5 percent in 1963, to 4 percent in 1966 and to 4.5 percent in 1969.

The higher tax rates to meet the cost of the benefits were strongly supported by the AFL-CIO. Pres. George Meany declared, when Congress was considering the 1958 improvements in the Social Security Act:

"Organized labor has consistently supported the sound, long-term financing of the social security system. We know that improved benefits require higher contributions."

POSTER ON OKINAWA notifies overseas servicemen of their opportunity to call home on Christmas, courtesy of the Communications Workers as part of the AFL-CIO community services program. The CWA's "Hi Mom" program, in its third year, arranged for more than 200 long-distance calls this Christmas.

200 Phone Calls Home CWA Servicemen's Gift

More than 200 American servicemen stationed overseas were able to call home this Christmas—compliments of the Communication Workers.

The CWA community services project, now in its third year, is a joint program of the international union, which picks up the tab for 55 of the overseas calls, and local CWA unions which sponsor calls to families of servicemen from their areas. Arrangements for the "Hi Mom" phone calls are made by the United Service Organizations (USO).

Originally restricted to calls from servicemen stationed in Korea, the program has been expanded to cover overseas bases from Tokyo to Morocco, from Greenland to Greece.

In a letter to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Assistant Defense Sec. Charles C. Finucane expressed "appreciation for the unique CWA project" and asked him to extend to the union's membership "our congratulations and thanks for helping to make the Christmas season a happy one in the armed forces."

Finucane added that "the job of maintaining and strengthening the security of the free world is facilitated through a program such as the one supported by your union and the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee."

Living Costs Again Set All-Time Record High

For the sixth time in seven months, living costs rose in November to an all-time record as higher costs for transportation, housing, medical and personal care offset declining food prices.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported an increase of one-tenth of 1 percent in its consumer price index. The index at 125.6 in November was 1.4 percent higher than a year ago.

The latest increase will bring wage increases ranging from 1 to 3 cents for about 170,000 workers in meat packing, aircraft and other industries.

But a companion report showed that the buying power of the average factory worker's earnings—$79.97 a week in November—decreased two-tenths of 1 percent from the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, purchasing power of the average factory worker's earnings was up six-tenths of 1 percent.

Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, predicted that food prices will continue to drop in the next few months and that the index will stabilize between now and spring 1960 before climbing again next summer.

From early 1956 to the summer of 1958 the living costs index increased at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent, Clague said, compared to the 1.4 percent rise since last November.

Asked if the rise in the past seven months represented "creeping inflation," Clague replied: "I would say this is barely crawling."

Higher rents and increased prices on furniture and household needs raised the housing index while higher new car prices pushed up the transportation figures. Higher hospital and doctor fees and price boosts in beauty shops sent those two indexes climbing.

Lower prices for pork, fresh fruits and eggs accounted for much of the decline in grocery costs in November, with a number of other items also cheaper.

Indonesia First Stop for Floating Medical Center

Indonesia will be the first stop for the S. S. Hope—the floating medical center to be launched this spring through the voluntary contributions of the American people.

Project Hope, strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September, was described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a recent letter to affiliated unions and central bodies as "a humanitarian public service at its finest." He urged unions and union members to help meet the $3.5 million cost of refitting a Navy hospital ship and maintaining the project for a year through contributions sent to Hope, P. O. Box 9808, Washington 15, D. C.

Present plans are to keep the S. S. Hope in Indonesia for about six months and then move it to other countries which have asked for its services, including Vietnam and Pakistan.

Connecticut Unions Back K. C. Strike

New Haven, Conn.—State and local labor has ranged solidly behind the 350 members of Office Employes Local 329 who have been on strike for eight weeks at international headquarters of the Knights of Columbus here.

Management's insistence on the unilateral right to take jobs out of the bargaining unit is one of the main issues in the walkout.

Local unions throughout the state contributed generously to assure the strikers and their families of a happy Christmas as well as to give them the financial "muscle" to carry on the walkout over a long period if necessary.

Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke and other officials of the State AFL-CIO, as well as members of the office staff, have appeared on the strikers' picket line.

In addition to seeking to protect work rules developed over several years of bargaining relationship, the union is asking a general wage increase, protection of its members against the loss of jobs because of automation, and a more equitable transfer and promotion clause.

Bargaining sessions are still being carried on with the assistance of federal and state mediators, OEIU Intl. Rep. Justin Manning said. He added that members of the local are determined to stay out until an honorable settlement is reached.

Local 329 staged a successful four-day strike against the fraternal order in 1955 to obtain a strong union security clause.

Crisis Greater Than in '30s:

New Deal Updating Need of Early '60s

"The crisis that now confronts the free world is even greater than that of a quarter century ago," declared the AFL-CIO in a special review of how the New Deal met the challenges of the 1930's.

"It's 'catching-up time' again," concluded "Labor's Economic Review," monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The Review said that "a fresh look at the way America shook off its lethargy then and made a heroic and successful effort to overcome its problems should strengthen our will and our confidence in meeting the challenge of today."

Growth Held Urgent

And the most important is the challenge "to increase the growth rate of the economy," the Review said, adding:

"It is clearly evident that:

"America's educational and health facilities are critically short of our need;

"Throughout America, slum and distressed urban and rural areas continue their cancerous growth;

"Public works and resource development lag far behind the need of our exploding population;

"Despite our much publicized 'affluent society,' at least 20 percent of all Americans still remain in degrading poverty;

"And yet, with so much to be accomplished, our rate of unemployment still remains shockingly high even in so-called 'prosperous times;'

"Surely, as we review the New Deal of twenty-five years ago, one conclusion is inescapable. . . .

"It's 'catching-up time' again!"

In early 1933, the Review recalled, "catastrophe" loomed. Total output of goods declined 37 percent and total labor income had dropped 40 percent since the 1929 Wall Street crash.

Unemployment estimates ranged from 13.6 to 17 million. Private charity had given up and public agencies staggered under the relief load. Debts swelled, credit dried up and banks closed. Union membership fell below 2.2 million.

New Deal Effort Reviewed

Then came action by President Roosevelt and the vast "New Deal effort to restore the people's faith in themselves and in their country's future," the Review went on.

The Review catalogued the federal action: the Emergency Banking bill; Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Emergency Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loan acts; Civilian Conservation Corps; Federal Emergency Relief Administration; National Youth Administration and the Works Project Administration.

Besides the emergency crash programs came more basic reforms: the National Recovery and Agricultural Adjustment Acts; Wagner Act—labor's "Magna Carta;" Public Contracts Act; wage-hour law; rural electrification; Social Security Act; Tennessee Valley Authority; Securities and Exchange Act; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Reciprocal Trade Act and the Export-Import Bank.

'Catching-Up Time'

The Fair Deal continued the federal action with the Employment Act of 1946, the Hospital Construction and Housing Acts, the Marshall Plan and Point IV, the Review added.

These reforms served the nation well during World War II and post-war recessions, the Review said, but it is now "catching-up time" again.

Kennecott Pact Ends 129-Day Copper Strike

Salt Lake City, Utah—Kennecott Copper Corp. and the Mine-Mill Workers have reached accord on a contract covering 11,500 copper workers in four western states.

The pact, which is awaiting final ratification by Mine-Mill locals throughout the West, is patterned after a settlement which the Steelworkers hammered out with Kennecott last month covering 2,300 USWA members.

The agreement, which includes a wage package of 22.3 cents an hour spread over an 18-month period, was reached on the 129th day of a strike against Kennecott holdings in Utah, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. It followed on the heels of agreement between Mine-Mill and San Manuel Copper Corp. granting similar wage hikes to 2,300 workers.

More than 13,000 Mine-Mill members remain out on strike against Anaconda Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., and Magma Copper Co.

Sea Unions Hit Aid to U.S. 'Runaway' Ships

New York—The Federal Maritime Board's announcement that the government will provide war risk insurance or reinsurance to "runaway" ships flying the flags of Panama, Liberia and Honduras is proof of the Administration's disregard for the American flag merchant marine, the Seafarers' section of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has charged.

The announcement said the ships are in the country's "national interest."

Instead, said Co-Chairmen Joseph Curran and Paul Hall of the Seafarers' section, they are owned by Americans who make their money through "substandard wages and working conditions, avoidance of U.S. taxes, unsafe working conditions and the weakening of America's security."

"If these practices are in the national interest," the two said, "then it is not illegal to avoid paying taxes to the U.S. government."

Hall and Curran said that the Administration, in backing the "big-money" interest, has swallowed the "runaway" shipmen's concept that "effective control" of the vessels lies in the United States.

Marx Lewis to Leave Hatters' Post

New York—Marx Lewis has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Hatters union, effective Dec. 31, to re-enter private law practice.

Lewis had served the Hatters as executive secretary and as executive vice president.

Lewis will head a law firm which will specialize in tariff matters and in labor-management relations.

No Break in Bargaining:

Wilson Negotiations Recessed to Jan.4

Chicago—Negotiations to end the bitter eight-week strike of the Packinghouse Workers against Wilson & Co. have been recessed until after the holidays.

They will be resumed here on Jan. 4 under the direction of Federal Conciliator Douglas D. Brown.

Meantime the more than 5,000 strikers kept their vigils on picket lines with time out for big Christmas celebrations with their families made possible with the help of other AFL-CIO unions in their communities.

The company continued to operate at a reduced scale in five plants by rounding up strikebreakers from miles around each location. It was blocked at least temporarily in an effort to force reopening of its Albert Lea, Minn., plant, which had been closed by 200 national guardsmen sent to the scene by Gov. Orville Freeman (D) after disorder resulting from local protests against the use of imported strikebreakers.

The company sought an immediate injunction. A three-judge federal court in Minneapolis lifted Freeman's declaration of martial law and ordered the plant reopened, but granted a three-day stay of execution to permit the state to appeal. At the hearing, the governor had testified that 95 percent of the strikebreakers came from outside Freeborn County, where Albert Lea is situated, and declared that public safety in the entire area demanded the halting of operations.

Bargaining at the Wilson plant broke down Sept. 29. UPWA members continued to work despite company pressures, including efforts to force individual employes to sign outlawed "yellow dog" contracts. Management's tactics finally forced them to strike on Nov. 3 at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; Memphis, Tenn.; Los Angeles and Albert Lea.

Negotiations were resumed on Dec. 18, following Gov. Freeman's action. No progress had been reported when the holiday recess began on Dec. 23.

The UPWA under the direction of Pres. Ralph Helstein pressed with increasing success its "don't buy Wilson" campaign.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN check identification of non-union workers before allowing them to enter Wilson & Co. plant in Albert Lea, Minn., where Gov. Orville Freeman ordered the plant to cease operations after community disorders. Some 250 workers were allowed in the plant, being struck by Packinghouse Workers, to handle meat already being processed before the complete shutdown of the plant went into effect. A three-judge federal court has ordered the injunction lifted.

USWA Wins 30c, Keeps Rules in Aluminum Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

116-day strike has been halted temporarily by a Taft-Hartley injunction expiring Jan. 26.

As the union turned its full attention back to the stalled steel negotiations—the only remaining segment of the metals industry without a new contract—steel management reluctantly agreed to USWA demands for resumption of company-by-company talks.

These negotiations, scheduled to get under way Dec. 27, will supplement top-level sessions in which the 11 major steel producers are represented by a committee headed by U. S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper. Talks between this committee and a team headed by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald are continuing under the auspices of Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan of the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

McDonald denounced the steel companies as "industrial isolationists" who blocked a settlement by their insistence on gutting on-the-job rights guaranteed USWA members by previous contracts.

The aluminum settlement was reached in 10 days of collective bargaining with officials of the industry's "Big Three"—Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa), Reynolds Metals Co., and Kaiser Aluminum Co.—and was promptly accepted by the other producers.

While application of the benefits vary between companies, McDonald said, the wage increases will average about 21 cents for the three years—5 cents retroactive to Aug. 1, and 8 cents in each of the remaining two years of the agreement.

The pact continues the present 17-cent-an-hour cost-of-living factor, which may be increased a maximum of 3 cents in each of the last two years of the agreement. Even if the cost-of-living remains constant until Aug. 1, 1960, it was pointed out, workers would receive the maximum 3 cent boost in the second year.

Within 24 hours after the USWA settlement, Alcoa announced it had agreed on a similar agreement with the Aluminum Workers representing 9,700 employes. The company is continuing negotiations with the Auto Workers, who represent 9,000 workers in Alcoa plants.

With only a month remaining before expiration of the Tart-Hartley injunction in steel, resumption of company-by-company talks took on added significance.

Steel management continued to press its million-dollar propaganda barrage aimed at getting workers to accept the "final offer" geared to work-rule emasculation.

Under T-H procedures, the National Labor Relations Board must poll the union members on a final proposal before the injunction is dissolved. As a prelude to this move, a Board of Inquiry appointed by Pres. Eisenhower will convene in Washington Dec. 28 to hear management formally state its "last offer." The board must report this proposal to the White House by Jan. 6.

The NLRB announced that, if there is no settlement, the vote will take place Jan. 11-13 in 420 locations.

The USWA, in a move designed to give the companies ample advance notice that the work-rule offer is totally unacceptable to the rank-and-file, has begun an informal poll of its 500,000 members in the steel mills on the terms being pushed by the industry in newspaper ads and colorful brochures.

The union has sent out unofficial ballots to all union members, asking for their views on the industry offer as guidance for USWA negotiators. Results of the balloting

Delaney Named Labor Dept. Aide

George P. (Phil) Delaney, director of organization for the Operating Engineers and formerly U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, has been named special assistant to George C. Lodge, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs.

Delaney, who represented U.S. workers at the ILO for 10 years and was a member of the ILO Governing Body, was an international representative of the former AFL and the AFL-CIO from 1948 to 1958.

Nonstrikers Face Trial on Gun Charges

Wilson, N. C.—Two men charged in an outbreak of anti-union violence marking an 11-week Packinghouse Workers' strike against Swift & Co. here are scheduled to go on trial early in January.

Facing charges that they fired a burst of pistol shots into the homes of two striking members of UPWA Local 706 are Hermon Parham, a chief clerk at Swift, and Eddie Sutton, a non-striker who crossed UPWA picket lines before the labor dispute ended Dec. 4.

The two men were arrested shortly before Thanksgiving after the shots were fired into the homes of UPWA members James Whitley and Grady Godwin. The non-strikers were charged with secret assault and freed in bonds of $700 each.

The men, whom police say subsequently fired on Godwin's home, were apprehended when Godwin armed himself with a revolver and chased their fleeing car in a highway race which reached speeds of over 100 miles an hour.

In a separate case, also to be heard early in January, both Godwin and Sutton will answer charges of reckless driving and carrying concealed weapons.

Zero-Hour Offer Yields ILA New Orleans Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

junction was scheduled to expire Dec. 27.

Because New Orleans is considered the bellwether port along the Gulf Coast, the NLRB said, the tabulation was halted not only in that port but in Mobile, Ala., and Houston and Galveston, Tex., as well. The board ordered the ballots sealed and impounded in the expectation that the other Gulf ports would settle swiftly.

In the three remaining ports where settlements were still to be reached as the AFL-CIO News went to press, reliable reports indicated ILA members had voted 20-1 to reject the "last offer."

In Houston, ILA Rep. J. E. Williams warned waterfront employers that the union would resume the strike on Dec. 27, when mandatory dissolution of the injunction ends the 80-day restraint on the union, unless management comes up with an acceptable offer before then.

The New Orleans settlement, covering 15,000 of the 24,000 ILA members employed on Gulf Coast docks, followed the same economic pattern as that of an earlier master agreement reached with East Coast dock employers from Portland, Me., to Norfolk, Va.

The East Coast pact, affecting 60,000 ILA members, was the first step toward assuring that the union would not be forced to resume its strike, which began Oct. 1, and was halted by the injunction eight days later.

Under the agreement, ILA members will receive a 12-cent hike the first year, retroactive to Oct. 1, to bring their wages up to $2.92 an hour. An additional 5-cent boost will be given in each of the remaining two years of the contract.

In addition, the agreement sets aside 19 cents an hour over the three-year period for fringe benefits—the same amount included in the East Coast settlement. A union spokesman anticipated that the distribution of this sum between pensions, welfare fund, holidays and vacations would vary from port to port.

In the "last offer" on which ILA members had balloted just prior to the settlement, New Orleans waterfront employers had offered the same wage increases contained in the final settlement, but without fringe benefits. Galveston employers had offered a wage increase of 10 cents the first year, 4 cents the second and 3 cents the third, plus 5 cents an hour for fringes.

Union Label, Raise for Low-Paid Won in Millinery Negotiations

New York—The Hatters' Union has achieved a major objective in winning the union label in the millinery industry for the first time and, in a unique approach, gained a hefty pay hike for the lowest-paid workers in the industry.

The tentative agreement covering 11,000 workers, most of them in New York City, was reached between the union's Millinery Workers' Joint Board and the Eastern Women's Headwear Association.

The New York pact is expected to set a pattern for other millinery centers, where contracts covering a few thousand more workers will expire Dec. 31.

Hatters' Pres. Alex Rose reported that some 2,000 unskilled and semi-skilled workers would receive a wage increase of $5 a week. A minimum of $50 for a 35-hour week also was set.

Responsibility to Lowest-Paid

Rose confirmed that the union membership, whose skilled members earn from $2.50 to $4 an hour, had approved the bargaining strategy of foregoing a general pay rise in favor of bolstering those at the bottom of the ladder, mainly Puerto Ricans.

"Our membership fully understands," Rose commented, "that we have a moral responsibility to protect the newcomers in our industry who very frequently are the victims of exploitation in our community.

"We feel that, to the extent we protect them, we also protect the best interests of all the skilled crafts because when the wage floor rises, the ceiling takes care of itself.

"In any event," Rose added, "it is the duty of a union to make sure that none of its members need depend on public relief to sustain them and their families."

Rose said that the Puerto Ricans and other members enrolled in the past four years were becoming "an important and highly productive factor in the industry and an idealistic and disciplined branch of the union."

He also made the point that the wage policy in the new agreement would help defeat "shady elements" out to victimize Puerto Ricans through racket unions.

Walter K. Marks, head of the employer group, said that the $5 hike and the higher minimum which figures out to $1.43 an hour were justified. Economic conditions and competition argued against a general increase, he said.

The spokesman said the oldtime members in the shops recognized that the industry had two consecutive bad seasons. They felt the union could be strengthened by winning the union label and by bolstering the lowest-paid workers, in turn discouraging manufacturing shifts to low-paid work like "pasting."

The New Decade

THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, which historically has been in the forefront of the never-ending struggle for freedom, liberty and social justice, has its job cut out for it as America enters the decade of the Sixties.

The dominant mood of the nation seems to be one of self-satisfaction and a calm fatalism that things will work out for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

Part of this mood is accounted for by the steadily rising standard of living, for which organized labor can claim a goodly share of the credit. But in helping achieve ever-higher American living standards and battling unceasingly to eliminate the remaining areas of poverty in the nation, labor has not lost sight of the immediate and potentially destructive challenges to our political and economic system and its proven ability to meet the needs and the wants of the people.

The most immediate and overwhelming threat is man's new capacity for self-destruction through nuclear war, with the weapons of destruction in the hands of men and nations who seek to control the globe. This power of destruction must be nullified through a workable international system of controlled disarmament.

The immediate challenge exists also in whether the new countries rising from the ruins of disastrous colonial policies will in their haste to achieve real nationhood move into the totalitarian orbit or build on the foundations of freedom and justice. Which direction they take may well determine the shape of the world in this new decade.

At home the challenge is less direct but nevertheless vital.

The challenge is whether America can apply the marvels of the new technology and automation, the peaceful use of atomic energy and all the other new tools developed by ingenious man to benefit all of its people and all of mankind or whether our society will become embroiled in a bitter, narrow struggle for profit and gain, victimized by a management-inspired class war.

A self-satisfied America cannot meet these challenges, nor can fatalism come up with solutions.

The Sixties hold tremendous promise—for America and the world—but only if we move out of our current mood can we realize these promises.

As in decades past, the American trade union movement will be in the forefront of the struggle for peace with freedom and a society based on political and economic democracy.

Minnesota Model

TRADITIONALLY, THE ARRIVAL of National Guardsmen at a struck plant "to preserve law and order" has resulted in breaking up the picket line with night sticks or menacing bayonets and shepherding strikebreakers into the plant.

It still happens that way in America, as many of the heroic Henderson textile strikers will testify. In North Carolina a few months ago, guardsmen were dispatched to the mill gates to protect the strikebreakers while strikers looked on helplessly.

In sharp contrast is the action of Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota. Faced with plant-gate violence at the Wilson plant in Albert Lea, Minn., touched off by attempts to break the Packinghouse Workers strike, Freeman sent in guardsmen with orders to close the plant and shut down the picket line.

Gov. Freeman's action could well become the model for all state executives faced with labor-management problems. All that organized labor has ever asked for is even-handed justice. It happened in Minnesota.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Let's Go!

'The People Take the Lead:'

Civil Rights Barriers Tumbling, 12-Year Progress Tally Shows

THE "MAJOR BARRIERS against significant civil rights progress in the United States are coming down at an accelerated pace," the American Jewish Committee said in announcing the publication of a 12-year survey of civil rights progress in the United States entitled "The People Take The Lead."

The publication lists civil rights gains in government, armed forces, education, housing, employment, religion, unions and other voluntary organizations.

Labor's participation in this forward march, AJC Pres. Herbert S. Ehrmann said, is evidenced by the 1959 AFL-CIO convention which urged all affiliates to end segregation in local unions and called on two railroad brotherhoods to drop the color bar in their constitutions.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO had instructed all unions to include clauses barring racial discrimination in hiring, wages and promotions in all collective bargaining agreements.

The pamphlet also hails the creation of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights by union leaders of Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia to implement union policy on state and local levels and convention action by the National Postal Transport Association, by better than a two-thirds vote, to amend its constitution to admit Negroes.

The AJC said that civil rights gains during the past year emphasize that "the American people, for the most part, are accepting the historic breakthrough of the past decade as an ever increasing reality of their lives." He added: "Full fledged equality of opportunity is no longer a vision. It is rapidly emerging as a goal within reach."

THE 42-PAGE REPORT, published as the committee's annual survey of legislative, administrative, judicial and voluntary civil rights advances in the United States, was issued on Bill of Rights Day, celebrating the 168th anniversary of the Constitution's first 10 amendments. The survey also marks the 12th anniversary year of the President's Committee on Civil Rights (appointed by President Truman in 1947).

One of the major achievements covered in "The People Take The Lead" is the desegregation process in Southern and border states in more than a thousand school districts and units as a result of the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The report states that "in the fall of 1959, the parade back to school was quiet and orderly for some three and a half million white and Negro children in school systems that have been or are gradually being desegregated."

On the national scene highlights of the report include these specific gains during 1959:

- The United States Commission on Civil Rights made history with the first federal challenge of intimidation and evasions that have kept qualified Negro voters from the polls for over 50 years.
- More than 23 million Americans in Ohio and California were protected by new Fair Employment Practice Laws.
- Four states—Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Oregon—extended their laws for fair practices in housing to include the sale or rental of privately financed dwellings.

"The People Take The Lead" is available from the National Labor Service, Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. at 25 cents per copy.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A THOROUGH ANALYSIS of the conservative coalition in Congress has been issued by Congressional Quarterly. A summary of the findings reveals that achievements in the second session of the 86th Congress will depend largely on the success of the nominal majority, the Democrats, in disrupting that coalition.

The conservative coalition is defined by Congressional Quarterly not in terms of labeling bills "liberal" or "conservative," but simply as a grouping in which, on any roll call, the majority of Republican and the majority of southern Democrats vote together.

The 1958 elections cut sharply into the coalition's potential strength, mostly through the defeat of Republican conservatives.

On the Senate side, the coalition held 71 of the 96 seats in the 85th Congress. After the 1958 election it had only 58 Senate seats —a loss of 13.

In the Senate the 1958 election results were reflected in a declining percentage of victories for the coalition. In the 85th Congress, Senate Republicans and southern Democrats won 44 of 50 roll calls where they stood together. In the 86th Congress, first session, they won only 26 of 40 roll call votes.

Oddly, in the House, these effects were reversed. On "coalition" roll calls in 1957-58, the conservatives won a majority—22 of 30. But in the supposedly more liberal 86th Congress, the conservatives won 10 of 11 votes.

* * *

THE DISMAL RESULTS of majority control by the coalition are shown by the issues it succeeds in dominating.

On the Senate side, this year, it was the coalition that added the McClellan so-called "bill of rights" to the labor bill and the coalition that killed a measure to extend the 1958 emergency unemployment compensation law until June 30, 1960.

The coalition killed a measure to permit the Development Loan Fund to finance long-range foreign economic assistance with borrowed funds, although this was sponsored by a Southerner, Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee. It killed a bill by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) to donate surplus food to underdeveloped countries to establish food stockpiles.

Where the Senate coalition failed, the House coalition often took over.

Labor bill amendments on picketing and boycotts that the Senate defeated were put back into the measure through approval of the Landrum-Griffin Act. A depressed-areas bill passed by the Senate was stymied by the conservative coalition in the House Rules Committee.

* * *

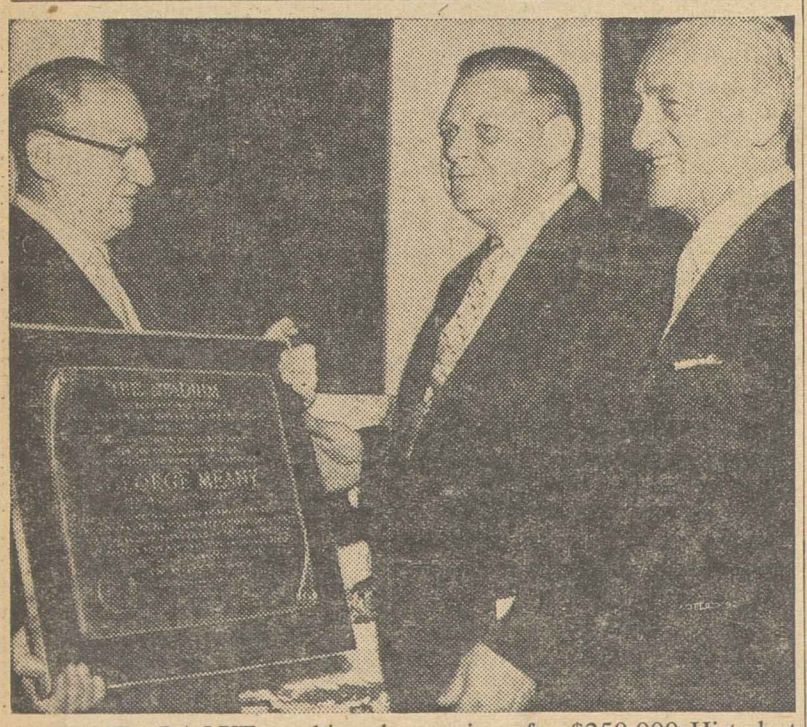
ONE FACTOR in the strength of the conservatives was not mentioned by Congressional Quarterly—the influence of Pres. Eisenhower. There are few issues in which the President does not give full support to this group.

He favored the McClellan "bill of rights" although Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, before capitulating, said it was not needed, and he favored the picketing and boycott restrictions, and he got them.

He fought the Fulbright program for the Development Loan Fund, fought the Senate's depressed areas bill, opposed the extension of emergency unemployment compensation programs. He won on all three.

He was against public housing, on which the coalition lost, and against a proposed food-stamp plan, which the coalition successfully watered down to a meaningless gesture.

Legislation in our system involves both Congress and the leadership available in the White House. When the Chief Executive is practically a member of the coalition, the conservatives have great power.



BRONZE PLAQUE marking the naming of a $250,000 Histadrut stadium in Nazareth, Israel, for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was presented to him and received by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (center) at a dinner in New York. Making the plaque presentation for Pocketbook Workers Local 1 is Pres. Alex Rose (left) of the Hatters, while Local 1 Mgr. Philip Lubliner looks on.

Capital Must Have Social Mission:

Labor Warns Investors of Red Drive in Latin America

Philadelphia—An AFL-CIO spokesman has urged investors in Latin American enterprises to attach to their profit motive the function of helping people "attain a higher standard of life, morally and economically, socially and politically."

"Give to your capital a social dynamism—give it a mission," Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi told the annual meeting of the United States Inter-American Council.

"The Communists have launched a most effective drive for the ultimate domination of Latin America," Romualdi said. They have capitalized, he asserted, on a nationalistic wave, resentment of the U.S. and inflation-caused economic distress.

He said the "Communist international conspiracy" aims to penetrate the youth and intellectual movements and the trade unions, and aims to control unions, the chief target, so as to destroy free enterprise.

Management and labor must defend each other's freedom, he said, recalling there were instances when employers failed "to protest when labor was crushed by the dictator."

Romualdi said that every time employers backed a military dictatorship of the "right," they prepared the way for a "left" dictatorship or at least a stronger Communist Party after the "right" was overthrown. He cited Venezuela, Cuba, Argentina and Brazil.

He predicted the Communists will emerge stronger after the "inevitable downfall" of dictatorships in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Haiti.

Management should join in working for the middle-way and "best solution—the emergence of democratic rulers, supported by the living forces of the country, among them the church, labor, the employers, the businessmen and why not the army itself." he declared.

This, he said, could have happened in Cuba a few years ago, led by the efforts of elder statesman Cosme de la Torriente.

If U.S. foreign policy had been inspired by "dynamic democratic vision" instead of being subject to "bureaucratic immobilism which . . . still seems to be the cause of so many of our misfortunes, we would not have today the Castro Communist-dominated regime in Cuba," he said.

A "dynamic democratic" foreign policy still could save the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Haiti for democracy, Romualdi asserted.

Romualdi proposed that organized labor and organized employers unite to prevent the collapse of a nation's economy. He added that labor should demand recognition in any recovery plans.

Romualdi said the "powerful" Latin-American slogan of "national economic independence" should be counteracted by a free enterprise campaign "designed to prove, with the indisputable facts at their disposal, the greater claimed efficiency of private management. . . ."

Hatters Win 7.5 Cents in Wages And Benefits—from Themselves

Amesbury, Mass.—The Hatters Union, which became principal owner of the Merrimac Hat Co. last February in a dramatic move to save the jobs of 325 members, has negotiated a two-year contract with the company providing a 7.5 percent wage-and-benefit package for the firm's employes.

The increase—plus a dividend and a raise for management officials—was made possible by a profit of $163,000 before taxes for the first nine months of 1959. This compared with a loss of more than $170,000 during the same period of 1958—a loss which led the previous owners to close the plant and prepare to go out of business.

A union investment of $300,000 provided 60 percent of the funds necessary to buy the firm and resume operations. Other stockholders include individual Merrimac employes and the company's suppliers and sales agent.

Hatters Pres. Alex Rose said the contract has been ratified by Merrimac workers and the firm's board of directors. He said it includes a retirement fund, amounting to 3 percent of payroll, and wage increases retroactive to Nov. 1, 1959.

A $1 dividend on each $50 share of stock was declared, with part of the remaining profit going to establish a scholarship fund for the community. Two previous dividends of 50 cents each had been issued earlier this year.

Hatters Vice Pres. Frank Cynewski headed the union's negotiating team in the contract talks. Principal company spokesman was the firm's president, Hans Rie, who had held the same post during the previous ownership. The union has a majority of members on the board of directors but does not participate directly in management of the company.

Rose said the success of the company was based on an increase in the market for hats "and on the productive cooperation of efficient management and skilled labor."

He cautioned that the problem of "cheap imports" still plagued the industry but added that this Christmas was a happy one for Merrimac workers who remember "that one year ago they were jobless and had little prospect of re-employment. Today they are not only back at work but are gaining wage increases and benefits comparable with those in other leading hat plants."

Histadrut Names $250,000 Sports Stadium in Nazareth After Meany

New York—A new $250,000 sports stadium to be erected in ancient Nazareth will be named after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the Israeli labor federation, Histadrut, announced at a dinner here.

The dinner was given by Pocketbook Workers Local 1, which presented to Meany a copy of the plaque that will mark the structure. It was accepted for the AFL-CIO president, who was unable to attend, by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Histadrut thanked Meany for consenting to the use of his name in a cable from Reuven Barkatt, head of its international department, who pointed out that the stadium will be used by both Jewish and non-Jewish residents of the hilly Galilee area.

"This further expression of friendship between the great American labor movement and Israel labor," Barkatt said, "will, we hope, serve as a living symbol of international friendship and peaceful cooperation in the spirit of common ideals of the free labor movement.

"We hope this stadium, as a meeting place of people of different communities in the friendship of sport, will be a worthy symbol of the spirit guiding Meany in all his work for the common people everywhere."

In a message conveyed by Schnitzler, the AFL-CIO president recalled to the dinner that in the early days of the friendship between the labor movements of the two countries, American supporters of the then struggling Near East pioneers envisioned it "as a potential bastion of democracy."

"That dream has now become a living reality," he said. "We hoped in the beginning that Israel would some day become a haven for oppressed Jews in other parts of the world. Those hopes have come to pass.

"Our appraisal of the future of Israel was not an entirely optimistic one. We were practical enough to recognize the tremendous handicaps facing this new nation. In spite of these grave difficulties, we were always confident that Israel would be able to survive and make progress. Perhaps in 50 years or a hundred, Israel might be able to overcome the worst of her troubles and establish a decent standard of living for her people.

"We were wrong. We underestimated the vitality of the Israeli people. We failed to take into account the wonders that the newborn spirit of freedom, animating the Israeli people, could accomplish. . . . Today, young Israel stands before the world as a miracle in the making."

The experience of Israel, he said, "provides a practical example of what can be done by the free world in helping to invigorate and rehabilitate other underdeveloped lands.

"It will take more than money, more than modern machinery or jet planes or food or electric power," he explained. "In Israel we learned that the key to success is the restoration and revitalization of the human resources of a country. Once that is accomplished, determination and hard work, along with funds and supplies, will take care of the development of material resources."

Other speakers were Philip Lubliner, manager of the local, and Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters, who made the plaque presentation on behalf of the local.

1959 a Year of Promise that Fizzled

Legislative, Bargaining Assaults Dashed High Hopes of January

By Harry Conn

When 1959 came upon the American scene last January, the liberal-labor viewpoint seemed in the ascendancy. Only two months before, more avowed friends of labor had been elected to Congress than at any time since the New Deal days of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Compulsory open-shoppers had taken a bad licking at the polls.

Behind the facade of promise, these developments and events manufactured storm:

- A carefully-planned campaign by business and industry groups—aligned with both conservative and reactionary forces in the land—blaming all labor for the sins of a few corrupt individuals who violated their trade union trust.
- New funds and new hearings for the McClellan committee.
- Decisions of key industries—including steel and railroads—to block wage adjustments and force work rule changes that would undermine the unions and hard-won union gains.
- Use of, or threatened use of, the veto by Pres. Eisenhower to erode social legislation even when it passed.

Organized labor fought back. It offered reasoned answers. But reason did not prevail and 1959 will go down in the history books as the year of the punitive Labor Control Act and the year of management's class war on organized labor.

Following, from the files of Press Associates, Inc., are the month-by-month headlines of 1959:

January

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a New Year's message, warns that Congress must prove itself worthy of the voters' confidence by enacting progressive laws . . . McClellan committee seeks more funds . . . Democratic leadership in Senate gives housing, labor-management legislation, aid to depressed areas top priority . . . Railroad jobs drop to new low . . . Hotel Workers win battle of Miami Beach as Supreme Court says peaceful picketing legal . . . Jobless pass 4 million . . . NMU and SIU wipe out differences . . . Eisenhower asks labor-weakening amendments in anti-corruption bill . . . Big business use of call girls exposed by Edward R. Murrow on CBS . . . Sen. Kennedy introduces "anti-rackets" bill . . . UAW-Detroit Building Trades Council sign jurisdictional agreement . . .

February

AFL-CIO charges that Goldwater-Administration labor bill is politically inspired, as Senate Labor Committee opens hearings . . . Conditions in depressed areas worsening . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in San Juan, P. R., asks immediate action to aid jobless, expand minimum wage and health care . . . Railroad unions lash carriers' charge of "featherbedding" . . . Owners of strike-bound Henderson, N. C., textile mill have state police at beck and call . . . AFL-CIO demands pro-union sections of Kennedy bill be kept . . . Law and order sit by as mob beats up Hosiery union organizer in North Carolina . . . TWUA Reg. Dir. Boyd Payton attacked in Henderson strike . . . 700 honor John Edelman, dean of labor lobbyists, in Washington . . .

March

Indiana AFL-CIO charges Republicans with "double-cross" as State Senate kills "work" law repealer . . . 3,500 building tradesmen push program in Washington with giant legislative rally . . . Dave Beck receives five year sentence for income tax evasion . . . 20,000th Ford worker retires on pension . . . Mass conference on unemployment set by AFL-CIO for Apr. 8 . . . Jobless reach 4,749,000 . . . Meany proposes that House Labor subcommittee allow stockholders to vote on strike stands of management . . . IUE members chain themselves to job as General Electric shuts down unprofitable New Jersey plant . . . Senate passes depressed areas bill . . . Kennedy-Ervin bill, with AFL-CIO support, approved by Senate Labor Committee. . . .

April

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell opposes $1.25 minimum wage asked by AFL-CIO . . . Vermont Legislature rejects "work" law . . . Supervisors, denied union by Taft-Hartley Act, lead strikebreaking in New York strike of Paperworkers . . . Plumbers' Pres. Peter T. Schoemann gets Eagles' Murray-Green Award . . . Administration tries to undercut jobless rally by early release of unemployment figures—drop to 4.3 million . . . AFL-CIO TV program, "Americans At Work" catching on . . . Mass rally of 7,000 jobless tells of heartaches, ask action . . . Fifth anniversary of Kohler strike marked . . . Steelworkers test anti-inflation line; ask for price freeze by management . . . Spring elections show liberal-labor voting trend still on . . . Adlai Stevenson will help ILGWU fight "political" anti-trust case . . . Supreme Court limits right of states to interfere with peaceful picketing . . . Profits soar for year's first quarter as jobless remain at "distress" level . . . TWUA charges company "double cross" as Henderson strike is renewed . . . UAW presents Truman birthplace to Missouri as a historic shrine. . . .

May

Senate debates labor bill . . . McClellan's so-called "Bill of Rights" passes when Nixon breaks tie . . . "Bill of Rights" watered down . . . Kennedy bill passes Senate 90 to 1 . . . Labor Dept. admits productivity figures on steel in error after USWA catches mistake . . . Non-farm child labor violations increased 20 percent in 1958 . . . "Battle of Miami Beach" ends as biggest hotel chain signs with union . . . Reuther rallies West Berlin to freedom's cause with May Day speech . . . Dubinsky calls on ILGWU to block GOP assault on labor . . . Labor, National Consumers League push for $1.25 minimum wage . . . Drug Employes strike six New York hospitals . . . Jobless total drops, but 5.3 percent still high . . . UMW's Lewis blasts all "labor reform" bills before Congress . . . UAW, IAM join forces in aircraft missile fields . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council denounces steel wage freeze proposal. . . .

June

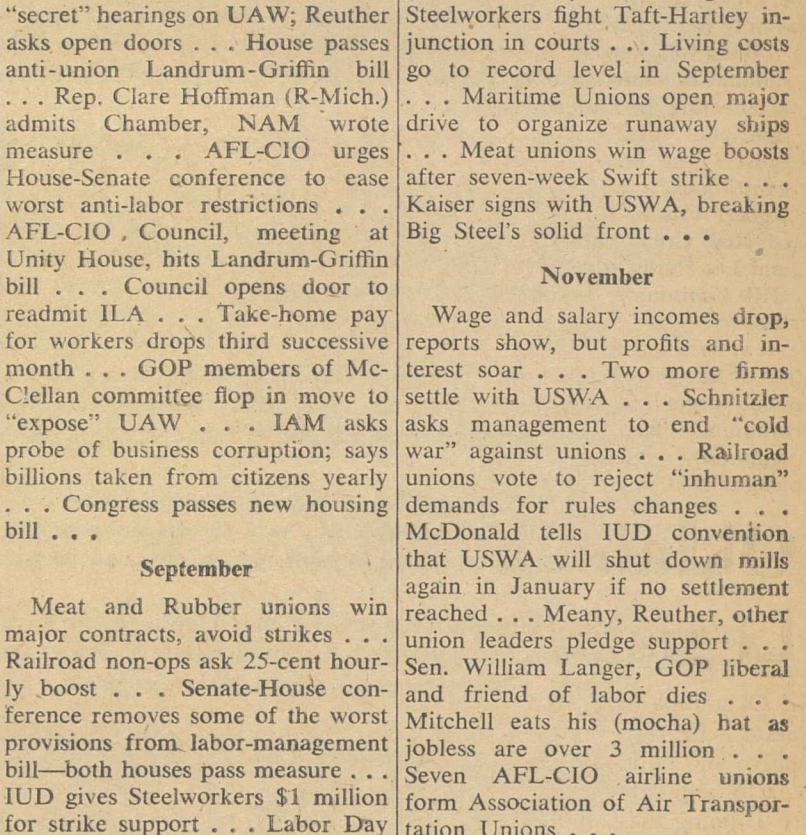
Labor-backed housing bill wins overwhelming victory in House . . . Steel industry rejects any wage boost; union charges bad faith in bargaining . . . TWUA, ILGWU ask probe of growing violence against unionists . . . New York hospital strikers pick up public support . . . 100,000 garment workers win 7.5 cents and fringes . . . Even NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom asks for easing up of anti-union campaign . . . Meany says labor will back drive to oust racketeers but not to weaken unions . . . Community Services Conference cites U.S. failure on medical coverage . . . Two insurance unions merge; eye 1 million membership . . . Hotel Employes' donate $250,000 to Danny Thomas' children's research center . . . Poor record of 86th Congress hit by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler. . . .

July

Labor Dept. expert says factory jobs may never return to pre-recession level . . . Meat industry shifts butcher jobs of thousands of packing workers . . . Ike cabinet committee makes new move to hold down wage boosts, labor gains . . . UN chief supports labor position that inflation fears are holding back growth of free nations . . . Eisenhower vetoes housing bill . . . Major battle opens for Forand medical help for aged bill . . . Henderson pickets continue rounds as alleged "conspiracy" trial opens . . . 500,000 Steelworkers strike as AFL-CIO pledges full support. . . .

August

House opens debate on labor legislation . . . AFL-CIO supports Shelley bill . . . Four of five COPE-supported candidates win Hawaii elections . . . Steelworkers take strike in stride but economic pinch hurts . . . Shelley says his bill is strongest against corruption . . . McClellan committee holds "secret" hearings on UAW; Reuther asks open doors . . . House passes anti-union Landrum-Griffin bill . . . Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) admits Chamber, NAM wrote measure . . . AFL-CIO urges House-Senate conference to ease worst anti-labor restrictions . . . AFL-CIO Council, meeting at Unity House, hits Landrum-Griffin bill . . . Council opens door to readmit ILA . . . Take-home pay for workers drops third successive month . . . GOP members of McClellan committee flop in move to "expose" UAW . . . IAM asks probe of business corruption; says billions taken from citizens yearly . . . Congress passes new housing bill . . .



LABOR REACTION to the Taft-Hartley Act injunction that forced striking Steelworkers back to work is depicted in this cartoon from the Nov. 14 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

September

Meat and Rubber unions win major contracts, avoid strikes . . . Railroad non-ops ask 25-cent hourly boost . . . Senate-House conference removes some of the worst provisions from labor-management bill—both houses pass measure . . . IUD gives Steelworkers $1 million for strike support . . . Labor Day turnouts across the nation show "roll-the-union-on" spirit . . . New York sets record as 122,000 parade . . . Meany denounces labor bill as "fraud upon the American people . . ." . . . AFL-CIO department conventions open in San Francisco . . . Metal Trades hear Meany call for full participation by all members in union activities . . . ILPA convention plans expansion of labor press role . . . Gray tells Building Trades united front of labor more important than jurisdictional differences . . . AFL-CIO convention votes to ask members one hour's pay per month to aid USWA . . . Meany declares that labor is going to "fight back" . . . Convention hears Mitchell speak of Taft-Hartley injunction in steel strike, denounces proposal . . . Steelworkers' bitterness mounts as industry pushes work rules changes . . . Binding arbitration planned to settle AFL-CIO internal disputes . . .

October

Some 80,000 ILA members from Maine to Texas strike against work rule changes . . . Eisenhower invokes Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction against Longshoremen . . . UAW holds 17th convention, increases dues and plans organizing offensive . . . Role of labor acclaimed as ILO marks 40th anniversary . . . OCAW plans major organizing drive . . . Chemical workers step up political action . . . Crucial railroad negotiations get under way in Chicago . . . Steelworkers fight Taft-Hartley injunction in courts . . . Living costs go to record level in September . . . Maritime Unions open major drive to organize runaway ships . . . Meat unions win wage boosts after seven-week Swift strike . . . Kaiser signs with USWA, breaking Big Steel's solid front . . .

November

Wage and salary incomes drop, reports show, but profits and interest soar . . . Two more firms settle with USWA . . . Schnitzler asks management to end "cold war" against unions . . . Railroad unions vote to reject "inhuman" demands for rules changes . . . McDonald tells IUD convention that USWA will shut down mills again in January if no settlement reached . . . Meany, Reuther, other union leaders pledge support . . . Sen. William Langer, GOP liberal and friend of labor dies . . . Mitchell eats his (mocha) hat as jobless are over 3 million . . . Seven AFL-CIO airline unions form Association of Air Transportation Unions . . .

December

U.S. monopoly charges against steel giants confirm union contentions . . . AFL-CIO asks more accurate jobless figures . . . Texas labor pledges to fight anti-unionism; gather at The Alamo, cradle of Texas liberty . . . East Coast Longshoremen, later Gulf Coast, reach agreement with dockers; strike renewal averted . . . Labor educators meet at Madison, Wis. to consider labor's public responsibilities . . . Sec. of Commerce Frederick Mueller presses for harsh anti-union legislation . . . Senate probe shows fantastic markup of drug prices, one upped 7,000 percent . . . NAM meeting builds class war fires . . . Steelworkers sign with can companies, later with aluminum companies . . . Gov. Freeman of Minnesota calls out troops in Albert Lea to check disorders, close strike-bound Wilson plant . . . John L. Lewis announces that he will step down as president of the Mine Workers in 1960; Vice Pres. Kennedy to succeed him . . . Threats and terror come to Portland, Ore., as 115 armed strike-breakers brought in to break up newspaper strike . . . Dividends, interest lead income parade as 1959 comes to end.

GANG-UP OF CONGRESS, Administration and business against labor under the guise of attacking corruption in unions looked like this to workers. The cartoon appeared in the AFL-CIO News on June 20.

3 Years of Cooperation:

AFL-CIO, Red Cross Teams Bring Aid to Disaster Areas

From the hurricane coast of Louisiana to flooded valleys of Ohio and the tornado belt, thousands of disaster victims over the past three years have had special reason to be grateful to the combined efforts of the American National Red Cross and the AFL-CIO.

Since 1956, when they signed a joint memorandum of understanding, these two organizations have achieved a notable record of cooperation in service to people in time of tragedy.

In widely separated major disasters, organized labor, through its Community Service Activities, has lent its muscle to the Red Cross in a sharply increased measure of assistance.

Through the channels of Community Services, labor's operating arm in the social welfare field, the trade union movement has for years been one of the most ardent supporters of such basic Red Cross programs as blood banking, home services and first aid.

Sparked by '56 Flood

Late in 1956—in the aftermath of the previous year's New England floods in which trade unionists were major beneficiaries of Red Cross aid—the two organizations broadened the base of their cooperative efforts to include the all-important disaster service.

When a special fund drive was conducted to replenish Red Cross funds expended on the New England floods, labor contributed four mobile disaster canteens to express its gratitude for the help its members had received. But this was to be only the beginning.

What followed was the memorandum of understanding, aimed at effecting "maximum cooperation and utilization of the resources and efforts of both organizations." Signatories were Robert Edson, national director of Red Cross disaster services, and Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

It spelled out Red Cross recognition of the role of CSA as "an interested, organized element of the community having a concern in community welfare problems," and pledged that labor's manpower resources would be utilized in relief operations with labor given a voice on disaster advisory committees.

For its part, the AFL-CIO offered its physical facilities—union halls, clubs and offices—for use as refugee shelters, depots for relief supplies, and administrative offices. Additionally, labor pledged to make available trained CSA staff and volunteers to assist in the technical job of relief administration.

The memorandum, however, could not envision the full extent to which the two organizations eventually would go to implement the program.

Rebuilding Job

For what began as a merger of forces to provide the customary aid to victims of flood, tornado or hurricane eventually evolved into a unique program whereby the essential skills of trade unionists in the construction field were to be channeled into the mammoth job of rebuilding communities out of disaster-borne wreckage.

This program came into being on the heels of a vicious hurricane and tidal wave which roared over the Louisiana coastal communities of Cameron, Creole and Grand Chenier, claiming 500 lives and sweeping away thousands of homes.

The Louisiana State AFL-CIO raised a special fund to provide tools and transportation, and the State Building & Construction Trades Council recruited a total of 2,000 skilled workers who donated their weekends to an unprecedented rebuilding program which gave a new dimension to the labor-Red Cross story.

In line with its tradition of outright gifts to needy victims, the Red Cross paid for the building materials for new homes for the hardest-hit families. In addition, it provided food and shelter for the volunteer army of artisans who descended on the disaster area and, in dawn-to-dark marathon sessions over five weekends, built 22 new homes in the stricken communities.

Four full-time labor consultants now serve as liaison with CSA—Kenneth L. Kramer at national headquarters in Washington; Joseph Rodell at Pacific area headquarters in San Francisco; A. B. Smith at Midwestern area headquarters in St. Louis; and Henry J. Gunesch at Eastern area headquarters in Alexandria, Va.

AFL-CIO Community Services and the Red Cross have jointly sponsored a series of disaster workshops in 12 communities with a generally high disaster potential, training over 400 AFL-CIO volunteers who have been integrated into Red Cross disaster preparedness units.

Hailing the three years of cooperation, Perlis declared that "our communities have been better served as a result of this understanding, notably in the area of disaster services. The Red Cross-CSA story is one of cooperation. Its end result has been service to people."

Mutual Aim Is Help

Speaking for the Red Cross, Edson said that "with such an encouraging start we face the next year ahead with confidence in further development of our mutual aim—helping people," He added:

"The last three years have been good for both Red Cross and the AFL-CIO through this understanding. But even more important, they have been better for the victims through better and quicker answers to their disaster-caused needs."

WHILE CHILDREN of family left homeless by Hurricane Audrey play in foreground, volunteer AFL-CIO building craftsmen build new home for family as part of mammoth "building bee" in Cameron, La. Cooperative Red Cross-AFL-CIO project grew out of 1956 disaster agreement between the two organizations.

Rail Proposals Aimed At Union 'Submission'

"Every proposal" made by railroad management in the current contract negotiations "is designed to render impotent the railway labor movement," Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen has declared in an analysis of the industry's work-rules and pay-cut demands.

Gilbert, writing in the BLFE's monthly magazine, said industry's attitude is summed up in the phrase which recurs throughout the demands served on the unions: "Management shall have the unrestricted right . . ."

What management is seeking, he reported, is "complete surrender by employes and a return to the days of submission when the 'boss' made up the rules and every worker followed them, or else. Here is the true import of the great 'featherbedding' campaign."

Gilbert said the railroads' work rules proposals were so sweeping that some lower-level management negotiators told union representatives they could not discuss the proposals because they themselves did not know their full meaning.

He said: "One personnel director told a general chairman (of the union) that the notices eliminate everything between the front and back covers of our contract."

Public and employe safety would be sacrificed if the railroads were allowed to eliminate firemen from freight trains, Gilbert emphasized. He said "cost, not need," would be management's criterion.

The BLFE president emphasized that management's pay proposals would mean a double wage slash for engine crews. In addition to the 15-cent-per-hour cut in pay the railroads have demanded of all their employes, firemen and engineers would have to cover 60 percent more mileage to qualify for the "basic day's work" which is used as a measurement of pay.

In another action involving rail negotiations, the Railway Labor Executives' Association has sent out questionnaires to several hundred potential arbitrators and fact-finders in an effort to find out if the "jury" has been influenced by the industry's multi-million dollar advertising and propaganda campaign.

RLEA Pres. G. E. Leighty said if the survey shows that the fact-finding procedures of the Railway Labor Act have been "corrupted" by "management's unprecedented advertising campaign," the unions "will have to seek a new remedy for the problem of . . . obtaining a fair and just settlement of labor-management disputes in our industry."

Oklahoma Labor Okays Legislative, Vote Drive

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Five hundred delegates to the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO convention recently voted for an expanded legislative and political education program—and for a higher per capita tax to help carry it out.

Topping the resolutions adopted by the convention was a pledge to redouble efforts "to support the policies and programs of the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO."

The convention, representing 82,000 union members, voted to raise the per capita tax to 15 cents a month, an increase of 5 cents. Ten cents will go into the organization's general fund and will be earmarked for legislative and educational activities.

Top officers were re-elected for two-year terms: Pres. Roy Tillman, a member of the Roofers; Vice Pres. E. R. Burns, Transport Workers, and Sec.-Treas. J. J. Caldwell, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Len Yarborough of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers was re-elected legislative representative with the further title of executive vice president.

Resolutions called for federal and state legislation to raise minimum wages, continued support for the Steelworkers Defense Fund, improvement of the surplus food distribution program, and uniform federal safety standards and inspection on radiation exposure.

The convention called on local unions and central bodies to step up programs to qualify all union members as registered voters and to strive for greater participation in COPE's dollar drive.

U. S. Senators Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) and Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), Oklahoma Gov. J. Howard Edmondson (D) and Reps. Toby Morris (D-Okla.) and Ed Edmondson (D-Okla.) were among convention speakers. Delegates also heard Richard T. Leonard, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter Mason.

Old 'Independent' Switches to IAM

Palmyra, N. Y.—More than 1,300 employes of Garlock Packing Co. have voted to join the Machinists after 14 years of representation by an unaffiliated local.

Charles M. Price, business representative for IAM Dist. 6, Rochester, N. Y., reports:

"The decision of the members of the Palmyra Independent Workers Union to come into the IAM grew out of their recognition of the need for the type of assistance, servicing and strength that can only be produced by a strong international union."

Garlock manufactures packing seals for industry.

Labor Editors In Michigan Form Council

Lansing, Mich.—Editors of Michigan labor papers have formed a statewide Labor Press Council following a two-day conference and workshop at Michigan State University here.

The conference, aimed at helping editors make the labor press more meaningful and interesting to readers, combined technical workshops on news writing and typography with sessions on state legislative and economic problems. The 50 participating editors also heard Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, discuss the effects of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Tom Simon, education director of Auto Workers Local 306, was elected president of the conference and Aldo Vagnozzi, assistant editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO News, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Elected vice presidents were Ted Ogar, editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO News; Hal DeLong, editor of Detroit Labor News; Henry Santiestevan, editor of UAW Solidarity; June Payne, Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 1010; Andy Guyas, UAW Local 771; Don Viano, UAW Local 51; and Cliff Parker, UAW Local 889.

Canadian Unions Propose High-Level Conference

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress has called on high government leaders to convene a tripartite conference of industry, labor and government officials to consider "positive" means for paving the way for better labor relations in Canada.

The proposal is similar to one which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made in the United States last month, in which he urged Pres. Eisenhower to convene a top-level meeting of labor and industry leaders to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

The Canadian conference was urged by CLC Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald and was touched off by suggestions from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce that the government enact tough anti-union legislation that would prohibit all strikes during the life of a contract and impose severe restrictions on strike votes.

MacDonald warned that adoption of the chamber program would lead to labor-management conflict "unprecedented in this country," and termed the chamber proposals an attempt to destroy "the basic freedoms of workers as a group in society."

Sales Frauds Bared:

Labor Asks Action To Protect Buyer

By Dave Perlman

The Federal Trade Commission has prescribed a heavy dose of skepticism as the consumer's best protection against fraudulent sales schemes which annually bilk the public of millions of dollars.

"The gyp seller depends on the sucker buyer," FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner told a Conference on Public Deception to which the agency invited representatives of consumer, education, labor and farm organizations. He said education of the public in the techniques of "trickery in the market place" could make misleading sales pitches unprofitable as well as unlawful.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg told the conference that public exposure of the more common types of fraud and misrepresentation was only a partial answer to the problems of the consumer protection.

He urged:

- **A step-up in the enforcement activities — and enforcement budget—of the Federal Trade Commission.**
- **Federal regulation and standards in areas such as activities of employment agencies, correspondence schools, technical training programs and other fields now largely left to inadequate state legislation.**
- **"Serious consideration" for proposals to establish a cabinet-level Dept. of Consumers.**

FTC staff members briefed the conference on "bait advertising" where a product which is not intended to be sold is advertised at a low price and the salesman's job is to disparage the advertised product and talk the customer into buying a more expensive substitute. "In its most flagrant use," the conference was told, "the bait product is 'nailed to the floor' and heaven help the salesman who sells it."

FTC investigators warned of misleading advertising by retailers who compare the price they are charging with artificial "list prices" which are not the usual selling price of the product. But they emphasized that the FTC is virtually powerless to act against such retailers when interstate commerce is not involved.

Consumers Union Pres. Colston E. Warne told the conference that widespread abuses of list prices began during the Korean conflict when the Office of Price Stabilization "yielded to manufacturer pressure and set ceilings that expressed on paper what manufacturers had hoped selling prices might become."

He added that "the germs of fictitious pricing feed lustily on 'fair trade' pricing policies."

Job Openings Misrepresented

Ruttenberg, speaking on misrepresentation of employment opportunities, specifically cited:

- Phony correspondence schools which promise big-paying jobs on completion of the course but which actually have no faculty and no placement service and provide no personal supervision.
- Phony "work-at-home" schemes whose common characteristic is that "they all require the individual to pay for equipment, materials, machines or instructions and then fail to live up to promises either of paid compensation or of guaranteed markets for work products."

Ruttenberg emphasized that many of the victims of these promotions are retired workers trying to supplement their incomes who can ill-afford the loss of their investment.

The nation's nearly 4 million unemployed, Ruttenberg declared, are tempting targets for promoters of fraudulent work and job opportunity schemes. "When jobs are scarce and wages low, people will grasp at straws. One of the essential remedies for phony jobs is real jobs," he said.

"Phony education thrives in the absence of genuine educational opportunities," Ruttenberg said, warning that low standards of so-called technical schools are as much of a problem as illegal misrepresentation.

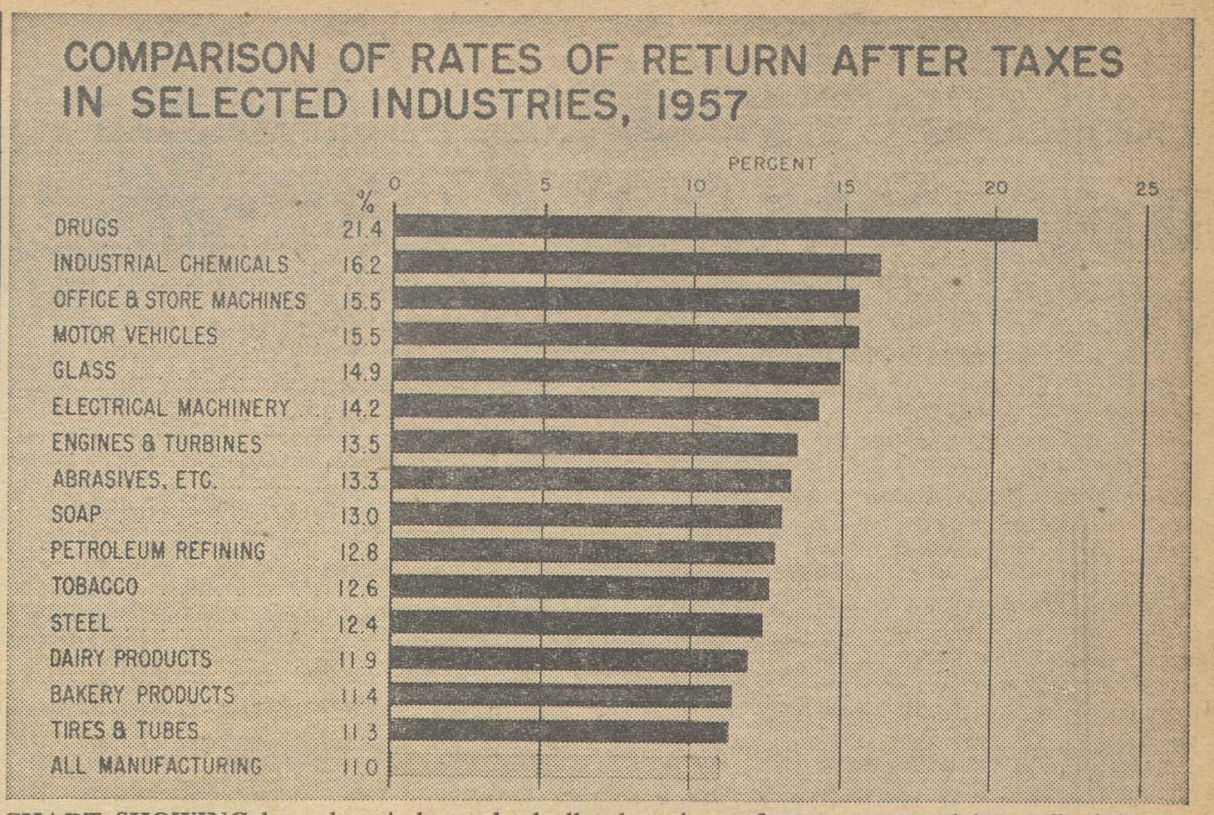


CHART SHOWING how drug industry lead all others in profits was prepared by staff of Senate anti-trust subcommittee from Federal Trade Commission reports.

Meany Rallies United Labor For 'Year of Victory' in 1960

(Continued from Page 1)

and strength of the free peoples." Meany said the task for America and its allies in 1960 will be to work toward "furthering lasting peace, freedom, social justice, and human well-being."

Because of the increased Soviet military and economic might, Meany said, "it is especially imperative for the free nations to be firm in purpose and flexible in their economic, political and military policies." He declared:

"Despite all the Soviet ballyhoo and illusions in the free world about the domestic reforms and peaceful intentions of post-Stalin Russia, the Soviet Union and its partners and puppets continue to be rigidly totalitarian at home and resolutely aggressive abroad. Actually, the more modern and streamlined methods employed by the Khrushchev dictatorship are more unprincipled than those employed by Stalin."

Meany ticked off a long list of aggressions by the Communists—including Chinese Communist violation of the territorial integrity of India and Nepal and its challenge to Indonesian sovereignty; Russian Communist defiance of the United Nations in its continued occupation of Hungary; and the Kremlin's "threat to the freedom of Berlin and democratic Germany."

The AFL-CIO, he declared, "welcomes every effort by our government and its allies to negotiate a just and peaceful settlement of the pressing international problems. But negotiations at the summit, or any other level, are only a means to an end and not an end in themselves. Negotiations conducted with a view of appeasing aggression would only lead to still more aggression and eventually to a world war which is unthinkable in its horrors and destruction."

As labor faces 1960, Meany declared, it pledges its full resources to help America "provide the free world with effective, positive leadership for expanding and strengthening the area of human freedom and social progress."

The domestic and international battles which lie ahead, the AFL-CIO president counseled, "will not be quickly or easily won." But, he continued, "sustained by unshakeable faith in the justice of our cause and united in the conviction that no force can prevent human progress, we can and will prevail."

12-26-59

Labor Dept. Issues New Report Forms

The Labor Dept.'s new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports has issued financial reporting forms for the more than 77,000 national and local unions required to file financial reports under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

These include a "long form" and a simplified short form on a single sheet of paper, the latter available for small unions and locals.

The financial reports must be filed within 90 days after the close of union fiscal years which have ended since Sept. 14, the effective date of L-G.

To qualify for the short form, a union must have gross annual receipts of less than $20,000. It must also show that because of its size filing the nine-page long form "would substantially increase its operating costs or the burdens of its officers who hold other regular jobs."

The short form was developed to ease the burden for locals which have only a few hundred members and whose officers are unpaid and part-time.

A committee of AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers worked closely with Labor Dept. officials in developing the reporting forms.

The AFL-CIO group plans to file an objection with the Labor Dept. to an item which remains in both the long and short forms.

This requires a breakdown of direct and indirect payments to union officers and employes. The AFL-CIO group feels the breakdown should not be required for employes, using the illustration of such directly-paid expenses as travel on an air travel card.

Contract Talks in 1960 To Cover 4.5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

covering 850,000 members of railroad brotherhoods which began late in the year.

The biggest new negotiations in 1960 will be in the aircraft and missile industry, where agreements covering more than 600,000 members of the Machinists and Auto Workers expire between April and June. The two AFL-CIO unions, establishing an historic co-ordinating committee, have already firmed up all of their demands except for the size of the wage increase that will be asked.

Later in the year, contracts covering 220,000 members of five AFL-CIO affiliates employed by the two giants of the electrical equipment industry—General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.—expire within six weeks of each other. Involved in these negotiations will be the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; IAM; UAW and Technical Engineers.

In an effort to coordinate bargaining efforts of these five unions, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has established a GE-Westinghouse Conference which currently is polling the 220,000 unionists on their preferences for contract demands.

Contracts between the Communications Workers and nearly a score of telephone companies, including the Long Lines Dept. of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., expire between May and October. Nearly 340,000 CWA members will be effected by these negotiations.

Other major contract negotiations scheduled for 1960 include those of the Textile Workers Union of America and the United Textile Workers in northern mills; apparel negotiations covering more than 200,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Clothing Workers; and smaller pacts in the food products, anthracite mine and airline industries.

The study listed 86 contracts—covering 1.3 million trade unionists—which have 1960 wage reopening clauses.

Deferred Pay Hikes Due

Among the major agreements that do not expire in 1960, the bureau said, deferred wage increases are common, with at least 2.6 million additional workers scheduled to receive pay increases in the coming year as the result of previous contract agreements.

Steel Fund Support Urged by Schnitzler

Continued rank-and-file support of the Steelworkers Defense Fund is essential if the 500,000 USWA members are to weather management's concerted "anti-labor drive," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the financial officers of 80 affiliates at a special session of the AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers.

"All indications point to the fact that the Steelworkers will be forced to go out on strike again" after a Taft-Hartley injunction expires Jan. 26, Schnitzler told the conference, because of steel management's determined drive to "break down the work rules areas in collective bargaining."

Schnitzler described the Steelworkers Defense Fund, established by unanimous vote of the AFL-CIO General Board in September, as a "pioneering effort," noting that "for the first time in the history of either the AFL or the CIO, we are supporting an organization because it is carrying out the fight of the entire labor movement."

The AFL-CIO official warned that the railroad brotherhoods will be the next to feel the effects of the growing anti-union drive, and that other unions "are experiencing the same hardened attitude."

He reminded the secretary-treasurers that the fund was established in such a way that the portion not expended to help USWA members would be available to aid other unions faced with similar attacks.

The conference, headed by Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo of the Cement Workers, heard detailed analyses of the reporting and financial requirements imposed on affiliates and local unions by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll reported to the conference on the problems encountered by a special committee named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to work with the Labor Dept. in drafting reporting procedures.

Serving on the committee, besides Woll, were Sec.-Treas. William Pachler of the Utility Workers; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker of the Rubber Workers; and Gallo.